六、系ではこれ程の発表にもありました原生部面とす
つながりといふ点で少し研究とすゝめますし　この村(四)
は民生委員さんがありますが皆さん今までに医生者
員さんと何かつながりがありますか
イ民生委員の性格

七、話しとしてこの者が急に病気になったが
金がないしたがって医者にみてもらえないといふ場合は
どうすれば いゝのでせうか
イ民生委員と相談するにすんあはないときはまとかうと
結構で

八、病気にかゝらないためには普段からの注意が一番大切
でするが第一病気にかゝった時、こういふことを予想して
普段からの貯えが大切であるがこした施設も充分
利用出来ることを念頭においていたいと思ひます

九、民生委員制度の他に積極的に村民の保健や病気
の予防につて働いてゐるものがありますか、時間にも現れてゐるすした
か
1、保健所し保健婦
2、この村にありますか
3、作るべきでせうか　此意見は
4、作るべきである　（どうして作るかの問題）
5、どういふ風に利用出来ませうか

二、普通の医者のむかう道―経済的にめいまゝる事
にわかなかった。
三、勢力がけんしん的である
四、大変よい点をあげていたいきました。では只今の比較まで
いもありました「予防医学」を第一点で少しお話しを進
めていきたいと思ひます、皆さんが今まで病気を未学
に防ぐたくいる経験がおありでしたらお話し願ひたい
唯今の映画にも出て先らうましたが
1、予防注射（ハフテリヤ、脇チブス、ヨーソーのよう）
2、衛生―法律、法律、ハエ、蚊、系ダミの捕獲のよう
3、早期診断（保菌者のあり見）
4、送信の打破
五、予防医学とは結局現在いい病気にかゝらない
ように前もって予防することであるからとしん男に
として注意しなければいけなくなることを印燈画に研究し
てみませう
（永から衛生部提供による幻燈画による）
画面にもおこさましたように病気の予防といふことは
大変大事なことであります。皆さんも力を合せ
てやっていきたいと思ひます。

Guidance Plan for Morning Picture "Road to Medicine"

映画"医学への道"指導案　一九四八・七・一九

試寫

一、映画全体を通してどんなたとをお感じになりましたか、

1、年人合マイクの大変良心的な態度がうれしかった。

2、予防医学の大切な事を痛感した。

3、医師と更生部面のつながりがよく出てゐた。

4、保健婦が実によく働いてゐる。

5、施設組織が大切であることが解った

二、大変うれしいは竟見にしたではない今の以感想をもとにして今すこし深く掘りさげて見たいと思います

1、(1)のマイクの態度ですがこれについて映画を通して又は映画から奔展した部面でも結構いすがらは話し合いを願いたいと思います。

(ここで色々の意見が出るから指導者はてきとうに話しをまとめてマイクの同胞ならいかえる立派な心掛を発しさせて欲し)

三、でわマイクはどうしたらか立派にしたか？

1、医学の研究がすこれて自分の向上道が一般医学から小児科を更に予防医学を蒐集した点、

HEADQUARTERS
SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
APO 1050

Takamatsu, Shikoku
20 September 1948

AG 000.7

SUBJECT: Training Projectionists

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

1. There has been received from CIAE SCAP, a number of cans, reels and test film to be used for instruction of projectionists.

2. The above is being sent out under separate cover, marked for the attention of Civil Information Officer. Cans and reels only are subject for recall.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL COUGHLIN:

JOHN E. MIKKELSEN
1st Lt. Infantry
Adjutant

P H _____
P W _____
ECON _____
C I ✓
C E _____
LABOR _____
LEGAL _____

RAR/arf

HEADQUARTERS
SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
APO 1050

Takamatsu, Shikoku
31 May 1949

SUBJECT: Discussion on CIE Films.

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

Attn: CI Officer.

1. Inclosed are notes for discussion prepared by the Shikoku Region Film and Service Center on the following CIE films:

CIE NO.	TITLE
106	Film Sketch No.8, Blue Ribbon and Gold Cup.
107	Film Sketch No. 9, United Nation's Week.
66	Republic of Uruguay.

2. The notes are to be pasted in the cover of the film cartons of the films listed above.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL PIGG:

3 Incls:
As indicated.

R. A. ROSENKRANZ
1st Lt. FA
Adjutant

CI Hdqrs

F 101.9

HEADQUARTERS
Shikoku Military Government Region
Civil Information Section

Dated: 8 March 1948

MEMORANDUM TO SMGO

Subject: Report of Visual Aid Conference, held in Okayama City, 4 Mar 48

1. A proposed plan for distribution of motion picture projectors was discussed by Mr. Franklin B. Judson, Visual Education Unit, SCAP, CI&E, Mr. Paul Burnette, Library Unit, and Major Edward Hennessey, Film Unit, both SCAP, CI&E. The meeting was attended by representatives of education and social education sections of the nine prefectures in the Chugoku and Shikoku Regions. Total attendance, American and Japanese, was 35. Officiating at the conference was Captain Charles McKenna, Information Officer, Okayama Mil Govt Team.

2. Within the near future, 1000 16 millimeter auditorium-type motion picture projectors, about 1000 film strip attachments, and a number of new-type motion picture screens, will be available. This equipment will be loaned to the Japanese, with obligations to care for it attentively and to utilize it, without favor, for all legitimate groups. About 75 films, covering a wide range of subjects, in education and information fields, will be supplied by SCAP, CI&E, and will be selected from all the Allied Nations. At the present, Japanese sound-tracks are being prepared by Japanese technicians in Japanese studios in and near Tokyo.

3. Eighth regional visual aid centers, mostly paralleling the military government regional centers, will be set up, whereas at a prefectural level, the Japanese Ministry of Education has agreed to provide training, assistance, and guidance in projector operation and the various other aspects of the visual aid plan. These regional visual aid centers will: (1) inspect and ship material from SCAP to the prefectural military government teams; (2) repair and replace machines returned from the various teams, and (3) catalogue and keep track of all films sent via region from SCAP to teams.

4. At prefectural level, each Social Education Section chief will appoint a visual aid officer responsible for a new visual aid section. This officer will work with military government in planning and scheduling all film showings; will be in charge of all equipment and of the expansion of visual aid activity throughout the prefecture, and will attend a Monbusho-instigated series of training conferences, soon to be announced.

5. Whenever possible, the prefectural library will be dovetailed with this program, with the possibility suggested that the film library be included in the set-up of the prefectural library, with films lent out much as are books, and catalogued much as are books, to appropriate agencies and individuals.

6. Roughly 20 projectors will be allotted per prefecture. Major prefectures are advised to keep five machines, intermediate teams three machines, and minor teams at least two, apart from the total, to be used for prefecture-wide showings, especially in remote areas. Military government teams will shortly be furnished a preferred listing of places to which the prefecture's new visual aid section should best be advised to lend projectors, films, and screens, e. g. teacher training institutions with attached schools, citizen's public halls, etcetera. Military government throughout will exercise supervisory functions, not operational.

7. All projectors will be shipped by RTO, at no prefectural expense, will be care of military government teams to be turned over at once

to the visual aid sections chiefs. The same procedure, in reverse, will be observed, in the event of repair or replacement necessity.

8. Mr. Judson amply discussed the specifications and the requirements of the regional visual aid centers. The latter include the following:

a. Storage space, sufficient for between 30-40 projectors, screens, and eventually, film strip attachments, space for security reasons to have prior approval by military government.

b. Repair shop, a permanent installation with permanently assigned personnel, including a shop forman, two projector and two sound repairmen. (one of each of these repairmen will be sufficient in the beginning, others to be added later).

c. Tools, including a drill press and electronic instruments for checking vacuum tubes. (All repair tools, not including these mentioned above, will be supplied by SCAP, only if not available on the Japanese market. Replacement parts, such as lamps, bulbs, etc. will be furnished by SCAP).

d. Film library with the following requirements:

(1) Two rooms, one for shipment and storage, the other for records.
(2) Personnel, enough for cataloguing, film booking, inspecting, and custodianship.
(3) Shelving (four sections) for film.
(4) A pair of re-winds with film flanges.
(5) Splicing equipment.
(6) Film cement.
(7) A pair of scissors.
(8) A film table, glass top, with an underneath electric light.

e. Voltage regulators, not furnished by SCAP, but available in most prefectures at a cost of about 2500 yen.

9. Mr. Judson further discussed the matter of charges, stating that while no official policy had yet been given out, it was believed that because incidental expenses might occasionally arise, a minimum charge to cover expenses might in that event alone, be authorized. Absolutely no charges, however, were to be levied on school children, in school hours, especially children of the compulsory grades. Military government should be notified in advance of film showings with other Japanese films, fir charges, and military government must know about or see such other films. This step is obviously needed to prevent undue profit-making by unscrupulous promoters.

10. Films are currently being readied i. e. soundtracked. Reels are awaiting manufacture, which is in turn awaiting approval of its P.D. Projectors and screens (all United States made): (1) projectors are ready now and merely await storage space availability before distribution, (2) screens have not as yet arrived from America, but once arrived, will be immediately distributed.

11. The project is assumed to require another three or four months before being completely underway. Work, however, should at once commence by readying the storage space, the repair shop, and the film library. Also, the various social education section chiefs of the various prefectures should confer and select the various visual aid chieftains.

12. The meeting lasted for three hours and was followed by extensive and interested questioning by the Japanese present.

s/ Stuart Griffin
STUART GRIFFIN
Civil Information Officer
Tokushiam Mil Govt Team

Wmi
Capt. Doyle

The Gist of vision education Leaders training course.

1. The main point.

The General Headquaters decided the enlightening and the democratization of the Japanese people through vision education, by lending 16mm talkie. The Mombusho expects to hold the training course of the projective techniques and of the theory and practice of vision education. For the purpose of fostering vision education leaders in To, Do, Fu and Ken, the training course will be held in the Shikoku Region.

2. Promotor — The Mombusho

3. The date — April 30 (Friday) May 1 (saturday) 2days

4. The place — Lecture Hall of the Kotohira Primary School, Kotohira-cho, Nakatado-gun.

5. The articles of the training course.

(1) As to vision education.

(a) Vision education in U.S.A. and other Allied Countries

G.H.Q. C.I.E. Mr. Millner 40 minutes.

(b) Start of vision education in Japan

G.H.Q. C.I.E. Mr. Judson 40 minutes.

(c) The present condition and importance of vision education in Japan. A lecturer dispatched by the Mombu-sho.

(d) As to record pictures

G.H.Q. C.I.E. Mr. Harl 30 minutes.

(2). As to the structure of movie machine.

(3). As to the handlings of movie machine.

(4). As to the superintendance and management of the film library.

G.H.Q. C.I.E. Mr. Barnet, chief of library.

6. Persons to be trained. As per inclosure.

7. Diplomas of completion are given.

over

Another diplomas are given to persons who are suitable for management of the movie machine, but they must be the persons completed the training course.

8. Notice

a. Writing necessaries must be taken with.

b. Rice and bortey are necessary for lodgers.

c. 150 Yen will be paid as subsidy of lodging.

d. Lodgings The Shikishima Ryokan, Kotohira, Nakatado-gun.

e. Audiences are hoped to take private seal with them.

四國地区視覚教育指導者講習會開催要領

一、主旨　連合軍総司令部は全四都道府縣に十六粍発声映寫機を貸與し視覚教育を通じて日本人の格蒙と民主化の徹底を期することになつたので文部省では視覚教育の理論及び映寫技術の講習を行いにおける視覚教育指導者を養成するため四国地区都道府縣における視覚教育指導者講習會を開催する

二、主催　文部省

三、開催期日　四月三十日(金)　五月一日(土)　二日(日)

四、會場　伊多度郡琴平小學校講堂

五、講習項目
(イ)視覚教育について　G、H、Q
(ロ)米国及び連合国における視覚教育の新発足　G、C、I、E、ミルナー氏　四名
(ハ)日本視覚教育の新発足　G、H、Q、C、I、E、ジャズ氏　四名
(ニ)我が国における視覚教育の現情と展望　文部省派遣講師
(ホ)記録映画について　G、H、Q、

C.I.E. ノーリ氏 三[illegible]

(二) 映寫機の構造などについて

(三)(四) 映寫機の操作について

フイルム ライブラリーの管理及び運営について

六、受講者 別紙の通り

七、講習終了免状授與

講習終了者で映寫機取扱者として適任のものに終了免状を與える

G.H.Q. C.I.E. 図書館主任 バーネット氏

八、注意事項

a 筆記具携行のこと

b 宿泊者は所要の米麦携帯のこと

c 宿泊者に對しては一人につき宿泊補助として一五〇円を支給する

d 宿泊所 仲多度郡琴平町 敷島旅館

e 受講者は印鑑持参せられたい

THE NAME LIST OF THE ATTENDER, THE VISUAL EDUCATIONAL READER PRACTICE MEETING IN SHIKOKU DISTRICT.

KAGAWA-KEN

NAME OF SCHOOL OR DOMICILE	OCCURATION	NAME
SHOZUGUN SECONDLY TONOSHO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	DIRECTOR	SEKIJI TAKAHASHI
SAKAIDE CITY SAKAIDE TECHNICAL SCHOOL	TEACHER OF EXERCISE	MUTSUO KUSUNOKI
MITOYO-GUN OHAMA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	TEACHER	YOSHIAKI YASUKAWA
MITOYO-GUN KAMITAKASE MURA SHINMYO		YASUO ANDO
NAKATADO-GUN YOSHINO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	TEACHER	MORIO MASUDA
MARUGAME CITY SECONDLY MIDDLE SCHOOL	TEACHER	YASUO NAGAI
MITOYO GUN KATSUMA MURA		IEAO ISHII
TAKAMATSU CITY TAKAMATSU FIRST HIGH SCHOOL	TEACHER	KANEO YOKOI
NAKATADO GUN TADOTSU ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	TEACHER	MASAO NISHIMURA
AYAUTA-GUN YAMADA MIDDLE SCHOOL	TEACHER	MUTSUO TANIOKA
AYAUTA-GUN UTAZU MIDDLE SCHOOL	TEACHER	KAZUO KAWAKITA
MARUGAME CITY KITAHIRAYAMA CHO	P.T.A.	YOSHIZUMI SANO
KAGAWA-KEN LADOR ADMINISTRATION	MUNICIPAL OFFICIAL	RUICHIRO TANAKA
KITA-GUN KAWASHIMA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	TEACHER	RYOHEI HOSOKAWA
KAGAWA-GUN ICHINOMIYA MIDDLE SCHOOL	TEACHER	SADO YAMAMOTO
KAGAWA-GUN ASANO MIDDLE SCHOOL	TEACHER	SHIGEO TAKAHASHI
KAGAWA-KEN TEACHER ASSOCIATION CULTURE SECTION	"	SEITARO SAKURATANI
TAKAMATSU CITY YOBANCHO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	"	TOMOYUKI EGUCHI
SAKAIDE CITY SEIBU ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	"	YUTAKA IWASE
KOTOHIRA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	"	FUMIYUKI UJIIE
"	"	HIROSHI SUZUKI
"	"	KEI
"	"	HISA OKA
"	"	KAZUKO GOSHOO
KAGAWA MITOYO-GUN KAMITAKASE MURA	"	MITSUO MANABE
MITOYO GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL	"	KANZO ICHIMURA
NAKATADO-GUN MINAMI ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	"	ICHRO FUJIMOTO
KAGAWA-KEN GIRLS NORMAL SCHOOL		YASUSHI TAKEDA
KAGAWA PREFECTURAL LIBRARY		GIICHI TASHIRO

NAME OF SCHOOL OR DOMICILE	OCCUPATION	NAME
MARUGAME CITY FUCHU	SCHOOL INSPECTOR	YASUO OKUDA
NAKATADO LOCAL OFFICE	SCHOOL INSPECTOR	KAZUYOSHI UJIIE
KAGAWA NORMAL SCHOOL DEPARTMENT ADJUNCTIVE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	TEACHER	KAZUHARU MIKI
KAGAWA NORMAL SCHOOL DEPARTMENT ADJUNCTIVE MIDDLE SCHOOL		AKIRA TOKUDA
KITA-GUN KAWASHIMA MIDDLE SCHOOL	TEACHER	TADAO MITTA
KAGAWA PREFECTURAL LIBRARY	MASTER	ROKURO SHIINA
KAGAWA PREFECTURAL LIBRARY	STAFE	YOSHIHISA INOUE
KITA-GUN HIRAI MIDDLE SCHOOL	TEACHER	SINSEI ANZAI
NAKATADO-GUN ZENTSUJI CENTER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	"	TOSHIRO HIRATA
AYAUTA-GUN SHOWA MIDDLE SCHOOL	"	TAMOTSU MIYOSHI
NAKATADO-GUN SIJO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	"	HIROMI MASUDA
"	"	KIKUE KONDO
NAKATADO-GUN KAMINO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	"	FUSAE TANIHIGASHI
OKAWA-GUN HIKETA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	"	ISAMU NAKAMURA
"	"	MINORU IZUMI
"	"	TARO ENDO
OKAWA-GUN SHIDO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	"	TAKEO KOYAMA
TAKAMATSU CITY EDUCATIONAL SECTION		
KOTOHIRA MIDDLE SCHOOL	HEAD MASTER	HIDEICHI YOSHIMURA
MITOYO-GUN KANNONJI		ETSUJI FUKUMURA
MITOYO-GUN OHAMA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	HEAD MASTER	HACHIRO MIYAKE
NAKATADO-GUN KAMINO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	TEACHER	SADEO ISHIDA
NAKATADO-GUN SOGO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	"	YOSHIO YAMADA
SAKAIDE CITY DEPARTMENT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	"	ICHIRO SIMADA
EHIME-KEN		
MINAMIUWA-GUN MISONO MIDDLE SCHOOL	TEACHER	TAKETOSHI DOI
IYO-GUN IYO MIDDLE SCHOOL	"	MASARU SASAKI
EHIME PREFECTURAL LIBRALY		AKIO ⊠ MURAKAMI
EHIME NORMAL SCHOOL	"	TAKEO IRIZUKA
EHIME YOUNGMEN NORMAL SCHOOL	"	YUZABURO MATSUMOTO
KANEKUWA-GUN TARUOKAWA MIDDLE SCHOOL	"	NOBUO TAKEDA

NAME OF SCHOOL OR DOMICILE	OCCUPATION	NAME
EHIME KEN SOCIAL EDUCATION		KEIKICHI MAKINO
〃		HAJIME NAKAJIMA
〃		KAZUO KAMADA
EHIME-KEN TEACHER ASSOCIATION CULTURE SECTION		YOSHITADA INOUE
EHIME-KEN CHILD SECTION		HIDEO ONISHI
EHIME-KEN TEACHER ASSOCIATION CULTURE SECTION		SIGERU NORIMATSU
MATSUYAMA CITY KATSUYAMA MIDDLE SCHOOL	TEACHER	HIMAO FUTAKAMI
TOKUSHIMA-KEN		
MIYOSHI-GUN TSUJIMACHI NISHIIKAWA ELEMENT.SCHOOL	HEAD MASTER	KASABURO TAKISHITA
ITANO-GUN HORIGUCHIMURA HORIGUCHIKITA ELEMENT.SC.	TEACHER	YOSHINOBU MIYATA
ITANO-GUN MATSUSHIMA MIDDLE SCHOOL	〃	SHIGEO HIRAI
NAKA-GUN HAURA-CHO HAURA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	〃	TSUTOM MATSUOKA
TOKUSHIMA CITY JOSEI MIDDLE SCHOOL	〃	YOSHIYUKI KAWAI
TOKUSHIMA-KEN SOCIAL EDUCATION SECTION		KATSUMI TAKAMURA
〃		HIROSHIGE MATSUYAMA
TOKUSHIMA-KEN	P.T.A.	MASAO YOSHIDA
KATSUURA-GUN KOMATSUJIMA MIDDLE SCHOOL	TEACHER	TSUNEO SHONO
TOKUSHIMA PREFECTURAL LIBURARY	MASTER	TAKEO HARADA
GUNRI CITIZEN'S PUBLIC HALL	〃	[illegible]
MIMO HIGH SCHOOL	TEACHER	YOSHITAKA MINOURA
〃	〃	HIROTO MANABE
KOCHI-KEN		
CHIEF OF SOCIAL EDUCATION SECTION KOCHI-KEN		MASAO NISHIMURA
KOCHI-KEN SOCIAL EDUCATION SECTION	STAFF	TADAHIKO TSUCHIMOTO
〃	〃	TAKEO OKABAYASHI
CHIEF OF TEACHER ASSOCIATION CULTURE SECTION		MASAYOSHI INOUE
KOTOKASAKA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL KOCHI CITY	P.T.A.	MASAKATA HAMADA
KOCHI PREFECTURAL LIBRARY	MASTER	NAGAO TAKASHIBA
KOCHI CITY ASAHE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	LEADER	MASAHIRO YASUHARA
NAGAOKA-GUN OSHINO MIDDLE SCHOOL		ISAO MATSUDA

RECAPITULATION OF ATTENDANCE BY GROUPS:

	SCHOOL	P.T.A.	LIBRARY	MUN.OFFICIAL	OTHER	TOTAL
KAGAWA-KEN	44	1	3	1	3	52
EHIME-KEN	6	0	1	0	6	13
KOCHI-KEN	2	1	1	0	4	8
TOKUSHIMA-KEN	8	1	1	0	3	13
TOTAL	60	3	6	1	16	86

FMK/tk

HEADQUARTERS
Shikoku Military Government Region
APO 1050

AG 000.7

15 March 1948

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Report on Visual Aid Conference

CI

TO : See Distribution

Transmitted herewith for your information and such action as is deemed necessary, Memorandum to the SMGO, this headquarters, dated 8 March 1948, subject: "Report of Visual Aid Conference Held in Okayama City, 4 March 1948." Report was made by CI Officer, Tokushima Military Government Team, acting under instructions of this headquarters.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL COUGHLIN:

Incl:
As indicated

JOHN E. MIKKELSEN
1st Lt Inf
Adjutant

DISTRIBUTION:

CO, Ehime Mil Govt Team, APO 1050
CO, Kagawa Mil Govt Team, APO 1050
CO, Kochi Mil Govt Team, APO 1050
CO, Tokushima Mil Govt Team, APO 1050

HEADQUARTERS
Shikoku Military Government Region
APO 1050

FNK/yn

AG 000.8

26 March 1948

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Lists of Educational Films

TO : See Distribution

1. Enclosed herewith lists of educational films, "Catalogue of Educational Films No. 1" and "Film Distributed or for Sale by Japan Visual Education Association." Lists were secured informally from Headquarters Eighth Army for such use as deemed necessary by team commanders.

2. Films from both lists can be rented or bought from the Japan Visual Education Association or from the Ministry of Education. It is suggested that Japanese agencies be encouraged to use initiative in obtaining and using these films. A SCAP CI&E official suggests that films should be bought in blocks of related films rather than singly.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL COUGHLIN:

2 Incls:
1. List, "Cat. of Ed. Films No. 1"
2. List, "Film distr. or for Sale by Jap. Vis. Ed. Assoc.

JOHN E. MIKKELSEN
1st Lt Inf
Adjutant

DISTRIBUTION:

CO, Ehime Mil Govt Team, APO 1050
CO, Kagawa Mil Govt Team, APO 1050
CO, Kochi Mil Govt Team, APO 1050
CO, Tokushima Mil Govt Team, APO 1050

HEADQUARTERS
Shikoku Military Government Region
APO 1050
MEMORANDUM

F
100.9

SUBJECT: Visit to Shikoku of SCAp personnel

DATE: 29 Apr 48 1550

NO.	FROM	TO	
1	Civ Info	~~Exec~~ DB	Following message rec'd by phone from Hq. 8th Army, MG Section at 1530: "Mr. Bernard Dekie, CAF-11, C I&E SCAP and one Japanese national will arrive Takamatsu 4 May 1856 lv 5 May 1502 arr Tokushima 5 May 1735 lv 7 May 0731 arr Kochi 7 May 1544 lv 9 May 0740 arr Matsuyama 9 May 1603 lv 10 May 1511 pd Purpose information program on reconsturction and city planning pd Request billeting rations and local transportation."

- CERTLE 4119 - - - - - - - -

24

HEADQUARTERS
Shikoku Military Government Region
APO 1050
MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Personnel & equipment for Civ Info DATE: 26 Apr 48

NO.	FROM	TO	
1	Civ Info	Exec Off	In connection with the setting up of a Civil Information Office, the following seem to be the immediate needs: PERSONNEL: Interpreter 1 Clerk (high grade EM) 1 Typist 1 EQUIPMENT: Desk, executive type 2 - 1 Desk, typing 1 Tables, 30 x 56 approx 2 Chairs 8 Typewriter 1 Desk boxes - 3 deck 1 Desk box - 1 deck 1 Filing cabinet 4 drawer 1 Bookcase 1

(3)

- OERTLE 4119 - - - - - - - - - -

Ltr, Shikoku MG Reg, APO 1050, dtd 2 June 48, subj: Motion Picture Projection Equipment. (continued)

which in the opinion of the Team might qualify for the semi-permanent loan of projection equipment.

NOTE: Care should be taken at this stage to assure Japanese officials that such distribution is entirely tentative.

c. Number of projectors which can reasonably expected to be used by Visual Aid Section for "daily loan" or road showings.

d. Facilities of Prefectural Library for storage and issue of machines and films.

e. Outlook for training required number of capable projectionists.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL COUGHLIN:

ROBERT T. WILSON
1st Lt. FA
Adjutant

HEADQUARTERS
Shikoku Military Government Region
APO 1050
MEMORANDUM

1019

SUBJECT: Educational Films

DATE: 11 May 1948

NO.	FROM	TO	
10	Civ Info	SMGO Ex	The Educational Film Exchange, CI&E, SCAP, is finally swinging into action. Within the past two days we have received 15 titles, 7 of them with 4 prints each and the balance with 1 print. 8 of the 15 are for permanent retention. Unfortunately they were received with no synopsis. This afternoon, they will be previewed, a brief synopsis written and distribution will made to teams. This is the nucleus of the library system which is expected to be operation on a region-side basis by October or November. However, we will plan an interim program - ltr. this Hq. 10 May - so that when the CI&E system is full blown they will merely take over the operation of a going concern.

~~OERTLE~~ 4147

AG 000.7 HEADQUARTERS RLO
Shikoku Military Government Region
APO 1050

1 June 1948.

SUBJECT: Equipment for Use by Military Government Units in Connection with Civil Information Activities.

TO: See Distribution.

1. Inclosed herewith is a copy of Operational Directive #37, dated 26 May 1948 which rescinds OD #67, dated 15 October 1947. This should be the subject of close study by the Team Civil Information Officer who should in turn inform other staff sections of the additional facilities which will shortly be available.

2. Exception is taken to the nomenclature used in par. 2 for Projection Equipment, PH-132C (Combination Film Strip-Stereoptican Projector). This does not have stereoptic qualities but is designed for the showing of 35mm film strips, 3¼" x 4" glass slides, and opaque material. This is an extremely versatile piece of equipment as the use of the opaque accessory makes it possible to project almost any material with the size limitation of the holder. It will be referred to in the future as a "BALOPTICAN".

3. Particular attention is invited to par. 9 of inclosure. It has been necessary recently to return one 16 mm NATCO projector for fourth echelon repair due to a bent shaft which could only have occurred through lack of bracing and/or blocking during transportation. Even more care will have to be exercised in providing packing for the transportation of the BALOPTICANS. The original packing in which these were received at 8th Army Heeadquarters is considered insufficient. Items needing particular attention are the condensers, lenses and spare lamps.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL COUGHLIN

JOHN E. NIKKELSEN
1st Lt. Inf

1 Incl:
OD 37, 26 May 48

DISTRIBUTION
Kagawa
Ehime
Kochi
Tokushima

Copy for CI please

H. LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT. CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICERS MAY BE EXPECTED DURING THE NEXT QUARTER TO BE CALLED ON TO FURNISH ASSISTANCE TO THE LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT SECTION IN THE MATTER OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES INSOFAR AS DEMOCRATIZATION OF PROCEDURES IS CONCERNED.

4. CONCLUSION: IT IS TO BE EXPECTED THAT THERE WILL BE NEW INFORMATION PROGRAMS FORTHCOMING IN THE NEXT QUARTER WHICH ARE NOT REFERRED TO HERE BECAUSE THEY ARE STILL IN THE FORMATIVE STAGE. EACH CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER SHOULD HAVE HIS GROUND-WORK WITH HIS JAPANESE COUNTERPARTS SO WELL LAID THAT EVEN THE MOST EXTENSIVE PROGRAM COULD BE GOTTEN UNDERWAY WITH A MINIMUM OF EFFORT. CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICERS WILL, OF COURSE; TAKE THE INITIATIVE WHERE IT IS EVIDENT THAT JAPANESE ACTION FOR SOME REASON OR OTHER IS INADEQUATE BUT IT IS HOPED THAT FUTURE ACTIVITIES REPORTS WILLBE MARKED BY SUCH STATEMENTS AS "THE SOCIAL EDUCATION SECTION, AT THE SUGGESTION OF THIS OFFICE*****" RATHER THAN "THIS OFFICE DID *****".

R.L. OERTLE
CAPT. SIG C
CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

F 101.9

HEADQUARTERS
SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
APO 1050

Takamatsu, Shikoku
2 June 1948

SUBJECT: Motion Picture Projection Equipment for the Education and Reorientation of the Japanese

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

1. Region will receive in the near future projection equipment possibly to the extent of twenty (20) projectors for each prefecture. Weekly shipments of Allied documentary, educational and information films are already being received.

2. Effective channels of distribution for projectors and films to be loaned to Japanese organizations will have to be established.

3. The projection equipment will be divided between Japanese institutions which can meet CI&E-SCAP requirements for the semi-permanent loan thereof, and the Japanese Prefectural Educational Bureau. The latter will use them for individual bookings to organizations without permanently assigned equipment.

4. It is anticipated that the Prefectural Library staff will have physical custody of both projectors and films. The Visual Aid Section of the Prefectural Education Bureau will probably be located in the Prefectural Library and the Visual Aid official's duty will be to plan and schedule film programs and assume responsibility for the distribution, maintenance and safety of all equipment subject to continuous approval and surveillance of the MG Team. Maintenance above first echelon will be performed by the Regional Visual Aid Service Center located in Takamatsu.

5. It is desired that preparations be made now for the ultimate distribution of projectors. While neither the exact requirements of CI&E-SCAP for semi-permanent loan machines, nor the exact number to be received are known, it is safe to assume that only Prefectural MG teams are in the possession of information about local institutions upon which selection can be based.

6. Military Government Teams will, as soon as practicable, institute a survey and report by 21 June as follows:

a. Narrative report on whether a Visual Aid Section of the Prefectural Educational Bureau is organized and operating, familiarity with its mission, caliber of personnel, etc.

b. List of institutions, such as schools, colleges, CPH's, etc.,

HEADQUARTERSQ
SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
APO 1050

AG 000.7 RL 10 MAY 1009

SUBJECT: Motion Picture Projection Equipment for use by Military Government Units.

TO: Distribution.

1. References: (a) OD 57, Hq 8th Army 16 Aug 1947
(b) OD 67, same Hq., 15 Oct 1947.

2. Pending establishment and operation of prefectural film libraries and regional film and equipment service centers, it is desired that maximum use of the three projectors allotted to each team be made.

3. Following a conference at Kotohira of representatives from all Shikoku prefectures on 30 April-1 May, and a further conference at Takamatsu on 8 May, it is believed that a Visual Education sub-section has been established in the Social Education Section of each ken. Upon this sub-section should fall the responsibility for the use of 16 mm motion pictures in the field of visual education. The names of those attending the Kotohira conference have been furnished to each team and attached hereto is a list of those attending the Takamatsu conference.

4. Under date of 26 March 1947 each team was furnished with a list of films available from a Japanese source which may be rented or purchased. This list was titled "Film distributed or for sale by Japan Visual Education Association" and the address is "c/o Nishi Sakura Primary School, 18 Sakuragawa, Nishikubo, Minato-ku, Tokyo." It is also understood that films of an educational nature can be secured through the Ministry of Education.

5. The prefectural education sections should be actively encouraged to procure immediately as many titles of a timely nature as their budgets will permit. It is understood that Ehime-ken already has a library of 28 titles and Kochi-ken one of 10.

Close liaison should be maintained particularly to insure that plans are made in advance for the maximum utilization of both films and equipment on a prefecture-wide basis.

6. The Visual Education sub-section should be required to furnish the team Civil Information Officer in time for his monthly report with a report of showings and attendance during the month. It is suggested that for the sake of uniformity a form similar to the one illustrated here, using one sheet or card for each print be used, with cumulative figures.

****

Title - The New Diet. 16 mm sound - 2 reels - 18 min

Date	Where Shown	Aud	Showings	Att
12 May 48	Takamatsu CPH	PTA	1	250
13 May 48	Marugame CPH	High Sch	2	550
17 May 48	Shido Pri Sch	Lab Un	3	700

* *

The virtue of such a form lies in the fact that each showing and attendance figure is added to the previous total and the last figures form the grand total with no further addition required.

7. Par 6 (2) and (3) covers the subject of operators. Whether the two operators for each team will be absorbed in the present Manning Table or will be allowed above it is an academic question which has been propounded to Headquarters, 8th Army. Team commanders are authorized to hire the operators when needed and advice on the Manning Table situation will be relayed when received.

8. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on par. 9 of OD 67.

9. It is suggested that isolated communities be not overlooked in the implementation of this program and that the Civil Information Officer, with the aid of other staff officers, assist the Japanese in their choice of films with

a view to securing a catholic selection of titles.

10. It is desired that the program be gotten underway without delay.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL COUGHLIN:

JEM
Adj

Incl
(1) List of attendance
DISTRIBUTION:
Ehime
Kagawa
Kochi
Tokushima

CI

HEADQUARTERS
SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
APO 1050

RLO/
~~RLO~~/ F
101.9

File 000.7

AG 000.7

8 May 1948

SUBJECT: Visual Education Training Course.

TO: Distribution. See and the Monbusho.

1. On 30 April-1 May 1948, a training course was held at Kotohira under the auspices of CI&E Section, GHQ, SCAP. Present were Messrs. Judson, Burnette, Millner and Harr from tha t section. ~~The xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ Attached hereto is a roster of the 86 people in attendance, arranged by kens with a recapitulation by groups. It is somewhat disappointing to note that only two women were in the group and it is also disappointing to see that the bulk of consisted of teachers, although the Ministry advised that ~~xxx~~ at least 50% of the attendants would consist of ~~xxxxxx~~ representatives of community organizations such as PTA.

2. Mr. Millner told the group of the use of visual educations aids in the United States and other countries. Mr. Judson dwelt on the start of visual education in Japan and stressed the great steps the Japanese people would have to take to catch up to the rest of the world. Mr. Harr told them of the various types of films, pointing out that even entertainment films of the right nature could be used for educational purposes in the hands of a skillful teacher. Mr. Burnette dwelt chiefly on the mechanics of operation of a film library. Mr. Judson stressed the fact that prefectural film libraries were to be completely autonomous and that the regional office was only a service point, for the distribution of films and repair and maintenance of equipment.

3. The second day was devoted to the showing of a film entitled "World Food Problems", followed by a discussion, the entire proceeding intended as a practical use of a film to furnish the basis for an enlightened discussion of a topic.

4. The people listed on the attached roster should furnish an excellent nucleus in each prefecture and it is recommended that a follow up be made at the earliest practicable moment to insure that the benefits gained from this conference are not lost with the passage of time.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL COUGHLIN:

JEM

Inclosures:
(1) Roster of attendance

DISTRIBUTION:
CO, Ehime
CO, Kagawa
CO, Kochi
CO, Tokushima

(5)

CI

101.9 or 101.10

HEADQUARTERS
SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
APO 1050

RLC/JEM/ci

AGO 000.7

Takamatsu, Shikoku
10 June 1948

SUBJECT: Motion Picture Projection Equipment for the Education and Reorientation of the Japanese.

TO : Commanding Officer
Ehime Military Government Team
APO 1050

1. Reference is made to ltr., your command, same subject, dated 8 June 1948, par. 1. b., inviting comment.

2. This paragraph contains a Japanese suggestion that 12 motion picture projectors be assigned to the twelve (12) gun locals of the Teachers' Union. Without knowing the local situation, this suggestion seems, on the face of it, to be considerably out of line, tending to invest in a union organization control over equipment which is intended to be used for general education and information purposes. Having once taken this step, it might be difficult to make a change at a later time. The full and complete use of these projectors will involve a certain element of administrative work and this avenue of distribution suggests that the Teachers' Union has administrative facilities beyond its normal function.

3. The suggestion is advanced that some of the following higher institutions of learning in Ehime ken may be qualified for the loan of equipment: Ehime Normal School, Ehime Youngmen's Normal School, Matsuyama College of Agriculture and Forestry, Matsuyama College of Economics, Niihama Technical College, Matsuyama College of Foreign Languages.

4. The CI&E, SCAP plan for the distribution of this equipment, concurred in by Hq. Eighth Army, was based on a continued and complete supervision by prefectural educational authorities. What with increasing encroachments upon administrative and executive functions of local educational establishments, it is suggested that this avenue of distribution be thoroughly reviewed.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL COUGHLIN:

JOHN E. MIKKELSEN
1st Lt Infantry
Adjutant

JUN 2 1 1948

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION
EDUCATIONAL FILM EXCHANGE

11 June 1948

SUBJECT: Request for Weekly Attendance Reports

FROM : Educational Film Exchange

TO : Shikoku M G Team, Regional Film Distribution Center

1. It is requested that the Regional Headquarters notify all Military Government Teams in their regions to submit weekly attendance reports for each Educational Film received from this office.

2. The following information will be included in all reports:

a. Place of showing - City - Prefecture
b. Number of people
c. Title of Film
d. Comments and reactions

3. Each Military Government Team will submit a weekly attendance report directly to this office forwarding a copy to the Regional Headquarters upon request.

4. Attendance reports must be mailed so that they reach the Educational Film Exchange, CIE, GHQ, SCAP, APO 500, no later than Saturday of each week containing reports for the previous week.

Don Duke

DON DUKE,
OIC
Education al Film Unit

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Civil Affairs Section
APO 343

CIVIL INFORMATION THEMES AND TECHNIQUES
FOR PRIORITY PROGRAMS--DECEMBER 1949

The following themes are suggested for such local adaptation and use as is deemed desirable they may be disseminated by any medium. All themes are being implemented nationally by CIE, SCAP. The techniques have proved successful in one or more prefectures and are for use with the general program under which they are listed, not for any particular theme. The techniques may be added to the appropriate medium under the List of Information Techniques distributed from this headquarters 10 June 1949.

POLITICAL REORIENTATION PROGRAM

Themes:

1. Official announcements of the examination dates for appointment or reappointment to civil service executive positions have been published. Under a democracy even high-placed officials must prove their fitness to hold responsible positions and effectively serve the public, which pays their salaries.

2. Local newspapers are, or should be, the guardians of Japan's new-found freedoms and should be alert to combat any threat to them. With the withdrawal of Civil Affairs team supervision from the prefectures, the newspapers have an even greater responsibility to challenge any revival of tonari gumi activities or return of political bossism, and to encourage the community to fight any corrupt controls.

3. While it is the duty of a newspaper to expose official corruption or private wrong-doing, it must also be sure of its facts and avoid unjust injury to individual reputations. In some areas, gorotsuki shimbun have increased activity and resorted to the old practices of blackmail and intimidation. The Press Code forbids such illegal and unethical activities.

4. Important legislation on taxation, economic and social matters has been passed by the special session of the Diet. The regular session, which is scheduled to open on 13 December, will consider additional critical matters in these fields. Business men, workers, farmers and all other citizens can profitably take an interest in these legislative activities, which directly affect the daily lives of the people.

Techniques:

1. Stimulate interest in the January examinations for civil service executive positions and determine that the posters and other official announcements have been distributed and utilized locally. Encourage newspapers, magazines and radio to publicize the examinations and explain their significance and democratic basis. Successful business men, university students and other qualified persons may be urged to apply for examination.

2. The resurgence of tonari gumi and feudalistic bosses can be countered by town meetings, newspaper reports, strong editorials, letters to the editors, radio talks, and new series of lectures and discussion meetings on the subjects of citizens' rights, citizens' responsibilities and democratic processes, as a follow-up to the series of local government meetings conducted by Legal Division, this section.

3. The press might well be urged to clean house vigorously and eliminate blackmailing reporters and gorotsuki newspapers. Such newspapers may be reported to the Japan Newspaper Publishers and Editors Association, which will send out investigators to report violations of the Press Code. Above all, individuals being blackmailed may be induced to bring suit for libel as well as to report such criminal offenses to the procurators. Convictions and judgments secured against violators of the law, if given the widest possible publicity, will serve to discourage illegal practices.

TAX COLLECTION PROGRAM

Themes:

1. Continue to encourage publicity on the importance of prompt and complete payment of taxes, emphasizing the duty of everyone to pay his full share.

2. Sustain interest in the Shoup Commission recommendations, especially the suggestion that a blue application be used by firms which keep an adequate set of books.

3. Direct attention to tax bills passed by the special Diet session and the further bills and discussions in the regular session of the Diet, which opens on 13 December.

4. Local autonomy and any new laws that may be passed assigning taxing powers to local governments will be closely related. Such legislation, if enacted, will have an important bearing on autonomous bodies and will bring new opportunities and responsibilities.

Techniques:

1. The end of the year is traditionally the time when oriental debtors pay off all debts. The public may be reminded through various media that taxes are debts owed to their government and likewise need to be cleared up.

2. The statements of tax officials need to be watched to avoid implications that heavy taxes are levied by the Occupation and that the officials are trying to "rescue" the Japanese people by lowering taxes.

3. Kites with attached signs can be used effectively to focus interest on the tax program and the Shoup recommendations.

4. Traveling displays of books, booklets, posters, charts and pictorial material are effective in attracting attention to the tax program and showing how the taxpayers' money is spent.

5. Remind those who receive year-end bonuses from their employers to save part of them for payment of fourth-quarter taxes.

NINE-POINT ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PROGRAM

Themes:

1. Current newspaper reports indicate a gradual increase in Japanese exports to non-dollar areas, which will permit increased imports from those countries of the food and raw materials so vital to the economy and individual living standards of the people.

2. Recent lifting of certain export controls permit greater initiative on the part of exporters and the opportunity for more competitive selling. In the future it will be more necessary than ever to increase the efficiency of commercial and industrial firms and to reduce their operating costs.

3. The new trade agreement between Japan and the Sterling Area is hailed as an important step toward economic stabilization and is expected to stimulate exports of Japanese manufactured goods and increase employment.

4. With inflation halted, savings can be deposited in banks with less fear of depreciated value, and banked savings can increase the financial resources to be channeled into essential production.

Techniques:

1. Encourage the newspapers and the radio to publicize the improvement in trade and living conditions and to promote greater confidence in business circles.

2. Suggest that not only banks but also business firms encourage saving and depositing in bank accounts, showing how such money helps to expand industry, increase production, create more jobs and result in more food, clothes and other needed items.

3. Develop film strips, kamishibai and exhibits to illustrate simply and interestingly how manufacturers, workers, farmers and traders must work together to increase living conditions and hasten prosperity.

PRODUCTION, COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD

Themes:

1. Although Civil Affairs Teams have left the prefectures, civil Affairs is still vitally concerned with crop collections, and will continue to maintain close contact with the situation.

2. The Agriculture and Forestry Minister has announced the detailed figures for reduced delivery quotas of rice and potatoes for each prefecture in the current year. With quotas reduced, the farmers should feel encouraged to meet their goal and eliminate the need for higher food imports.

3. Food in Japan is still in short supply and its distribution must still be controlled to assure everyone's getting a fair share at a fair price.

4. The farmers and the buying public need to cooperate in observing all regulations in order to avoid local shortages, to wipe out the blackmarkets and to reduce the amount of food that has to be imported.

5. "Ghost populations" are still consuming more than their share of rationed foods or are diverting them into blackmarket channels.

Techniques:

1. Speed up publication of local revised delivery quotas so that every community can be made aware of its goal.

2. Suggest the erection of giant measuring cups, scales, and other devices to record the rate of collection against assigned quotas.

3. Use pictures and news stories of food ships arriving from the U.S., Canada and other countries, to demonstrate that Japan must still import and pay for food to make up its own deficiencies.

4. Urge local officials to check up on available storage facilities for the new crops to make sure that adequate space and thorough protection are in readiness.

5. Urge the local officials to investigate charges of "double-rationing" and the public to report "ghost populations" that are drawing illegal rations.

6. Enlist the help of the women's and housewives organization in detecting and reporting blackmarket operations in food.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS AND LABOR EDUCATION

Themes:

1. While the number of unemployed has increased in recent months, the number has not exceeded expectations, and provision has been made to handle the problem and take care of the needy

2. Labor is beginning to realize its responsibilities to both itself and to the nation and is turning away from radical agitators and left-wing groups in order to assure continuous employment and production.

3. Employers can help to combat unemployment by listing all job vacancies with the nearest Public Employment Security Office and also trying to find jobs elsewhere for those who have to be dismissed.

4. New legislation based on the Shoup recommendations will affect labor, management and the general public, and the end results of such legislation need to be understood by all.

5. Employers have a duty to keep unemployment premiums paid up in order to protect their workers from possible hardships in the future

Techniques:

1. The press, radio and posted notices may be utilized to list the names, addresses and services of PESO and other unemployment and welfare agencies so that everyone concerned will be well informed

2. Initiate news stories, photographs and special articles on the opportunities for training in the Public Vocational Training Centers.

3. Determine that prefectural labor officers are familiar with the CIE films, exhibits, film strips and other educational material on labor problems - and make good use of such material.

4. Seek the cooperation of newspaper editors and radio commentators in analyzing new labor, economic and tax laws and in explaining their significance to labor and management.

5. Encourage labor unions to learn about unemployment relief agencies, vocational training courses and their own companies' status with regard to unemployment premiums.

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Civil Affairs Section
APO 343

CIVIL INFORMATION THEMES AND TECHNIQUES
FOR PRIORITY PROGRAMS--JANUARY 1950

The following themes are suggested for such local adaptation and use as is deemed desirable; they may be disseminated by any medium. All themes are being implemented nationally by CIE, SCAP. The techniques have proved successful in one or more prefectures and are for use with the general program under which they are listed, not for any particular theme. The techniques may be added to the appropriate medium under the List of Information Techniques distributed from this headquarters 10 June 1949.

POLITICAL REORIENTATION PROGRAM

Themes:

1. The most important civil service examinations conducted in Japan since enactment of the National Public Service Law will be held in January when positions in the national government from assistant section chiefs through vice-ministers will be open to competition. Between 2,600 and 2,700 jobs, covering 60 occupations, will be at stake. Because they are highly specialized or for other reasons, some positions will not be subject to the examinations. In this category are: liaison, supreme court, imperial household, the Diet secretariat, procurators, Board of Audit, heads of institutions, and post-offices. The examinations will be divided into two phases, general administrative, which will be held on 15 January, and technical, which will be held on 22 January. Examinations will be held at Sapporo, Obihiro, Akita, Sendai, Tokyo, Niigata, Nagoya, Kanazawa, Osaka, Takamatsu, Hiroshima, Matsue, Fukuoka, and Kumamoto.

Despite the fact that the National Public Service Law requires that these examinations be held by 1 July 1950, requests have been made that they be postponed or delayed. These requests generally have come from incompetent officials - men who fear the competition of subordinates or others in the government service or from those outside the government.

Themes:

a. The examinations provide for confirmation of the qualifications of these officials who are best suited for their present positions.

b. They provide for the promotion of those officials who are best suited to assume higher positions.

c. The examinations provide for the selection and appointment of those private citizens who are best suited for responsible government positions.

2. Legislation pertaining to local autonomy probably will be under consideration in the Diet. This entire program is now being reviewed, and information officers will be notified of any changes in approach. In the meantime, two fundamental themes can be used:

a. Japan can afford local autonomy.

b. Adoption of the Shoup taxation recommendations will strengthen local public entities by providing them with better sources of revenue.

3. Twenty-six hundred human rights commissioners are scheduled to be appointed by the Attorney-General's Office by the end of January. As provided by law, these commissioners will have the duty to report to the proper authorities violations of civil rights and to engage in information activities. Media can take advantage of interest built up during November and December programs to continue to focus attention on this subject.

Techniques:

1. Publicize the forthcoming NPS examinations in order to interest both capable business executives and promising young college graduates in government service. Emphasize the new opportunities for advancement in civil service, based on ability and capacity for responsibility.

2. Encourage discussion by local media and civic groups of any new Diet laws pertaining to local autonomy and future sources of local revenue.

3. Suggest that public officials, businessmen, newspaper editors and other interested groups study the Shoup Report recently published in Japanese and English and widely distributed throughout Japan.

4. Advise prefectural information officers to ascertain the names and duties of the newly appointed Human Rights Commissioners and to offer their assistance in promoting information on civil rights and responsibilities.

NINE-POINT ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PROGRAM

Themes:

1. Price and distribution controls are still necessary.

a. The economy of Japan is improving and prices are becoming stabilized so that many controls have been lifted and will continue to be removed as conditions warrant. However, some controls on prices and distribution of daily necessities must be retained. Otherwise, production costs would rise, wages would become inadequate to meet the increased cost of living, foreign trade would decline due to relatively high costs of Japanese goods, and economic chaos would result.

b. Essential commodities such as staple foods, fuels, cotton and wool cloth are still in short supply. Therefore, these items must continue to be controlled to avoid a rampant black market and economic breakdowns.

2. Increased foreign trade is vital to Japanese livelihood.

a. Japan needs to increase her exports to balance imports or else reduce her standards of living. This increase can be effected by (1) keeping down prices and production costs so that Japanese goods can compete with foreign items on world markets; (2) reducing food imports through controlled distribution of staple foods so that vital production materials and equipment can be imported instead; (3) improving the quality of Japanese-manufactured goods so that they can compete with foreign goods in world markets not only in price but also in value.

3. The individual consumer can help to stabilize prices and increase Japan's foreign trade.

4. Holding the wage-price line is important to protect against inflationary pressures and to consolidate recent gains in economic stabilization.

a. Continued cooperation and further sacrifices will be necessary for some time if Japan is to become self-sustaining. More and better quality goods will have to be exported in return for essential materials, which will result in less consumer goods for domestic consumption until a balanced trade is developed, free of United States subsidies.

5. Improved roads, flood defenses, and reforestation contribute to the national economy by preventing serious property damage and loss of natural resources.

Techniques:

1. Encourage the production of local posters, pamphlets, exhibits and window displays to point out the need for increased foreign trade and to illustrate what items must be secured from abroad.

2. Enlist the cooperation of women's groups, PTA's, merchants' associations and chambers of commerce to publicize lists of controlled commodities and prices, to assure posting of official prices in shops, to discourage buying in the black market, and to deter the public from buying shoddy goods.

3. Suggest through the newspapers and other agencies that the public report violations of economic controls to the police and to the Economic Consultation Office in the Economic Investigation Agency located in the prefecture.

4. Suggest a "new year's resolution" -- to build a better nation by individual support of economic stabilization measures.

5. Through the newspapers, radios, CPH's and youth groups, encourage citizens to take an interest in public works projects in their vicinity. Suggest volunteer efforts in filling holes in the roads, in clearing clogged drains, and in building what flood defenses they can with the materials available.

6. Promote more widespread information on the Forestry Agency's new program to enforce forestry management so that private owners will know the advantages of sound management--and the penalties for violations.

PRODUCTION, COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD

Themes:

1. Pre-planting quotas need to be allocated as early as possible if the quota system is to be a success. Laxity on the part of public officials impedes the operation of this program.

2. January is a good time to inform the farmer about suitable fertilizers and their proper use. At this season he has the time to learn more about this important subject.

3. Improved seed stock is now a major economic factor in Japanese food production, and the farmer needs more education in the use of improved food seed varieties for the increasing of crop values.

4. The relatively inactive winter months offer the farmers in many areas an opportunity to secure knowledge and help that will enable them to farm more efficiently and contribute more to the country's food supply.

Techniques:

1. Encourage public officials to assign and announce preplanting quotas as early as possible. The pressure of newspaper comment and public discussion may be needed to remind lax officials of their responsibilities.

2. Urge the officials of the prefectural agricultural departments, the agricultural extension system, the agricultural cooperatives and 4-H clubs to conduct a vigorous winter campaign for the instruction of the farmers and their families.

3. Check with prefectural agricultural officials and experts to see that adequate information is being given the farmers on modern fertilizers, "green manures," and the important new varieties of food seeds.

4. Publicity is desirable for the full-length American film, "The Green Promise," which has just started a tour of Japanese commercial theaters. Woven into the plot is a very good presentation of the activities of the farm county agents and the 4-H clubs.

TAX COLLECTION PROGRAM

Themes:

1. Promote full, free discussion of major Shoup-recommended revisions in the tax laws expected to be made in January by the Diet. (The changes are expected to provide, among other reforms, for the assessment of taxes on the basis of income and disbursements recorded by ledger. Individuals and firms keeping an acceptable set of books will be permitted to calculate their own taxes based on their records and to file their returns on blue forms. It is important that the blue-form system, if enacted into law, be given wide publicity since it is desirable that as many taxpayers as possible use this system. Special consideration will be given to taxpayers who use the blue forms.)

2. Importance of filing income tax returns for the final quarter of the fiscal year 1949-50 by 31 January 1950, the deadline. (Only approximately 30 percent of the taxpayers filed income tax returns for the quarter ending 31 October 1949. The success of tax collections for the fiscal year ending 31 March 1950 will depend to a considerable extent on whether the Japanese people as a whole cooperate by filing returns for the fourth and final quarter.)

Techniques:

1. Encourage editorial and radio comment on the new changes in the tax laws and their significance to business men and other taxpayers.

2. Suggest press and radio interviews with tax officials and prominent business men to point out the meaning of the tax law changes.

3. By means of locally produced leaflets, form letters, window displays and other media, publicize the blue-form system as soon as it is incorporated into the tax law.

4. Suggest to newspapers that they publish each week in January and February the number of income tax returns filed in each prefecture, together with the estimated total of tax returns that should be filed.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS AND LABOR EDUCATION

Themes:

1. How the Trade Union Law protects the right of workers to organize.

2. Employers' responsibility under Japanese Labor Laws to meet salary and wage payments to their employees.

3. How local Public Employment Security Offices can aid schools and colleges in finding jobs for their graduates.

4. How the Shoup Mission Tax Recommendations, if enacted into law, would affect workers.

5. How the labor laws promote equal status of men and women workers.

6. Notice to all employers to list all job vacancies with their nearest PESO office. All are asked to give or find jobs for those temporarily displaced during the current readjustment in the Japanese economy.

7. Importance of employers paying unemployment insurance premiums within the prescribed period to assure future protection for workers.

Techniques:

1. Encourage the labor press to summarize and explain the principal features of the labor laws in a series of information articles.

2. Suggest to management associations and chambers of commerce that the labor laws and revised tax laws be studied and discussed in general meetings so that employers will realize their responsibilities to labor.

3. Promote better relationships between management and labor by means of locally produced posters and pamphlets, joint discussions and the showing of CI&E educational films. Emphasize the point that full employment, better wages and fair profits depend on cooperative effort.

102.11

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Office of the Commanding General
APO 343

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE)

NUMBER 59) 8 December 1949

CIVIL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

1. References.

a. The Potsdam Declaration.

b. "Basic Post-Surrender Policy for Japan," Far Eastern commission, 19 June 1947.

c. Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, 10 Sep 1945. SCAPIN 16, subject: "Freedom of Press and Speech."

d. Operational Directive 57, 25 Oct 1948, this headquarters, subject: "Japanese Visual Education Program."

e. Operational Directive 43, 13 Sep 1949, this headquarters, subject: "Civil Affairs Operational Reports."

2. General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, formulates reorientation and informational policies and programs. The implementation of those policies and programs, as far as possible, is entrusted by General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, to Japanese agencies, organizations and media of mass communication, newspapers, magazines, books, radio, motion pictures, exhibits, etc.

3. To be effective, this implementation requires that the Japanese agencies, organizations and media concerned receive guidance and assistance in varying degrees. The guidance makes clear to them what is needed and how to do it. The assistance takes the form largely of information, materials and services which they cannot obtain easily through their own efforts.

4. General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, is the primary source of such guidance and assistance. Such means as the Kyodo News Agency, the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, newspapers of national circulation, the Japan Newspaper Association, the Motion Picture Association, the Japan Publishers' Association, national organizations, and ministries and other agencies of the Japanese government are used. These channels, though extensive, do not ensure complete dissemination of the guidance and assistance required for implementation or reorientation of informational policies and programs.

5. Chiefs of Civil Affairs regions will, provide guidance and assistance for local agencies, organizations and media and branches of national organizations which General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, cannot reach through Japanese channels. Particular

attention will be given to the agencies, groups and organizations listed below with respect to their functions and activities in such matters as those indicated in each instance:

a. Prefectural and other local government agencies, including boards of education, concerned with programs and reforms fostered by the occupation.

(1) Responsibilities of government agencies for full reporting to the people.

(2) Planning and conducting programs to inform the general public and the persons directly affected of national policy and interpretation at the local level and of the policies, purposes, operations and progress of the agency's functions with a view to securing voluntary, intelligent individual participation on the part of the public.

(3) Technical advice on media and methods for such programs.

(4) Availability and use of facilities and materials for use in such activities, such as nationally prepared plans and materials, audio-visual equipment and materials made available from time to time by General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

b. Information offices of prefectures and other local governments.

(1) Personnel organization, training and utilization.

(2) Offering of technical informational advice to governmental sections to secure maximun effectiveness and economy, both of expenditures and of effort.

(3) Appropriate activities of these offices, such as:

(a) Facilitating the procurement of any information regarding governmental activities desired by media representatives, individuals or private groups or organizations of citizens.

(b) Offering technical advice and assistance to prefectural sections, both in preparation of information materials and planning information programs. Offering pamphlets and reference material to citizens and organizations.

(c) Producing information materials for all sections, on request.

(d) Recommending economies by joint publication of materials for various sections, when feasible.

(e) Arranging press conferences for prefectural officials.

(f) Preparing suggestions for information activities of towns, villages and private groups, for use at their discretion.

(g) Conducting information meetings and teaching officials in other sections the techniques of parliamentary procedure and conducting meetings.

(h) Advising budgetary authorities concerning the allotment of information budgets, to the various sections.

(4) Proper relationships with mass communications media and with other governmental information agencies, both higher and lower.

(5) Refraining from undemocratic or otherwise undesirable activities or tendencies of these offices, such as:

(a) Coercion of media, individuals or groups to publicize or suppress any information.

(b) Attempting to control or discourage criticism of governmental officials or agencies.

(c) Political activity.

(d) Attempting to influence public opinion relative to any proposed legislation.

(e) Activities which infringe on the proper spheres of private, commercial media.

(f) Issuing instructions to, or controlling in any way, information activities of lower governmental units, or establishing systems which tend toward such control.

c. Elements of boards of education concerned with the Citizens' Public Hall Program.

(1) Encouraging formation of active, effective organizations.

(2) Ensuring democratic organization, management and functioning.

(3) Securing widespread community participation in Citizens' Public Hall activities, according to the various interests of the individuals.

(4) Preparing and making available for voluntary use of the organizations, constructive program plans and materials (except for formal Adult Education courses) and technical assistance in organizing desired activities.

d. Audio-visual agencies.

(1) Operation of the regional service centers and prefectural audio-visual libraries as directed in Hatsusha 103 (inclosure 1 to Operational Directive 57, this headquarters, 25 October 1948), subject: "Japanese Visual Education Program."

(2) Wider and more effective use of equipment and materials made available by General Headquarters, (Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

(3) Procurement, production and use of locally originated materials.

e. Associations of civil groups and other non-governmental organizations which engage in informational activities, either for Their own members or for the general public. (In addition to direct contact, in general conferences, other avenues for guidance and assistance which operate on a prefectural basis include newspaper editors, bar associations, federations, and governmental sections such as agriculture, labor, women's and minors and social education.)

(1) Formation, organization and purposes.

(2) Studying, discussing and planning effective action with respect to problems of local interest.

(3) Securing and utilizing available informational equipment and materials.

f. Newspapers.

(1) Responsibilities and rights of the press in a democratic society.

(2) Factual reporting, devoid of personal opinion.

(3) Independence of governmental domination and external pressure from any source.

(4) Sound, constructive and active editorial policy.

g. Radio Stations.

Civil Affairs radio guidance and assistance will be confined to activities that are incidental to the promotion of informational media and agencies or to aid specifically requested by the stations.

6. A fundamental long-range objective to be kept constantly in mind, in the above activities, is the development of independence, initiative, and responsibility. Media and non-governmental groups and organizations must be free of control by governmental agencies or pressure groups. Government information activities at all levels must retain their integrity and freedom from control, as distinguished from assistance, by higher echelons of government.

7. In keeping with the principle of maximum responsibility of the Japanese for their activities, direct participation by Civil Affairs teams in information activities aimed at the general public will be limited. Press releases and statements by Civil Affairs personnel will be held to a minimum and confined to supporting projects already being publicized by the Japanese or disseminating information which would not be appropriate for their announcement.

8. Monthly reports of regional information activities, observations and important trends will be submitted in Annex E-2, Civil Information Activities (Reports Control Symbol CCIE-02), in accordance with Operational Directive No. 43, this headquarters, 13 September 1949, Subject: "Civil Affairs Operational Reports." Special reports will be submitted at the discretion of the teams in connection with special studies made, recommendations for changes in or additions to existing laws and regulations, details of efficient administration and good Japanese information practices, specific problems, and any other matters of special interest.

9. In connection with reorientation and informational programs, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has directed that occupation personnel (including dependents) will avoid such practices as those listed below. Violations which come to the attention of Civil Affairs teams will be reported to this headquarters.

a. The amplification and interpretation of policies of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, unless guidance for such interpretation has been received from that headquarters.

b. The amplification and interpretation of Japanese Government policies and legislation unless authorization and guidance have been received from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

c. Participation in Japanese radio programs, theatricals, motion pictures, et cetera.

d. Participation in Japanese organizations as officers, official advisors or in any official or semi-official capacity.

e. The giving of talks when not in a position to know thoroughly the policies of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, on the topics concerned and without the approval of local commanders.

f. The presentation to editors and publishers of copyrighted material of Allied origin for reproduction or translation, unless permission has been obtained through General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, from the copyright owners.

g. The procurement for informational media and organizations of transportation service contrary to regulations and of critical commodities, as paper and gasoline outside the established rationing channels.

10. Rescissions.

a. Operational Directive 5, this headquarters, 10 January 1947, subject: "Public Opinion Polls."

b. Operational Directive 57, this headquarters, 16 August 1947, subject: "Civil Information Activities."

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

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Colonel, GSC
Chief of Staff

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CIV. INFO.

Headquarters I Corps
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

VBK/ay

AG 091 - BA

23 September 1948

SUBJECT: Prefectural Information Offices

101.23

TO : See Distribution

1. The manner of operation of Prefectural Information Offices has been of interest to military government teams for some time.

2. The latest announced policy from higher headquarters is to "neither encourage nor discourage" the organization of such offices. This does not, however, constitute a bar to discussing this matter in an abstract way with Prefecture officials who indicate an interest in it. To assist in such a discussion there is attached a suggested plan of organization and operation, and a copy of an editorial from The Nippon Times of 21 May 1948 which says that organization of Prefectural Information Offices "is a step to be welcomed in the interests of better local self-government".

3. Military government must not control the product of the Prefectural Information Offices if they are established, but should advocate a free exchange of information between the officials and the public. Military Government should release most of its information through the Prefectural Information Office.

4. Newspapermen must be informed that the Prefectural Information Office in no way constitutes a bar to their pursuit of news. The centralized agency can be of great assistance to them in covering the prefecture. They may still, however, visit the various prefectural and military government offices and interview officials.

5. The primary purpose of a Prefectural Information Office is to serve the people of the prefecture by seeing that the news of government reaches the Japanese of every walk of life, in every occupation and in every location.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL SWING:

Walter A Johnson
CAVC AGD
For: C. N. HORNER
Lt Col., AGD
Asst Adj Gen

2 Incls:
1. Plan for Information Offices
2. Editorial Reprint.

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SUGGESTED OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR
PREFECTURAL INFORMATION OFFICE

I DEFINITION

A Prefectural Information office is an agency established within the Japanese Prefectural Government for the purpose of collecting, organizing, and imparting timely and essential knowledge of governmental activities to the Japanese people. This is not to be a Cabinet Information Board, or anything connected in any way by method, motives, or personnel, with wartime propaganda agencies.

II OBJECTIVES

1. To provide the individual with knowledge upon which he may base decisions preliminary to voluntary action in protecting his civil interest and discharging his civil obligations. Example:

a. To understand significant new legislation in terms of its relation to the individual and to the development of responsible government.

b. To encourage the individual to become aware of, understand, and find solutions to social, economic and political problems.

c. To understand his government, how it is elected, how it operates, and what its responsibilities and limitations are.

2. To maintain liaison with sections of the Ken government, the Military Government Information Office, and local media and organizations in the dissemination of accurate information.

3. To inaugurate local information programs or apply national information campaigns to the local scene.

III ADMINISTRATION

The following method is proposed for establishment of a Prefectural Information Office:

1. The head of the Information office should serve as liaison with all sections of the Prefectural Government, with the Information officer of Military Government and, with all media, including organizations in the Prefecture.

2. He should be responsible to the governor only so far as the conduct of his office is concerned and will be independent of the central liaison office.

3. The head of the Information office should be appointed by the governor from a list of qualified applicants who apply. His tenure should be protected by Civil Service Regulation and should not be subject to arbitrary change by change of administration.

Incl: 1

IV TECHNIQUES

1. To survey and analyze coverage and effectiveness of information media in the prefecture.

2. To prepare and organize for use by prefectural departments, files and data with respect to the Ken, on the following: newspapers, radio stations, theatres, Kamishibai printers and distributors, billboards, loudspeaker outlets, poster and placard printers and distributors, department store window display and exhibition space, speakers, writers, artists, cartoonists, and special interest groups such as women's, youth, labor and farm organizations, and other items which might be utilized in information programs.

3. Prepare maps and/or charts to show areas in the prefecture not easily reached by various media, or areas which appear to be generally unresponsive to information programs, and devise methods to overcome these deficiencies.

4. Make studies of media and materials with respect to:

a. Population groups reached by each, according to the sex of groups, age income, education and occupation, environment, special interests and other relevant items.

b. Advantages, and disadvantages or limitations, of each.

5. To [illegible] information campaigns which include:

a. [illegible] statement of the problem.

b. The purpose of the information program.

c. A list of specific appeals and themes.

d. A list of media to be used, including frequency of use.

6. To disseminate information by means of: exhibits and posters, pamphlets, press releases, conferences, interviews, telephone answers to inquiries, radio, public address systems, etc.

7. To plan and organize a Speakers Bureau to include specialists in various fields who will provide interesting, authoritative, and educational talks to organizations on request. This service should be free.

8. To survey the [illegible] operation of the prefectural government for the purpose of evaluating relative importance of programs, setting up priorities for the prefecture and advising ken sections of informational opportunities and responsibilities.

V ORGANIZATION

1. Organization of Prefectural Information Offices will vary to some degree according to size and location, but in the main they should be staffed insofar as possible by people with a publicity background.

2. The section should be headed by a qualified publicist, a man with newspaper, radio and, if possible, display advertising experience.

3. One, and even more desirable, two artists should be engaged.

4. Each of the prefectural government sections should assign a representative on a full time basis to act as liaison between the section and the Information office. His job should be to coordinate closely all material having informational value.

5. Adequate clerical help should be available to the Information Section.

Recent editorial which appeared in Nippon Times on Prefectural Information Offices.

LOCAL PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICES

It is reported that plans are afoot to encourage the various metropolitan and prefectural governments to set up local public relations offices to disseminate information among the general public concerning official activities. This is a new departure which should prove very helpful to the sound development of local self-government.

All too often in the past when local government offices were monopolized by bureaucratic officials appointed by some higher authority, the people were kept in ignorance of what went on in the government. The people were merely expected to obey orders.

Under the new system of local self-government which is now in operation, however, the chief officials are elected by the people, and the local ordinances are legislated by the elected representatives of the people. In order that the people may exercise intelligently the power which they now have over their local government, it is essential that they be fully informed about their local government.

The affairs of the central government are quite fully reported in the metropolitan newspapers which circulate all over the country. The various ministries of the national government also maintain public information offices which maintain relations, though with varying degrees of satisfactoriness with various news media. But the supplying of information to the public concerning local governments has heretofore been haphazardly organized.

Of course there is the theoretical danger of the various governmental agencies flooding the nation with special pleading and propaganda. But such a danger is still pretty remote in this country. Far more dangerous is the present lack of adequate information about governmental activities guide the electorate's thinking concerning its political responsibilities.

Therefore the establishment of systematically organized public information offices in the various local governments is a step to be warmly welcomed in the interests of better local self-government.

Incl: 2

Mac:-

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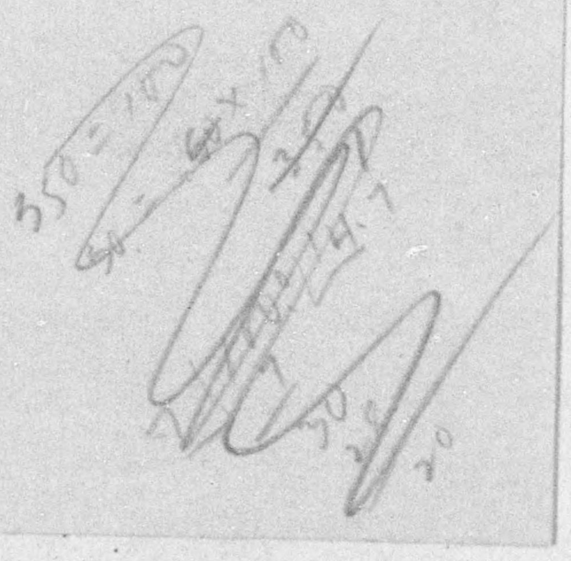

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NPC

103

ANNOUNCEMENT OF EXAMINATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLE 9 OF THE NATIONAL PUBLIC SERVICE LAW

This examination will be administered in accordance with the spirit of the National Public Service Law, which aims at the democratic and efficient administration of public affairs, in order to appoint the most highly qualified persons to such higher governmental positions as vice-ministers, bureau, division and section chiefs, etc., as designated by the National Personnel Authority pursuant to Supplementary Article 9 of the National Public Service Law. The examination will therefore be open and competitive; it is open to non-governmental personnel at large as well as to those who are presently engaged in the national public service, providing that the necessary qualifications are met. The employment eligible lists to be established as the result of this examination will be used not only for the first appointments but also for future vacancies for the entire period the eligible lists are valid.

1. Positions for which this Examination is to be Held

The positions for which this examination is to be held shall be designated by a National Personnel Authority directive and shall be named in the Official Gazette.

2. Division of Positions for Purposes of Examination

Positions for which this examination is to be given shall, for the convenience of the examination, be divided into the following kinds of occupations as established by points of similarity in the duties of the positions and other factors.

1. General Administration
2. Pensions
3. Correction and Rehabilitation
4. Printing and Minting Management
5. Meteorology
6. Surveying
7. Narcotic Control
8. Veterinary
9. Horse Racing
10. Sericulture
11. Hunting Inspection
12. Industrial Techniques
13. Patents
14. Postal Service
15. Economic Investigation
16. General Affairs
17. Personnel

18. Statistics
19. Budgeting and Accounting
20. Finance and Economics
21. Taxation
22. Law
23. Foreign Affairs
24. Education
25. Land Transportation
26. Marine Transportation
27. Public Health
28. Medical Affairs
29. Pharmaceutical Affairs
30. Nursing
31. Health and Welfare Statistics
32. Social Insurance
33. Social Welfare
34. Agricultural Economics
35. Agriculture
36. Agricultural Engineering
37. Agricultural Chemistry
38. Forestry
39. Animal Husbandry
40. Fisheries
41. Labor
42. Telecommunication Management
43. Business Specialist, Economics
44. Business Specialist, Mechanics
45. Business Specialist, Electric Machines
46. Business Specialist, Communication Machinery
47. Business Specialist, Electric Power
48. Business Specialist, Iron and Steel
49. Business Specialist, Mining
50. Business Specialist, Chemistry
51. Business Specialist, Textile
52. Business Specialist, Construction
53. Civil Engineering
54. Architecture
55. Mechanical Engineering
56. Electrical Engineering
57. Mining
58. Telecommunications Engineering
59. Shipping Engineering
60. Police

Annex 1 shows the proper kinds of occupations into which specific positions fall.

3. Qualifications for Examination

a. Age:

Persons who are a full 30 years of age or over on the deadline date for applications.

However, persons occupying on the deadline date for applications the positions for which this examination is to be given may take the examination even if under 30 years of age.

b. Personal Record:

Persons who have the requisite personal records to be appointed to positions within the kind of occupation for which the examination is to be taken. (Vide "6" below.)

4. Disqualifying Provisions

Persons falling under any of the following are not qualified to take the examination:

a. Any person who is designated as a person falling under application of any part of Article 38 of the National Public Service Law.

b. Any person falling under the application of the memorandum pursuant to "Imperial Order Concerning Prohibitions of and Removals from Public Office" (Imperial Order No. 1 of 1947), or any person considered to have been designated as a person falling under the application of the memorandum according to "Order Regulating Organizations, etc." (Cabinet Order 64 of 1949).

5. Division of Positions for Purposes of Appointment

Positions for which this examination is to be given shall, for the purposes of appointments to be made possible by this examination, be divided into the following levels according to the degree of responsibility of the position, etc.

Levels I, II, III and IV

Annex 1 shows the proper levels for specific positions.

6. Qualifications for Appointment

Although any person possessing the qualifications to be appointed to any position for which this examination is to be given may take the examination for the kind of occupation to which that position belongs, appointments to specific positions shall be limited to those persons possessing the qualifications to be appointed to those positions.

a. General Qualifications

Except in the case of Police occupations, generally speaking, the following experience is required as general qualifications to be appointed to positions for which this examination is to be given.

(1) In order to be appointed to positions in Level I, it is necessary to have had, within the past 15 years, eight years in a position whose duties are similar or closely related to the duties of a position within the kind of occupation to which the position in question belongs and, also within the past 15 years, at least one year (which may be included in the previously mentioned eight years) in a position belonging to Level II, or a position carrying the same degree of responsibility or higher, or at least two years in a position belonging to Level III or a position carrying the same degree of responsibility or higher.

(2) In order to be appointed to positions in Level II, it is necessary to have had, within the past 15 years, seven years in a position whose duties are similar or closely related to the duties of a position within the kind of occupation to which the position in question belongs and, also within the past 15 years, at least one year (which may be included in the previously mentioned seven years) in a position belonging to Level III or a position carrying the same degree of responsibility or higher or, at least three years in a position belonging to Level IV or a position carrying the same degree of responsibility or higher.

(3) In order to be appointed to positions in Level III, it is necessary to have had, within the past 10 years, six years in a position whose duties are similar or closely related to the duties of a position within the kind of occupation to which the position in question belongs and, also within the past 10 years, at least two years (which may be included in the previously mentioned six years) in a position belonging to Level IV or a position carrying the same degree of responsibility or higher.

(4) In order to be appointed to a position in Level IV, it is necessary to have had, within the past 10 years, five years in a position whose duties are similar or closely related to the duties of a position within the kind of occupation to which the position in question belongs and, also within the past 10 years, experience in a position in pay grade 10 (which may be included in the previously mentioned five years) of the general pay schedule as established by the "Law Concerning New Pay for Government Employees" (Law 46 of 1948) or a position carrying the same degree of responsibility or higher.

Annex 2 shows the details of the general qualifications.

b. Special Qualifications

Special qualifications in addition to the above general qualifications are, generally speaking, required for individual positions. Annex 2 gives detailed information of special qualifications.

c. Treatment of Experience

With respect to the handling of general qualifications and special qualifications, equal treatment will be given to private and governmental experience whenever they are considered to be of the same type and degree.

The length of experience will be computed up to the deadline date for application.

d. Exceptions for Incumbents

Persons occupying on the deadline date for applications a position for which this examination is to be given shall be eligible for appointment to that position or any position having the same qualifications for appointment regardless of "a" and "b" above.

7. Method of Examination

The examination shall be a written one for each kind of occupation.

a. Kinds of Examinations

The examinations shall be divided into the first and second examinations. The first examination shall be the same for all kinds of occupations and shall consist of a test of general administrative ability. The second examination shall consist of a test of technical knowledge within each kind of occupation. The second test, however, shall not be given for the following kinds of occupations:

1. General Administration
2. Pensions
3. Correction and Rehabilitation
4. Printing and Minting Management
5. Meteorology
6. Surveying
7. Narcotic Control
8. Veterinary
9. Horse Racing
10. Sericulture
11. Hunting Inspection
12. Industrial Techniques
13. Patents
14. Postal Service
15. Economic Investigation

b. Date of Examinations

The examinations shall be given on the following dates:

First Examination	January 15, 1950
Second Examination	January 22, 1950 (the number of days may be increased as and when necessary)

c. Places of Examination

SAPPORO, OBIHIRO, AKITA, SENDAI, TOKYO, NIIGATA, NAGOYA, KANAZAWA OSAKA, TAKAMATSU, HIROSHIMA, MATSUE, FUKUOKA, KUMAMOTO

d. Follow-up Examinations

Incumbents of positions for which this examination is to be given who, for illness or other unavoidable circumstances, are unable to take this examination shall be given a separate examination subject to National Personnel Authority approval. To obtain National Personnel Authority approval, however, requests must be presented to the National Personnel Authority Director General's Office or Regional Offices within 20 days of the completion of this examination.

8. Method of Application

Persons who wish to take this examination will present, to the addresses below according to the desired place of examination, two application forms, one statement of preferences and one passport size photograph (unnecessary for persons now occupying positions for which this examination is to be given) with the required information written in.

The application may be mailed, but personal presentation is preferred. All necessary forms (application, preference and photograph holder) can be obtained at the National Personnel Authority Director General's Office or Regional Offices. When application forms are requested to be sent by mail, the cover should enclose a return envelope with the return address duly filled in and affixed with postage stamp (12 yen). Persons requesting more than one set of application forms must forward a corresponding number of self-stamped envelopes.

Examination Center	Application Center	Location
Sapporo and Obihiro	Sapporo Regional Office of National Personnel Authority	c/o Hokkaido Gov't Office, Nishi 5 chome, Kitasanjo, Sapporo City

Sendai and Akita	Sendai Regional Office of National Personnel Authority	c/o Miyagi Prefectural Office, Kotodaidori, Sendai City
Tokyo and Niigata	Examination Section, Bureau of Recruitment, National Personnel Authority's Secretariat	National Personnel Authority Bldg., Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo-to
Nagoya and Kanazawa	Nagoya Regional Office of National Personnel Authority	Minami Sotobori-cho Nakaku, Nagoya City
Osaka	Osaka Regional Office of National Personnel Authority	Baba-machi-kado, Higashi-ku, Osaka City
Takamatsu	Takamatsu Regional Office of National Personnel Authority	c/o Takamatsu Girls Higher School, Goban-cho, Takamatsu City
Hiroshima and Matsue	Hiroshima Regional Office of National Personnel Authority	c/o Hiroshima Prefectural Office, Kasumi-cho, Hiroshima City
Fukuoka and Kumamoto	Fukuoka Regional Office of National Personnel Authority	Tsukishi-machi, Fukuoka City

9. Limit on Kinds of Occupations for which Application May be Made

There is no limitation on kinds of occupations for which application can be made so long as the applicant is qualified for examination. Those applying for two kinds of occupations or more must present one set of forms for each.

10. Reception Period of Applications

From November 21, 1949, to December 24, 1949 (5 p.m.). No application received in the mail after 5 p.m. of December 24 will be considered.

11. Announcement of Successful Candidates

The method and date are as yet undecided, but all persons passing are scheduled to be notified.

12. Appointment of Successful Candidates

All persons who pass this examination shall be entered on the employment eligible lists for each kind of occupation to be established by the National Personnel Authority. Certification will then be made in the order of their scores and with consideration of personal preferences to positions for which the persons are qualified, and the appointments will be made by the appointing officers.

13. Outline of Duties and Responsibilities of the Positions and Compensation

An outline of duties and responsibilities of the various positions may be obtained from the "National Administration Organization Law" (Law No. 120 of 1948) and other regulations covering the organization of the agencies such as the establishment law of the various ministries, organization regulations, etc.

Compensation will be made according to the wage bases of the government agencies in accordance with the "Law Administering New Pay for Government Employees" (Law No. 46 of 1948).

14. Any additions or corrections to this announcement (inclusive of Annexes) shall be each printed in the Official Gazette. Your constant attention is requested.

(Note: For details contained in Annexes 1 and 2 referred to above, please see the November 12, 1949 issue of the Official Gazette.)