GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 1 June 1951

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Themes for Fisheries - July

1. Inform fishermen about developments in the fisheries rights reform program. (The over-all aim of the fisheries reform program is the cancellation of current fishery rights, followed by a rational reallocation of revised rights. By now, prefectural governors, after consultation with Fisheries Adjustment Committees, have made public the fishing grounds planning decisions, and applications are being accepted for the newly created rights in the light of priority and eligibility qualifications. Since the granting of these new rights equitably constitutes an essential phase in the reform program, full information concerning current developments should be given to all concerned.)

2. Explain new legislation affecting fisheries cooperative associations. (Under the provisions of the Law for the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Agricultural and Fisheries Cooperative Associations, the Government has devised financial aid measures for those cooperatives which are in need of assistance. Steps should be taken to familiarize the cooperative officials and staff personnel with the requirements and procedures for loans under this new legislation. At the same time, simple explanations of the law should be made available for the general membership so that they may discuss intelligently the plans which the association officials will draft.)

3. Urge strict observance of fishing areas. (The frequency of seizure of Japanese fishing vessels outside of the authorized fishing area has recently increased. Since this kind of violation retards Japan's return to amicable international fisheries relations, fishermen should be urged to observe strictly area limitations.)

P.J.
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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 1 June 1951

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Themes for Mine Safety - July, August, September

1. Publicize Mine Safety Week. (Mine Safety Week is to be celebrated 1-7 July. During this period the mines, miners, and mine safety groups which have attained the best records during the past year are to be commended nationally by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry in Tokyo and locally by the Mine Safety and Inspection Divisions. Commendation ceremonies should be widely publicized. This is an opportune time for getting over the safety message to all concerned.)

2. Urge prevention of roof-falling accidents. (During the first quarter of the current fiscal year, major emphasis was placed on the prevention of explosion and blasting accidents. During the quarter beginning in July, primary attention will be devoted to encourage prevention of roof-falling accidents. According to the statistics for the 1950 calendar year, 49,702 persons were injured and 366 were killed in roof-falling accidents, accounting for 31 per cent of all mine accidents. Although this represents a drop of 9 per cent from the previous year, it is obvious that much remains to be done. During this year's information campaign, stress will be placed on the responsibilities of mine owners, safety officials, and mine workers. These responsibilities are detailed in Chapter VI, Sections 1-4 of the Coal Mine Safety Regulations.)

3. Publicize examinations for mine safety officials. (Upper class and ordinary class examinations for new safety officials are to be conducted during August. Those who are qualified can make examination applications during the period 20 June - 10 July. Full details concerning the qualifications, methods of application, and the examination proper should be made available for those who may be interested.)

P.J.

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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 1 June 1951

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Reconstruction and Housing Themes - July

1. Encourage citizens throughout Japan to participate in the observance of National Land Development Week. (National Land Development Week will be observed throughout Japan 4-10 July. It is being sponsored by the Ministry of Construction and prefectural construction offices in cooperation with the All-Japan Contractors' Association, the National Land Planning Association, the Civil Engineers' Association, the Architectural Institute, Japan Travel Bureau, and many other organizations. The over-all purpose of National Land Development Week is to encourage the people to protect, develop, and treasure their natural resources. Among specific aims listed by the Ministry of Construction are to arouse interest in land development, explain the significance of public works, encourage flood prevention and river development, and stimulate interest in forest preservation, better city planning, highway improvements, and construction of more parks and playgrounds. A nationwide program of special events commemorating National Land Development Week has been announced by the Ministry of Construction. The program will include an exhibit in the main Mitsukoshi department store in Tokyo on "Construction and Living" 3-10 July and a construction festival in Hibiya Hall on 10 July from 1300 to 1600. The Mitsukoshi exhibit will emphasize the relationship between construction and "gracious living". The construction festival will include an address by the Minister of Construction, the commendation of deserving persons and organizations for outstanding work in the construction field, and the introduction of the "Song of Flood Defence". Prefectural and municipal organizations throughout Japan are being urged to cooperate in National Land Development Week by conducting local exhibits, lectures, film showings, and various other programs. Since full development of Japanese resources is of great importance to the nation's future, wide publicity should be given to this event.)

2. Encourage cooperation of citizens, especially those living along river banks, in combating floods. (Floods often occur in the summer months in various sections of Japan, and citizens living in areas where rivers overflow their banks can help to prevent or minimize the damage if proper advance precautions are taken. Citizens should be encouraged to be prepared for emergencies by storing in flood prevention huts such necessary materials for preventing breaks in levees as bamboo, empty straw bags, rope, pegs and other supplies. The Ministry of Con-

struction is planning to spend approximately 9 million yen in 1951 on the construction of 270 flood prevention huts. Assistance from persons living in the areas of those huts is necessary if their construction and use are to be fully effective in preventing floods.)

B.D.

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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 1 June 1951

FROM: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Public Health and Welfare Themes - July

1. It is suggested that the following topics together with supporting data be used as basic theme material for July 1951 in the Public Health and Welfare Information Program.

2. Basic Themes

a. Tuberculosis - Theme continued from June.

(1) Emphasize the fact that tuberculosis is NOT A SEASONAL DISEASE and that new cases are reported every day of every month of the year. Constant "hammering" on the cardinal points of prevention and the 4 "early's" of tuberculosis control is necessary if the public is to become familiar with these points.

(2) BCG - Urge BCG immunization of negative reactors, particularly among school children and children of pre-school age, and especially children in first year of life. (See Themes for March 1951.)

b. Communicable Disease

(1) Pertussis - Theme continued from June. (Para. d, Mother and Child Hygiene.) The disease may appear at any time but the highest incidence occurs in July and August as a rule. Urge parents to have their infants and children immunized now! This immunization plus a booster dose in 1952 will give marked protection and reduce morbidity and mortality rates.

(2) Dysentery - Incidence is still on the increase. The general populace, city, town and village officials should cooperate in proper handling and disposal of night soil. Canals of citie should not be used as a "dump" for "honey buckets," which procedure has been observed in some cities of Japan. Canals should not be used as washing sites for soiled clothing; nor for bathing; nor for drinking; nor for washing of fish and vegetables; nor for cooking; nor for washing of dishes. In dysentery prevention remember the 4 F's "faces, fingers, food and flies".

c. Venereal Disease - Theme continued from June.

d. Mother and Child Hygiene - Theme continued from June.

e. Nutrition - Theme continued from June.

f. Sanitation - Theme continued from June.

g. Social Security - Theme continued from June.

h. Welfare - Theme continued from June.

- J. F. S. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 1 May 1951

FROM: Chief, Information Division

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Priorities on Information Programs for June

NAME OF PROGRAM	PRIORITY
United Nations	1
Political Information-Education (Includes women's democratization)	1
Local Autonomy	1
Nine-Point Economic Stabilization Program (over-all)	1
° General Price Stabilization and Rationing	1
* Taxation	1
Crop Production and Collection	1
Labor-Management Relations (Includes democratization for women in industry)	1
Land Reform (Agricultural Commission elections in July-August)	1
Fisheries Cooperatives and Fishery Rights Reform	2
Industrial Democratization	2
Reconstruction and Housing	2
° Public Health Information-Education	2
° Public Welfare	2
Agricultural Cooperatives	2
Agricultural Extension Service (Includes home advisers' programs for women)	3
Reforestation	3
Yen Savings	4
° Public Safety	4
Coal Production and Mine Safety	5

* One of the Nine-Point Economic Stabilization Program Objectives.
° Media branches now deal directly with ESS; Public Health and Welfare Section, Public Safety Division, G-2, on these programs.

D. B.

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CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION
CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 1 May 1951

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Industrial Democratization Themes - June

1. Inform farmers and small businessmen how the Anti-Monopoly Law safeguards their interests. (According to the Fair Trade Commission, the agency chiefly responsible for enforcing the Anti-Monopoly Law, many farmers and small businessmen in Japan do not fully understand or appreciate the extent to which their interests are protected by free and fair competition. For example, monopoly control may lead easily to excessively high prices which the farmer must pay for essential supplies, including fertilizer, farm implements, and so forth. Conversely, monopolists may beat down the price of farm commodities, impoverishing the farmer. Small businessmen, likewise, have a heavy stake in a fair, free economy. Monopoly restraints upon trade and credit can quickly ruin the small businessman. On the other hand, the Anti-Monopoly Law, while protecting the farmer and small businessman against unfair competition, recognizes the value of cooperation among farmers and small businessmen in meeting their common problems. The organization of cooperative associations by these groups is permitted so long as they do not attempt to fix prices or engage in other unfair trade practices. Farmers, small businessmen, as well as the general consumer, should be informed of the basic purpose of Japan's anti-monopoly legislation, which is to protect the public against restraint of trade which may lead to price-fixing, boycotting, dumping, coercion and other unfair practices. It should be pointed out that the basic purpose of anti-monopoly legislation is protective rather than punitive. It is important that both the producer and the consumer be fully informed of the provisions of the anti-monopoly laws, particularly how they stimulate free competition and encourage individual initiative by:

a. Prohibiting restrictions on the supply of raw materials or commodities.

b. Prohibiting "private monopolization" or production and sale by large-scale enterprises, thus giving any person the freedom to enter business.

c. Prohibiting unreasonable restraint of trade by agreement among entrepreneurs with respect to price, quantity, market, technology, and so forth.

d. Prohibiting "unfair methods of competition" by boycotting, dumping, discriminatory prices, coercing deals, exclusive contract, binding contract, and so on.

e. Promoting free and fair competition in domestic trade as well as among entrepreneurs engaged in foreign trade. The law states that:

(1) The term "competition" shall mean a situation in which two or more enterpreneurs compete for buyer or seller markets.

(2) The term "private monopolization" shall mean such business activities by which an entrepreneur excludes or controls the business activities of other entrepreneurs, thereby causing a restraint of competition.)

2. Inform small and medium business of the progress made in forming cooperatives under the law passed by the Diet in July 1949. (In order to help solve problems of distribution, transportation, and so forth, often faced by the small businessman, the Japanese Diet passed a law in July 1949 authorizing four types of cooperatives among businessmen. Since this law was enacted, 14,174 common facilities cooperatives have been established in Japan. A joint enterprise cooperative may be organized by as few as four people. Such an organization enables members of the group to contribute capital, labor, transportation, special techniques or make some other contribution required by the business. Formation of joint cooperatives should be encouraged as a means of helping the small businessman and wage earner to meet their common problems.)

3. Encourage small businessmen to avail themselves of loans for the purchase of new equipment, expansion and other useful purposes. (Sixty-four special small business loan offices have been established throughout Japan by 11 of the nation's leading banks to help finance smaller enterprises. Small and medium businesses which are satisfactory business risks can borrow up to five million yen. Such firms, however, to be eligible must have fewer than 200 employees and must not be capitalized in excess of five million yen. Among businesses eligible for loans are concerns engaged in manufacturing, mining, quarrying, construction, retailing, transportation, warehousing, electric and gas supply, pharmaceutical and dental supplies, printing and publishing, advertising, and hair dressing. Concerns desiring loans should make application at their local special small business loan office.)

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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER 1 May 1951

FROM: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: United Nations Themes — June

1. Emphasize the United Nations' two continuing lines of action in Korea, collective action on the battlefield in opposition to aggression and persistent all-out efforts toward effecting a peaceful settlement. (Trygve Lie, UN Secretary-General, during his recent trip through the Balkans and Near East appealed to all nations to join shoulder to shoulder in the present crisis in the UN struggle for peace. He continued: "If the UN is to succeed in preventing war, it needs the full and active participation in its efforts of all member states who want peace. Only through the success of UN can a third world war be prevented. The UN wants a cease-fire in Korea. But the aggression by forces from North Korea must be ended. We must be sure that the terms of the cease-fire will protect the right of the Korean people to establish as soon as possible a free, united, independent Korea under a government chosen in free elections, in conformity with the resolutions adopted by the United Nations." Recently elected Prime Minister Menzies of Australia said that the aim of the Korean campaign was to bring peace and unity to Korea and that the UN action seemed the only way to do so. Though the fighting has been severe and the UN forces have had to retire to below the 38th parallel, consultations designed to bring peace continue.)

2. Emphasize the UN determination to settle threats to peace wherever and whenever they may occur. (Continuing efforts are being made to settle the India-Pakistan dispute over Kashmir. The Syria-Israel border dispute is being taken up at Lake Success in the Security Council. Col. Bennet de Ridder, Belgian chief of the United Nation Conciliation Commission for Palestine, is making every effort to effect a settlement. Major General William Riley, of the UN truce supervision organization in Palestine, believes than an armistice can be made to work under UN auspices if there is a reasonable amount of cooperation from Syria and Israel. In Damascus, Trygve Lie said the UN offers ample opportunity for peaceful settlement of such incidents without the use of force, and that he was glad that the governments concerned were using that machinery.)

3. Emphasize the varied types of aid being afforded to the nations of the world under the auspices of the UN. (UNICEF has donated thousands of tons of rice to famine-stricken India. The ILO is sending technical aid to India in an attempt to assist the Indian labor movement. UNESCO is sending to Pakistan experts in seismology, atmospheric physics and electricity. FAO is sending technicians to Indonesia to advise on problems of food distribution. The Un Commission on Narcotic Drugs is studying French proposals to limit opium production and

working on the development of an international opium monopoly to control drug traffic. The UN Population Commission has begun several studies on demographic problems. A UN tariff conference recently ended with the completion of 147 bilateral tariff negotiations between 34 countries. The Un International Civil Aviation Organization signed a technical assistance agreement to provide an adviser and fellowships to enable Thailand pilots to study commercial flying abroad. In a recent report, Dr. G. J. Van Heuven Goedhart, UN High Commissioner of the International Refugee Organization, reported that his organization had repatriated and resettled one million refugees after first having saved them from misery and starvation.)

4. Emphasize the continual concern of the UN for Human Rights. (The second anniversary of Japan's Human Rights Commissioners' Law comes in June. There is a great similarity between the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Chapter 3 of the Japanese Constitution. This should be pointed out to the Japanese by specific citations from the two documents. For example, Chapter 3, Article 18, of the Japanese Constitution reads: "No person shall be held in bondage of any kind. Involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, is prohibited."----Article 4 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights reads: "No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms."----Chapter 3, Article 19 of the Japanese Constitution reads: "Freedom of thought and conscience shall not be violated."----Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights reads: "Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers." This process can be carried on through many other articles of the two documents. UNESCO Human Rights Album has been exhibited in Tokyo and is expected to tour the rest of Japan. Human Rights is the theme of the World Youth Assembly in the United States in August. It is possible that Japan will send delegates to this meeting. The UN Commission on Human Rights met in Geneva in April, where plans were made for the implementation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.)

5. Emphasize that participation in the UN specialized agencies means acceptance of the responsibilities required by them.

a. ILO: Japan's role in the International Labor Organization should be played up. (Japanese labor has received international recognition from the ILO, especially for the Japanese employment security system. Japanese representatives have attended many ILO meetings and conventions, but thus far only as observers. Japan is applying for membership and hopes to be approved by June, at the 30th general convention in Geneva. Although Japanese participation in ILO has been given some publicity, it is unlikely that very many people know of either the ILO or its aims. This international organization is a 30-year-old inter-

government agency, founded in 1919 as a product of the peace settlement that followed the First World War. In 1946, the United Nations and the ILO concluded an agreement under which the ILO was recognized as the specialized agency dealing with labor conditions, industrial relations, employment organization, social security and other aspects of social policy. ILO's purpose is to contribute to the establishment of universal and lasting peace by furthering social justice. It seeks by international action to improve labor conditions, raise living standards and promote economic and social stability. ILO has adopted many conventions which can be used as guides to good labor policy. They are on such matters as an 8-hour day and a 48-hour week, holidays with pay, freedom of association and the right to organize, and sickness and old-age insurance for workers and domestic servants. In addition, ILO has adopted conventions against certain malpractices in labor, such as forced labor, night work for women, employment of women in underground mines, employment of children under 15 years of age, and use of white lead in painting. The Japanese Labor Standards Law closely follows many of the conventions of the ILO, and this should be pointed out to the Japanese. For example, the ILO stands for an 8-hour day and a 48-hour week. Article 32 of the Japanese Labor Standards Law reads: "The employer shall not employ the worker more than 8 hours a day, excluding recess, or 48 hours a week." An ILO convention forbids underground work for women. Article 64 of the Labor Standards Law reads: "The employer shall not employ minors under full 18 years of age or women in underground labor." An ILO convention forbids the employment of minors under 15. Article 56 of the Labor Standards Law reads: "Minors under 15 years of age shall not be employed as workers." Many other examples could be given. See June Labor-Management Themes, No. 4.)

b. FAO: Japan is making plans to apply for membership to the Food and Agriculture Organization, and thus general information on this agency should be given the people. (FAO grew out of a conference on food and agriculture at Hot Springs, Va., U.S.A., in May 1943. The conference agreed that two-thirds of the people in the world are ill-nourished; their health could be improved vastly if they were able to get enough food and the right kind; the farmers of the world, two-thirds of the population, could produce enough if they employed the methods known to modern science; through increased production and effective distribution full-time work for all could be provided and a process put in motion to stamp out want. To attain these ends, the nations must act in concert. In 1945, 42 governments ratified a FAO constitution, and FAO became a specialized agency of the United Nations. FAO now has standing advisory committees of leading experts from all parts of the world. The organization collects information relating to food and agriculture and facilitates a free and rapid exchange of this information throughout the world. However, the task involved in the advance toward FAO's

objective will require continued progress in education and research, and thus one of the main functions of the agency is to promote that progress. FAO gives assistance to governments that ask for it. Missions are sent out, and technical aid in working out solutions for a country's problems in food, agriculture, forestry and fisheries is given.)

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 1 May 1951

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Labor-Management Themes - June

1. Encourage trade unions to build up their membership. (The number of trade unions in Japan decreased by 5,133 during the 12 months from June 1949 to June 1950, and the trend is still downward, according to the latest report of ESS Labor Division. Union membership dropped from 6,655,600 to 5,836,900 or a total of 818,700, during the above 12-month period. The Labor Ministry reports that one of the principal causes of the decline in union members was the practice in some unions of deviating from their original purpose, which was to improve the economic welfare of their members. Instead, these unions devoted most of their time to idealogical discussion and political maneuvers, causing widespread dissension and loss of union strength. Other causes for loss of union members were the closing of many smaller business enterprises, personnel reduction by private business and general retrenchment by government agencies. It should be pointed out that free, democratic unions must grow up from the rank and file and cannot be superimposed from above. Well-organized, active and strong local unions working in close harmony with a strong national union are necessary to the development of strong, democratic trade unionism in Japan. The Labor Ministry, realizing the importance of strengthening Japanese trade unions, is encouraging all local unions to organize unorganized workers in their locality.)

2. Inform women workers of the importance of including in labor contracts specific clauses protecting women's equal rights. (Although the Constitution of Japan states specifically that there shall be no discrimination in economic relations because of race, creed, sex, social status or family origin, equal rights for women cannot be achieved unless women workers themselves strive to attain recognition of their equal status with men. This is particularly applicable to Article 4 of the Labor Standards Law, which states; "the employer shall not discriminate against women concerning wages by reason of the worker being a woman". To achieve the equal rights principle, it is essential that women workers translate their newly won status into actual working conditions. In line with this policy, the Women's and Minors' Bureau on 1 June will launch a three-month information and education program to emphasize the necessity for including specific clauses in union contracts stipulating working conditions for women. Clauses relating to women should specify that there shall be no discrimination because of sex in establishing wages, wage increases, job classification, job evaluation and seniority privileges in cases of promotion, transfer, and retirements. Labor

contracts should also contain specific clauses regarding all phases of employment and job status connected with maternity leave. To promote equal rights for women, the Women's and Minors' Bureau also will sponsor a series of meetings in labor unions and make available to labor unions and other appropriate groups throughout the country leaflets, a wall newspaper and a film strip supporting this progran.)

3. Inform labor and the public that work relief projects not only provide badly needed jobs for the unemployed but that they also contribute toward the reconstruction of devastated cities and make possible many other useful projects such as the construction of levees, repairing of roads and drainage ditches, and so forth. (Since the Emergency Unemployment Relief Law was passed in May 1949, work relief projects have been organized in 500 cities, towns and villages. The government appropriated one billion six hundred million yen from January to March 1951 for work relief projects. This appropriation has enabled the employment of 150,000 temporary workers. Approximately 37 per cent of the day laborers placed by the Public Employment Security Offices during the January-March period found jobs on work relief. Work relief projects are operated in centers where unemployment is highest.)

4. Inform labor and the public of the contribution the International Labor Office is making to Japan. (The ILO, a specialized agency of the United Nations, is working to promote social justice, improve the welfare of workers, and foster other economic and social improvements throughout the world. The ILO established an office in Japan in 1949 and has been assisting the Occupation program to improve economic and social conditions among Japanese workers. Japan will send delegates to two forthcoming ILO meetings in Geneva, Switzerland. The ILO Coal Mine Committee, one of eight industrial committees established under the ILO, will meet 7-15 May in Geneva to discuss economic and social problems affecting the coal industry. The general conference of the ILO will meet in Geneva from 6-23 June. The conference, which is the principal deliberative body of the ILO, conducts surveys and makes recommendations concerning improvement of labor standards throughout the world. Although conventions approved by the conference are not binding, member countries are encouraged to enact legislation giving them legal status. Since the conference was organized in 1919, conventions have been approve recommending many improvements in working conditions including maximum working hours, holidays with pay, the status of female workers, protection of minors, industrial accident compensation, unemployment and old-age insurance, and so forth. It is important that the forthcoming meetings in Geneva by widely publicized.)

5. Encourage employers and employees to cooperate with the Public Employment Security Office in preventing illegal collection of unemployment insurance benefits. (A recent survey by the Labor Ministry has disclosed that an increasing number of employees are obtaining unemployment insurance benefits illegally.

In most cases, these benefits have been obtained by fake dismissal notices, refusal to accept employment on grounds a suitable job is unavailable, falsely claiming that the employer interviewed rejected the applicant, and keeping secret newly found employment. Unemployment insurance benefits are designed principally to provide essential financial support to workers who are temporarily unemployed and are seeking work. Employers, employees and the Government contribute to the fund. Employees who collect benefits illegally contribute toward the breakdown of the unemployment insurance system and do a disservice both to their fellow workers and to the nation as a whole.)

6. Emphasize the importance of industrial safety to both workers and management. (Health and safety in industrial plants are of great concern to both management and labor. The Labor Standards Law, together with safety regulations subsequently approved under this act, provides standards for maintaining health and preventing accidents in industry. However, despite these regulations, recent statistics show that ten people are killed daily and four persons are severely injured every minute in Japanese commercial establishments. Persons injured in the course of their employment are entitled to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Law. Heirs of persons killed in factory accidents also are entitled to benefits under the law. Approximately seven billion two hundred million yen was paid out in 1950 in claims under the Workmen's Compensation Law. Aside from claims paid under the law, losses sustained by business enterprises from decreased production, damage to machinery and products, and so forth, were estimated at between 30 and 40 billion yen annually. The Ministry of Labor is seeking to reduce industrial accidents and promote safer conditions in factories. Cooperation of both employers and workers is needed in this program, which currently is emphasizing more extensive safety education and the elimination of unnecessary hazards.)

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----------B. D.----------

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

1 May 1951

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Political Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Political Information Themes - June

1. Emphasize that the number of Human Rights Commissioners is being increased gradually, as funds permit, and that they are handling an increasing number of cases. (The Human Rights Commissioners Law will be two years old on 1 June. As of 1 March, 2,700 commissioners had been appointed. Figures on the total number of cases handled are not available, but the Civil Liberties Bureau of the Attorney-General's Office reports that they are on the increase. This is attributed mainly to: (a) a growing awareness on the part of the public of the duties of the commissioners, and (b) a better understanding by the commissioners of their responsibilities. The need for intensified efforts to acquaint citizens with human rights information is underlined by a recent public opinion survey conducted by the National Public Opinion Research Institute which showed:

a. Forty-five per cent of the rural respondents and 13 per cent of the urban respondents did not understand the meaning of human rights.

b. Only 17 per cent of the rural respondents and 42 per cent of the urban respondents had knowledge of the existence of the Civil Liberties Bureau or of the Human Rights Commissioners.

c. Among the respondents with a knowledge of human rights, 29 per cent linked the term with pressure from, and illegal investigation by, authorities; 12 per cent with home and family problems; 10 per cent with bosses; eight per cent with problems at work, and six per cent with powers of the government. Thirty-five per cent did not associate the words with any particular activity.

d. Forty-two per cent of urban respondents and 21 per cent of the rural respondents with a knowledge of the term believed there had been a marked improvement since 1945 in respect for human rights. Only six per cent of urban respondents and three per cent of rural respondents thought there was less respect.)

2. Emphasize the human rights themes contained in political information themes for May 1951.

3. Emphasize that it is the purpose of the Contempt of Court Bill to enable judges to maintain the dignity of the court, to expedite court proceedings, and to

strengthen the position of the courts as an independent branch of the government. (The Supreme Court expects the bill to be approved by the Diet in May. Under the present system, charges must be brought by the procurators against persons guilty of creating disturbances affecting the orderly administration of justice; the measure under consideration will cover so-called direct contempt so that judges will be able to impose non-penal detention or fine or both on the spot.)

4. Emphasize the following themes in connection with the Criminal Indemnity Law:

a. Persons who are in doubt whether they are eligible to apply for indemnity should contact their local court or Human Rights Commission.

b. The Constitution (Articles 17 and 40) recognizes the principle of criminal indemnity.

c. Japan's Criminal Indemnity Law is one of the most progressive and liberal in existence in any country.

(According to the Supreme Court, only 20 per cent of the 3,000 persons acquitted by the courts and entitled to restitution filed claims during the past fiscal year. Only 100 of the 3,000 persons asked the Government to publish, at its expense, notice of acquittal as provided by the law. The highest amount paid was ¥169,750 to a man found innocent of embezzlement after having been detained 416 days. Nine other persons received more than ¥100,000 in compensation.)

5. Emphasize the following National Public Service Law themes:

a. Under the new civil service system, persons are appointed to national government positions under a recruitment system based on the principles of equal opportunity and merit, applicable to both sexes.

b. The new system provides the foundation for a democratic and efficient civil service.

J. O'B.

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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRA-SECTION MEMORANDUM CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE 1 May 1951

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Taxation Themes - June

1. Encourage self-assessed income taxpayers whose estimated 1951 income will be less than they received during 1950 to file an application by 15 June if they wish to claim a reduced income in 1951. (The tax laws provide that income reported in the provisional return, which must be filed by 31 July 1951, must not be less than the amount of income listed by the individual on his final return for 1950. However, in certain hardship cases, taxpayers whose 1951 income is expected to be below their 1950 income may file a provisional return listing a reduced 1951 income, provided they first obtain permission from their local tax office. Circumstances which may justify a reduced 1951 income include the suspension or closing of a business, unemployment, fire, flood, typhoon, burglary, sickness, and so forth. A reduced income for 1951 also may be allowed for other than the foregoing causes when the reduction is estimated to be more than 20 per cent of the 1950 income and the lower income can be substantiated by reliable data. Applications for permission to report a reduced income in 1951 must be filed by 15 June.)

2. Encourage the self-assessed taxpayer to learn to compute his own income tax and fill out the proper return. (The self-assessed income tax system was designed to enable the taxpayer to compute his own tax, prepare his return and pay his assessment to the government without assistance from others. However, due to changes in the law and the comparatively recent inauguration of the new system, some taxpayers still require instruction. Beginning in June, regional and local tax offices will conduct meetings throughout Japan for the purpose of instructing taxpayers on how to file a return. Representatives of business organizations, farmers' cooperatives, and various other groups should be urged to attend these meetings.)

3. Inform the public that the 1951-52 national budget not only provides for a substantial reduction of taxes but increases appropriations for many public welfare projects. (Although taxes have risen sharply in the United States, Great Britain, France and many other countries of the West, the Japanese Diet has approved tax cuts in the 1951-52 budget totaling approximately 74 billion yen. Notwithstanding this tax reduction, appropriations have been increased for public works, social security, the prevention and care of tuberculosis, prevention of epidemics, unemployment relief, and many other welfare projects. Public works

projects which carry higher 1951-52 appropriations include reforestation, river development and flood control. The Tax Administration Agency reports that many taxpayers have the mistaken idea that over-all taxes in Japan for the new fiscal year are being increased and that decreases in national taxes are more than offset by increased taxes levied in prefectures and municipalities. A statistical study recently completed by the Economic and Scientific Section showed that over-all taxes for the year 1950 were approximately 35 per cent lower than they would have been had 1949 tax rates remained in effect. The per cent reduction for 1951 was expected to be even greater. Principal beneficiaries of tax cuts have been in the lower income groups, more than three million income taxpayers having been dropped from the income tax rolls during the past two years.)

4. Inform taxpayers whose income taxes are reassessed that they can, if dissatisfied, request a review before a Conference Group. (Tax offices will begin in April the reassessment of income taxes for the year 1950. The Tax Administration Agency, in accordance with the Shoup recommendations, set up in 1950 the Conference Group Plan for hearing taxpayers' complaints. This plan is designed to offer a fair, impartial system of appeal for taxpayers who believe they are being charged in excess of the levy prescribed by law. Each conference group is headed by an official, equal in rank to the tax office chief, and who has had no previous connection with the tax appeal under consideration. These groups, which have been attached to regional tax bureaus and certain local tax offices, seek to reach a fair settlement of differences arising between the taxpayer and tax offices. Dissatisfied taxpayers should be encouraged to use the conference plan.)

BD

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION

1 May 1951

FROM: Political and Economic Affairs Information Officers

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Local Autonomy Themes - June

1. Continue to emphasize that local autonomy will remain an incomplete reform until the recommendations of the Local Administration Investigation (Kambe) Committee become effective either by legislation or administrative action. (Until action is taken by the Diet or Cabinet on the recommendations, this will be the most important local autonomy theme. Details of the recommendations were given in local autonomy themes for December 1950 and February 1951. Only one of the principal Kambe proposals, that relating to the delineation of the responsibilities of local entities and the national government in meeting expenditures resulting from natural disasters, has been approved, in part, by the Diet.)

2. Encourage the organization of "Better Government Associations" in prefectural capitals and other principal municipalities as a means of arousing public interest in efficient local government. (The new Local Tax Law gives municipal and prefectural officials broad authority to realize a fair measure of local autonomy through the collection and expenditure of local tax funds. Efficient local self-government, however, has been found to depend largely upon an informed, alert and critical public opinion in each community, ready, able and willing to support or censure local officials and make constructive recommendations as to methods and policies. The SCAP Local Tax Team which has been visiting prefectural capitals throughout Japan, in the interest of improved local self-government, has found after covering approximately two thirds of the prefectures, that while there is "A real and sincere interest in prefectural and municipal government affairs," little attempt has been made, except in the Kinki Region, Tokyo and in Sapporo to enlist the organized support of citizens in the various communities in furthering local autonomy. Col. George H. McCaffrey, who heads the SCAP Local Tax Team, pointed out recently in a study, "Citizen Interest in Local Government," that citizens' organizations in the United States such as Better Government Associations, Municipal Research Bureaus, and Municipal Leagues have made a big contribution for more than fifty years in improving local autonomy in America. He expressed the belief that the organization of similar groups in Japanese municipalities would contribute substantially to strengthening local government in this country. Better Government Associations, already organized in Osaka and a few other cities in Japan, are made up entirely of private citizens and usually include representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club, the League of Women Voters, trade union councils, Parent-Teacher Associations, agricultural and consumer cooperatives, and

other representative organizations. Better Government Associations should be supported entirely by private funds and should remain free of influence or direction by local government officials, otherwise they cannot operate with full effectiveness. Participation should be voluntary, unpaid, a contribution of the individual to the welfare of his community. Strong leadership by citizens who realize that local government is the "biggest and most important business in the community" usually is necessary to the success of such organizations. It is important that regular, open meetings be held and that full publicity be given the proceedings. Among current projects which Colonel McCaffrey believes can be undertaken with profit by Better Government Associations are:

a. Study and discuss the Kambe recommendations.

b. Study tax collection methods in prefectures and municipalities and assist in the inauguration of a voluntary collection system whereby the taxpayer, upon receipt of his tax bill through the mails, either calls at the tax office and pays his taxes in person or sends his remittance by post instead of waiting for a visit from the tax collector. In some communities in Japan, as much as 15 per cent of total tax revenues are spent collecting local taxes. In the United States, the average cost of collecting local taxes seldom is more than 2 per cent.

c. Scrutinize local expenditures of tax funds. For example, Better Government Associations might well dig into the facts concerning tax money spent by government officials on entertainment, and if excessive, bring pressure through publicity and other means to end such waste and extravagance.

d. Investigate the practice in some local communities of power companies deducting 3 or 4 per cent of the municipal tax on consumption of electric power and gas. According to ESS Internal Revenue Division this deduction, ostensibly made to cover the expense of allocation, is illegal. The law stipulates that the full 10 per cent of the tax levied on consumption of gas and electric power be paid to the local governments.

The above are examples of current projects which might be undertaken with profit by Better Government Associations. After citizens' groups are formed and a serious study is made of local government, other activities undoubtedly will suggest themselves. Assistance of Regional Civil Affairs Teams will be helpful in initiating Better Government Associations in principal cities throughout Japan. Such associations might well serve as a model for similar organizations in other cities and towns.)

3. Encourage municipalities to appoint tax appraisers and property assessment review committees without delay. (The new Local Tax Law provides for the reassessment of all taxable property by 30 September 1951. However, since a de-

tailed study must be made of each piece of property, the task is formidable and will require haste if the reassessment is to be completed by the 30 September deadline. Municipal tax officials should be encouraged to appoint the best qualified appraisers available and to make certain that property assessment review committees are chosen from among capable taxpayers; otherwise, the committees will not be able to carry out efficiently their duties of investigating complaints against reassessed values. The Local Finance Commission has recommended to mayors and village headmen standards of assessment, but the adoption of such standards is not mandatory. The mayor or village headman will determine the valuations of property on the basis of reports submitted by assessors. Property valuations will be listed in municipal property tax ledgers which will be open to the public during certain periods. Taxpayers who object to valuations placed on their property may request a review by the property assessment review committee established for the municipality. If not satisfied with the committee's decision, the property owner may appeal to the governor of the prefecture, or bring action in a local court. The valuations placed upon real property are of great concern not only to the taxpayers but to the municipality as well, and the fairness with which this procedure is carried out probably will determine to a great extent the success of the new municipal property tax system. Citizens can aid the success of this new tax program by examining fully the property tax ledgers and offering constructive criticism, where appropriate, to their municipal officials. Taxpayers in municipalities should be encouraged to cooperate with assessors and mayors in the new program to revaluate fixed assets in Japan.)

4. Inform citizens of the revised system of allocating disaster relief. (Although the national government paid the entire cost of disaster relief throughout Japan in 1951, the 10th Diet voted to return to the former system of requiring local government units to bear part of the expense. However, since the financial ability of localities which may suffer disaster varies, the new plan provides for a sliding scale of contributions by local governments based on the amount of their total tax revenues. It is important that the public be informed of the new disaster relief system.)

J. O'B. and B. D.

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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER 1 May 1951

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Reconstruction and Housing Themes - June

1. Enlist the cooperation of citizens in the program to improve Japan's bridges, many of which are in a bad state of repair. (Japan has approximately 275,000 bridges, of which 156,000 are constructed of wood. A large number of the wooden bridges were neglected during the late war and are in poor condition. Although the Japanese Government has appropriated ¥2,250,000,000 for bridge construction for the fiscal year 1951-52, this sum will be utilized principally for the construction or repair of major bridges. It is, therefore, necessary that local communities assume a larger part of the responsibility and initiative for bridge repair and construction if the enormous task of placing Japan's approximately 275,000 bridges in good condition is to be accomplished without undue delay.)

2. Encourage citizens to help protect streets and highways by refraining from dumping refuse in side ditches. (With the rainy season approaching, it is especially important to keep open drainage ditches by the sides of streets and highways. Dumping of refuse in side ditches not only creates a health hazard but may cause water to overflow, washing away valuable gravel and thereby damaging roads. Citizens living in municipalities, as well as in rural areas, should be encouraged to cooperate with the local and national governments by helping to keep drainage ditches open.)

3. Encourage cooperation of citizens, especially those living along river banks, in combating floods. (Floods often occur in June in various sections of Japan, and citizens living in areas subject to floods can help to prevent or minimize damage if proper advance precautions are taken. Citizens should be encouraged to be prepared for emergencies by storing in flood prevention huts such necessary materials for preventing breaks in levees as bamboo, empty straw bags, rope, pegs, and so forth. The Ministry of Construction is planning to spend approximately nine million yen in 1951 in the construction of 270 flood prevention huts. Assistance from persons living in the area of these huts is essential, however, if the construction and use of these huts are to be effective in preventing floods.)

B. D.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

1 May 1951

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Fisheries Themes - June

1. Inform fishermen about developments in the fisheries rights reform program in the over-all cancellation of present fishery rights and allocation of revised rights so as to bring about the best utilization of waters and the democratization of fishing villages. Although it was planned that applications for the new rights could be made beginning in April, a postponement was necessitated by the large amount of work involved in planning the new fishing areas. Beginning in June, however, applications for the new rights will be accepted and reviewed in accord with the priority and eligibility provisions of the Fisheries Rights Law.)

2. Explain new fisheries legislation. (Two laws of vital concern to all fishermen were enacted in the opening sessions of the 10th Diet. The first, the Law for Partial Amendments to the Fisheries Cooperative Association Law, provides for the standardization of association finances and for periodical inspections by administrative authorities. The second law, titled the Law for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Agricultural and Fisheries Cooperative Associations, has for its purpose the making available of loans for needy cooperatives.)

3. Keep fishermen up-to-date on any new developments regarding expansion of fishing areas. (The problem of Japan's participation in international fishing agreements will be discussed increasingly as the time for the signing of the peace treaty draws nearer. Fishermen are much concerned with this problem and are desirous of knowing any developments in this field. Reliable information, based on facts, should be made available as soon as possible.)

PJ

- P. J. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 1 May 1951

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Land Reform Themes - June

1. Inform farmers of the new Agricultural Commissions. (As was anticipated, the 10th Diet passed the bill calling for the amalgamation of the Agricultural Land Committees, Agricultural Adjustment Committees, and Agricultural Improvement Committees into new Agricultural Commissions. These new commissions, which will play an important part in the life of farmers, are to be elected on 20 July for cities, towns, and villages and 21 August for the prefectures. It is essential that farmers know about the elections, the purposes of the new commissions, and so forth.)

2. Explain to farmers the new land reform procedures. (Continued publicity must be given to the Potsdam Ordinance, promulgated in September 1950, concerning procedures for the sale and purchase of two types of land: land which has up to now evaded government purchase -- about 63,000 chobu -- and land which has become available since 31 July 1950 -- about 40,000 chobu -- or which will become available in the future.)

3. Encourage farmers to make written tenancy contracts. (Despite the fact that the Agricultural Land Adjustment Law provides that tenancy contracts should be in writing, surveys made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry show that as of February 1951 approximately 40 per cent of the contracts were in the form of "oral leases". Farmers should be told of the advantages of written contracts, and have explained to them details which are to be included in such contracts.)

4. Give continued attention to the exchange and consolidation program. (This long-range program, essential to efficient farm management, needs to receive continual encouragement. June, one of the busiest months for farmers, is a good time for reminding them of the inconvenience and loss of time occasioned by the fact that their fields are scattered. They should be encouraged to overcome these obstacles by cooperating in the exchange and consolidation program which is being carried on throughout the country. Care should be taken, however, to impress upon farmers that before they initiate an exchange and consolidation project, they should have complete, well thought-out plans, including full consideration of

possible need for rationalizing irrigation, drainage and other agricultural facilities prior to undertaking actual transfer of title to individual parcels.)

P.J.

P. J.

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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

1 May 1951

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Crop Production and Collection Themes - June

1. Pay continued attention to the Increased Food Production Campaign. (The people should be reminded that at present Japan must import about 20 per cent of its food and that this calls for a tremendous outlay of money, transportation, and so forth. In view of world conditions, continued importation of so much food may not be possible and, therefore, it is essential that a greater domestic production of food be achieved.)

2. Explain to farmers how new legislation will help production of food. (The 10th Diet passed the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Long-term Loan Law and the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Long-term Loans Special Accounts Law, under the provisions of which loans will be made available for carrying on such works as drainage and irrigation, land reclamation, and soil improvement. The farmers need to know full details of these laws, the conditions and procedures for loans, and so forth--all of which will be clarified in Cabinet and Ministerial Orders which will be issued during May.)

3. Tell farmers of the new Agricultural Commissions. (At present, throughout Japan, Agricultural Land Committees, Agricultural Adjustment Committees, and Agricultural Improvement Committees have performed functions, respectively for land reform, crop delivery, and improved agricultural techniques. In order that these various functions may be integrated, the 10th Diet approved a bill which provides for the amalgamation of the three committees into new Agricultural Commissions. The election for the new commissions in cities, towns, and willages will be held on 20 July and for the prefectural commissions on 21 August. Farmers should be fully informed of the changes, the reasons therefore, the importance of the elections, and so forth.)

4. Keep farmers up-to-date on changes in the Food Management Law. (Officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Foestry feel that revisions in the Food Management Law may be approved by the 10th Diet during May. If and when the revisions are made, farmers should be given full details and advised on the best course to follow so that they and the country as a whole may benefit.)

-P. J.-

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CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

1 May 1951

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Forestry Themes - June

1. Explain new forestry legislation. (During May three forestry bills will be presented to the Diet for consideration. The first, and most important, the Bill for Partial Amendments to the Forest Law, aims at rationalizing forest management, maintaining a balance between growth and cutting and the establishment of forestry cooperative associations. The second bill provides for revisions in the National Forest Law, which, if effected, will make possible greater utilization of national forests by the people of the community. The third bill, aimed at establishing a National Forest Adjustment Temporary Measures Law, has for its purpose the regrouping of national and private forests. Detailed explanations of these bills should be provided for all concerned.)

2. Give wide publicity to the results of the Green Feather Campaign and of Green Week activities. (By June, the returns from the April sale of green feathers should be known. All who contributed to the campaign have a right to know how much money has been collected and for what purposes it is going to be used. Prefectural information media should also report to the people on how successfully their respective prefectures met the Green Week tree-planting goals.)

3. Stress the need for continued care of forest lands. (Green Week celebrations held during the spring months have served to encourage the planting of trees. Mere planting, however, is not sufficient. Continued care must be given to reforested lands. Areas where planting has taken place during the past few years will require special care during the summer months when a vigorous growth of trees is accompanied by a thick growth of weeds and shrubs.)

P. J.

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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER 1 May 1951

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Economic Stabilization and Rehabilitation Themes - June

1. Inform manufacturers, exporters, labor and the public that improvement of Japan's industrial efficiency and the production of better quality goods at fair prices are essential to Japan's economic welfare. (Kyodo News service on 23 March 1951 quoted K. D. Morrow, Special Assistant to the Chief, ESS, as stating that Japanese industrialists and exporters are losing a large volume of business by hiking their prices too much and "the price index reveals that the prices of Japanese exports are increasing much more rapidly than the increase in the cost of imported materials". Mr. Morrow added that many Japanese traders and manufacturers obviously are making excess profits. Excessive prices, he pointed out, already have been reflected in decreased exports. During February, for example, exports from Japan totaled only $81,413,000 as compared with $116,596,000 for December. Special demand orders for supplies for Korea dropped from $25,156,000 in December to $5,472,000 in February. Mr. Morrow declared further, "Japanese industrialists and exporters are losing their reputation by increasing their prices too much and exporting inferior quality products throughout the world, particularly to Burma, India, Pakistan and other Asiatic countries". He added that "exports to those countries are far beyond the purchasing power at present of Asiatic countries". Mr. Morrow also cautioned against Japan anticipating further economic aid from the United States in the form of a "U.S.-Japan Economic Cooperation Program" until this country and the Japanese Government exert their utmost to improve the nation's productive efficiency and export practices. Nippon Times, in an editorial on 28 March, captioned "Don't Miss the Boat," declared that "it is a fact that prices in Japan are higher than elsewhere" and warned that "every effort must be made to bring prices down to a reasonable level. Shortsighted exporters who are out to make a killing with high prices and inferior goods because of the seller's market must be curbed. We must not miss the boat in the export trade." In view of the developments described above, it is important that all segments of the population be informed of the danger to Japan of "pricing itself out of the world's markets". Manufacturers, labor and exporters should be encouraged to cooperate in keeping production costs at a reasonable level, for otherwise Japan may lose its competitive position in international trade, resulting in severe loss to the individual as well as the nation.)

2. Encourage consumers to aid in preventing illegal sales of rice dealers. (Although rice is now being sold to consumers by privately owned stores, rice

sales are subject to the same price and rationing controls as before. Sale or purchase of rice outside regular ration channels is a violation of the food control law. Rice dealers also are required to treat all customers alike and to refrain from setting aside better quality rice for sale to friends. Consumers who feel they are not being treated fairly by their rice dealer are invited to consult their prefectural Economic Investigation Agency office. Above all, purchasers should check carefully the weight of their rationed staple foods. A recent Economic Investigation Agency survey disclosed that some unscrupulous rice dealers are short-weighing rations of staple foods.)

3. Urge consumers to refuse to pay excessive prices and to cooperate with their local EIA consultation office in helping to prevent profiteering and hoarding. (Since the beginning of 1951 the price of some essential commodities including miso, shoyu sauce, and clothing have shown a sharp rise in price. While some of the price boosts are the result of increased cost of imported raw materials, the Economic Investigation Agency has uncovered evidence which indicates that hoarding and profiteering in some cases have contributed to higher prices. Beginning in February, the Economic Investigation Agency established consultation offices in each of the 46 prefectures to keep under surveillance supply and demand of essential commodities and to take appropriate measures to maintain fair prices by discouraging hoarding and profiteering. Cooperation of the public, however, is necessary if the government program to maintain fair prices is to succeed. Citizens who feel they are being overcharged should be encouraged to consult their local EIA office. In some cases, complaints are handled by the local EIA office and, through consultation with the offending manufacturer, wholesaler or retailer, a satisfactory solution is reached. Some of the more flagrant complaints are transferred to the central EIA office in Tokyo where an effort is made to correct the condition leading to the complaint. All segments of the public — manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer, and the consumer — should be informed of the importance to Japan of maintaining an ample supply of consumer goods at fair prices. Excessive prices can lead to ruinous inflation.)

4. Encourage the Japanese to refrain from purchasing illegal foreign goods. (Purchase of illegal foreign merchandise which is being offered for sale in various places throughout Japan, particularly in large cities, should be discouraged. This merchandise, including wearing apparel, foods, and sundries, has in the vast majority of cases, made its way into Japanese trade channels through black marketing and its purchase is a threat to the stability of Japan's foreign exchange system. Except for an occasional release of surplus PX merchandise, the sale to Japanese of most consumer goods manufactured in foreign countries is illegal because Japan's foreign exchange is scarce and must be allocated principally for the purchase and importation of badly needed raw materials. Japanese who purchase illegal foreign goods, irrespective of the source, do a disservice to their country and the practice should be discouraged.)

YEN SAVINGS

5. Encourage all segments of the population -- families, individuals, businesses, organizations, and so forth -- to cooperate in the 1951-52 yen savings campaign. (The Finance Ministry announced on 14 April that the yen savings goal for the 1951-52 fiscal year had been set at ¥500 billion. Savings during the past year aggregated approximately ¥442 billion. The new goal is based upon estimated savings of 16.5 per cent -- after deductions for national and local taxes -- of an anticipated national income in 1951-52 of ¥3,800 billion. The yen savings campaign is being directed jointly by the Bank of Japan and the Finance Ministry. Both institutions point out that if the ¥500 billion goal is to be obtained, small individual savings must be encouraged. The 1950 census lists approximately 16,580,000 families in Japan. If each family saved only one yen a day, the total amount saved during a month would amount to ¥497,460,000. Such savings when continued systematically over a period of a year run into the billions. Families should be encouraged to save for a specific purpose, such as for the education of children, security in old age, as a safeguard against misfortune, and so forth. A wide variety of Japanese organizations welcome savings, including banks, post offices, trust companies, cooperative associations, mutual loan companies, life insurance companies, and many others. Savings also may be easily arranged through children's banks and mothers' banks. Money deposited with such savings associations is tax free up to ¥30,000. The population should be fully informed of the importance of regular savings, not only for the benefit of the individual but also for the reconstruction, modernization and expansion of Japanese industry and commerce.)

6. Inform the public of the Heat Control Bill approved by the 10th Diet. (More effective use of heat in Japanese factories is declared by industrial experts to be essential to efficient productivity. The 10th Diet passed an act known as the Heat Control Bill, which encourages maximum utilization of heat. The act requires factories and certain business establishments to install heat controllers and to adopt other measures to utilize heat more efficiently. Industrialists and businessmen in Japan should be encouraged to cooperate with the Ministry of International Trade and Industry in the new heat conservation program.)

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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

1 May 1951

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Agricultural Cooperatives Themes - June

1. Explain new cooperative legislation. (The 10th Diet session enacted legislation which will vitally affect the future life of cooperative associations. Amendments were made to the Agricultural Cooperative Law by which greater flexibility will be afforded to cooperative operations and members will be given an opportunity to express their will on additional important questions. A new law for the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Agricultural and Fisheries Cooperative Associations was enacted under the provisions of which loans will be made available for encouraging cooperatives to carry out their rehabilitation programs. Officers and members of cooperatives need to be fully informed concerning the purposes and details of the new legislation.)

2. Give guidance on cooperative farming tasks. (June is one of the busiest months of the year for farmers. Some of the burden can be lightened through cooperation on the part of cooperative members in carrying out such things as elimination of pests and blights, the joint management of water utilization, and the harvesting of wheat and barley. Associations can provide a service for their members by planning cooperative efforts and encouraging cooperation from all.)

3. Encourage better marketing of farm products. (Discussion in the 10th Diet concerning the possible decontrol of mugi products points up the fact that many farm products have been decontrolled during the past few years and that farmers need further education regarding the marketing and sale of their products through their cooperatives. One of the ways of developing the cooperative idea is by explaining the functions of the Cooperative Sales Federation. During the month of May, there is a possibility that the Food Management Law may be revised to permit the free sale of mugi crops. If this is done, cooperatives will have additional farm products to tie in with their purchase, sale, and processing activities. Cooperatives should be alerted to take immediate action if and when the revisions are made.)

P. J.

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CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

1 May 1951

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Public Health and Welfare Themes - June

1. It is suggested that the following topics together with supporting data be used as basic theme material for June 1951 in the Public Health and Welfare Program.

2. Basic Themes

a. Tuberculosis The twelve cardinal points in tuberculosis control in the home should be re-emphasized.

(1) Don't spit! Collect all sputum in paper and place in paper bags, close the bag, and dispose of by burning. If the sputum is too fluid, collection in a covered cup is permitted and 2% cresol is added. Let it stand one-half hour before disposing by burial or depositing it in the benjo. Then the cover and cup should be boiled for one-half hour. Two cups are necessary. THE CUP MUST BE COVERED AT ALL TIMES. The nose and mouth should be covered with paper every time the patient coughs or sneezes.

(2) The patient should be isolated in his own room; if this is impossible, then he should occupy a portion of the room which is screened off from the remainder of the room with curtains to keep the family away from the patient. This portion of the room should be that area where light and air are most plentiful.

(3) All dusting and cleaning should be done with a moist cloth.

(4) The patient should sleep alone. The bedding should be washed separately from the family bedding. The futons should be exposed to sunlight on both sides every day if it is possible to do so. The patient must have his own clothing and share it with no one. It should be washed separately from the family laundry.

(5) The patient must have his own toilet articles and towel, his own eating utensils, books and toys, and share them with no one. Utensils must be washed separately from those which the family use. THERE MUST BE NO COMMON BOWL, CUP OR HASHI.

(6) There should not be any cat or dog permitted near the patient, for infection could be carried on the fur.

(7) Children must be kept away from the patient, particularly infants.

(8) Early diagnoses means recovery. Delay in obtaining diagnoses through fear of discovery of tuberculosis means less chance of recovery.

(9) Every member of the family who has been in contact with the patient must have a health examination.

(10) The patient must cooperate with the family to prevent the spread of the infection.

(11) The family must cooperate with the patient in the control of the spread of the disease.

(12) BCG vaccine should be given to every member of a family whose tuberculin reaction is negative, especially infants.

b. Communicable Disease

(1) Smallpox - This disease is no respector of age. Many children under one year of age have not yet been vaccinated. Make sure your baby is not among them.

(2) Pertussis - Prevention is better than cure. High potency pertussis vaccine is available. Children should first be vaccinated three to six months after birth. (See "d" Mother and Child Hygiene.)

(3) Diphtheria - Avoid having your child go to the hospital with this disease. Vaccination is excellent insurance against this.

(4) Rabies - Be sure your dog is vaccinated.

(5) Dysentery - Dysentery is more prevalent than usual this year. A limited quantity of dysentery vaccine has been prepared for use among especially vulnerable groups. This is not a substitute for, but a supplement to rigid cleanliness in the handling of food and body excretions. The enteric disease group, including dysentery, is the third leading cause of death in Japan (1950 statistics). With the steady climb in incidence this year, it is of paramount importance that information concerning

prevention of dysentery be disseminated to the public by all possible media. (This program should receive high priority.)

c. Venereal Disease - Theme continued from May.

d. Mother and Child Hygiene - Pertussis Protection In 1950 the mortality rate from pertussis was 10.1 per 100,000. There were 8,459 deaths reported and of those, 4,433 were children under one year of age. There were 122,733 cases reported, a morbidity rate of 146.1 per 100,000.

In 16% of pertussis cases, cerebral symptoms appear in the third week with the possibility of residual effects upon the brain, and in case of infants under two years 8% of them have convulsions, again, with possible residual effects. Also under two years of age, pneumonia is a common and serious complication. The question arises, how often has the final diagnosis of death from convulsions and/or pneumonia an etiological background of pertussis.

There is more than sufficient vaccine available to cover the need for protection at the present time. The vaccine made in Japan is equal in effectiveness to any vaccine made in the United States. One does not expect over 70% protection from pertussis vaccine.

There are 3,617 liters of pertussis stock which has passed assay. This would protect 900,000 children using a total dose of 4cc per child. (The vaccine is given in divided doses, a week apart: - 1cc the first and second week, and 2cc the third week.) There are 5,094 liters on assay at the present time (April 1951) and 5,710 liters in bulk which can be dilated at any time. The cost of the vaccine is 130 yen for the total quantity for immunization. At this price there is no reason to risk the life or future physical welfare of any infant because of lack of protection.

e. Nutrition A message to Japanese women who have been trained as nutritionists.

(1) Make extra money and have a part-time maid, get out of the house and see the world. Work in the profession you were trained for. Nutritionists are needed to work in Health Centers, school lunchrooms, hospitals, factories, welfare institutions, and many other places.

Work part-time. Suit the hours at work to the home (9 - 1 or 10 - 2 while husband and children are at work and at school). This is also a step towards emancipation and independence. Apply through the nutritionist, prefectural health department.

(2) Food Preparation

Do not prepare vegetables in advance.
Do not soak vegetables in water.
Do not store vegetables near the stove or hot sun.
Do not store vegetables as bought, unsorted, in a heap on the floor.

(3) Food Preservation

Food values are lost when surfaces are exposed to oxidation, when minerals and vitamins dissolve in water, when foods wilt, and when foods spoil. Spoilage is hastened by careless handling, heat, poor ventilation and infection of fresh, unblemished fruits and vegetables by bad. Refrigerate perishable foods.

f. Sanitation

(1) Environmental Sanitation

(a) Theme continued from May (Storage, collection and disposal of garbage).

(b) Japanese B Encephalitis Control of mosquitoes at this time of year is extremely important to prevent outbreaks and spread of Japanese B encephalitis and encephalomyelitis. People should be urged to eliminate all breeding areas of mosquitoes by draining, filling or the application of insecticides to the surface of water containers, ponds, and so forth.

(c) Fly Control See supporting material, Incl 1.

(d) Rodent Control See supporting material, Incl 1.

Application of liberal amounts of 5% DDT liquid to interior wall and roof surfaces of cow barns, stables, and other animal shelters. This is most important as the mosquitoes which carry the virus of these diseases prefer to rest in such places after feeding.

(e) Food Sanitation - Theme continued from May. (See also under "Nutrition".)

g. Social Security

(1) The long term program for Health Insurance should be stressed with special reference on "How to consult insurance doctors" and a review from the statistical point of view.

(a) From among private doctors and other medical facilities, physicians have been appointed at their own request as insurance doctors for the purpose of rendering medical care to the insured in accordance with the provisions of Health Insurance, Seamen's Insurance, Mutual Aid Associations or National Health Insurance. It should be emphasized that the insurance doctors are cooperating with the social insurance programs and all insured are urged to patronize them. Statistics will be given showing how many cases are processed, and the cost per case of medical care.

(2) Insurance Referees What are insurance referees? How do they work? How does one make an appeal?

(a) There are insurance referees in each prefecture who will, in addition to hearing complaints from insured, assist the insured in becoming better acquainted as to his rights under the various social insurance programs.

h. Welfare

(1) Publicizing Children's Charter Following the Children's Charter Enactment Conference to be held on 4 May 1951 at the Prime Minister's official residence and the proclamation of the complete charter on Children's Day, 5 May 1951, it is planned that the charter will be given wide publicity during the month of June 1951. Attached as Inclosure 2 is the draft charter consisting of a preamble, general rule and the twelve article text. The draft may be subject to minor revisions before the proclamation is made but the basic principles formulated during the preparatory conferences are presented in the proposed charter.

(2) The Social Welfare Service Law The majority of provisions of the new Social Welfare Service Law become effective as of 1 June 1951. This law was passed in March 1951 during the last session of the Diet and replaces the out-dated Social Works Fundamentals Law of 1938. Enactment of this law completes the modern framework of legislation within which Japan's public and private social welfare services programs may be developed and administered. Important provisions which are effective 1 June 1951 include:

the definition of certain fundamental matters which are common to the field of social welfare services, the continuation of the National Advisory Council to the Ministry of Welfare, provisions for regulating and supervising public and private welfare services and facilities, and the establishment of legal status for the Community Chest and Social Welfare Conference.

(3) Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency The Children's Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, encourages public concern and discussion of the problem of preventing juvenile delinquency during the summer school vacation. While no organized nationwide program is planned at the national level, local communities are encouraged to devote attention to this subject. National units of government will cooperate with communities in developing programs concerned with the problem of juvenile delinquency.

(4) Maternal and Child Hygiene Theme continued from May. Continued emphasis upon prevention of infants' infectious diseases (1) whooping cough and measles, which are prevalent in the spring and (2) diseases of the digestive organs which are prevalent during the summer months. Emphasis upon proper diets for infants, pregnant women and nursing mothers.

2 Incls
1. Fly & Rodent Control
2. Draft of Children's Charter

J. F. S.

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 1 May 1951

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Extension Program Themes - June

1. Encourage utilization of the Extension Service. (The farmer's busy month of June is a most appropriate time for emphasizing the help which farmers can receive from their local Extension agents. With the number of these agents continually being increased, each town and village will soon have at least one agent whos primary duty is to help the farmers help themselves. Along with encouraging farmer to seek out the services of their agents, agents should also be encouraged to contact the farmers and make known to them the services which they can perform for them and their families.)

2. Inform the farmers of the best techniques for June farm works. (The most important farm tasks during June are the transplanting of rice seedlings, application of fertilizer to paddy-fields, livestock utilization in paddy-fields, harvesting of mugi products, cultivation of sweet potatoes, and the care of fruit trees. In addition to learning the best techniques from information media, farmers can receive great help from consulting with their local Extension workers.)

3. Encourage 4-H Club activities. (It is expected that the Agricultural Improvement Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry will issue instructions during May in regard to a general policy for fostering 4-H Clubs, methods for organizing new clubs, standards of organizations, and so forth. These instructions should receive wide publicity.)

4. Emphasize the continuing importance of home demonstration work among rural women. (The possibility of improving the home life in rural areas can be dealt with through more efficient homemaking. For instance, time may be saved by improving the farm kitchen through piping water from the well into the kitchen, arranging fuel storage, food preparation tables, cupboards and other work equipment so that a minimum number of steps are necessary in preparing a meal. These improvements may be accomplished at a minimum cost through guidance from the nearest home demonstration agent, who may also give advice and help regarding the most easily prepared and greatest energy-producing foods for the busy farm season; the ways of making and repairing suitable farm clothing, and ways of economizing on food, fuel, and other household items.)

5. Emphasize the fact that the civic responsibility of rural women is as

great as that of urban women. (In recent local elections the voting rate of women was higher than that of men, but voting is only the beginning of women's responsibility. Women must now take an interest in local community developments, follow the activities of their elected representatives, study the budgets, become acquainted with local problems and see that their elected representatives fulfill their election promises. The schools, the development of children's playgrounds, improvement of roads, the organization of day nurseries for busy farm wives, effective health centers, and the full utilization of citizens' public halls are local activities which require women's attention.)

P.J.

- B. J. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 1 April 1951

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Additional Economic Stabilization Themes - May

6. Urge consumers to refuse to pay excessive prices and to cooperate with their local EIA consultation office in helping to prevent profiteering and hoarding. (Since the beginning of 1951 the price of some essential commodities including miso, shoyu sauce, clothing and others, have shown a sharp rise in price. While some of the price boosts are the result of increased cost of imported raw materials, the Economic Investigation Agency has uncovered evidence which indicates that hoarding and profiteering in some cases also have contributed to higher prices. Beginning in February, the Economic Investigation Agency established Consultation Offices in each of the 46 prefectures to keep under surveillance supply and demand on essential commodities and to take appropriate measures to maintain fair prices by discouring hoarding and profiteering. Cooperation of the public, however, is necessary if the government program to maintain fair prices is to succeed. Citizens who feel they are being overcharged should be encouraged to consult their local EIA office. In some cases, complaints are handled by the local EIA office and, through consultation with the offending manufacturer, wholesaler or retailer, a satisfactory solution is reached. Some of the more flagrant complaints are transferred to the central EIA office in Tokyo where an effort is made to correct the condition leading to the complaint. All segments of the public -- manufactuer, wholesaler, retailer, and the consumer -- should be informed of the importance to Japan of maintaining an ample supply of consumer goods at fair prices. Excessive prices can lead to ruinous inflation.)

7. Encourage the Japanese to refrain from purchasing illegal foreign goods. (Purchase of illegal foreign merchandise which is being offered for sale in various places throughout Japan, particularly in large cities, should be discouraged. This merchandise, including wearing apparel, foods, and sundries, has in the vast majority of cases, made its way into Japanese trade channels through black marketing and its purchase is a threat to the stability of Japan's foreign exchange system. Except for an occasional release of surplus PX merchandise, the sale to Japanese of most consumer goods manufactured in foreign countries is illegal due to the fact Japan's foreign exchange is scarce and must be allocated principally for the purchase and importation of badly needed raw needed raw materials. Japanese who purchase illegal foreign goods, irrespective of the source, do a disservice to their country and the practice should be discouraged.)

---------- B. D. ----------

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

1 April 1951

FROM: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: United Nations Themes - May

1. Emphasize the United Nations' two continuing lines of action in Korea, collective action on the battlefield in opposition to aggression and continuing all-out efforts towards effecting a peaceful settlement. (UN Secretary-General Trygve Lie, in reaffirming the UN desire to unify all of Korea, has stated that until some sign from the North Koreans or those supporting them indicates a willingness to open negotiations for a cease fire, the UN has no alternative but to continue to fight to repel and, if possible, end the aggression in Korea with all the force it can safely commit to that action. The General Assembly President, Nasrollah Entezam, said that he "welcomes every effort that makes for peace.")

2. Emphasize the collective nature of the action in Korea. (Recently Bolivia offered troops to the United Nations forces in Korea. This is the third Latin American country to offer armed forces. Colombia donated a frigate now in Korean waters, and a battalion of soldiers will sail soon. Cuba has offered troops, but its Congress still must approve. Ethiopia soon will send 1000 troops, the first infantrymen from an African country. France has ground troops fighting in Korea, and recently in New York, France's President, M. Auriol, said on the UN Radio: "I hope that the United Nations will succeed in dissipating any lack of confidence in its ability to organize collective security as envisaged in the Charter. In so doing it will fulfill the great task of establishing security, world cooperation and peace. To this end, France will lend all its efforts.")

3. Emphasize the offers of aid which United Nations members have made towards the reconstruction of Korea. (Thus far the total aid promised to Korea by United Nations members comes to $225,000,000. Recently Australia promised to give aid to the extent of two per cent of the total contribution of the United Nation members on condition that this aid did not exceed $4,000,000. UN officials say that first priority in aid will go to food. Following the food shipments, UN officials said DDT dusting and inoculations against typhus and smallpox would be started. Then electrical power for the water supply would be restored, fire protection would be set up, and general assistance would be given to the local Republic of Korea officials as they return to take over government. Many nations are trying in every way to help. Even impoverished Greece has sent 2000 large boxes of soap, 2000 boxes of medical supplies, and 30 cartons of school supplies to Pusan. The Republic of Liberia has offered an additional contribution of $15,000 worth of raw rubber. The Venezuelan government has offered $70,000 to the Korean relief fund, and Canada has handed half a million dollars to the United Nations program for assistance and rehabilitation of Korea and the assistance program for Palestinian refugees.)

4. Emphasize the UN determination to settle a dispute even when faced with repeated failure and seeming hopelessness such as the India-Pakistan dispute over Kashmir. (The United Nations Security Council recently made a fourth bid to settle this deadlocked India-Pakistan issue. The 11-nation council adopted a joint United States-British proposal which would clear the way for the demilitarization of the princely state and enable the UN to hold a plebescite to determine the territory's future status. Although India has not accepted this fourth attempt of the UN to settle amicably this dispute with Pakistan, the persistent efforts of the UN points up both the difficulties and the patient hard work necessary to resolve the problems between nations.)

5. Emphasize that with benefits go responsibilities in participating in UN Specialized Agencies.

a. UNESCO: In view of Japan's impending entrance to this agency, interest should be centered on the voluntary UNESCO support associations. (At the 12th meeting of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, which began 20 February at Santiago, Chile, Japan's formal application for membership in UNESCO was accepted. This application will be voted on at the general meeting of UNESCO member states in Paris in June. Japan's official application for UNESCO membership reads in part: "The Japanese Government, fully supporting the function and aim of UNESCO, is ready to accept the principles of the Charter and perform any responsibilities and duties required for membership. The Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers in Japan gave his active support to the desire of the Japanese people and the Japanese Government to participate in UNESCO.". The activities of the voluntary Japanese UNESCO support associations can be encouraged and expanded. The Osaka UNESCO Students' Discussion Group recently received a message from Andre de Blonay, chief of the External Relations Service, Paris UNESCO headquarters, saying that the headquarters is interested in the spontaneous activities of Japanese students and voluntary groups of the Japan UNESCO. The First United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization seminar was successfully held at Sugadaira, Nagano Prefecture. The subject was "International Understanding and Peace." Ten lecturers of seven nationalities led the discussions. According to Dr. Iwao Ayusawa, director-general of the Japan Federation of UNESCO Cooperation Societies, similar seminars will be held in the eight regional districts of Japan. A UNESCO Human Rights Album has arrived at the United Nations Association of Japan. This album is based on the material used at the UNESCO Exhibit at Paris during Human Rights Week, 1950. The association plans to circulate the album throughout the country.)

b. WHO: Because of Japan's intention to enter the World Health Organization, the functions of this Specialized Agency should be better known to the Japanese people. (The Japanese Government has approved a proposal for Japan's participation in WHO. Plans have been made to send Japanese delegates as observers to a meeting of the WHO, to be held in Geneva in May. Parliamentary Foreign Vice-Minister Ryuen Kusaba said that Japan will pay $122,640 or ¥44,270,000 as part of her share of WHO expenses if permitted to take part in WHO activities. Mr. Kusaba computed Japan's share on the $7,500 million national income of Japan for the fiscal year of 1949. The aim of WHO as stated in its constitution is "the attainment by all peoples

of the highest possible level of health." WHO seeks to put this policy into action by helping governments evolve long-term plans for the total health development of their countries. Its program includes regional operations, technical services carried on from the Geneva headquarters, and emergency aid.)

c. ILO: Japan's role in the International Labor Organization should be reiterated. (Japanese labor has received international recognition from the ILO, which has extended to Japan an invitation for the second consecutive year to the annual International Labor Conference and to a number of other special committee conferences during the year. The Japanese delegates, although attending only as observers, were given the opportunity to report on conditions in Japan. An ILO correspondent has been stationed in Japan. The Japanese employment security system received the signal honor of being asked by the ILO to submits its manual of operation to be used as one of the models in the preparation of an ILO handbook on employment service. Four officials from the Ministry of Labor, three from the Employment Security Bureau, and one from the Labor Standards Bureau, attended the technical training institutes given by the ILO in Bangalore, India, from December 1950 covering: (1) organization and administration of national training programs, (2) training within industry, (3) training of instructors, (4) apprenticeship programs.)

d. The International Telecommunication Union: Japan is already a member of this Specialized Agency, but the role of this agency should be explained to the people. (This agency draws up and adopts regulations laying down the rules to be observed for the operation of international radio, telegraph and telephone services and revises these regulations as necessary to meet changing conditions in the various services. It continuously studies possible changes and improvements in the radio, telegraph, and telephone services and promotes the standardization of techniques and equipment in all countries. Among its other activities, the Union draws up an international list of frequency assignments made in the countries of the world.)

- J. F. S. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

1 April 1951

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Political Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Local Autonomy Themes - May

1. Taking advantage of the interest generated by the elections of 23 April and 30 April, agencies engaged in disseminating information on local autonomy should be encouraged to follow up with a campaign emphasizing these themes:

a. What were the issues and factors which contributed to the success of the winning candidates?

b. What are the functions and duties of governors, mayors, and assemblymen?

c. Why is it necessary for citizens to continue their interest and participation in community affairs?

d. How can citizens exercise surveillance over the administrative acts of their elected officials?

2. The reallocation of governmental functions is essential to the continued development of local autonomy, in the opinion of the Local Administration Investigation Committee. By limiting the functions of the national government, clarifying the functions of government on all levels, and by reallocating administrative functions to the lowest unit of government practicable, it is believed that government will be made more efficient and will be brought closer to the people. Themes:

a. Encourage citizens to discuss the advantages of reallocation of government functions and to press for adoption of the Committee's recommendations.

b. Emphasize that local autonomy can and does work, but that it is still largely in the blueprint stage. The adoption of the recommendations of the Local Administration Investigation Committee will contribute substantially to the strengthening of local autonomy.

c. Local autonomy must be made to work on a local level; it can not be "granted" by the national government.

3. Residents of municipalities in Japan were required to file by 10 January 1951 a return listing their fixed assets including land, business property, et cetera. Pending reassessment of all fixed assets in municipalities which is expected to be completed by 30 September 1951, quarterly payments due in April, June

and August will be made on assumed valuations based on 1950 taxes. The local tax law provides for the establishment of a Municipal Assessment Review Board which will be responsible for investigating complaints of taxpayers. Municipal taxpayers who feel they are being overcharged or who have other grievances should be encouraged to consult their Local Property Assessment Review Committee. Theme: Inform residents of cities, towns and villages that the first quarterly installment of the municipal property tax is due in April.

4. Persons owning bicycles, carts and automobiles are required to pay taxes on them to their municipalities. All owners of such vehicles as of 1 April 1951 are subject to the tax, the date of payment being fixed by Do, Fu or prefecture. The tax on bicycles is ¥200 and on ox or horse carts, ¥800. Large loading carts are subject to a ¥400 tax while small loading carts and bicycle-drawn trailers carry a ¥200 tax. The automobile tax is as follows:

Passenger Cars	
For private use	¥15,000
For commercial use	¥10,000
Trucks and busses	¥10,000
Midget Automobiles	
Four-wheel cars	
Passenger cars for private use	¥4,500
Others	¥3,000
Motor tricycles	¥2,000
Motor bicycles	¥1,000
Light Automobiles	¥ 500

Theme: Inform citizens of the bicycle, cart and automobile tax.

5. The equalization fund was created in 1950 for the purpose of providing local communities, which otherwise could not afford them, with adequate schools, health facilities, and other public services. The 1951-52 grant will be included as part of the new budget and was expected to total around ¥110 billion. Local governing bodies should be encouraged to consider the equalization fund as an incentive to efficient local self-government. Theme: Inform citizens of local communities of the equalization fund and its contribution to local self-government.

J. O'B. and B. D.

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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

1 April 1951

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Reconstruction and Housing Themes - May

1. Inform the public of plans of the Construction Ministry to build a new type of low-cost housing. (The Ministry of Construction is planning to build in 1951 a number of new type multi-family apartment houses for rent to families and individuals whose incomes are too small to enable them to rent a private house or apartment or to occupy space in public housing units previously subsidized by the Japanese Government. The rental charge for space in the proposed new type of public housing will not exceed 400 yen per month. Rental on units in the existing low-cost housing varies between ¥700 to ¥1,200 per month. Persons eligible for occupancy in the new type dwelling units would include inhabitants of air-raid shelters or temporary huts, persons living in over-crowded houses or apartments, individuals who can not be discharged from hospitals because of lack of place to live, deformed persons or repatriates in destitute circumstances, and several other categories of the needy. The public should be informed of the new type of low-rent housing projects. Approximately 5,000 units are scheduled for construction.)

2. Inform the public of the Government's plan to attract more tourists to Japan by improving highways leading to famous resorts. (The Ministry of Construction is seeking the cooperation of citizens in the federally-sponsored project to improve highways leading to many of Japan's favorite resorts. During the past year the Japanese Government, using US Aid Counterpart Funds, improved highways leading from Yoshida to Gotemba, from Odawara to Atami and from Nara to Osaka. The total cost of these projects was approximately 230 million yen. The Ministry of Construction plans to continue this program in 1951.)

3. Encourage cooperation of citizens, especially those living along river banks, in combating floods. (Floods often occur in May in various sections of Japan, and citizens living in areas subject to floods can help to prevent or minimize damage if proper advance precautions are observed. Citizens should be encouraged to be prepared for emergencies by storing in flood prevention huts such necessary materials for preventing breaks in levees as bamboo, empty straw bags, rope, pegs, and so forth. The Ministry of Construction is planning to spend approximately nine million yen in 1951 in the construction of 270 flood prevention huts. Assistance of persons living in the area of these huts is essential, however if their construction and use are to be effective in preventing floods.)

4. Inform residents of municipalities that the building of better cities is

essentially a community responsibility. (City dwellers should not depend upon the national government for municipal improvements but should exert the necessary initiative themselves to obtain more and better housing, improved city planning, more parks and playgrounds and other facilities. To be truly self-governing, citizens must exercise their responsibility of citizenship by relying more upon their own efforts to improve their surroundings. By so doing, improved local self-autonomy and better government will result.)

5. Explain why full utilization of land is essential to Japan's economic self-sufficiency. (With a population of 83 million and an annual increase of 1.7 million, it is essential that Japan fully utilize its limited land resource if it is to support its large population. The Japanese Government has drafted a plan of "multi-purpose land development" designed to utilize fully the country's resources. The plan provides for reclamation projects, improved harbors, additional protection against floods, better highways, more railroads, the development of additional hydroelectric power and further exploration of mineral resources. The people should be fully informed of this long-range plan.)

B.D.

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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 1 April 1951

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

SUBJECT: Reforestation and Conservation Themes - May

1. Publicize the results of the Green Feather campaign. (The Green Feather campaign is to be held throughout most of Japan during the first three weeks of April. When the results of the campaign become known, they should be given wide publicity, and the uses to which the money collected is to be put should be given in detail. In this way those who contributed to the campaign will realize that their contributions were worthwhile.)

2. Give wide attention to Green Week. (Green Week is celebrated in Kyushu and in Shikoku the first week in March, in the greater part of Honshu the first week in April, and in Tohoku and Hokkaido the first week in May. In those prefectures where the week has already been observed, activities highlighted during the week should continue to receive attention. Particularly, the public should be reminded that the planting of trees is only the first step in afforestation; continued care needs to be given to them. The prefectures, in which Green Week is to be celebrated in May, might be able to better their observances by emulating some of the most successful projects carried out in March and April.)

3. Keep people informed about the new forestry legislation. (It is anticipated that a bill providing for partial revisions of the National Forest Land Law and a bill for National Forest Adjustment Temporary Measures Law will be presented to the 10th Diet Session in May. The Forestry Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry expects both bills to be approved. Their contents and purposes should be made clear to those whom they affect.)

4. Encourage the prevention of forest fires. (May is second only to April as the month in which the most forest fires occur. Twenty per cent of the annual fires occur during this month, averaging 13 cases a day. Principal causes of forest fires are the throwing away of lighted cigarettes or matches, and the abandonment of smoldering camp fires. The people should be urged to exercise caution.)

5. Publicize Bird-Loving Week. (Bird-Loving Week is to be celebrated 10-16 May. Efforts should be extended to diffuse the bird protection idea among the people. They should be reminded that wild birds safeguard the forests and the crops.)

- -P. J.- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

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CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 1 April 1951

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Information Themes for Crop Production and Collection - May

1. Keep farmers informed of changes in the food management system. (The Bill for Partial Amendments to the Food Management Law and the Bill concerning Instruction of the Quantity of Government Purchase of Foodstuffs are being discussed by the 10th Diet Session. The amendments provide that (a) wheat and barley shall be put on free sale with the condition that the Government may carry out compulsory purchase if a state of affairs arises wherein the nation's foodstuffs must be secured; (b) rice delivery allocation shall be made at the time of harvest instead of during the pre-planting period; (c) the staple food distribution shall be limited to rice from November 1951. These large-scale changes--if effected--will have many effects on both agricultural management and the nation's food life. It is important that producers and consumers be informed of all changes if and when they are made.)

2. Tell farmers of the (proposed) new Agricultural Commissions. (At present in rural areas the Agricultural Land Committee has been carrying on the work relating to farm-land reform, the Agricultural Adjustment Committee the work relating to increased production and delivery of foodstuffs, and the Agricultural Improvement Committee the work relating to agricultural extension. A bill to amalgamate these three committees into one agricultural commission is being discussed by the Diet. Despite opposition to the bill from many quarters--bills with similar purposes failed to gain approval from previous Diets--The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry officials predict that the bill will be approved. Farmers should be informed of the reasons for and against, and urged to voice opinions on new legislation.)

3. Intensify the campaign for increased food production. (Inasmuch as indigenous food production can presently supply only 80 per cent of the nation's food needs, it is essential that continuous efforts be made to increase production. The Food Increase Campaign, presently being waged, is designed to elevate the level of domestic self-sufficiency of foodstuffs through a 10 per cent increase in food production. Increased production goals have been set, and the Government has provided funds in various budgets to facilitate and speed up the campaign on a large scale. During the planting season farmers should be reminded of the aims of the campaign and encouraged to give it full support.)

- -P. J.- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 1 April 1951

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Economic Stabilization and Rehabilitation Themes - May

1. Inform manufacturers, exporters, labor and the public that improvement of Japan's industrial efficiency and the production of better quality goods at fair prices are essential to Japan's economic welfare. (Kyodo News service on 23 March 1951 quoted K. D. Morrow, Special Assistant to the Chief, ESS, as stating that Japanese industrialists and exporters are losing a large volume of business by hiking their prices too much and "the price index reveals that the price of Japanese exports are increasing much more rapidly than the increase in the cost of imported materials". Mr. Morrow added that many Japanese traders and manufacturers obviously are making excess profits. Excessive prices, he pointed out, already have been reflected in decreased exports. During February, for example, exports from Japan totaled only $81,413,000 as compared with $116,596,000 for December. Special demand orders for supplies for Korea dropped from $25,156,000 in December to $5,472,000 in February. Mr. Morrow declared further, "Japanese industrialists and exporters are losing their reputation by increasing their prices too much and exporting inferior quality products throughout the world, particularly to Burma, India, Pakistan and other Asiatic countries". He added that "exports to these countries are far beyond the purchasing power at present of Asiatic countries". Mr. Morrow also cautioned against Japan anticipating further economic aid from the United States in the form of a "US-Japan Economic Cooperation Program" until this country and the Japanese Government exert their utmost to improve the nation's productive efficiency and export practices. Nippon Times, in an editorial on 28 March, captioned "Don't Miss the Boat," declared that "it is a fact that prices in Japan are higher than elsewhere" and warned that "every effort must be made to bring prices down to a reasonable level. Shortsighted exporters who are out to make a killing with high prices and inferior goods because of the seller's market must be curbed. We must not miss the boat in the export trade." In view of the developments described above, it is important that all segments of the population be informed of the danger to Japan of "pricing itself out of the world's markets". Manufacturers, labor and exporters should be encouraged to cooperate in keeping production costs at a reasonable level, for otherwise Japan may lose its competetive position in international trade, resulting in severe loss to the individual as well as the nation.)

2. Inform the Japanese people of recommendations made by the Industrial Rationalization Deliberative Council for improving industrial efficiency. (In-

proved industrial efficiency is of paramount importance to Japan if the country is to produce for home consumption and export better quality goods at reasonable prices. A special committee known as the Industrial Rationalization Deliberative Council was appointed by the Minister of International Trade and Industry to make a study of Japanese industry and recommend necessary steps for improving its efficiency. The Council made public on 23 February 1950 its recommendations, which included: (1) reduction of fuel and electric power costs; (2) improved quality of raw materials; (3) adoption of advanced scientific manufacturing techniques; (4) more efficient manpower utilization; (5) more capital for plant and maintenance and expansion; (6) improved subsidiary facilities such as telecommunications, transportation and power distribution; and (7) greater assistance to development of medium and small enterprises. Both the public and large and small industries should be informed of the recommendations of the Rationalization Deliberative Council and their cooperation sought in the adoption of necessary measures to effect improvements required to modernize Japanese industry.)

3. Inform the public of the Heat Control Bill approved by the Tenth Diet. (More effective use of heat in Japanese factories is declared by industrial experts to be essential to efficient productivity. The Tenth Diet passed an act known as the Heat Control Bill, which encourages maximum utilization of heat. The act requires factories and certain business establishments to install heat controllers and to adopt other measures to utilize heat more efficiently. Industrialists and businessmen in Japan should be encouraged to cooperate with the Ministry of International Trade and Industry in the new heat conservation program.)

4. Explain to the Japanese people, especially manufacturers and exporters, why the loss of trade by Japan with China makes it essential that trade with other nations be increased. (The effect of virtual suspension of trade between Japan and China should not adversely affect to any great extent Japan's progress toward economic recovery provided manufacturers and exporters take full advantage of trade opportunities with other areas, including the sterling countries, South America, Europe, and the United States. Exports to China and Hongkong immediately prior to the outbreak of the Korean War aggregated only around six per cent of Japan's total exports. Furthermore, commodities such as were exported to China are, on the whole, in short supply and it should be relatively easy to find new buyers for these products. Importations from China consisted largely of iron ore, coking coal, salt and soy beans, and it will be necessary to obtain these materials from other areas. The Japanese public should be kept informed of the situation regarding trade with China and of steps taken by the government to ensure necessary supplies from other sources.)

YEN SAVINGS

5. Encourage yen savings. (Accumulation of capital through individual saving is essential to the reconstruction, modernization and expansion of Japanese

industry and commerce. The Bank of Japan and the Finance Ministry are conducting jointly a continuous campaign to encourage yen-savings and have set the 1951 goal at ¥410 billion, an increase of ¥70 billion over 1950. Children's banks and mothers' banks have been organized throughout Japan and with the new school term beginning in April, further expansion and development of children's banks are planned. Other current appeals for yen savings are: (1) to self-assessed taxpayers--put aside a part of their earnings regularly in anticipation of future tax obligations; (2) to holders of unregistered Government bonds--to sell such securities and deposit the money in a bank or other savings institution; (3) to housewives--exercise care in the operation of the family household and save regularly as protection against emergencies; (4) to hoarders--avoid theft and possible loss through fire by depositing all savings in banks; and (5) to businessmen--save part of their profits for use in purchasing improved machinery and equipment. The public should be fully informed of the importance of regular savings, not only for the benefit of the individual but also for future welfare of the community and nation.)

B.D.

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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INFORMATION OFFICER

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

1 April 1951

FROM: Political Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Political Information Themes - May

1. The week-long observance of the fourth anniversary of the effectuation of the new Constitution will be from 1 to 7 May. There will be no change in the themes or activities announced previously. (See themes for April.) However, the Civil Liberties Bureau of the Attorney-General's Office will use the themes pertaining to human rights for the rest of the month, in preparation for the second anniversary, on 1 June, of the Human Rights Commissioners Law. Additional human rights themes:

a. Emphasize the necessity of knowing what human rights are. (The element of an attempt at subjugating another person's individuality, of dwarfing that person, is essential to a human rights case. Identical sets of facts may or may not constitute a human rights violation, depending on the absence or presence of this element. This element is present in the various nefarious activities of bosses in many fields. Cases of peonage, including the sale of girls to geisha houses and the sale of children, are illustrations. So are the custom of ostracizing individuals who have incurred the wrath of a powerful faction in the community (murahachibu), cases of police brutality, and violations of the Constitutional safeguards for criminal procedures.)

b. Emphasize that the Human Rights Commissioners have two duties: to investigate violations of human rights and to disseminate information about human rights. (Commissioners are nominated by local executives, appointed by the Attorney-General's Office, and serve a two-year term without pay.)

c. Emphasize that it is the responsibility of the Japanese people to convince other nations that the human rights guarantees in the Constitution will be used wisely and courageously.

d. Emphasize that certain fundamental human rights are inherent in all men regardless of nationality and race and that Japan's human rights guarantees would pass any test to secure their compliance with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

e. Emphasize that the Legal Aid Societies established by the Japan Federation of Bar Associations will assist Human Rights Commissioners, the Civil Liberties Union, and other organizations engaged in promoting the protection of human rights.

2. The Supreme Court reports gratifying progress in its campaign to expedite court procedures. The number of criminal cases on the docket has been reduced by 12,483 and the number of civil cases by 1,568. To insure continued progress the Court has suggested those themes:

a. The courts have taken, and are taking, steps to eliminate inefficient procedures and techniques, thereby acknowledging their responsibility to the people.

b. It is the duty of citizens to assist in the campaign by cooperating in pre-trial preparations and by appearing promptly when called to court.

J. O'B.

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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

10 April 1951

FROM: Political Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: Information Centers Branch

SUBJECT: Addresses of Private Organizations

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

1. The Japan Federation of Bar Associations, the parent organization of the bar associations which exist in all prefectures, and the Japan Civil Liberties Union have been encouraged by CIE to expand their information programs. Both organizations are handicapped by inadequate budgets for this purpose and by not having trained personnel. Within their limitations, however, they are making a contribution to political reorientation; a contribution which, it is believed, would be more significant if they were to take greater advantage of the resources of the Information Centers. The writer has urged the two groups to do this. It is suggested that Information Centers assist by calling on prefectural bar associations and branches of the JCLU to make increased use of the Centers' facilities and by requesting them to participate more actively in special observances such as Constitution Week and Judiciary Week.

2. In all prefectures except Tokyo, Osaka, and Hokkaido the bar associations have offices in the District Court building located in the capital city. Tokyo's two bar associations are located at No. 1-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku; the address of the Osaka Bar Association is Bengoshi-kaikan, No. 13, Wakamatsu-cho, Kita-ku; in Hokkaido the four bar associations have offices in the District Court buildings at Sapporo, Hakodate, Asahigawa, and Kushiro.

3. Addresses of the branches of the Japan Civil Liberties Union are:

(1) Kyoto--Higashi-gawa, Shijo-noboru, Karasumaru-dori, Chukyo-ku, Kyoto city.

(2) Osaka--Room No. 508, fifth floor, Nomura Bldg., No. 2-21, Bingo-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka city.

(3) Nagano--No. 381, Tsunashima, Oaza-Minami-Nagano, Nagano city.

(4) Matsuzaka--No. 2,091, Oaza-Moto-machi, Matsuzaka city, Mie Prefecture.

(5) Maizuru--Maizuru-kaikan, No. 1,548, Aza-Hama, Maizuru city, Kyoto Prefecture.

(6) Okayama branch--No. 126, Yunino-machi, Okayama city

(7) Matsumoto branch--c/o Tsuneyuki Kondo, Habagami-machi, Matsumoto city, Nagano Prefecture.

(8) Hyogo branch--c/o Toshio Nakamura, No. 4-1-1, Yamamoto-dori, Ikuta-ku, Kobe city, Hyogo Prefecture.

(9) Ononichi branch--No. 1,832, Yoshiwa-machi, Ononichi city, Okayama Prefecture.

(10) Nagoya branch--Nagoya Bengoshi Kaikan, No. 1-3, Higashi-sotobori, Naka-ku, Nagoya city.

(11) Hokkaido branch--6th floor, Mitsukoshi Department Store, Sapporo city.

(12) Hiroshima Prefectural branch--No. 456, Higashi-Senda-machi, Hiroshima city.

(13) Choshi branch--c/o Miki Obara, No. 1-137, Wakaniya-machi, Choshi city, Chiba Prefecture.

(14) Wakamatsu branch--No. 7-1,033, Yamato-dori, Wakamatsu city, Fukuoka Prefecture.

(15) Suwa branch--Suwa Local Office, Naka-machi, Suwa city, Nagano Prefecture.

(16) Toyama branch--Toyama Plant, Chuotsu Printing Company, No. 459, Sakura-machi, Toyama city.

(17) Kanazawa branch--c/o Ryoichi Oka, No. 80, Kita-Tsuruma-cho, Kanazawa city, Ishikawa Prefecture.

(18) Niigata branch--c/o Toshihide Kiyozawa, Fukuro-machi, Nagaoka city, Niigata Prefecture.

(19) Takamatsu branch--c/o Takayuki Watanabe, Aioi Village, Okawa County, Kagawa Prefecture.

(20) Toshima branch--c/o Hampei Ogura, Tokushima prefectural chapter of the Japan Farmers Union, No. 16, 3-chome, Tokushima-machi, Tokushima city.

(21) Omuda branch (preparatory committee)--c/o Yoshio Tanaka, 2-chome, Hon-cho, Omuda city, Fukuoka Prefecture.

J. O'B.

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 1 April 1951

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Extension Program Themes - May

1. Give wide publicity to the increase in the number of extension workers. (During the first three months of 1951, a series of examinations were conducted throughout Japan for the purpose of acquiring new qualified farm agents and home improvement advisers. During the 1951 fiscal year these new extension workers will be added to the list of those who are presently working with farmers, farmers' wives and farmers' children. Attention should be called to the expansion in personnel and the added services which can now be given farmers.)

2. Inform the farmers of the best techniques for farm work. (Included among the most important farm tasks during May are: the cultivation of paddy rice seedlings and sweet potato seedlings, prevention and control of white potato diseases, cultivation of soy beans, care of spring-sown vegetables, handling of draft animals, and the raising of chicks. In addition to learning the best techniques from information media, farmers can be helped by consulting with their local extension workers.

3. Stress the need of home improvement during the farmer's busy season. (During May and June, when farm wives are particularly busy, they should be reminded of how their home labors could be lightened through the introduction of labor-saving devices about the household, particularly in the kitchen. Practical tips on the improvement of diets during the busy season would also prove helpful. Farm mothers also should be encouraged not to neglect their babies during the busy months.)

4. Encourage youth activities on Children's Day. (Children's Day, May 5, can serve as an occasion for spotlighting activities being carried on by rural organizations for boys and girls. Youth clubs should be encouraged to hold ceremonies at which their programs can be highlighted, new members initiated, and so forth.)

- P. J. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

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CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 1 April 1951

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Fisheries Themes - May

1. Publicize current phases of the fisheries reform program. (The overall aim of the fisheries reform program is the cancellation of current fishery rights, followed by a rational re-allocation of revised rights. At the end of March, prefectural governors -- after consultation with Fisheries Adjustment Committees -- are to make public the fishing grounds planning decisions. During April, the prefectural governments will start to accept applications for the use of fishery rights. Information concerning the priority and the eligibility for the granting of the new rights should receive special emphasis for the next four months. The granting of these new fishery rights according to appropriate and equitable standards constitutes a main point of the fisheries reform program.)

2. Urge strict observance of fishing areas by fisheries operators. (Prior to the conclusion of the peace treaty, the problem of Japan's return to the International Fisheries Convention is being much discussed. A prerequisite for such return is the strict observance of the fishing areas. In this connection, the exchange of correspondence between Prime Minister Yoshida and Presidential Envoy Dulles should receive attention.)

3. Explain new legislation concerning fisheries cooperatives. (Fisheries Cooperative Associations, essential in the operation of the fisheries reform program, need a strengthening of their financial status and functional activities. The 10th Session of the Diet has approved a Law for Partial Amendments to the Fisheries Cooperative Association Law providing for the determination of standards for Association financial matters and the establishment of periodical inspections by the administrative authorities. The purposes and provisions of the new legislation should be explained to all Cooperative members.

- P. J. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

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CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

1 April 1951

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Information Themes for Agricultural Cooperative Associations - May

1. Encourage cooperatives to plan countermeasures for coping with the current economic situation. (Since the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, the prices of major raw materials have been following an upward trend due to the rise in the international prices of commodities and to the active demand on the domestic market. The effect that this trend has produced on farmers' sales and purchases should be reviewed and a plan worked out for conducting subscribed sale and purchase business through associated organs of the cooperatives.)

2. Urge cooperatives to prepare for the proposed decontrol of wheat and barley. (The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has announced that controls over wheat and barley will be lifted in July 1951. The benefits intended for farmers under an easing of economic controls will not be forthcoming unless the local cooperative makes definite plans with the members to market wheat and barley jointly on a consignment basis to make maximum returns to farmers. If the proposed decontrol of wheat and barley--second only to rice in importance--is effected, and the system of Government purchase replaced, the role played by the cooperative will become increasingly important.)

3. Review results accomplished by the Agricultural Cooperative Management Countermeasures Consultative Councils. (These councils were formed a year ago at national and prefectural levels to give guidance to cooperatives on administrative and financial activities. In some prefectures they have been particularly effective. Examples of achievements could be cited as a spur to other councils. Attention also should be given to the fact that these councils have recently begun to aid in the Increased Member Investments Campaign.)

4. Diffuse knowledge of cooperatives among children. (On 5 May, Children's Day will be celebrated throughout Japan. In the past many cooperatives have used the occasion for inviting children to visit the cooperatives, learn something of their activities, and participate in games staged under cooperative guidance. Such functions should be encouraged.)

- -P. J.- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

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CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 1 April 1951

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Taxation Themes - May

1. Inform taxpayers who plan to use the blue income tax form in 1951 that they must file notice by the deadline, 31 May. (The original deadline for filing notice of intention to use the blue income tax return form expired on 31 December 1950, but the Diet, in revising the tax laws, postponed the deadline until 31 May. It should be emphasized that taxpayers who use the blue form will receive certain benefits not shared by the other taxpayers, including protection from attachment of their property when applying for reassessment and the right to calculate their own taxes based on records of their receipts and disbursements. However, taxpayers must meet certain conditions in order to use the blue form, including adoption of an adequate bookkeeping system. The Tax Administration Agency plans to sponsor a one-week bookkeeping course throughout Japan during the month of May as a means of providing taxpayers with the fundamental knowledge of simple bookkeeping methods. Taxpayers should consult their regional or local tax office officials for details. Inasmuch as May is the rice planting season in much of Japan, the bookkeeping course for farmers will be delayed until August. Widespread attendance of these bookkeeping courses should be encouraged.)

2. Inform the public that the 1951-52 national budget not only provides for a substantial reduction of taxes but increases appropriations for many public welfare projects. (Although taxes have risen sharply in the United States, Great Britain, France and many other countries of the West, the Japanese Diet has approved tax cuts in the 1951-52 budget totaling approximately 740 million yen. Notwithstanding this tax reduction, appropriations have been increased for public works, social security, the prevention and cure of tuberculosis, prevention of epidemics, unemployment relief, and many other welfare projects. Public works projects which carry higher 1951-52 appropriations include reforestation, river development and flood control. The Tax Administration Agency reports that many taxpayers have the mistaken idea that over-all taxes in Japan for the new fiscal year are being increased and that decreases in national taxes are more than offset by increased taxes levied in prefectures and municipalities. A statistical study recently completed by the Economic and Scientific Section showed that over-all taxes for the year 1950 were approximately 35 per cent lower than they would have been had 1949 tax rates remained in effect. The per cent reduction for 1951 was expected to be even greater. Principal beneficiaries of tax cuts have been in the lower income groups, more than three million income taxpayers having been dropped from the income tax rolls during the past two years.)

3. Inform corporations of the deadline for filing the corporation tax return. (The Tax Administration Agency reports that the number of corporations in

Japan has increased by approximately 30,000 during the past year. Approximately 90 per cent of the new corporations are capitalized at less than one million yen and many are operating on a smaller scale than individual concerns. It is important that these new corporations be encouraged to file a corporation tax return and pay the corporation tax by the deadline which is two months after the closing of the corporation's books.)

4. Inform delinquent taxpayers of the new law which offers special inducements to taxpayers to meet their overdue indebtedness. (Despite increased effort by tax collectors to collect overdue taxes for 1950 and prior years, the Japanese tax books on 1 April still had almost 100 billion yen in delinquent taxes. To facilitate the payment of delinquent taxes, the Diet passed in April 1950 a law which allows persons in financial difficulty special privileges such as partial payments non-attachment rights, and other considerations. Taxpayers delinquent in their accounts should be encouraged to take advantage of these new provisions of the law and meet their obligations as quickly as possible.)

5. Inform taxpayers whose income taxes are reassessed that they can, if dissatisfied, request a review before a Conference Group. (Tax offices will begin in April the reassessment of income taxes for the year 1950. The Tax Administration Agency, in accordance with the Shoup recommendations, set up in 1950 the Conference Group Plan for hearing taxpayers' complaints. This plan is designed to offer a fair, impartial system of appeals for taxpayers who believe they are being charged in excess of the levy prescribed by law. Each Conference Group is headed by an official, equal in rank to the tax office chief, and who has had no previous connection with the tax appeal under consideration. These Groups, which have been attached to regional tax bureaus and certain local tax offices, seek to reach a fair settlement of differences arising between the taxpayer and tax offices. Dissatisfied taxpayers should be encouraged to use the Conference Plan.)

6. Discourage drinking or trafficking in illegal sake. (Spring is the season in Japan when the consumption of alcoholic beverages, especially sake, increases rapidly. It is, therefore, especially important to emphasize during May that people who brew, drink, or traffic in illegal sake and other alcoholic beverages not only defraud the government of badly needed taxes but endanger their health as well.)

B. D.

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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 1 April 1951

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Information Themes for Rural Land Reform - May

1. Bring farmers up to date on the land release situation. (Continued publicity must be given to the Potsdam Ordinance, issued in September 1950, concerning new procedures for the sale and purchase of two types of land: (a) land which so far has evaded government purchase and (b) land which has become available since 31 July 1950, or which will become available in the future. During January the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry issued instructions which clarified the details of the new land procedures.)

2. Urge farmers to make tenant contracts in writing. (Despite the fact that the Agricultural Land Adjustment Law provides for tenancy contracts to be made in writing, a recent survey conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture revealed that 40 per cent of the rental contracts were still in the form of "oral leases." Explanation of details to be included in rental contracts should be given to the farmers.)

3. Encourage farmers to strengthen irrigation facilities. (As the planting-irrigation season approaches, farmers should repair and increase their irrigation facilities so that an adequate supply of water may be available when needed. Grou discussion among farmer-neighbors can prove helpful in establishing mutually helpful water facilities.)

4. Inform farmers of 1950 land development achievements. (During April the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is to assemble statistics and pertinent data concerning acreage increase, settlers' housing, and other land development accomplishments during 1950. This information can prove helpful in developing farmers' interest in the 1951 development plans.)

5. Give continued publicity to the exchange and consolidation program. (Thi long-range program, essential to efficient farm management, should be continually encouraged. The planting season is an opportune time to remind farmers of the benefits of integrated holdings. The connection between the consolidation program and the food increase campaign should also receive attention.)

- -P. J.- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 1 April 1951

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

FROM: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Public Health and Welfare Themes - May

1. It is suggested that the following topics together with supporting data be used as basic theme material for May 1951 in the Public Health and Welfare Program.

2. Basic Themes

a. Tuberculosis

(1) Early Prevention In any family in which there is any known tuberculosis, the new-born child should be immunized with BCG within its first 24 hours of life, isolated from the known source of infection (particularly the mother) for a period of six weeks or until the tuberculin reaction is positive. During this period the mother and family should be trained in the protection of the infant from the source of the infection. In families in which there is no known tuberculosis, the immunization of the infant should be carried out between the 8th and 12th week of life because, from there on, the mortality rate for tuberculosis rises rapidly.

(2) Control The control of tuberculosis is dependent upon four important factors which could be represented by the four legs of a table. These are (1) early case finding; (2) early diagnosis; (3) early isolation or hospitalization; and, (4) early prevention with BCG vaccination. These are of equal importance in the support of the tuberculosis control program.

In November 1950 a young Japanese employee of the Occupation Forces requested streptomycin for the treatment of his wife who had tuberculosis. Three days before his visit he had buried his infant son. The diagnosis on the death certificate, as far as the father could determine, was "some lung condition". The date of the onset of his wife's tuberculosis was given as the date of the birth of the child in June 1950. Both laymen and professional men know that the onset of this tuberculosis preceded this date by many months. In January 1951 the young man reported his wife's death. He has now lost both wife and child because not one of the four principles in tuberculosis control

has been observed.

When this young woman reported her pregnancy and obtained her ration card she was not adequately examined; (1) the early case finding of tuberculosis was not done; (2) no early diagnosis was made. If the tuberculosis in this young woman had been diagnosed previous to her delivery (3) early isolation of the child and (4) BCG vaccination within the first twelve hours of birth, and the isolation of the infant maintained for six weeks would probably have resulted in the protection of the infant, and during this period the mother could have been trained to handle her child with the least possible danger to it. The above incident demonstrates the equal importance of all of the four basic principles of tuberculosis control, none of which, in this case had been carried out.

Education of the Japanese people would result in avoiding a recurrence of such an episode which is occurring over and over again.

b. Communicable Disease Control

(1) Smallpox - Smallpox is a needless disease. Proper vaccination is a certain prevention. Be sure to return for a reading of your vaccination in order to be sure it was successful.

(2) Pertussis - Give your child a break. Pertussis vaccine of high quality is now available in adequate quantities to protect all children.

(3) Diphtheria - This disease is disappearing due to vaccination. Make sure your child is not one of the few unprotected.

(4) Rabies - Avoid contact with dogs unless you know the animals have been vaccinated.

(5) Dysentery - Dysentery is becoming more prevalent. It is contracted by ingesting the discharges of infected people. Some of the infected people are not apparently ill. Cleanliness is the thing which will prevent the spread of dysentary. Use all methods to prevent ingesting excrement of others.

c. Venereal Disease - Spring is the season for love. Be careful. Each year the number of cases of gonorrhea, only one of the venereal diseases, is exceeded by but one disease - tuberculosis.

d. Mother and Child Hygiene - (See under "Welfare" and "Communicable Disease Control").

e. Nutrition

(1) For the general population:

Encourage the consumption of vegetables.

(a) The nutrition surveys for the past year indicate a decrease in the Vitamin A and C levels.

(b) At this season of the year, vegetables are scarce; however, carrots and turnips, particularly turnip greens, are inexpensive and rich in carotene, the procursor of Vitamin A.

(c) Summer tangerines are plentiful and a rich source of Vitamin C.

(2) Suggest using window screens in the home, particularly the kitchen. It may be advisable to keep kitchen doors closed since they are too expensive to screen and instead depend on the windows for ventilation.

(3) Discourage the use of garbage chute from kitchen sink to open pail outside as a poor practice since exposed refuse encourages breeding of flies and insects.

f. Sanitation

(1) Environmental Sanitation - Storage, collection and disposal of refuse (See Incl 1).

(2) Food Sanitation - As warm weather approaches, the importance of keeping foods refrigerated and protected from flies should be emphasized.

g. Social Security

(1) National Health Insurance Announcement: By the new amendment of the Local Tax Law the cities, towns and villages that carry on National Health Insurance have come to be able to collect contributions as local taxes on their own election. About the details ask the Insurance Section of To, Do Fu and prefectures.

(2) Seamen's Insurance Announcement:

(a) The amount of invalidity pension, widow's (widower's) pension, and surviving child's pension have been increased from the pensions due for February. The recipients of those pensions will get the increased pensions from May.

(b) Wireless communication has begun to broadcast the Seamen's Insurance News twice a week to ships on far-away seas, the first broadcast beginning on February 7. The broadcasts are 9:30, 11:30, 17:50, 22:00 and 02:30.

(3) Social Insurance Announcement: The Government agencies that administer health insurance and welfare pension insurance are the Insurance Sections of To, Do, Fu and prefectures, and those of seamen's insurance are the Insurance Sections of To, Do, Fu and prefectures. Emphasis will be given that all seeking information concerning contributions and benefits provided by the above programs will contact those agencies nearest the insured. If there is anything you don't understand, don't hesitate to ask them.

(4) Social Security - The Liaison Office concerning Social Security, established in the General Administration Board of the Cabinet, opened its first meeting on February 5. The members of the office are 20, most of whom act as part-time officials appointed from among General Administration Board, Labor Ministry, Welfare Ministry, Finance Ministry, Transportation Ministry, and other Ministries concerned. Announcement and discussion will be continued at all local levels concerning social security programs.

h. Welfare

(1) Child Welfare Week - Observances from May 5 to 18 are to stimulate interest in child welfare activities nationally and locally throughout the country. Important dates to be observed are Children's Day on May 5 and Mothers' Day on May 13 (these two dates may be adjusted to fit local circumstances). Central and local committees will be formed to develop programs in which radio broadcasts, newspapers and magazines, posters, slides and leaflets will be utilized for educational and publicity purposes. The Fifth National Child Welfare Conference will be held in Tokyo. Attention and interest will be devoted to children in need of special care - i.e., children in institutions, crippled children, and children in foster homes.

(2) Children's Charter - A special conference will be convened during Child Welfare Week at which time the Children's Charter will be promulgated. The Children's Charter has been developed during the past year and represents the coordinated work of numerous Children's Charter committees which have been active throughout the country.

(3) Japan Red Cross Annual Fund Raising Campaign - The coordinated annual appeal of the Japan Red Cross for funds will be held from May 1 to 31. The drive is nationwide in scope; objective is to raise ¥400,000,000. Wide publicity will be given through the use of radio broadcasts, newspaper releases and posters.

(4) Mothers' Clubs - Development of Mothers' Clubs should be emphasized. The voluntary organization of Mothers' Clubs has been encouraged by the Children's Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, since 1948. Existence of the clubs is widespread. The clubs have as their objective the stimulation of interest in all aspects of child welfare through the voluntary association of mothers. Full information concerning the program of the Mothers' Clubs is contained in the 15 December 1950 issue of the Koho Dayori, a Welfare Ministry information digest, which is available through prefecture welfare departments.

(5) Maternal and Child Hygiene - April theme continued. Emphasis should be upon prevention of infants infectious diseases: (1) whooping cough and measles are prevalent in spring and (2) diseases of the digestive organs which are prevalent during the summer months. Emphasis is needed also upon proper diet for pregnant women, nursing mothers and infants.

i. Nursing Affairs - National nursing examinations are to be given May 12 and 13. Prefectural health departments have all pertinent information. All clinical nurses who have not taken the examination should be encouraged to register as soon as possible. This will give them the "A" Class license.

1 Incl
Sanitation Rules

- J. F. S. - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

1 April 1951

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Industrial Democratization Themes - May

1. Encourage improved business relationship between subcontractors and parent companies in Japan. (Although the subcontractor is an important factor in Japanese industrial production, the subcontracting system often is not fully effective because of the frequently hit-or-miss, unbusinesslike relationship between subcontractor and parent company. The Smaller Enterprises Agency has declared that subcontracting in Japan could be greatly improved if parent manufacturers and subcontractors would sign detailed contracts stating specifically the price, method of payment, quality specifications, and other pertinent details. Manufacturers frequently complain that subcontractors produce poor quality goods, fail to meet production deadlines and otherwise operate inefficiently, thus contributing to the high cost of the finished product. Subcontractors, on the other hand, frequently complain that payment for their work is delayed, orders frequently are cancelled, financial aid is insufficient, and modern techniques lacking. The Smaller Enterprises Agency, which is interested primarily in encouraging the growth of small enterprises, is urging subcontractors to join "facility cooperatives" as one means of solving their difficulties.)

2. Encourage industries, especially small manufacturers, to avail themselves of the "diagnosis system". (The Smaller Enterprises Agency Law authorizes SEA offices, upon request, to study production problems of business enterprises and to issue reports containing recommendations for improvement. These reports may recommend the acquisition of modern techniques, improved machinery, better quality raw materials, more efficient management, improved sales methods, and suggest various other means of improving the efficiency of the manufacturer. Although the diagnosis system has been in operation for more than three years, less than six per cent of Japanese enterprises have availed themselves of this plan. Fuller use of the diagnosis system should be encouraged.)

3. Review the history of prosecution by the Fair Trade Commission under the Antimonopoly and Trade Association Laws. (Since the Fair Trade Commission was established in July, 1947, the Commission has filed formal charges and made recommendations for scheduled hearings in 102 cases. Seventy-five of the cases involve alleged breach of the Antimonopoly Law, 43 of them specifically charging violation of Article 3, which prohibits unreasonable restraint of trade. Twenty cases cited violation of Article 4, which prohibits price fixing and concerted action to monopolize markets. Some of the defendants were charged with violating more than one

provision of the laws. For example, 24 cases were docketed against alleged violator of Article 6, which prohibits international agreement on contracts in restraint of trade. Cases brought since November, 1950, include action against brewers of Shoyu charged with violating the price fixing agreement; a suit against a group of silk reelers charged with collusion and fixing the price of cocoons; and action against a group of manufacturers and their wholesale trade cooperative association, who were accused of price fixing. Actions brought by the Fair Trade Commission should be fully publicized as a warning to violators.)

4. Encourage consumers to cooperate with the Fair Trade Commission in enforcing the Antimonopoly Law by resisting price rises which appear higher than necessitated by rising production costs and to report to the FTC any evidence found of collusion or other unfair trade practices. (Since the outbreak of the Korean War, domestic prices in Japan have been rising, especially on products manufactured from imported raw materials. While it is recognized that increased raw material costs generally must be reflected in increased consumer goods prices, Japanese manufacturers and dealers are being urged not to raise prices beyond the level necessary to meet increased production costs. A sudden, sharp rise in the price of a commodity --unless justified by higher production or distributing costs--may indicate an unfair trade practice such as price fixing or other restraint of trade, and the Fair Trade Commission has advised its inspection staff to be on the alert for manufacturers, wholesalers or retailers who disregard fair trade practices and seek to take advantage of the present unstable market situation to exact exorbitant profits from the consumer. The Japanese Government already has taken steps to curb profiteering in textiles and has announced that similar measures will be adopted for other commodities when and if unjustified price rises occur. It has been pointed out, however, that despite the Government's efforts to keep prices in check, the cooperation of the consumer is needed if the Antimonopoly Law is to be fully effective. The consumer should be fully informed of provisions of the Antimonopoly Law, particularly how the act stimulates free competition and encourages individual initiative by:

a. Prohibiting restrictions on the supply of raw materials or commodities

b. Prohibiting "private monopolization" of production and sale by large-scale enterprises, thus giving any person the freedom to enter business.

c. Prohibiting unreasonable restraint of trade by agreement among entrepreneurs with respect to price, quantity, market, technology, etc.

d. Prohibiting "unfair methods of competition" by boycotting, dumping, discriminatory price, coercing deals, exclusive contract, binding contract, etc.

e. Promoting free and fair competition in domestic trade as well as among entrepreneurs engaged in foreign trade. The law states that:

(1) The term "competition" shall mean a situation in which two or more entrepreneurs compete for buyer or seller markets.

(2) The term "private monopolization" shall mean such business activities by which an entrepreneur excludes or controls the business activities of other entrepreneurs, thereby causing a restraint of competition.)

B.D.

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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 1 April 1951

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

INFORMATION OFFICER

SUBJECT: Labor-Management Themes - May

1. Encourage employers and employees to cooperate with the Public Employment Security office in preventing illegal collection of unemployment insurance benefits. (A recent survey by the Labor Ministry has disclosed that an increasing number of employees are obtaining unemployment insurance benefits illegally. In most cases, these benefits have been obtained by: (a) fake dismissal notices; (b) refusal to accept employment on grounds a suitable job is unavailable; (c) falsely claiming that the employer interviewed rejected the applicant; and (d) keeping secret the fact of having found employment. Unemployment insurance benefits are designed principally to provide essential financial support to workers who are temporarily unemployed and are seeking work. Employers, employees and the Government contribute to the fund. Employees who collect benefits illegally contribute toward the breakdown of the employment insurance system and do a disservice to both their fellow workers and the nation as a whole.)

2. Encourage employers to adhere to the provisions of the Labor Standards Law protecting minor workers. (An increasing number of minor workers are being employed in Japan as industrial production climbs, and it is important that these employees receive the protection of the Labor Standards Law which sets up minimum standards for minor workers. The Labor Standards Law prohibits the employment of minors under 15 years of age as day workers and under 18 years of age as night workers--from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m. The same law stipulates that the employer shall keep an employment certificate for minors under 15 years of age and an age certificate for minors under 18 years of age. The law further provides that the labor contract of the minor shall be made between the employer and the minor himself and that his wage shall be paid immediately to him, not to any proxy. It also stipulates that working hours of the minor under 15 years of age shall not exceed 7 hours a day and 42 hours a week. It also provides that the employer shall not allow minors under 18 years of age, and women regardless of age, to engage in dangerous and harmful jobs, and that the employer bear the necessary expense in case minors under 18 years of age or women wish to return home after dismissal.)

3. Why trade unions should promote educational activities among their members. (Many trade unions in Japan have devoted almost their entire efforts to organization and the improvement of working conditions and have neglected their responsibility for the education of trade union members. Educational activities by unions not only help to build stronger unions but also give trade unions greater prestige and influence in their community. In planning and carrying out

educational activities, unions usually find it advisable to give consideration to the following: (a) the desirability of planning two schedules of education activities, monthly and annually; (b) directing educational activities in two groups, the rank-and-file and shop stewards. Education projects for the rank-and-file should appeal to personal interests of union members based upon sex, age, and other factors. Educational activities for shop stewards should be designed to give a thorough knowledge of labor relations, union agreements, union constitutions, working regulations, and other pertinent information which will assist shop stewards in carrying on their work efficiently. Shop stewards are responsible for supervision and enforcement of the company's labor agreement. They also handle grievances of union members, hence the necessity for giving them a good working knowledge of labor relations procedures. Shop stewards, as well as other union leaders, should be encouraged to attend labor colleges and other institutes where they can acquire a better knowledge of good labor relations. Trade union members returning from institutes or labor colleges should be fully utilized in passing on to other members the knowledge gained.)

4. Emphasize the importance of industrial safety to both workers and management. (Health and safety in industrial plants are of great concern to both management and labor. The Labor Standards Law, together with safety regulations subsequently approved under this act, provides standards for maintaining health and preventing accidents in industry. However, despite these regulations, recent statistics show that ten people are killed daily and four persons are severely injured every minute in Japanese commercial establishments. Persons injured in the course of their employment are entitled to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Law. Heirs of persons killed in factory accidents also are entitled to benefits under the Law. Approximately six billion eight hundred million yen was paid out in 1949 in claims under the Workmen's Compensation Law. Aside from claims paid under the Law, losses sustained by business enterprises from decreased production, damage to machinery and products, et cetera, is estimated at between 30 and 40 billion yen annually. The Ministry of Labor is seeking to reduce industrial accidents and promote safer conditions in factories. Cooperation of both employers and workers is needed in this program which currently is emphasizing more extensive safety education and the elimination of unnecessary hazards.)

5. Encourage women in all types of organizations, labor, rural, and cultural, to stimulate discussion on practical programs for the improvement of working places, neighborhood and community services. (Emphasize the fact that such programs require advance study, analysis of a problem, and plans based on carefully organized material. Knowledge comes through discussion and conferences with all the people concerned. Projects must be of practical use and closely connected with the daily life of the people. Examples include the improvement of facilities in working places, development of a nursery school, plans for a neighborhood library organized by pooling privately owned magazines and books, buying useful household machinery jointly, organizing a drive to eliminate breeding places for flies, mosquitos, and rats, raising money for scholarships for students, studying the ward or city budget, and organizing meetings to study the cost of food and reasons for

changes in prices. Program plans may include buildings, and practical discussion of what it means to be a good citizen.)

6. Encourage trade unions to stimulate discussion and understanding among their numbers of the importance to Japan of the United Nations and its affiliated organizations, especially the International Labor Office. (Japanese labor unions were active in the ILO for many years following its emergence after World War I as part of the machinery of the League of Nations. Cooperation of the Japanese labor movement with the ILO later was prohibited by the military, but interest in the ILO has been revived since the war and has been further strengthened by the opening in July 1949 of an ILO office in Japan. With the conclusion of a peace treaty near, the time will come soon for Japan to rejoin in ILO formally. Since the end of the war, Japanese have been sent abroad as observers to several ILO meetings. In encouraging labor unions to promote better understanding of the UN among their members, the over-all objective of the world organization should be stressed as well as the part ILO is playing to improve industrial relations throughout the world. The future peace and well-being of Japanese trade union members as well as all other segments of the Japanese population may well depend on the success of the United Nations in promoting cooperation among nations of the world.)

B. D.

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File Public Health

SECTION I
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE
(Extract PH&W Bulletin 169, 1 - 15 Dec 50)

INFORMATION OFFICER

Storage, Collection and Disposal of Refuse

Attention is invited to Section I, Page 3, PH&W Bulletin 149, dated 1-15 February 1950, subject, "Phases of a Yearly Sanitation Program." A section of this program "implementation and coordination," lists those separate endeavors required for a successful sanitation program. One of these is an "efficient garbage and refuse system." All cities, towns and villages in Japan may make additional improvements to satisfactorily complete this public service from a sanitation and public health standpoint. Officials of every community should make a survey of their own system on storage, collection and disposal, and the necessary measures to undertake for improvement. Surveys should include:

1. Type of collection: municipal, contractor or private individual.

2. Collection methods and amounts per capita: cart, truck, boat and mixed or separate collection.

3. Collection and disposal cost data and payments of service.

4. Types of garbage storage at pick-up stations and conditions of containers: boxes, cans or ground piles.

5. Routes and areas of collection: streets and houses actually covered by services.

6. Collection frequency: daily, weekly, winter, summer.

7. Place of collection: curb, alley, house, "bell ringer."

8. Disposal methods: incinerator, sanitary fill, pig farm, open dump, sewer, fertilizer, ocean.

9. Actual conditions of storage, collection and disposal operation; needed requirements.

10. Supervision by local officials, municipal and health center.

11. Practical recommendations that can be undertaken for effective removal and sanitary disposal of wastes.

~~Incl. No. 1 of this Bulletin,~~ "Public Health & Welfare Technical Bulletin No. 10," discusses "storage, collection and disposal of refuse." Economics resulting from sound sanitation practices justify investigation by all officials concerned in municipal operation. Their initiative is required to organize and maintain an efficient, satisfactory, public service of refuse collection and disposal, to comply with sanitation and public health standards.

STORAGE, COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE TECHNICAL BULLETIN

PH&W GHQ SCAP APO 500 December 1950

This bulletin presents information and recommendations concerning the problem of garbage storage, collection and disposal. The primary consideration of the problem is sanitation. The secondary consideration is the obtaining of satisfactory results with a minimum expenditure of funds. The attainment of both these aims will require close study of local conditions. Technical problems will be encountered in both the initiation and the operation of the work that will necessitate engineering advice and management. The cooperation of health authorities will also be needed to regulate the work in its three phases of storage, collection and disposal.

I Definitions

For the purpose of the following discussions, certain definitions are necessary.

1. Waste - refers to all unwanted materials including liquids, solids and gases.

2. Refuse - is solid waste and includes garbage, rubbish or trash and ashes.

3. Garbage - is unwanted organic refuse, largely foods, either unconsumed or spoiled, containing natural moisture and a minimum of free liquids.

4. Rubbish or trash - is all refuse other than garbage and ashes. It may be further designated as combustible or non-combustibl which refer to material which is either burnable or non-burnable at incinerator temperatures of 800° to 1800° F.

II General

It is almost universally true in Japan, particularly in the smaller communities that garbage collection and disposal is one of the most neglected and abused operations in municipal administration. Garbage collection and disposal by many communities is operated in a most haphazard manner. This should be every citizen's concern as well as of concern to public health officials. Proper sanitation, consisting chiefly of adequate refuse storage, collection and disposal practices, is believed by most authorities to be the most effective measure available to control rats and flies, two carriers of insect-borne diseases. Over-running garbage boxes, piles of garbage and open garbage dumps are offensive to sight and smell as well as a breeding ground for disease bearing insects and rodents.

In any given area it is useless to try to reduce the rat or fly population if garbage and refuse are everywhere available. In every Japanese community there is a more or less constant population of rats whose number is determined largely by the amount of food and harborage available. Thus, the rat population in any area unit, other conditions being equal, will maintain itself at the highest level which the available garbage will support. As more food becomes available the rat population increases rapidly. As less food becomes available, the rat population decreases. The fly population is affected accordingly.

Sanitation measures, like rat poisoning programs, cannot be a "one-shot" affair. The spring and fall campaigns as clean-up weeks in Japan usually reduce the rat population for only a brief period. This is because good sanitation measures are usually neglected until the next "clean-up" or campaign, thus allowing the rodents to build up rapidly to their pre-compaign strength. It is, therefore, important that sanitation measures be planned and carried on as a continuous activity.

The proper storage, collection and disposal of refuse involves many factors such as public relations, economics, household habits and customs, large quantities of complex equipment, and many similar items. Special emphasis is placed on (1) the storage of refuse, (2) collection of refuse, and (3) the disposal of refuse. The discussion of these topics will be centered on those things which a Japanese community can do to minimize the rat and fly problem with the physical and human resources available. In turn, those places which influence rat and fly propagation in the thickly settled areas are to be given special emphasis, since such places are very important from a disease viewpoint.

III Refuse Storage

The proper storage of refuse on premises is probably the most important and also the most neglected item of sanitation involved in the control of rats or flies. In most cities, towns, and villages improperly stored garbage and piles of rubbish can be seen around most premises. Under such conditions ample food and shelter are available to rats, while serving as a breeding and feeding place for flies. The result is a widespread distribution of rats and flies in the immediate vicinity of many people and the presence of potential vectors for the transmission of rodent and fly-borne diseases.

A. Appropriate Ordinances

From a practical viewpoint these difficulties can be corrected without major administrative efforts which might tax the community resources. In order that all garbage and rubbish will be stored in suitable containers and that piles of unusable rubbish will completely disappear from the landscape, it is very desirable that all cities and towns pass and rigidly enforce appropriate ordinances. Depending upon local conditions, such ordinances should include the following provisions:

1. A section of definitions of terms used.

2. All garbage must be kept is rust-resistant, tight, non-absorbent and easily washable receptacles which

are covered with close-fitting lids. These containers must be of adequate capacity and provided in sufficient number to hold all garbage that accumulates between collections. All garbage containers should be washed occasionally to prevent nuisance.

3. Rubbish also must be stored in covered containers between collections except in the case of large articles such as pieces of lumber, etc. Such large articles should be put out on street curbs for collection.

4. No refuse whatsoever shall be allowed to accumulate on any premises except in covered containers as described above. If garbage and rubbish are not collected separately, they may all be kept in one or more containers as described in (2) above. If garbage and other types of refuse are disposed of separately, separate containers may be required.

5. Area and ground around garbage containers should be kept in a reasonably clean condition.

6. Provisions should be made for regular inspections by the Environmental Sanitary Inspector from either the prefecture or the health center to secure compliance with the ordinance. Written notification of violations shall be given by the inspector to the owner and/or occupant of the property upon which the violation occurs. If the necessary remedial action is not taken within a certain reasonable period, the city or town shall have the right to make or have made such alterations as are deemed necessary by the inspector to meet requirements of the ordinance and all the cost thereof shall be provided for and defrayed by a special tax to be assessed against the property.

B. Refuse Receptacles

The approach to the storage receptacle problem should be correlated with the types of satisfactory containers normally available in the local retail outlets. The provision and use of an adequate size at each dwelling or business establishment is very important. Garbage boxes, although commonly used, are not recommended as they are common sources of flies and rodents, as well as being difficult to empty, clean and maintain. The difference in cost between boxes and metal containers does not vary greatly, while the latter will usually last longer under normal conditions. The covered metal container or receptacle is the more sanitary method and should be recommended.

The maximum size of the containers should be based upon the combined weight of container and its contents which the average workman can handle without undue strain while emptying into collection carts or trucks. In most cases residential containers should be limited to about 16 gallons while a 2½ gallon container or bucket size is usually sufficient for the daily use of the housewife in the kitchen. Apartments, restaurants and business buildings may use 2-gallon containers for street collectors. Larger sizes may be used

if labor is available or in individual cases of special equipment or improved methods of contractor.

There are several types of refuse containers that insure sanitary storage of garbage, prevent the loss of refuse, block the access of rats or flies, and provide economical collection. The fundamental requirements for garbage containers are that they be made of rust-resistant metal, be watertight, have tight-fitting covers and be easy to keep clean. For rubbish the containers should be such that the material cannot leak through crevices or be wind-blown from the top. Refuse containers should meet both requirements.

Smaller cans are usually equipped with bails for easy carrying and dumping. Larger ones have two side handles. The bottoms should be given particular attention because these usually rust and break out first. Extra heavy metal or double bottoms should be used. The sides should project below the floor of the can so that the bottom itself will not come in contact with the earth or with damp or wet floors. The galvanized iron covers should be designed to fit tightly enough to prevent the entrance of flies or other insects and to make it impossible for animals to displace them.

Large towns and cities will require large refuse facilities. These will be mainly enclosures or sheds for temporary storage of cart or truck collections from one or more collection districts. They are usually constructed with a ramp or overhead structure so that garbage or refuse will be easily dumped into waiting vehicles below. Some will be only for storage until final disposal or collection can be made by cart, truck, boat or train. Structures should be solidly and tightly constructed so that they will not permit rat harborages or allow insanitary conditions to exist. Cleanliness and removal of refuse particles around buildings must be daily maintained. During summer months, insecticide spray should be used frequently over refuse material awaiting removal, for fly control.

It is noteworthy to mention here that Europeans have done some excellent technical and administrative work in this field. The use of the refuse containers specified by municipal authorities was almost universal in European cities. Storing waste materials in boxes, baskets, or vaults was almost a thing of the past, and piling or heaping refuse in streets, alleys, or yards was not done. This insistence on adequate receptacles was in no small measure responsible for the cleanliness of their cities and for their efficient collection systems.

IV Refuse Collection

Next in importance to the proper storage on premises of refuse is the provision of an adequate collection system. If the refuse collection service is inadequate proper premises storage will be impossible as refuse will overflow from the containers at the premises.

A recent survey in 121 American municipalities indicates that, from a community sanitation aspect, the collection of refuse can be performed more satisfactorily if operated by the municipality itself.

Collections should be scheduled frequently enough to provide adequate service and avoid the overloading of containers. Garbage collections should be scheduled at least once a day in business districts and three times a week in residential districts. Rubbish

collections should be made at least once every two weeks or oftener when collected separately from garbage.

The receptacles should be light enough when filled to enable the average workman to handle them without spillage. The system should provide for dumping into the cart or truck direct.

Any system which allows the containers to remain uncovered, except while dumping into the trucks, or which provides for the dumping into a secondary container or on the ground, before being placed in the truck, is generally unsatisfactory from a rodent-control viewpoint. The route of the collecting vehicle should be planned to provide a minimum of travel through thickly settled areas where spillage would encourage rat or fly propagation.

Attention should be given to the question of the completeness of the city refuse collection service. The range of service varies from garbage collection only, up to a complete refuse collection. Advocates of complete municipal service contend that regular collection of all classes of refuse will prevent any accomulation on the premises, thus preventing an increase of rat harborages and smoothing out the total collection load.

Although satisfactory collection equipment such as automatic loading refuse trucks or trucks with covered steel bodies is limited in Japan at the present time, satisfactory service with carts may be provided. However, this will require close surveillance of cart handlers to prevent overloading and resultant spillage. Maintenance of carts for tightness will avoid spillage of liquids. Suitable vehicles in which refuse can be placed will extend the collection service area and effect savings by reducing the number of trips to the disposal site.

Inspections in many cities reveal unsatisfactory refuse service. An accumulation of garbage and rubbish in vacant areas and in overrunning trash boxes do not indicate a satisfactory service. Other areas or streets are not included in daily collection routes by evidence of rubbish accumulations of long standing and a study of every municipality is needed to insure collection services to all householders and business establishments.

V Refuse Disposal

It has already been indicated that proper premises storage is the most important aspect in relation to rat or fly control and that proper collection is next in importance. The third most important aspect is the proper disposal of refuse.

In most cities and towns in Japan, the local open "dumps" maintain a large population of rats and flies which overflows to nearby residential and business districts. Such unsightly dumps tend to act as foci of infection for certain rat-borne and fly-borne diseases.

A. Unsatisfactory Refuse Disposal Methods

1. Open dumps - the usual and also the poorest method of refuse disposal is promiscuous dumping into some sub-standard area where the nearby residents cannot make sufficient protests to the

local governing body. In many cities and towns there may be several such dumps. In addition, much refuse is usually dumped in scattered places along the roads leading to the town dump. This type of garbage disposal provides ample food and harborage for rats and, therefore, should not be allowed to exist in cities and towns. These dumps may also serve as breeding places for many flies and, in some cases, mosquitoes. All in all, they are a very serious health menace.

2. Hog or pig feeding - This common method of garbage disposal is also very poor from a public health standpoint. It is only a partial method of disposal for there is much residue that must be cared for. Hog farms usually harbor and feed a large number of rats. They are also frequently the cause of complaints with regard to obnoxious odors and the breeding of flies in great numbers. If such farms are to be permitted, their operation should be closely supervised by the health center inspectors. The common method of spreading garbage on the ground for the hogs to eat is not recommended. Some type of impervious feeding platform should be provided. Cleanliness should be maintained by periodic washing and removal of unwanted garbage. Applications of insecticide, residual effect, to surface of pens, sheds and enclosures should be semi-monthly during the fly season.

3. Dumping at sea - another method of garbage disposal, which is also very poor from a public health viewpoint, is dumping at sea. If dumping sites can be found where the prevailing currents are always oceanward, this method might be satisfactory for small towns in isolated areas. Usually, however, ocean currents carry the material back to beaches where health and nuisance problems are created. These conditions lead to community problems which prevent the continuance of such practices.

B. Satisfactory Refuse Disposal Methods

There are three methods of garbage disposal that have proved to be satisfactory from a rat and fly control standpoint: incineration, sanitary land fill and garbage grinding with discharge to sewer. The latter one must be disregarded in Japan at present. Municipalities that use incineration find it necessary to use another method for disposing of certain types of refuse. The sanitary land fill is highly recommended for this purpose.

1. Incineration. Proper incineration has the advantage of completely burning the combustible refuse and thus completely destroying the food value. Incinerators are most practical in the larger cities and towns where they can be operated continuously. They always should be operated at a temperature high enough to assure complete combustion. Auxiliary fuel should be used during periods when large amounts of extremely wet garbage are received. Municipalities considering the construction of incinerators should obtain information on the latest modern, efficient units and study the comparative cost with a sanitary fill before making a final decision. The use of incinerators in small towns, hotels and dwelling units is not recommended because of incomplete combustion.

The incinerator has the disadvantage of not disposing of the non-combustible refuse. This type of refuse must then be disposed of

separately. In many communities this non-combustible refuse is placed in an open dump thus providing more harborage for rats and flies. It is usually inevitable that a certain amount of garbage will find its way into such dumps. However, if sanitary land fills are used in connection with incineration, very satisfactory results may be obtained.

2. Sanitary Land Fill. The sanitary land fill method of refuse disposal is highly recommended from several different standpoints. This method is flexible enough to solve any refuse disposal problem from that of a single residence to that of the largest city. It involves nothing but dumping into a trench and putting dirt over the waste after the trench is full. The size of the trench will depend upon the amount of waste for disposal. Low areas such as swamps may be utilized and reclaimed. However, there must be at least a two-foot cover of earth over the refuse to be effective in excluding rats or flies completely. Failures have occurred when certain types of clay soil were used that cracked excessively when drying or when refuse was improperly covered.

The rats in these instances have easily burrowed down into the refuse and made themselves at home, meanwhile increasing the population at a very rapid rate. This difficulty, however, can be overcome in most instances by adjusting the cover soil characteristics and properly supervising adequate coverage.

In addition to eliminating the rat population, fly breeding, so prevalent in most open dumps, is effectively controlled. Another important aspect of the sanitary land fill is that mosquito breeding places may also be eliminated. Where lowlands are filled in, the area can then be utilized as parks and recreational centers to the benefit of all.

Sanitary land fills usually can be located at several strategic points within the service area because they are not so objectionable as open dumps. This will result in shorter hauls to the unloading points, thus affecting considerable economy.

Existing open dumps may easily be converted into sanitary land fills thus effecting an immediate control of the rat and fly population at these sites.

File

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 1 April 1951

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Additional Economic Stabilization Themes - May

6. Urge consumers to refuse to pay excessive prices and to cooperate with their local EIA consultation office in helping to prevent profiteering and hoarding. (Since the beginning of 1951 the price of some essential commodities including miso, shoyu sauce, clothing and others, have shown a sharp rise in price. While some of the price boosts are the result of increased cost of imported raw materials, the Economic Investigation Agency has uncovered evidence which indicates that hoarding and profiteering in some cases also have contributed to higher prices. Beginning in February, the Economic Investigation Agency established Consultation Offices in each of the 46 prefectures to keep under surveillance supply and demand on essential commodities and to take appropriate measures to maintain fair prices by discouring hoarding and profiteering. Cooperation of the public, however, is necessary if the government program to maintain fair prices is to succeed. Citizens who feel they are being overcharged should be encouraged to consult their local EIA office. In some cases, complaints are handled by the local EIA office and, through consultation with the offending manufacturer, wholesaler or retailer, a satisfactory solution is reached. Some of the more flagrant complaints are transferred to the central EIA office in Tokyo where an effort is made to correct the condition leading to the complaint. All segments of the public — manufactuer, wholesaler, retailer, and the consumer — should be informed of the importance to Japan of maintaining an ample supply of consumer goods at fair prices. Excessive prices can lead to ruinous inflation.)

7. Encourage the Japanese to refrain from purchasing illegal foreign goods. (Purchase of illegal foreign merchandise which is being offered for sale in various places throughout Japan, particularly in large cities, should be discouraged. This merchandise, including wearing apparel, foods, and sundries, has in the vast majority of cases, made its way into Japanese trade channels through black marketing and its purchase is a threat to the stability of Japan's foreign exchange system. Except for an occasional release of surplus PX merchandise, the sale to Japanese of most consumer goods manufactured in foreign countries is illegal due to the fact Japan's foreign exchange is scarce and must be allocated principally for the purchase and importation of badly needed raw needed raw materials. Japanese who purchase illegal foreign goods, irrespective of the source, do a disservice to their country and the practice should be discouraged.)

---------- B. D. ----------

Restricted

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

1 March 1951

FROM: Chief, Information Division

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Priorities on Information Programs for April

NAME OF PROGRAM	PRIORITY
United Nations	1
Political Information-Education (Includes women's democratization)	1
Local Autonomy	1
Nine-Point Economic Stabilization Program (over-all)	1
*Taxation	1
Crop Production and Collection	1
Labor-Management Relations (Includes democratization for women in industry)	1
Fisheries Cooperatives and Fishery Rights Reform	1
Land Reform	2
Industrial Democratization	2
Reconstruction and Housing	2
°Public Health Information-Education	2
°Public Welfare	2
Agricultural Cooperatives	2
Agricultural Extension Service (Includes home advisers' programs for women)	3
Reforestation	3
Yen Savings	3
°Public Safety	4
Tobacco Monopoly	4
Coal Production and Mine Safety	5

*One of the Nine-Point Stabilization Program Objectives.
°Media branches now deal directly with ESS, Public Health and Welfare Section, and Public Safety Division, G-2, on these programs.

D.A.B.

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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

1 March 1951

FROM: Political Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Local Autonomy Themes - April

1. Mayors, town and village heads, and local assemblymen will be elected on 23 April and prefectural governors and assemblymen on 30 April. Although the elections will be administered by local election management commissions, they will be governed by the same law which applies to elections for national offices. Even if the law is revised by the Diet before the elections (as is contemplated), there will be severe restrictions on campaigning, including the use of printed materials, door-to-door solicitation of votes, and other methods of disseminating information on candidates and issues. It is important, therefore, that the press be encouraged to give the widest possible coverage to the elections. Themes:

a. Public discussion of the candidates and issues is essential not only to enable citizens to vote intelligently, but to bring attention to the ways local autonomy can be strengthened.

b. Japanese citizens 20 years of age and older may vote in the district in which they have lived at least three months provided they have registered. Citizens should check the voters' list to make certain they are registered.

c. Elections for local positions are as important as those for national offices; democratic government begins on a local level.

d. Local officials are responsible for administering laws which affect the every-day activities of most citizens.

2. Themes for the Local Public Service Law which became effective in prefectures, cities, and towns on 12 February will continue to emphasize that an efficient and democratic local civil service will strengthen local autonomy. (See themes for February 1951.)

3. Although the Cabinet has not made a formal expression on all of the recommendations made by the Local Administration Investigation Committee (the Kambe Committee), it is possible that some of the recommendations may take the form of legislation which will be introduced at the current session of the Diet. To keep the recommendations before the public, it is desirable to encourage public discussion based upon these points:

a. A particular function should be carried out by a single level of government so that citizens can know clearly where the responsibility rests for a particular government service.

b. Each level of government, through local taxation and equalization fund grants, has the independent financial capacity to carry out its assigned functions.

c. Functions should be assigned to the lowest possible level of government, i.e., the one nearest the people.

4. Residents of municipalities in Japan were required to file by 10 January 1951 a return listing their fixed assets including land, business property, et cetera. Pending reassessment of all fixed assets in municipalities which is expected to be completed by 30 September 1951, quarterly payments due in April, June and August will be made on assumed valuations based on 1950 taxes. The local tax law provides for the establishment of a Municipal Assessment Review Board which will be responsible for investigating complaints of taxpayers. Municipal taxpayers who feel they are being overcharged or who have other grievances should be encouraged to consult their Local Property Assessment Review Committee. Theme: Inform residents of cities, towns and villages that the first quarterly installment of the municipal property tax is due in April.

5. Persons owning bicycles, carts and automobiles are required to pay taxes on them to their municipalities. All owners of such vehicles as of 1 April 1951 are subject to the tax, the date of payment being fixed by Do, Fu or prefecture. The tax on bicycles is ¥200 and on ox or horse carts, ¥800. Large loading carts are subject to a ¥400 tax while small loading carts and bicycle-drawn trailers carry a ¥200 tax. The automobile tax is as follows:

Passenger Cars	
For private use	¥15,000
For commercial use	¥10,000
Trucks and busses	¥10,000
Midget Automobiles	
Four-wheel cars	
Passenger cars for private use	¥4,500
Others	¥3,000
Motor tricycles	¥2,000
Motor bicycles	¥1,000
Light Automobiles	¥ 500

Theme: Inform citizens of the bicycle, cart and automobile tax.

6. The equalization fund was created in 1950 for the purpose of providing local communities, which otherwise could not afford them, with adequate schools, health facilities, and other public services. The 1951-52 grant will be included as part of the new budget and was expected to total around ¥110 billion. Local governing bodies should be encouraged to consider the equalization fund as an incentive to efficient local self-government. Theme: Inform citizens of local communities of the equalization fund and its contribution to local self-government

JOB BD

---------- J. O'B. and B. D. ----------

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 1 March 1951

FROM: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: UN Themes - April

1. Emphasize that it has been made clear in Korea that whenever there is aggression without provocation, the UNITED NATIONS can act with determination to resist the attack. Whether the forces there in armed aggression be North Korean or coming from China, there is an unswerving continuation of the UN collective security action to punish such aggression. To study ways to reinforce this line is the task of the General Assembly's Special Committee of Members of the Collective Measures Committee (Committee on Additional Measures). It has been empowered by the Assembly to consider as a matter of urgency additional measures, other than those already being taken on the battlefield, for meeting the aggression.

2. Emphasize that Communist force have failed twice in Korea -- once through North Korean forces and again through Communist China. In the words of General MacArthur, Commander of UN forces in Korea, "theirs was the aggression in both cases. Theirs has been the double failure. That they should continue this savage slaughter despite an almost hopeless chance of ultimate military success is a measure of wanton disregard of international decencies and restraints and displays a complete contempt for the sanctity of human life. No longer is there even a shallow pretense of concern for the welfare of the Korean nation and people, now being so ruthlessly and senselessly sacrificed. Through endless blood it is apparently hoped to enforce either international banditry or blackmail."

3. Point up that the United Nations also is making a presistent effort, by one means or another, to bring the fighting to an end by peaceful means, to prevent the armed conflict from spreading and to promote a just and negotiated settlement not only in Korea but of related Far Eastern questions as well. For example, the Good Offices Committee, consisting of one representative each from Iran, Sweden and Mexico, has been appointed as a special committee to implement further this effort.

4. Emphasize that 27 nations are actively assisting in the UN defense against Communist aggression in Korea. Fourteen nations are already supplying ground troops, and offers of three more nations -- Columbia, Cuba, and Ethiopia -- have been accepted. Nine nations are supplying naval aid, eight are providing air strength, and 12 are supplying material. Two of the nations fighting aggression, Italy and the Republic of Korea, are not members of the UN.

5. Emphasize that the United Nations believes a program of relief and rehabilitation in Korea is necessary to the restoration of peace and the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic government in Korea. The first priority of

the UN Korean Relief Agency is the provision of the basic necessities of food, clothing and shelter for the Korean population and measures to prevent epidemics. Second highest priority shall be given to projects which will yield early results in the indigenous production of basic necessities; this will include the reconstruction of transport and power facilities. As the program develops, emphasis will be shifted to the provision of other materials, supplies and equipment for the reconstruction or replacement of war-damaged facilities necessary to the economic life of the country. Necessary measures shall be taken to ensure that distribution shall be so conducted that all classes of the population shall receive their equitable shares of essential commodities without discrimination as to race, creed or political belief.

6. Emphasize that despite facing political difficulties of a most fundamental nature the UN always is cognizant of its other basic objectives. For example, in its efforts to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) conducted in February and March a four-week conference -- its 12th session -- at Santiago, Chile. Representatives from eighteen nations participated to explore and recommend further improvements of living standards everywhere, which are considered as vital to peace as political action to settle disputes by mediation An ECOSOC survey issued by the UNITED NATIONS prior to the conference showed that 63 countries and territories already have received aid under the UN technical assistance program. The problem of technical assistance is approached by a combination of eight international organizations. These are the United Nations itself through its Technical Assistance Administration, the ILO, the FAO, UNESCO, WHO, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Bank and the Monetary Fund. While these eight agencies may cooperate in any project which concerns the world, each agency has its specific area of operation.

International cooperation was exemplified further in a conference of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East where continuation of the commission's work was urged unanimously. This action was taken as the meeting discussed the commission's annual report to the UN Economic and Social Council. Although no decision was reached (at this writing) the report recommended extension of the commission's activity and proposed that Japan be admitted to the group.

7. Continued United Nations resistance to international Communist aggression in Korea has strengthened the security of Japan. Japanese cooperation with the UN effort in Korea is natural and logical.

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GHQ, SCAP CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 1 March 1951

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Economic Stabilization and Rehabilitation Themes - April

1. Encourage manufacturers, processors and exporters to exercise every possible effort -- consistent with rising costs of materials, labor, etc. -- to keep commodity prices down, for otherwise Japan's export competitive position may be badly damaged, causing great financial loss to both business and the nation. (The Economic Stabilization Board reports that there is evidence that some Japanese businessmen, in their zest for profits, are rapidly "pricing themselves out of the market". ESB estimated that Japan's exports in March would be sharply downward, especially in cotton textiles. March export contracts on cotton goods were expected to total only 80,000,000 square yards as compared with 160,000,000 square yards in January and 210,000,000 in February. The anticipated drop was attributed principally to Japanese pricing, which was estimated in some cases to be from 15 per cent to 20 per cent out of line with world prices. Procurement contracts for Japanese goods and services in connection with the Korean war also have dropped sharply. ESB reports that during the first six months of the Korean war, contract awards to Japanese firms totaled $182,000,000 or an average of approximately $1,000,000 a day. During January and February, however, contract awards on direct procurement totaled only $46,000,000, or less than $700,000 per day. The drop was attributed principally to sharp rises in Japanese prices which, in some cases, enabled suppliers in other countries, including the United States, to underbid the Japanese. In one recent week, for example, initial Japanese bids on US offers to purchase more than $30,000,000 in Japanese supplies including cotton textiles, yarn, trucks, safety glass, structural steel, textiles, etc., were reported by ESB to have been rejected. Should this downward trend in export volume continue, Japan's financial position which has been rapidly improving, especially during the past two years, would be jeopardized. Since Japan must import much of its raw materials and food, the nations's export volume must be maintained at a high level, for otherwise foreign exchange funds will not be available for essential purchases abroad. It is, therefore, important that manufacturers, processors and exporters be encouraged to "rationalize" their operations and keep production costs and the price of their goods as low as possible. Otherwise, Japan may lose its competitive position in the world's export markets, resulting in severe losses to the individual as well as the nation.)

2. Inform the public of the Japanese Government's program for maintaining an adequate supply of foodstuffs, clothing, and other essential consumer goods, emphasizing that hoarding and scare buying not only are unnecessary but are harmful to

stabilization of the Japanese economy. (Faced with worldwide shortages of critical materials and an international upward trend in prices, the Japanese Government is endeavoring to avoid another inflationary spiral by maintaining adequate supplies of food, clothing, and other essential consumer goods. Efforts are being made to stabilize price levels by increasing imports of essential foods, clothing and raw materials, stepping-up domestic production, obtaining additional ships, and other necessary steps. A survey of the supply situation indicates there is no real cause for alarm and that consumers have every reasonable expectation of being able to satisfy their essential needs in 1951. Special procurement growing out of the Korean war and generally increased world demand for Japanese exports have greatly boosted foreign exchange funds available for importation into Japan from dollar, sterling and other countries. Plans already are under way to increase imports of cotton, wool, and other essential raw materials. Cotton imports from August 1950 to March 1951 were expected to total around 1,800,000 bales, a supply sufficient to enable the Government to at least maintain in 1951 the goal of 1.7 pounds of cotton goods per person prevailing during 1950. As for wool, Japan expects to import between 340,000 and 350,000 bales during the fiscal year 1950-51, a quantity exceeding the original estimate. These imports should be sufficient to supply an average of about five pounds of textiles -- cotton, wool, rayon, staple fibers, etc. -- for each person in Japan in addition to taking care of export requirements. The Japanese consumer also can look forward to an adequate supply of food during 1951. The Economic Stabilization Board estimates that in order to maintain current food rations, 9,186,000 tons (61,240,000 koku) of whole grains, soy beans, feed and foodstuffs will be required during the twelve-month period beginning 30 June 1950 and ending 30 June 1951. Domestic production of these basic food and feedstuffs for this period is estimated at 6,161,000 tons (41,073,000 koku), and assuming that the carryover on 30 June 1951 is approximately the same as on 30 June of last year, which was around 3,000,000 tons (20,167,000 koku), supply in 1951 should be sufficient to meet the demand. The Japanese Diet also has taken steps to expand the importation of essential raw materials including non-ferrous metals, rubber, tin, and others. It can, therefore, be considered that the supply outlook for 1951, especially prospects for adequate food and clothing, are on the whole good, and if producers and consumers will avoid hoarding and scare buying there should be ample supplies for all.)

3. Enlist the cooperation of consumers in resisting unwarranted price increases by refusing to pay prices which reflect profiteering. (Alarmed by rapidly mounting prices, the Japanese Government decided on 26 February to bring nine essential commodities under close scrutiny and ordered the Economic Investigation Board to instruct its 49 prefectural offices and eight regional bureaus to bring charges against wholesalers, merchants and others suspected of profiteering. The nine commodities are clothing, sugar, soy bean paste, soy sauce, edible oils, soap, fertilizers, rubber-soled canvas shoes, and lumber. Citizens throughout Japan should be encouraged to report to their local Economic Investigation Board office, cases in which wholesalers or retailers are suspected of violating price control ordinances.)

4. Inform consumers of the new coupon system of purchasing wheat products. (The coupon system, which enables consumers to purchase wheat products from any shop of their own choosing, has been in effect since January 1951. Consumers may obtain wheat coupons from their local rice distribution office. The coupons are non-transferable and persons who buy or sell them may be imprisoned for up to ten years or fined 100,000 yen, or both. Trafficking in staple food coupons dislocates the distribution system and may cause serious hardship to others. Consumers are asked to report any evidence of illegal use of coupons to their prefectural Economic Investigation Agency office.)

5. Encourage consumers to aid in preventing illegal sales of rice dealers. (Although rice is now being sold to consumers by privately owned stores, rice sales are subject to the same price and rationing controls as before. Sale or purchase of rice outside regular ration channels is a violation of the food control law. Rice dealers also are required to treat all customers alike and to refrain from setting aside better quality rice for sale to friends. Consumers who feel they are not being treated fairly by their rice dealer are invited to consult their prefectural Economic Investigation Agency office. Above all, purchasers should check carefully the weight of their rationed staple foods. A recent Economic Investigation Agency survey disclosed that some unscrupulous rice dealers are short-weighing their customers.)

6. Explain to the Japanese people, especially manufacturers and exporters, why the loss of trade by Japan with China makes it essential that trade with other nations be increased. (The effect of virtual suspension of trade between Japan and China should not adversely affect to any great extent Japan's progress toward economic recovery, provided manufacturers and exporters take full advantage of trade opportunities with other areas, including the sterling countries, South America, Europe, and the United States. Exports to China and Hong Kong immediately prior to the outbreak of the Korean war aggregated only around six per cent of Japan's total exports. Furthermore, commodities such as were exported to China are, on the whole, in short supply and it should be relatively easy to find new buyers for these products. Importations from China consisted largely of iron ore, coking coal, salt and soy beans, and it will be necessary ot obtain these materials from other areas. The Japanese public should be kept informed of the situation regarding trade with China and of steps taken by the government to ensure necessary supplies from other sources.)

7. Make clear why modernization of industrial machinery and equipment is necessary for Japan to attain economic self-support. (Japan must produce better quality goods at lower cost if it is to expand and stabilize its export trade. The efficiency of Japanese industry has been considerably improved since the war but modernization of equipment and the application of modern scientific technique essential to full fledged rationalization still are lacking. Approximately ten percent

of Japan's machine tools were imported and have been in constant use an average of 13 years. The remaining 90 per cent was produced in Japan, principally modeled after imported designs, and many have been in use for over 20 years. While it cannot be expected that Japan can quickly raise its industrial efficiency to the level of the United States, England, and some other western countries, it may be pointed out that in the United States, for example, machine tools in use for ten years or more constitute only an average of 40 per cent of the total. Most of America's machinery is far more efficient than than in operation in Japan. From the reopening of Japanese trade on 15 August 1947 through September 1950, machinery importations into Japan, including machine tools, were valued at around $15,000,000 or approximately 32 per cent of the annual average importation during the period 1934-36. Machinery needed most in Japan is for the iron and steel, chemical, coal and electric power industries. The Japanese Government, realizing the great importance of the importation of more modern machinery, is considering increasing the 1951-52 budget for this purpose. Since the war ended, Japan already has acquired some additional techniques from abroad, but still more are needed if industrial progress is to be maintained and kept abreast of scientific developments in other countries. Japan is especially desirous of obtaining new scientific methods of producing chemicals. The Economic Stabilization Board reports that many of the difficulties which have prevented the acquisition of techniques have been overcome and that the prospects are good for obtaining additional know-how from the more scientifically advanced countries of the West.)

YEN SAVINGS

8. Encourage yen savings. (Accumulation of capital through individual savings is essential to the reconstruction, modernization and expansion of Japanese industry and commerce. The Bank of Japan and the Finance Ministry are conducting jointly a continuous campaign to encourage yen savings and have set the 1951 goal at ¥410 billion, an increase of ¥70 billion over 1950. Children's banks and mothers' banks have been organized throughout Japan and with the new school term beginning in April, further expansion and development of Children's banks are planned. Other current appeals for yen savings are: (1) to self-assessed taxpayers, to put aside a part of their earnings regularly in anticipation of future tax obligations; (2) to holders of unregistered Government bonds, to sell such securities and deposit the money in a bank or other savings institution; (3) to housewives, to exercise care in the operation of the family household and to save regularly as protection against emergencies; (4) to hoarders, to avoid theft and possible loss through fire by depositing all savings in banks; (5) to businessmen, to save part of their profits for use in purchasing improved machinery and equipment. The public should be fully informed of the importance of regular savings, not only for the benefit of the individual but also for future welfare of the community and nation.)

MITI ANNIVERSARY

9. Publicize the 70th anniversary on 7 April of the establishment of the Ministry of Agriculture and Industry, predecessor of the present Ministry of International Trade and Industry and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. (The Ministry of International Trade and Industry plans to observe on 7 April the establishment in 1882 of the old Ministry of Agriculture and Industry, the parent organization of MITI. This historic event will be observed with appropriate ceremonies, including lectures, exhibits of historical interest, the issuance of commemorative postage stamps and other exercises. The anniversary is an appropriate occasion to review the progress made by Japan in industry and agriculture and should be widely publicized.)

BD

- B. D. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

1 March 1951

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Taxation Themes - April

1. Inform the public that the 1951-52 national budget, which is expected to be approved in late March or early April, provides increased appropriations for essential needs as well as for public welfare projects. (Increased national income during 1950, reduction in subsidies, and other savings, are expected to enable the Japanese Government not only to reduce taxes during the 1951-52 fiscal year but to raise the wages of public service employees, increase public works expenditures, boost unemployment benefits, and provide additional funds for various other public welfare projects. For example, the new budget was expected to appropriate ¥21,200,-000,000 for so-called "livelihood protection," including ¥14,400,000,000 for unemployment projects, ¥7,500,000,000 for anti-tuberculosis purposes, and ¥3,800,000,00(for social security insurance. Increased appropriations also were projected for development of natural resources such as reforestation, river development, and flood control. The humanitarian features of the 1951-52 budget should be especially emphasized as a stimulus to taxpayers to meet their obligations fully and promptly.)

2. Inform taxpayers whose income taxes are reassessed that they can, if dissatisfied, request a review before a Conference Group. (Tax offices will begin in April the reassessment of income taxes for the year 1950. The National Tax Agency, in accordance with the Shoup recommendations, set up in 1950 the Conference Group Plan for hearing taxpayers' complaints. This plan is designed to offer a fair, impartial system of appeals for taxpayers who believe they are being charged in excess of the levy prescribed by law. Each Conference Group is headed by an official, equal in rank to the tax office chief, and who has had no previous connection with the tax appeal under consideration. These Groups, which have been attached to regional tax bureaus and certain local tax offices, seek to reach a fair settlement of differences arising between the taxpayer and tax offices. Dissatisfied taxpayers should be encouraged to use the conference plan.)

3. Encourage taxpayers who are delinquent in their payments to meet their obligations as quickly as possible. (Delinquent taxes, which have totaled around ¥99 billion for the past several months, probably will exceed ¥100 billion in April as final returns for 1950 are tabulated. It should be emphasized that the 1951-52 budget, which provides for a substantial measure of tax relief, especially for the small taxpayer, is based upon the assumption that a considerable part of this ¥100 billion will be collected. Unless a high percentage of delinquent taxes are paid,

higher tax rates may be necessary during the next fiscal year. It should be emphasized that prompt payment of taxes benefits both the taxpayer and the government.)

4. Discourage drinking or trafficking in illegal sake. (April is the "cherry-viewing" season in most of Japan and is a time when the consumption of alcoholic beverages, especially sake, increases rapidly. It is, therefore, especially important to emphasize during April that people who brew, drink, or traffic in illegal sake and other alcoholic beverages not only defraud the government of badly needed taxes but endanger their health as well.)

BD

B. D.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

1 March 1951

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Tobacco Monopoly Themes - April

1. Publicize the reduction in price of high-grade Japanese cigarettes expected to be announced sometime in April. (The price of high-grade brands of Japanese cigarettes and smoking tobacco, including "Peace" and "Hikari", will be reduced sometime during April. The new lower prices are expected to greatly stimulate the sale of these brands, and the Japan Monopoly Corporation is planning to give wide publicity to the reduced prices. Partly as a result of the price cut, the Corporation hopes to sell 1,800 million "Peace" cigarettes as compared to only 800 million last year. Thirteen billion "Hikari" cigarettes will be manufactured in 1951, an increase of 5,200,000,000 over the number sold in 1950. In publicizing the reduced prices, it should be emphasized that the reductions were made possible because of a larger crop of leaf tobacco and improved manufacturing techniques, resulting in greater production at lower cost. It may also be pointed out that the quality of high-grade Japanese cigarettes is better than ever before since World War II. Improvement in quality has been made possible by the importation of Indian leaf tobacco, growing supplies of aged native-grown leaf tobacco and improved manufacturing techniques.)

2. Inform the Japanese people of how the monopoly system operates and of its financial contribution to the national economy. (During the fiscal year 1951-52, approximately 17 per cent of the total national revenue of the Japanese Government is expected to be raised from profits realized on the sale of tobacco, salt and camphor. By far the greater part of this revenue will come from the sale of cigarettes. The Japan Monopoly Corporation anticipates the sale of 80,700,000,000 cigarettes (all brands) in 1951-52, an increase of approximately 700 million over the total number sold last year. Japanese smokers as well as non-users of tobacco should understand the large financial contribution which the tobacco industry makes to the national economy.)

3. Encourage farmers to grow a larger and better quality crop of leaf tobacco during 1951. (The approximately 600,000 farmers who grow tobacco in Japan produced approximately 96 million kgs. of leaf tobacco in 1950, exceeding the estimate by approximately six million kgs. This is a record-breaking crop for Japan. As a result of this big yield, it was possible to place some leaf tobacco in storage where aging will improve its quality. Smokers, therefore, may anticipate improved tobacco products as stored stocks of leaf tobacco increase. Farmers should be informed of the importance of growing more high-quality tobacco.)

4. Encourage tobacco users to conform to the established rules of smoking etiquette. (Users of tobacco should be encouraged to avoid practices which might cause discomfort to others, such as smoking in prohibited areas, including theater tram cars, et cetera. A careless smoker, it should be pointed out, is a menace to the health and safety of others. Particular care should be taken by smokers to extinguish cigarette butts and refrain from leaving lighted cigarettes in places where they might cause fires. The polite smoker is always considerate of the comfort and safety of others.)

B. D.

- B. D. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

1 March 1951

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Reconstruction and Housing Themes - April

1. Inform the public of loans available for home construction under the 1951 budget of the Housing Loan Corporation. (Due to shortage of funds in the 1950 budget, the Housing Loan Corporation suspended on 31 January the acceptance of applications for home loans. A 1951 budget for the Corporation which is expected to provide approximately 11 billion yen is under consideration in the Diet and probably will be approved in late March or early April. Upon approval of the 1951 budget, the Housing Loan Corporation will resume the acceptance of applications for loans. The regulations are expected to be approximately the same as in 1950, with eligibility for loans being based upon the extent of need and the ability of the applicant to repay borrowed funds. During 1950 a total of 120,643 applications for loans totaling 26,077,000,000 yen were filed and of that number 109,336 were approved for loans totaling almost 13 billion yen. Work was started on 41,062 building units during 1950, of which 9,973 units were completed during the year. The public should be kept informed of the status of HLC operations.)

2. Encourage cooperation of citizens, especially in cities, towns and villages in beautifying home grounds, parks, community centers, streets and other public places. (April in most of Japan is a favorable month for planting trees. Tree planting is a responsibility of the individual citizen as well as local governments and the cooperation of both is essential to a well-coordinated successful program of city beautification. Citizens should be encouraged to cooperate with their local authorities in tree planting programs and to aid by contributing both time and financial assistance. The individual citizen also can help to beautify his community by planting trees in his own home grounds and on streets and alleys surrounding his property. Trees not only add to the attractiveness of the premises but are of practical value in preventing fires and protection from the sun. Residents of cities, towns and villages should also be encouraged to protect trees and shrubbery in parks, public squares and along streets.)

3. Inform residents of municipalities that the building of better cities is essentially a community responsibility. (City dwellers should not depend upon the national government for municipal improvements but should exert the necessary initiative themselves to obtain more and better housing, improved city planning, more parks and playgrounds and other facilities. To be truly self-governing, citizens must exercise their responsibility of citizenship by relying more upon their own efforts to improve their surroundings. By so doing, improved local self-autonomy and better government will result.)