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TOHOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 7

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ANNEX E-1

MONTHLY CIVIL AFFAIRS ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1950

Civil Education Activities

1. School Education

a. Boards of Education, Superintendents and Secretariats

(1) The superintendents of Tohoku Region, Hokkaido Region, and representatives from all the boards of education met in Tsuruoka, Yamagata-Ken to consider pertinent school matters. Their approach to these school matters was to compare actions taken locally and to form committees to draft petitions recommending appropriate action by Tokyo officials. The three matters occupying the most attention were:

(a) Payment out of the national treasury of the teachers' expenses for in-service training for credit.

(b) Continued subsidy by the national government for the completion and improvement of school buildings of the 6-3 school system.

(c) Enactment of a law guaranteeing all compulsory education expenses.

(2) Other matters discussed were construction of teachers' houses in remote areas, administrative measures in connection with dismissal of unsuitable teachers, measures to promote part-time upper secondary school education, advisory committees for social education, delinquency and absence from lower secondary schools, and a local public service law.

(3) The in-service training for certification is being criticized by board members and teachers. A very significant criticism is leveled against the university instructors who have not the training or experience to offer progressive leadership to the teachers who have been participating in in-service training in their own schools for the past four years. Another criticism is voiced against the time element involved. In order to meet the three year deadline for the requirements set up by the law, many cases of individual hardship are occurring.

(4) The need for continued subsidies for lower secondary school construction is reflected by the number of schools without gymnasiums or auditoriums, the small number of independent buildings for exclusive LSS use, and the number of schools below the minimum standard of .70 tsubo per pupil. Returns have been received from Akita and Fukushima prefectures where 26% and 94% respectively of students attend LSS without auditoriums or gymnasiums, where only 25% and 37% respectively have independent buildings, and where 55% and 48% respectively are below the emergency minimum standard of school space.

(5) The desire for a standard compulsory education subsidy was indicated by boards of education and teachers. The minima set up in the law which was considered by the last Diet did not generally equal average expenditures, when contributions from PTA's were included. However, all concerned desire the law and consider it a democratic safeguard against a ruinous reduction in education budgets in times of financial stress. They are aware of the fact that a legal minimum often becomes an accepted maximum.

b. In-service Training

(1) Since the enforcement of the upgrading in-service training program, some problems, mostly financial and educational, have become noticeable which may be fundamentally attributable to the geographical features and consequent economic handicaps of Tohoku District. Tohoku is the largest district in Japan proper, with three highland ranges running parallel to each other in a north-south direction, and has many small out-of-the-way towns and villages scattered among the highland districts. This results in a heavy financial burden upon teachers of those districts in getting in-service training. Although a more thoroughgoing survey and investigation must be made before reaching any definite evaluation of the enforcement policy of the in-service training course, the following examples will indicate some of the problems with which many teachers of this district are being confronted.

(a) Financial problems:

1. A teacher who attended the training center in Fukushima commuting from Koriyama every Saturday and Sunday for six months from October 1949:

¥2280	Season's ticket
6000	Reference books
300	Recreation program
100	Present to teachers
50	Tips
¥8730	Total

The monthly average of ¥1455 was a little more than a quarter of his take-home salary (¥5100).

2. A teacher now attending the Wakamatsu training center from an out-of-the-way district spends:

¥ 420	Transportation (bus and train)
900	Hotel charges for two days
¥1320	Total

He attends the course four times a month, which makes a monthly total of ¥5280 for 3 years.

3. Teachers who must stay at a hotel to attend the training course scheduled to be held at Fukushima for eight days following the 8th of July, will have to spend approximately ¥3000 for hotel charges alone, putting up at the cheapest possible hotel at ¥450 a day.

(b) Educational problems

1. At Kinto Primary School, Koriyama City; approximately 50% (11 out of 23) of the teachers, who are holders of the 2nd Class Certificates, are scheduled to attend the training course for eight days from 8 July. Since all of them are leading members of the teaching staff and occupy comparatively important posts in school, efficient operation of the school program will be impossible during their absence.

2. Teachers who are to get the 1st Class Certificate are either principals, head teachers or teachers with important posts at school, and their absence from school often makes it impossible to conduct in-service training program in each school as well as the local educational activities.

3. In their strenuous efforts to get the required credits in a fixed period (3 years), little time and energy will be spared for their primary duties as school teachers, giving undesirable effects upon school education and causing serious concern among parents. In some districts, the community people are beginning to complain about teachers on the grounds that they attend the training courses for their own benefit to get higher grade certificates at the sacrifice of the children's education.

4. A "Workshop on Special Education" (education of the blind, deaf, and mentally handicapped children) was held at Miyagi School for the Blind and Deaf under the joint sponsorship of Kombusho, Tohoku University, and the Miyagi Board of Education from the 16th to the 28th of June. This was the first of ten to be held throughout Japan. Dr. Hollingshead, Mr. Ewerz and Mr. Judson lectured and participated in the workshop. Approximately 320 people attended, teachers of blind and deaf schools, primary and lower secondary school teachers, and teacher consultants. All of Tohoku district and Hokkaido were represented.

c. Teacher Training Institutions, and Other Institutions of Higher Learning

(1) The prefectural universities are being extended to their maximum effort to meet the demands of in-service training courses for teachers' certification requirements. Teachers would prefer the more practical and useful workshop type of class, but most courses are being conducted on a lecture basis.

(2) One commendable feature of current workshops sponsored by the Ministry of Education, Boards of Education and universities, is the experience which university teachers are receiving in workshop procedures and other improved methods of presentation. The universities are giving credits for the current workshops to trainees whose work is acceptable.

d. Private Schools

(1) It will be interesting to note whether the effect of subsidies to private schools will result in increased enrollments. As of 1 April 1950 there were totals of 223,625 and 18,973 USS students in the public and private schools respectively. For full-time schools there were respectively 158,306 and 17,012 students in the public and private USS. In the part-time public and private USS there were respectively 75,319 and 1,961 students.

2. Social Education

a. Adult Education

(1) All of the Social Education Section chiefs of the region were quite enthusiastic concerning the training program conducted for them in Tokyo during May. All remained throughout the session with the exception of the man with the least experience in the social education field, the chief of Aomori-Ken who has been a high school principal until February 1950. The "light was lit" especially for the chiefs of two Kens.

All have or are conducting some type of follow-up program for the ken staff and for branch office personnel, though it was necessary for Civil Affairs to suggest such action in one instance. In Iwate-Ken, the chief devoted three days to the training of his ken staff immediately upon his return from the training program and then used every opportunity during working hours to discuss phases of the training with each individually. A three-day training period was conducted later for branch office personnel. In Yamagata-Ken, a three-day follow-up was conducted for one or two personnel from each branch office and one-half of the ken staff. These trainees will transmit the training to all personnel within their own branch office before September when another training course will be conducted for all branch and ken personnel by the ken chief.

(2) In at least three of the kens, workshops in organizational procedures and program planning are being conducted for women's groups, PTA's, and for organizations in general. It "appears" that efforts are being made to clarify the "lack of relationship" that should exist between Social Education Sections and organizations. Follow-up workshops are to be conducted by attendants of a three-day workshop for women in Akita-Ken, the first of this type. Attendants were more than pleased with their attainments.

(3) In Yamagata-Ken, CPH federations are being formed in each gun with one major activity being the purchase and circulation of film. Recreational film is principally desired, though it is stated that good educational film may be purchased from several sources. CPH officials claim that they are not adequately served by existing film sources in the ken. A young man who attended the national CPH training course stated that a federation does not exist in his gun at present, but he plans to promote one immediately. CPH's visited were utilizing organizations as channels of operation and in too many cases the CPH acts as a perfect (and legalized) thought-control agency. The attempt made in the Social Education Law to divorce organizations from control by Social Education Sections, CPH's, etc. obviously has acted to draw attention to organizational participation in a social education program and thus has strengthened the use of them as channels. Many local people do not feel that the adult education program has any responsibility for assisting other types of organizations in organizational procedures or program planning because these organizations are not mentioned in the Social Education Law. Councillors from each district who are supposed to be representatives were selected by preparatory committee members, though no local organizations exist. Almost undemocratic and poorly constructed constitution draft was presented without the flicker of an eyelid, (and accepted by the attendants) though Civil Affairs personnel had spent two and one-half hours pointing out the inconsistencies and discrepancies to the chief of the preparatory committee. Governmental officials, including a Diet member, Ken Assembly member, city assembly members, mayors, and various welfare officials were present and are expected to be advisors to the organization in accordance with the constitution.

b. Youth Affairs

(1) Because of the rice planting season, activities of young people are at a low ebb. Practically nothing happens except planning either in youth leadership training follow-ups, Seinen-dan, Boy Scouts or other youth activities. Even the youth classes and part-time high schools are postponing sessions.

(2) The mushroom growth of Boy Scout organization, previously reported as undesirable, continues. In Aomori the Ken Social Education Section is planning a training course for Boy Scout leaders in spite of repeated suggestions that public officials should not promote or sponsor any particular private organization. Mr. Speirs and Mr. Drury, the IFEL youth specialists, left the impression that anything which can be done to promote Boy Scouts or YMCA activity is desirable and the Japanese are taking this literally.

(3) In striking contrast to the uniformly adverse reports on Boy Scout activity and growth, Fukushima reports that improvement in manners and attitudes among the Boy Scouts is beneficially affecting the manners and attitudes of non-members.

(4) In several kens where the 5-day school week has been adopted in some or all schools, "children's clubs" are being organized to keep the children busy on Saturday and Sunday. Since these are sponsored and controlled by the schools they do not represent a departure from the 166 hours a week control of the children by the school. In Fukushima these clubs have a membership of over 100,000 and a leaders' training course is planned.

(5) As this was the last region to receive the benefits of the IFEL Youth Leadership Training Course, follow-ups will be later than other regions. In July most of the kens will have preliminary meetings with ken and gun level training courses in August and September. The youth leaders trained by IFEL are confused on two points. First, the course was divided into "Supervision" and "Administration," and no one, either American or Japanese has any clear idea of what is meant by "Supervision." Second, in America, "Youth" means people from six to eighteen years of age; in Japan it means people sixteen to twenty-five and the Japanese are trying to adapt what they learned about handling children to the handling of adults at the most difficult and important age.

c. Teachers' Union

(1) An example of the power of suggestion which a central headquarters exerts over subordinate units was again seen in the recent House of Councillors' election. The Miyagi Teachers' Union officials have repeatedly affirmed a non-political stand, but prior to the election they were sending out extra issues supplementary to their TU magazine for all the teachers. The theme of these extra issues was "Down with the Yoshida Cabinet." A visit was made to the Teachers' Union headquarters

to see why they had changed their policy on partisan politics. The union officials assured the education officer that the extra issues were reprints of materials received from the Japan Teachers' Union which they felt obligated to send out because they came from higher headquarters. It was suggested that materials be screened which did not reflect their policy or if they felt obligated to forward materials of political nature then they should preface it with a statement indicating the source and stating that it did not reflect local policy.

(2) Political activities have been discussed with all union groups that have been contacted in other prefectures. No strong convictions were expressed by union officials in favor of continuing partisan activities. Since the political results in the recent election were generally disappointing to the teachers, now is a good time to encourage a professional program on both local and national levels.

(3) In Fukushima 143 USS teachers withdrew from the Japan Teachers' Union. Dissatisfaction over policy in salaries for USS teachers is reported to be the reason. Most USS teachers feel that salaries in USS should be higher than in LSS and PS, because they have traditionally possessed more prestige and greater recognition than the lower schools. The idea of a single salary schedule based on preparation and experience is not favorably considered.

3. Other Important Civil Education Matters

Col. Mary Halloran, Commanding Officer of the WAC, Major Florence Clark, WAC, and Mrs. Charlotte Crist, Education Section, Civil Affairs Section, SCAP, were conducted on a tour through Miyagi, Iwate, Fukushima, and Niigata Kens, from June 12 to June 18, to observe the progress of Japanese women in all fields of activity. Each section of the Civil Affairs Region generously cooperated in making the tour a success. Japanese personnel in all fields were most gracious in adequately presenting a true and vivid picture of the living and working conditions of Japanese women and in presenting the achievements made by them in elevating their status in the home, in the community, in business, in education, in labor, in government, and in the professions. Japanese women in various group meetings admirably showed their ability to do thinking for themselves.

TOHOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 7

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ANNEX E-2

MONTHLY CIVIL AFFAIRS REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1950

Civil Information Activities

1. Major Programs

a. Political Reorientation

(1) Elections

(a) To get out the vote in the recent election all the usual methods including press, radio, school children, mobile units, and loud-speaker systems were utilized. Editorials encouraged the people to vote for candidates who would carry out their wishes. The turn-out at the polls was better than expected. Yamagata ranked first with 83 percent and Aomori trailed with 61.8 percent of the eligibles voting. Approximately 80% of eligible men cast ballots while only 72% of eligible women voted. The number of invalid votes, approximately five times greater than in the 1949 House of Representatives' election, were mainly for candidates running from the national constituency. In comparison with previous elections, Communists lost votes in all prefectures except Miyagi. An interesting factor is that the total number of communist votes for candidates running from the national constituency was considerably lower than for those running from the local constituency.

(b) As a follow up on the elections the radio stations, as requested by BCJ, aired a thirty minute program on the conduct of the election. Newspapers carried a few good editorials; those of the best criticized the use of children in election campaigning. Other editorials criticized election laws.

b. Increased Food Production, Collection and Distribution

(1) Indiscriminate use of insecticides, soil improvement, weeding of crops and use of fertilizer, were topics well publicized by conventional media. During the month considerable pamphlet material of local origin was furnished extension agents as background information.

(2) Press reports indicate that farmers are fearful of the abolishment of incentive pay for early crop delivery. In some prefectures elaborate campaigns were instigated by the farmers to urge continuation of incentive pay for advance delivery.

c. Economic Stabilization

(1) Local meetings, with representatives of small and medium enterprises, still continue to be the primary means for the Japanese to spread information and work for improved conditions.

(2) To help manufacturers understand the competition they face in the textile market, Niigata sponsored an exhibit of foreign-made clothes.

(3) Recently a few press items have been indicating that living expenses have declined while wage levels have stayed about the same.

(4) Press reports continually show an increase in the number of plants unable to meet wage payments.

d. Labor

(1) In addition to the local meetings sponsored by branch labor offices in all prefectures, other media utilized were: a broadcast on how to conduct a meeting; two labor exhibits held at Aomori and Hirosaki Cities in Aomori Prefecture; magic lantern, film shows and phonograph records in Niigata.

(2) Press reports continually indicate that the number of unemployed in Tohoku is increasing.

(3) In the Inawashiro area, Fukushima Ken, the Densan Union, which has been under CP domination heretofore, has split. It is believed that prior press statements by the TCAR Labor Officer directed toward the rank and file played a large part in bringing about this split.

(4) To promote Industrial Safety Week the local chiefs of Labor Standards' Bureaus followed the Labor Ministry's "SOP" Manual on Safety Week 1 - 7 July and successfully planned a varied propaganda campaign which included full use of Ministry materials plus locally executed ideas. Miyagi Ken Labor Standards' associations supported the Week by publishing many columns of material in the Miyagi Rodo Kijun Tsushin, a 6-page monthly tabloid newspaper.

e. Health

(1) Public Health Departments utilize the A-V Education program more than any other prefectural departments. Extensive use is also made of mobile units.

(2) Fukushima Ken is continuing its "open house" events in health centers. Panel discussions are held and movies are shown. A white mobile unit, equipped with siren, has made as many as one hundred stops in thirty villages in one week. Music, films, slides, kamishibai, and question and answer periods are used to reach the people.

(3) Prefectural Information Sections gave the anti-dysentery campaign a boost by including materials in wall and information newspapers. Prefectural public health sections have been requested to keep a publicity scrap book or file to show what methods of publicity have been used in the present campaign to curb dysentery. This record of informational work is to be maintained in the future in any case of disease outbreak.

2. Media Development

a. Boards of Education -- Public Relations Activities

(1) Conferences with officials from the Secretariats indicate that major emphasis is placed upon getting out separate departmental publications. Little effort is made to use the mass media. Officials claim that reporters attend Board of Education meetings and report on the proceedings. However, after discussing this at length in Fukushima, the secretary of the Superintendent admitted that many board meetings are held secretly. After such meetings no attempt is made to get information to the press.

(2) In an attempt to reach the general public the Fukushima Guidance Section puts out 25,000 copy monthly of a publication entitled "Education Fukushima", which is, supposedly, circulated by school children.

(3) Fukushima also publishes a yearly pictorial review showing activities of the Board of Education. The CI representative encouraged the Board to make a baloptican series using these pictures. To promote the development of visual aid materials locally they are holding a training course on the making of film strips. Representatives from all sections in the prefectural government have been invited to attend.

b. Prefectural Information Sections

(1) Regional Conference

(a) A regional Information, Public Health and Welfare Information Conference was held in Niigata City from 7 - 9 June. At this conference advertising and press relations were thoroughly discussed. General conclusions reached were in accord with the views being expressed by this CI Section. Even though many items discussed were the same as those at previous meetings, the conference should bring about better co-ordination between sections represented.

(2) Comments on Prefectures

(a) Niigata: The Governor's picture or name will no longer appear in prefectural publication.

(b) Fukushima: Local radio station reports the information section is responsible for improving materials for broadcast. During the last two visits the CI representative has noticed that other governmental sections are coming to the information section for assistance.

(c) Akita: Has a new section chief with newspaper experience. He has some new ideas and may be able to improve activities.

(d) Aomori: Making good use of information buses.

(e) Miyagi: The information chief admitted that one of his biggest jobs is getting cooperation from some sections.

(f) Yamagata: Posters being made are too elaborate and expensive. Public Health official says the main interest of the information section is promoting tourist trade.

(g) Iwate: Very active in trying to get prefectural information on the air.

(3) Information Buses

(a) Prefectural information buses continue to grow in popularity in the Tohoku area as effective, flexible propaganda instruments which are used in the following ways: reaching unelectrified country villages with 16 mm movies; serving as street broadcast transmitters; carrying and disseminating printed materials; anti-dysentery campaign work; crop production news and exhortation; dormitory for at least two men. The purchase costs of these cars run from 800,000 yen for a rebuilt body to as much as 1,800,000 yen for new vehicle. Tohoku prefectures which now have information buses include: Aomori-2, Akita-1, Yamagata-1, Fukushima-1, Miyagi-1.

(b) Aomori has taken the lead in the use of the information bus. They report that passing a microphone among the crowd has helped break down the hesitancy on the part of rural people to speak up. Aomori feels that the kamishibai is the most effective visual aid that can be used when these buses go out.

c. Local Government Publications

(1) Recently Fukushima City, Fukushima Ken, started publication (20-25,000 copies - one for each household) of an information newspaper. The content of this publication appears to be good and the cost (95 sen per copy) is not excessive. Publications of this type are undoubtedly of value to the citizens but the ever present danger of their being used for political purposes is always present. Seven other cities of Tohoku publish similar municipal papers.

d. Audio-Visual Education

(1) Indications are that too much of the Audio-Visual Education program is still entertainment. Films have been used quite extensively for health education but for other programs films are only used occasionally. In some prefectures there is danger of the program becoming more and more

of an entertainment program. In Aomori, large sums of money have been raised by local committees and since there are few good educational films available, they will certainly buy entertainment or feature films.

(2) The National A-V Committee formed at Osaka to work with producers in an attempt to improve the quality of Japanese educational films may do some good, but according to information received from the Tohoku representative on this committee all prefectures will be obligated to buy films produced.

(3) Prefectures are starting to produce more materials locally. Nevertheless in many places the baloptricans are still idle.

e. Newspapers

(1) The quality of newspaper editorials has definitely improved. Good editorials appeared on such things as appointment of government officials, school children without lunch, activities by gangsters, and the financial difficulties of rural areas and cooperatives.

Ken Sheppard

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TOHOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 7

319.1

12 July 1950

SUBJECT: Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report

TO : Chief, Civil Affairs Section
GHQ, SCAP
APO 500

1. In compliance with Operational Directive No. 1, dated 10 March 1950, the Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report for June 1950 is submitted. Brief resumes of activities, observations and trends of special significance contained in the attached annexes are summarized below.

2. LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT (ANNEX A)

a. Failure of the Diet to pass the local tax law has forced local governments to borrow heavily from commercial banks and the Postal Deposits Fund in order to meet current operating expenses. There have been no disorders in the Region resulting from clashes between North and South Koreans although the Municipal Police and the National Rural Police have made preparations to cope with such situations.

3. PUBLIC HEALTH (ANNEX B-1)

a. Control and prevention of dysentery was the immediate important objective of public health activities during June.

4. PUBLIC WELFARE (ANNEX B-2)

a. The Ministry of Welfare In-Service Training Meeting for the Tohoku-Hokkaido bloc was held in Aomori Prefecture 27 June - 1 July 1950. Ministry of Welfare Officials, representatives of PH&W, GHQ, SCAP, and Civil Affairs welfare officers attended. Cash grants to public assistance recipients increased by 5.87 percent. The number of persons receiving public assistance increased by 3.72 percent. Unemployment, as a factor contributing to need, continues to rise.

5. ECONOMICS (ANNEX D)

a. The first of a series of business discussion meetings between forestry bureau officials, prefectural officials and representatives of other interested agencies was held in Aomori to discuss forest management policy and relationship between national, prefectural and private forest land.

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b. Public works projects are being slowed down by central government delay in making allocated funds available to prefectural governments. Electric power penalty rates and inequitable allocations are working hardships on most medium and small industries.

c. Since the termination of Military Government there has been evident an intangible but growing feeling of opposition, by government officials, to Occupation objectives. Opposition is, as always, disguised by politeness to appear as ignorance and inefficiency rather than as a positive policy of action.

d. In the labor field, the strongest communist weapon in Tohoku Region is the Inawashiro Electrical Workers Union of one thousand members. This union threatens a power cut-off which may substantially effect the electricity supply of Tokyo. The union's excuses for such action have been declared unreasonable by the Prefectural Labor Relations Boards.

6. CIVIL EDUCATION (ANNEX E-1)

a. The youth program continues to be the educational program in greatest need of assistance because prefectural budgets can provide only a limited program and because neither upper secondary schools nor universities can accommodate all who are financially able and who desire to attend school.

7. CIVIL INFORMATION (ANNEX E-2)

a. The amount of information disseminated by prefectures in connection with the current dysentery outbreak appears inadequate and further coordination with the Public Health agencies will be necessary.

L. E. Toole

L. E. TOOLE
Colonel, Infantry
Chief

ANNEXES:

Annex A -Legal and Government Activities
Annex B-1 -Public Health Activities
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Annex D -Economics Summary
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TOHOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 7

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ANNEX A

MONTHLY CIVIL AFFAIRS ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1950

Legal and Government Activities

1. Japanese Government Administration:

a. A conference of governors of the seven Tohoku prefectures and the governor of Hokkaido was held in Iwate Prefecture on 20-21 June. The first day's session was held at the Chusonji Temple near Ichinoseki City. The conference was moved to Morioka City on the second day. The two-day discussion resulted in an 18-point resolution which will be presented to the central government. The principal points of the resolution are concerned with (1) expedition of repatriation, (2) gratuitous release of state properties for use in repatriate housing, (3) broader welfare measures for day-laborers, (4) financial aid for the farmland reform program, (5) government aid for the maintenance of roads, (6) assumption of full financial responsibility by the central government in providing relief funds under the Disaster Relief Law, (7) financial assistance from the central government in equipping primary and middle schools, and (9) electrification of critical portions of the railway network in the region. A special campaign will be initiated by the governors to induce the central government to pave main highways in this region and to expedite the release of state-owned forests.

b. Governor Michio Murayama of Yamagata Prefecture was recommended by the Tohoku Governors Council to be a member of a mission to visit the United States. He was nominated on 29 June 1950 to join the party as one of the representatives for the National Federation of Self-Government Councils. Murakami Jumpei, Chairman of Iwate Prefectural Assembly, was also designated by the Central Government as one of the officials to make the trip. The mission, composed of 18 members, is leaving for the United States sometime in September this year.

c. The National City Mayors Association held its 8th regular session in Sapporo City, Hokkaido, on 20-22 June. Two hundred and twenty-eight of the 244 cities in Japan were represented. A wide variety of official matter was presented for discussion and action. Items covered included the problem of financing local governments while the Local Tax Law is being revised, disaster relief measures, unemployment counter-measures, a shot-in-the-arm for small and medium businesses, and equipment for primary and middle schools. Mayors from the Tohoku Region requested over-all support of their demand for a "cold area" differential supple-

menting equalization grants to compensate for the higher cost of operation and maintenance and the lower revenue yield of frigid areas. All items presented for discussion were favorably received and voted upon. Committees were set up to put the various proposals in concrete form for final submission to central government authorities.

c. The failure of the Diet to pass the local tax amendment bill has confronted local governments, particularly town and village governments, with a grave financial problem which is being aggravated by the month. The problem stems from provisions of Law No. 50, 1950, "Law for Partial Amendment to the Local Taxation Law", effective 1 April, which temporarily suspends the assessment of a number of important local taxes pending the passage of the local Tax Amendment Bill. The failure of the Diet to pass the bill at its last session has, in effect, cut off a large portion of local government tax revenue for the time being. The effect of this bar on tax assessment has been direct and crippling. In Miyagi Prefecture, for example, only 20 million yen of an original estimated revenue of 179 million yen was assessed and collected for the first quarter of the current fiscal year. Amounts collectible at present are not sufficient to finance public projects and are even insufficient, in many cases, to pay for minimum operational expenditures such as salaries of employees. Rural towns and villages are hardest hit. In the case of Tsurunosu Village in Miyagi Prefecture, not a single yen in local taxes was collected during the first quarter. In the important fishing town of Ayukawa, also in Miyagi Prefecture, only ¥ 6,762 was left over in the first quarter for general disbursement after necessary operational expenses of the town government were paid out. The Aomori Prefectural Government has had to borrow ¥ 50,000,000 from a commercial bank on two occasions to pay its employees. Fukushima has resorted to the same practice and other prefectures will, no doubt, soon be following suit. All prefectures have already borrowed sums amounting to several hundred million yen each from the Postal Deposit Fund. Interest on these and commercial bank loans will add to the final burden, and when the tax bill is finally passed, the collection of first quarterly taxes, which would then be in arrears, will be a further problem to contend with. This problem was the subject of discussions at both the Governors Conference and the Mayors Conference. Local government chiefs have made numerous requests to the central government for advances on the equalization grants to tide them over until tax collections are resumed.

2. Activities of National Regional or Local Political Parties:

a. In implementation of General MacArthur's directive of 26 June to Prime Minister Yoshida, the Attorney General on 27 June, ordered the suspension of all Communist news organs in Japan published and circulated by party echelons on and above the level of the party district committees for a period of 30 days effective 26 June. In the seven Tohoku prefectures, the publication of nine party newspapers was suspended. Personnel from the Special Examination Bureau of the Attorney General's Office were dispatched to each prefecture to execute the order. Although printing presses, vehicles, newsprint and office records were designated for confiscation,

none were available for confiscation. The three printed newspapers in this region were printed on contract to private printing firms; no presses or newsprint were actually owned by party organizations. No vehicles attached to news offices were found. Actual execution of the Attorney General's order was accomplished on the 29th and 30th after party organizations had had ample time to dispose of office records, supplies and equipment and, consequently, none of these articles were present for confiscation. All printed newspapers issued on or after 26 June were confiscated wherever found.

b. Sixteen surveillance teams were dispatched from this headquarters to observe the elections and campaigns during the House of Councillors election. One Independent, two Socialists, and six Liberals were elected from the Tohoku prefectural constituencies. With the exception of two cases of suspected purge violations and a few cases of bribery, most of the violations of the election law that were reported involved improper use of posters, name cards and handbills, and house-to-house canvassing. Special reports were submitted for each prefecture in the region and at the present time a more complete consolidated report is being prepared and will be submitted in July.

c. Municipal and prefectural Election Administration Committees interviewed since the House of Councillors election are of the opinion that there is a need for amendment of the election laws. It is felt that there are too many invalid ballots which result from entering the name of the National candidate on the prefectural ballot and vice versa and that it would be desirable to have the election on two days instead of one or to have printed ballots. The Committees also think that there are too many petty restrictions on the candidates campaign activities and that the candidates should have almost unlimited freedom in their campaigns as long as they stay within the limits fixed for expenditures. The Election Administration Committees in Miyagi, Fukushima and Niigata prefectures intend to make recommendations for amendments to the law prior to the next elections.

3. Political Education:

a. The absentee rate of 26.6% in Tohoku Region in the House of Councillors election indicates that the Election Administration Committees in the region have done a creditable job in political education. The Committee in each prefecture made use of the Boy Scouts, women and youth organizations and school children to publicize the importance of the election and the necessity for each citizen to cast a vote. In the rural areas, sound trucks were sent out to the rice paddies prior to and on election day to urge the farmers to find the time to go to the polls. The Election Administration Committees reported that most voters knew the prefectural candidates and knew who they wanted to vote for and why - but that in the national constituency there were so many candidates the average voter did not know the names of more than two or three of them. It has been suggested to the Committees that members of the House of Councillors and of the House of Representatives be invited to speak at town meetings

when they are in the area in order for the people to have a chance to get to know their representatives and what they stand for. At the present time, few people ever see their representative except when he comes around to try to get votes at election time.

4. Police, Court and Procuratorial Affairs:

a. The Fukushima District Court is continuing with the trial of the "Fukushima Train Derailment" case and the judge and procurator expect that it will be another month before the trial is completed. The reason for the excessive time required on the case is that the court is entirely too lenient in permitting extraneous matters to be brought in by defense counsel. The court has made no effort whatever to prevent the attorneys from carrying on long debates and arguments concerning the Yoshida Cabinet and the Communist Party. The judge states that although the case has been going on since September, he is actually saving time by permitting the defense to stray from the issue because if he makes an attempt to confine the evidence and arguments to the main points, more arguments would result on his rulings each time he excluded testimony as irrelevant or immaterial. The court will take up the Taira Riot case, which has been hanging fire since 30 June, 1949, as soon as the present trial is finished and the judge and procurator expect the same difficulties in that case. The judge is of the opinion that it would speed things up considerably if the court had the authority to find the witnesses or attorneys in contempt of court.

b. Colonel Mary Halloren, head of the Women's Army Corps; Major Florence Clark, WAC, GHQ, SCAP; and Mrs. Charlotte Crist, Education Section, Civil Affairs, SCAP interviewed five policewomen of the Sendai Municipal Police on 5 June. Colonel Halloren inquired into their duties and responsibilities, selection and training, difficulties experienced in executing their duties, special privileges and discriminatory treatment, if any, and matrimonial and maternity leave. The policewomen responded readily to the questions. No complaints charging discriminatory treatment were voiced. All were completely awed by the rank and personality of Colonel Halloren.

5. There were two cases of violations of purge directives reported from Niigata Prefecture. One involved campaign activities by Toshio TANIZAWA, former professional Army officer, in behalf of Nobuo SHIOYA, Socialist candidate from the National Constituency and the other involved campaign activities by Jinichiro FUEKI, former Chief of the young men's department of the Yokusankai, on behalf of Hideichi OSHIMA, Kokufukai candidate from the National Constituency. Both cases are being investigated by the procurator.

6. There were no instances of noncompliance by the Japanese government with the requirements of directives of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

7. Other Important Political or Legal Matters:

a. There has been little Korean activity in Tohoku Region since the outbreak of the war in Korea. Both the North Koreans and the South Koreans have held secret meetings and conferences in all prefectures but there have been no clashes between the two factions. The leaders of the South Koreans have all been cautioned by their national headquarters against any actions which might precipitate any trouble with the North Korean group or with Communists. The Municipal Police and the National Rural Police have made plans to cooperate in suppressing disorders which may arise and in Sendai the city police have been put on an alert status with all vacations canceled and off-duty police officers in a stand-by status at their homes. In Miyagi, Fukushima and Niigata prefectures, where there are prefectural by-laws for the control of public meetings, parades and demonstrations, the Safety Commissions have been refusing requests for permits to hold rallies, athletic meets or other public gatherings which might result in a public disorder. Anti-American pamphlets and posters have been appearing throughout the region; however, the police have made no arrests although they have made an effort to secure evidence in each instance. All of the anti-American sentiment follows the set pattern of the Communist Party and urges that no ammunition be transported on the railroads, that no ammunition be manufactured and urges condemnation of imperialistic aggression, etc.

b. Following the arrest of eight participants in the Communist inspired "Racial Front" rally staged at Hibiya Park, Tokyo, on 30 May, numerous posters, handbills and wall papers protesting the arrest and, subsequently, the trial of the eight, were distributed or posted in most localities in this region. The most directly critical of these was the so-called "Open Letter to General MacArthur" which appeared here as elsewhere in Japan. The open letter first made its appearance in this region about the seventh of June. All were unsigned and no arrests were possible. Street meetings were also scheduled by various Communist and Communist front organizations, but only a few were actually held due to inclement rainy-season weather. Oppression of the Japanese Communist Party was the principal issue expounded at the few street meetings that were held. Protest street meetings were immediately staged after the purge of top Communist leaders on 6 June, but open demonstrations diminished in the face of further restrictive measures and ceased altogether with the ban on public meetings and demonstrations declared on 16 June. The Communists are apparently going underground. There are daily newspaper articles reporting the resignation of party members and, frequently, the dissolution of smaller party units. Although vows of renunciation are frequently heard from bolting party members, little credence is being accorded to them. Many are undoubtedly quitting party affiliation to avoid future embarrassment or disadvantages but the majority are shedding party membership for the sake of being able to work in greater freedom for the Communist cause. A rise in the number of front organizations and increased membership in existing leftist organizations are expected.

TOHOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 7

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Annex B-1

MONTHLY CIVIL AFFAIRS ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1950

Public Health Activities

1. General Administration

a. Resume of Civil Affairs Field Trips

Activity	No. of Conferences or Visits	Prefecture	Accompanied by Rep, Pref Health Dept	Purpose
Medical Care	1	Iwate	Yes	Development of model hospital
	1	Miyagi	Yes	Advisory visit on hospital administration.
	2	Akita	Yes	Advisory visit on hospital administration, improvement of a TB Sanatorium.
	2	Yamagata	Yes	Advisory visit on hospital administration.
Public Health	3	Yamagata	Yes	Advisory visit in regard to public health center activities, surveillance of health center activities, and promotion of enteric disease control.
	2	Akita	Yes	Advisory visit in regard to public health center activities.
	1	Aomori	Yes	Same as above.
	1	Iwate	Yes	Same as above.
Public Health Nurse	3	Fukushima	Yes	Attended Regional Conference of Clinical Nurses.

Activity	No. of Conference or Visits	Prefecture	Accompanied by Rep, Pref Health Dept	Purpose
	5	Yamagata	Yes	Surveillance of nursing activities in health center. Discussed program planning. Organization of nursing service and schools.
	4	Akita	Yes	Same as above.
	1	Aomori	Yes	Surveillance of nursing activities in HC. Discussed program planning.
	1	Iwate	Yes	Same as above.
	8	Miyagi	Yes	Reorganization of Tohoku University Hospital, surveillance of nursing activities in HC, and discussed program planning.
General Environmental Sanitation	8	Hokkaido Region	Yes	General consultation with Region officials on sanitation.
Water Supply	1	Iwate	Yes	Organization of prefecture waterworks association.
General		GHQ, SCAP	No	Joint Veterinarian and Sanitary Engineer Conference (American).
Veterinary Affairs	1	Yamagata	Yes	Lectured to prefectural chiefs of health depts. Inspections were made to see that Food Sanitation Laws were being enforced.
	2	Akita	Yes	Same as above.
	1	Aomori	Yes	Same as above.
	1	Iwate	Yes	Same as above.
	3	Miyagi	Yes	Same as above.
	1	Fukushima	Yes	Investigated hog cholera outbreak and recommended control measures.

b. A Standard isolation technique has been developed during June for Japanese hospitals. The techniques used in the States were adapted to fit the

local need and economy. This isolation technique will be explained in detail to all hospital directors and chief nurses in a two-day conference in each prefecture.

2. Preventive Medicine

a. Status of Immunizations Under the National Immunization Law.

Disease	Date Season Program Begun	No. Immunization This Period	Cumulative No.	Estimated Balance
Tuberculin		20,883	175,672	
Smallpox		326,707	1,318,910	1,338,746
TAB		460,475	1,490,480	6,479,898
BCG		41,055	347,931	2,835,700
Diphtheria		28,544	140,003	1,323,178
Typhus		1,621	10,056	
Whooping			315	

3. Tuberculosis

New Cases in June	Total Cases Remaining	Hospitalization In Hosp:	Await Adm	No. Home Visits by PHN
4,483	89,781	9,342	1,082	6,588

4. Specific Disease Prevention Campaign

a. Dysentery control is being pushed and is taking the form of health education for the public via radio, newspaper and posters. In conferences with the prefectures it has been emphasized that those preparing publicity should make sure that the information is correct, and is the type needed, and is presented in a form which will be used.

5. Health Centers

a. Health Center Directors have been having meetings of their association. It was reported at Akita that the Health Center directors had decided to "continue treating medical and surgical cases" in the health centers. This report is denied by a letter from the Akita Prefectural Health Officer. Conferences have been held this month to discuss problems incident to running health centers. At these conferences were the Prefectural Health Officer and all the directors of health centers.

6. Hospitals

Prefecture	Non Specialized	Com Disease	T B	Mental	Leprosarium	Other	Total
Miyagi	67	1	4	2	1	0	75
Iwate	0	0	3	1	0	49	53
Aomori	29	2	3	1	1	0	36
Akita	30	1	4	1	0	5	41
Fukushima	48	2	4	2	0	0	56
Yamagata	25	81	3	1	0	0	110
Niigata	64	1	10	1	0	0	76
Total	263	88	31	9	2	54	447

7. Maternal and Child Health

a. In celebration of "Children's Day" (May 5) a citation of the "Healthiest Children" was made in Fukushima, Yamagata, Aomori, and Miyagi Prefectures. A group of 20 Yamagata infants won the first prize in the nation-wide contest.

b. A conference of Maternal and Child Health Leaders was held in Miyagi and Aomori Prefectures.

c. 10,432 infants were examined at health centers in Niigata, Yamagata, Fukushima and Akita Prefectures, and 1,095 (10.5%) of them were found as diseased or undernourished.

d. 51,215 pregnant women in Niigata, Fukushima, Yamagata, Aomori and Akita Prefectures were examined, and 10.9% of them needed medical care. Fukushima and Aomori conducted blood tests for syphilis on 1,080 pregnant women and 77 (7.1%) of them were positive.

e. "Mothers' Classes" (Iwate and Aomori) and "Health Exhibitions" (Aomori) were held during this month.

8. Public Health Employee Training

a. No. attending school full time: 35

b. No. participating in in-service training: 32

9. Budget for Public Health

Prefecture	Amount	¥/Capita	% Pref Budget	% Source Prefecture	% Source National
Miyagi	Same as last month				
Iwate	¥230,225,200	177.88	4.61	82.7	17.3
Aomori	99,207,772	79.46		2.78	
Akita	108,371,083	84.00	4.199	712.406	2.691
Fukushima	No report				
Yamagata	21,697,495	16.11	3.4	0.753	0.247
Niigata	232,187,527		4.1	73.6	26.4

10. Veterinary Affairs

a. Food

Prefecture	Tonnage Inspected	Tonnage Rejected
Aomori	Tonnage not available	
Akita	20	-
Fukushima	84	2.0
Iwate	1,583	0.001
Miyagi	444	0.6
Niigata	53	0.24
Yamagata	863	0.32
Total	3,047	2.945

b. Food inspection and facilities for distribution. (Animal protein foods, seafood, canneries, etc.

(1) Inspected Slaughtered Animal Classification

Prefecture	Cattle C	Cattle S	Cattle B	Calf E	Calf M	Sheep L	Sheep H	Pig S	Pig H	Pig F	Horse M	Horse H	Horse S
Aomori	10	0	4	5	5			465	785	0	0	18	16
Akita	24	26	10					552	173	0	81	2	29
Fukushima	51	26	11	2	10	1	0	613	393	173	35	5	3
Iwate	14	10	4	5	0			320	143	152	7	1	0

Prefecture	Cattle C	Cattle S	Cattle B	Calf E	Calf M	Sheep E	Sheep W	Pig S	Pig H	Pig F	Horse M	Horse H	Horse S
Miyagi	50	50	55	8	12			1,083	200	500	50	11	0
Niigata	106	20	14	1	26			1,959	453		19	13	
Yamagata	102	58	9	2	16	6	1	329	178	57	37	31	5
TOTAL	357	190	107	23	69	7	1	5,321	2,335	882	229	81	53

(2) Post Mortem Condemned Vicera, and Viceral Parts

Prefecture	Cattle	Calf	Pig	Horse	Remarks
Aomori	5		110	2	Traumatic Congestion Parasite
Akita	6		13	20	Same as above
Fukushima	12		315	14	Same as above
Iwate	2		3	1	Traumatic Congestion Parasite, TB
Miyagi	21	1	431	19	Traumatic Congestion Parasite
Niigata	36	2	93	10	Same as above
Yamagata	23		5	11	Same as above
TOTAL	105	3	970	77	

(3) Milk Inspection

Prefecture	No. of Dairy	No. of Plant	Amount Milked	No. of Cows	Classification of Raw Milk	Sterilization Low tem	Sterilization High tem	Total
Aomori	620	42	226,201	1,329	79,226		146,975	226,201
Akita	312	63	55,234	501		55,234		55,234
Fukushima	1,431	64	550,520	2,170			550,520	550,520
Iwate	2,224	58	414,465	6,618			414,465	414,465
Miyagi	641	128	250,798	1,282			250,798	250,798
Niigata	184	194	375,110	1,354			375,110	375,110
Yamagata	1,709	69	639,945	1,414		639,945		639,945
TOTAL	7,121	618	2,512,273	15,168	79,226	695,179	1,737,868	2,512,273

Prefecture	No. of Exam	Bacteria Under Stds	Fat Under Stds	No. of M. P. Exam	No. Bacteria Over Stds	No. Fat Under Stds
Aomori	3			15		
Akita	312	27	20	63	7	6
Fukushima	426	11	11	78	1	1
Iwate	2,742	6	8	68	5	1
Miyagi	808	5	10	120	1	0
Niigata	224	11	3	147	12	1
Yamagata	65	50	95	53	30	36
TOTAL	4,585	110	142	544	56	45

c. Rabies Control

Prefecture	No. Vac.	No. Not Vaccinated	No. of Dog	No. in Quarantine	Stray Dog
Aomori	2,264	7,127	9,373	X?	3,430
Akita	1,517	690	2,207		540
Fukushima	6,012	20,663	21,675	X? 10	2,766
Iwate	5,678	4,968	10,646		1,516
Miyagi	17,175	13,428	30,603		300
Niigata	10,255	4,342	14,597		6,255
Yamagata					
TOTAL	42,901	51,218	89,101	X? 10	14,807

d. Animal Disease Control

Prefecture	No. Vacc.	Serum Treated	No. Exam.	Remarks
Aomori	4,500			Hog Cholera
	200			Swine Plague
	450			Equine Encephalitis
		15		Hog Cholera

Prefecture	No. Vacc.	Serum Treated	No. Exam.	Remarks
Iwate	2,386			Swine Cholera
	271			Equine Strangles
	300			Equine Paratyphoid
Niigata	3,950		2,200	Hog Cholera
Yamagata			14,558	Equine Anemia
TOTAL	12,057	15	16,758	

e. Summary of Reportable Animal Disease

Prefecture	T.B.	Bovine Trichomonias	Hog Cholera	Swine Plague	Swine Erysipelas	Equine infectious anemia	Equine Inf Encephalitis	Equine Paratyphoid	White Diarrhea Chicken
Aomori						30	1	7	
Akita						46	1		311
Fukushima	6		40			14			680
Iwate				10					
Miyagi						37	1		46
Niigata	1	2			29				
Yamagata						14	2		
TOTAL	7	2	40	10	29	141	5	7	1,037

f. Veterinary Activities

(1) Dr. Strong and Dr. Awoki lectured at the Livestock Sanitation course held at Shichinohe Experimental Station. A group of 40 Veterinarians was present. After the meeting a tour of the buildings was made. Dr. Toba, in charge, and his competent staff are doing excellent work in the field of research especially on Equine Abortion.

(2) A field trip was made to Yamagata City, Akita City, Aomori City and Morioka City and Yokote. The Yokote Cold Storage Co., Ltd. was filthy. The floor was dirty, broken boxes of fish were stacked on top of each other and the fish were dirty. The Chief of Public Health Center was with me and

agreed that it was insanitary. It was recommended that the place be closed until a clean-up program was inaugurated. Everything is to be moved out, the whole room washed, clean saw dust put on the floor, boxes to be piled on wooden platforms and all broken boxes replaced.

(3) The slaughterhouse was inspected at Yokote. The general condition was good. It was recommended that a new benjo be installed and that drainage be improved. The plans were formulated on the spot.

(4) The butcher shops inspected were sanitary. Minor infractions were corrected.

(5) The milk processing plants in Akita were very bad. Strong recommendations for improving these plants were made. It is planned to return to Akita in the near future and spend at least a week in order to see that the Food Sanitation Law is enforced. Dairies, butcher shops, fisheries and slaughterhouses in Aomori and Morioka were found to be reasonably sanitary.

(6) Ichinoseki City, Iwate Prefecture, and Kesennuma City, Miyagi Prefecture, were visited. The majority of the food establishments in the above cities were found in a satisfactory, sanitary condition. The Kesennuma slaughterhouse was inspected. Knives and saws were dirty. Instructions were given to scrub these utensils in hot water and soap. A new waste disposal system and floor repairs were recommended. It was brought to the attention of the Sanitary and Veterinary inspectors that the method of transporting meat products to retail shops was bad. He was instructed to have the trucks washed thoroughly, and that platforms be used in trucks and the meat be covered by cloth.

11. Sanitary Engineering

a. Environmental Sanitation: Prefecture officials throughout the region are making efforts to improve the general level of environmental sanitation through education methods, but their efforts are aimed too high and in most cases without laying the foundation of basic cleanliness. This is also true of Ministry representatives who have visited the various prefectures. Every effort possible is being made by this office to orient prefecture officials in the importance of a basic foundation to the success of the program.

b. Insect and Rodent Control: Activities are underway in all area of the summer fly and mosquito control program. An emphasis is being placed upon the use of insecticides as a "cure-all" for the problem in case of "basic cleanliness". Lectures are given to both prefecture Health Center Officials in the proper procedures of sanitation and use of insecticides.

c. Water Supply: Representatives of 13 municipalities having waterworks in Iwate Prefecture met in Morioka City to organize a Prefecture Waterworks Association for the purpose of mutual aid and improvement of waterworks in their respective communities. Two waterworks in the region have stepped up the chlorine residual in their distribution system and are making more frequent checks as one means of dysentery control.

12. Nursing Affairs:

a. No report

b. "In-service" training: Plans for "in-service" training courses were reviewed. Importance of advanced planning from the public health standpoint was discussed.

c. Health Center Nursing: The nurses are beginning to understand the value of the use of statistics in health center work.

(1) Miss Elennor Carlson visited the Tohoku University Hospital for 6 days. Nursing service in this hospital was reviewed and discussed. Concrete suggestions were made regarding nursing service for patients. Long tradition makes it difficult to carry out these suggestions but plans were already underway to set up a central admitting room and three-shift service in communicable disease ward.

(2) A three-day Regional Conference for nursing school instructors and chief nurses was held in Iizaka on 14, 15, 16 June. 175 nurses attended. Miss Carlson discussed establishment of a nursing service; Law No. 203 and its Ordinance; and curriculum planning in schools of nursing.

e. Other: Red Cross Hospitals in Ishinomaki, Morioka, Nagaoka, and Akita are finding it very difficult to obtain funds for their schools of nursing. Neither local chapters nor national headquarters have been able to offer them any help in raising funds. Accreditation of nursing schools is dependent upon ability to obtain nurses dormitories. Either funds will have to be obtained to build dormitories or the requirements will have to be changed, if enough nurses are to be trained in this region. A special report will be submitted.

13. Public Health Information and Education Program.

Tsuruoka City sponsored a three-day public exhibition on health and welfare from 23-25 June in the Citizens Public Hall. This was sponsored by the city, the Shonai Hospital, the health center and the Women's Club. Almost all phases of health and welfare were exhibited with no particular emphasis on any one topic. Facilities were available for drawing blood for sedimentation rates and serological tests for syphilis, and many people partook of this opportunity. Tuberculin testing and 35 mm chest x-raying should have been available, it is felt. The number of people who attended amounted to 8,115. The officials are anxious to repeat such exhibits every six months.

TOHOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 7

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ANNEX B-2

MONTHLY CIVIL AFFAIRS ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1950

Public Welfare Activities

1. Public Assistance

a. During the month of May 295,196 persons received public assistance. This is an increase of 3.72 percent over the previous month. Cash grants amounted to ¥155,897,428, or an increase of 5.87 percent over the month preceeding. Various types of public and private welfare institutions cared for 11,679 persons compared to 10,249 the previous month. This represents an increase of 12.24 percent. The average cash grant per person per month rose from ¥516.30 in April to ¥528.11 in May. The regional trend of increasing costs, and more recipients was noted in six of the seven prefectures. Niigata was the exception and reported decreased costs accompanied with an increased case load.

b. In those areas visited during the month it was noted that groups of persons, such as day laborers, the unemployed, and widows, are not being given special consideration as a group in relation to the granting of public assistance. Increasing numbers of groups visit city and prefectural welfare departments requesting assistance for the group. Welfare officials are consistently advising petitioners that public assistance is handled on an individual basis, and that any person desiring public assistance must utilize the regular channels in making an application. During the period preceeding the National elections, numerous groups of the part-time employed visited prefectural offices demanding more work or public assistance. It was felt that these groups were being led and influenced by communists who were anxious to discredit local officials at the time of elections. Welfare officials maintained their stand and explained that public assistance is not for special groups, but that any individual application for assistance would be considered on its own merit.

c. Inasmuch as the average cash grant per person per month reached on an all time high, it is reasonable to assume that public assistance grants are becoming more adequate. Costs of living have not increased as much as cash grants to recipients have increased.

2. Child Welfare

a. During the month of June divergent practices in relation to the utilization of child welfare officials were observed in three prefectures. In Fukushima Prefecture, the child welfare officials work out of the district offices and are under the general supervision and guidence of the district chief. As a rule, the district chief has little interest in the child

welfare program, and as a result the child welfare officials act independently. This results in poor coordination between the child welfare officials and the child welfare center. In Yamagata Prefecture, the four child welfare officials are under the direct supervision of the chief of the welfare department. Two of them work out of a district office. In Niigata prefecture, four child welfare officials operate from the child welfare center and are under the supervision of the center director. One other child welfare official is assigned to a district office and has little, if any, regular and direct contact with the child welfare center. Proportionately speaking, too many child welfare officials are working in the Niigata City area. The district child welfare official is over burdened with work and complains of lack of cooperation from the child welfare workers in the district.
The Miyagi Child Welfare Center has been unofficially advised by the Ministry of Welfare that Miss Carroll, Social Affairs Officer and Child Welfare Consultant of United Nations, Division of Social activities, SCAP, PHW, will begin a program of instruction at the Center in July. Miss Carroll had made a preliminary study of the Center in December 1949. The Center has received some information, through the Ministry of Welfare, concerning Miss Carroll's activity in Osaka. As a result, local Child Welfare Center officials are preparing to revise the organizational structure of the Center and to bring it into line with that established in Osaka. Local officials have undertaken this without being instructed to do so by the Ministry. Some plans for changing the organizational structure have already been made and have been reviewed by this section. It is felt that it is not advisable to copy the Osaka plan because of many local differences in terms of staff, facilities, and local problems and needs. It is also felt that the new plan has not been carefully worked out and is superficial. Center officials have been advised by the Civil Affairs welfare officer not to attempt to effectuate the plan until Miss Carroll's conferences and meetings have been completed.

b. Foster Home Care

(1) During the month visits were made to foster homes in the capital cities of Yamagata, Akita, and Miyagi Prefectures. The officials of the child welfare section selected the homes to be visited and two officials accompanied the welfare officer. The foster parent, or parents (if both were at home), were asked to tell how the child came to be with them. Following their own story, they were asked specific questions which included the following:

(a) Future plans for the child:

(b) The child's contacts, if any, with his own family members, and their status:

(c) What contacts the child welfare section maintains with the foster home:

(d) What payments are made by the prefecture, and finally, other questions pertinent to the individual child or home depending upon replies to the preceding questions.

(2) In Akita City, 4 foster homes were visited, in Yamagata City 4, and in Sendai 7. In Akita City, the natural family of one of the foster children was also visited. The purpose in making these visits was to determine to what extent so-called foster children are placed with families under a planned system as outlined in the foster home program, and to note how the Child Guidance Center is used to facilitate such planning. It might be assumed that the child welfare officials picked what they considered to be the best examples of foster home care. Visits to individual homes lasted from 1 to 1 1/2 hours. About half the children were seen. Some were pre-school, and others had completed their compulsory education. In no instance was a placement made in accordance with the procedure as outlined in Ji-Hatsu #50, although in 6 instances some of the elements were included.

(3) The following indicates how the children were "placed:"

(a) A husband told the director of a Child Guidance Center that he wanted a child. He was invited to the center, shown a child, and took her home:

(b) A wife went to an orphanage which referred her to the Child Guidance Center. Later a child welfare official visited the husband and wife, and told them to come to the Child Guidance Center. They returned home with a child:

(c) A family advised a friend working in welfare in a city that they wanted a child. One day, when the child welfare official was bringing a child to the Central Child Guidance Center, he stopped by their home to show them the child; the family was pleased and accepted the child on the spot:

(d) A child was sent to a family which later adopted him:

(e) Family got the child from child's father:

(f) Child turned over to family by father:

(g) Child "picked up" in neighborhood:

(h) Thru mutual friends a child was made known to the family which picked her up at the Child Guidance Center:

(i) Family got child in another village from a distant relative:

(j) Family got child from a distant relative:

(k) Husband announced at a party for a child welfare official that he would be willing to take care of an unfortunate child, and one was subsequently delivered to him:

(l) Family came to Child Guidance Center and picked out a child:

(m) Daughter found child at a railroad station:

(n) A friend who works in an institution "picked her out for me," and:

(o) "I found her in the neighborhood."

(4) In only one instance did the Child Guidance Center complete plans for placement and give approval of the home prior to the child's actual placement. In all the other cases, approval and formalization of procedures were made subsequent to the child's "placement" or existence in the home. In a number of cases, the children were registered at the time publicity was given that all children must be registered including those beyond the 4th degree of relationship.

(5) Interviews with foster mothers indicated that those who had the youngest children (ages 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 9) had the capacity to accept the children and give them proper emotional care. In the homes that had the children of 15 (3), and 16 (1), it was apparent that foster care was a secondary factor. In one case, a girl was obviously a nursemaid to 3 younger children; in another home, the girl was more or less of a servant; and in 2 others, the boys were apprentices in the husbands' business. In the families where children under 10 were found, the family was either childless or had lost a child of their own. In only one instance was there contact with the natural family, and this was by mail as the relative (a sister) lived in Hokkaido.

(6) Little, or no attempt was made by the Child Guidance Center to locate relatives, or contact Child Guidance Centers of other prefectures of children who came from such prefectures. Contacts by the children with natural relatives were discouraged by foster parents, and not encouraged by child welfare officials who presumably "give guidance" to foster parents.

(7) As least two instances indicated that proper public assistance would have negated the separation of the child from his natural family. The foster homes visited indicated that this type of care had more to offer than institutional care. For the very young, it was an opportunity to receive parental care and a perma-

nent home; for the older, it provided family life and an opportunity to learn a trade.

(8) The Child Guidance Center could perform a greater service to children now in institutions if a foster home program were carried out aggressively. As pointed out, their chief function at present appears to be in formalizing a fact already existent without their planned effort. Visits to foster homes by child welfare officials are irregular and incidental. Most of the families received the payment provided, but consider it hardly enough to defray the cost of feeding.

(9) Miyagi Ken has now reported that 400 children have been registered as being beyond the 4th degree of relationship. Originally, it was reported that only 55 such children existed. Efforts to register more such children continue.

(10) Monthly reports on foster home "placements" indicate the following statistics:

Miyagi reported:	14	"placements"	bringing	the	total	to	154
Niigata "	28	"	"	"	"	"	137
Iwate "	1	"	"	"	"	"	60
Fukushima "	1	"	"	"	"	"	118
Aomori "	0	"	"	"	"	"	9
Akita "	0	"	"	"	"	"	76
Yamagata "	35	"	"	"	"	"	154

3. Private Agencies

a. Directors of prefectural and local Japan Red Cross organizations have not fully utilized the services of volunteer workers and members in conducting the recent fund drive. Government officials, such as district chiefs, and heads of towns and villages, were urged to take the initiative in collecting funds through government channels. As of 1 June 1950 collections were as follows:

Prefecture	Goal	Collected	Precent of Goal Collected
Miyagi	¥8,948,140	¥8,471,871.90	94.6%
Fukushima	8,000,000	8,045,031.14	100.5%
Niigata	7,500.000	2,564,699.00	34%
Yamagata	6,000,000	2,400,000.00	40%
Akita	6,000,000	5,818,000.00	97%
Iwate	6,600,000	1,163,248.71	17%
Aomori	5,000,000	5,020,397.62	100.4%

4. Institutional Programs

a. A special project "Cost of Institutional Care" was completed in June. All of the data and information collected is currently being compiled and analyzed and will be presented in a special report in July.

b. Prefectural welfare department activity in relation to workshops was reviewed in Fukushima and Yamagata Prefectures. "The Revised Second Plan for Reorganization of Workshops" was used in conferences and meetings with concerned officials, and also in the inspection of some workshops. The plan is being slowly put into effect. It is believed that most of the delay is due to the fact that prefectures have not advised directors and operators or workshops concerning the changed program. In Fukushima Prefecture there has been considerable activity where 37 of the 52 workshops were closed. It was stated that the released workshop employees were place in private employment, but there were no records to substantiate that statement. It was further stated that workshop closures would not cause any hardships on individual employees because very few were receiving, or were eligible for public assistance. The workshop was merely a means of supplementing the family income.

c. In Yamagata Prefecture, 8 of the 18 workshops were reported as being closed. It was noted that no effort had been made to secure employment for the released workers through the Public Employment Security Officers. It was difficult to determine what will happen to those persons formerly employed in the closed workshops in Yamagata. It was stated that some of the employees were receiving public assistance, but there was no indication that minsei-iin or city welfare officials visited the workshop to verify income. The case records concerning individual employees were incomplete.

d. In one of the shops reviewed, it was observed that wages of employees ran from ¥1,780 to ¥3,474 for one month's work. One employee had been working in the shop for almost 4 years. This particular shop was engaged in the manufacture of middy blouses which were sold to a local wholesaler at ¥220 per blouse which was about 20 percent less than the regular market price. Officials stated that the blouses were sold at the low price because the workmanship was of poor quality. That statement is contradictory in that the officials also stated that the garments had to meet minimum standards set by the wholesaler.

e. Surveillance of workshop activities will be continued in other prefectures. Efforts will be made to assist the responsible officials in carrying out the responsibilities established in instructions and regulations from the Ministry of Welfare.

5. Administrative Organization

a. One phase of administrative review activity was directed toward the administrative organization on the district level in Miyagi Prefecture. A district office which has responsibility for two guns was selected for review. This prefectural branch office, or district office, is located in Sendai City, and in addition to covering two guns, also includes two villages in another gun. The area covered by the district office embrances twenty towns and/or villages consisting of 129,967 persons in 20,195 families. The total case load in the area (including all types of cash assistance under the Daily Life Security Law and the Child Welfare Law) is 1,341. The greatest distance from the district office to any one town or village office is 27 miles, the shortest distance is 5 miles, and the average distance to any town or village is 15 miles.

b. Persons responsible for welfare activities on the district level are lost in a complex district organization. In order to understand the welfare organization in the district, it is necessary to present a brief picture of the district organization. The district consists of one department and 6 sections. The department is known as the Land Department and covers 4 guns. The 6 sections are: general affairs, tax affairs, architecture, economics, forestry, and land reform. To locate "welfare" in this structure, it is necessary to consider the general affairs section which is broken down into 4 sub-sections. Welfare is one of the 4 sub-sections of the general affairs section.

c. Programs for which the welfare "section" is responsible are: Daily Life Security Law, Child Welfare Law, Hinsei-iin Law, Eugenics Law, Law for the Welfare of Disabled Persons, Wayfarers Law, relief-in-kind, social welfare matters in related laws, liaison with private welfare agencies, National Health Insurance at the town, village, and district levels, fire prevention, Disaster Relief Law, Health Centers (not administrative), and repatriation.

d. The exact nature of the responsibilities and functions of the district welfare staff was difficult to determine. The staff members were extremely vague on the subject and were not able to offer much in describing means, procedures, or methods of operation. On the matter of auditing of welfare accounts and finances on the town and village level, it was learned that welfare personnel have no responsibility. They "may" accompany the district auditing officials, but usually do not. In actual practice the district welfare "section" serves as nothing more than a forwarding and receiving station. Reports, laws, regulations, and information, relating to welfare matters are received from the prefectural welfare department and sent to town and village offices. Reports from the town and village offices are received and forwarded to the prefectural welfare department. Technical guidance, information, and supervision to town and village welfare operations, are theoretical functions. The chief of the welfare "section" said he is sure that he has visited each of the twenty town and/or village offices at least once in the last year.

e. The welfare staff consists of 2 persons working full-time and 3 clerks who devote about 70 percent of their time to welfare matters. The clerks are "floaters" and work wherever they are needed. The 2 full-time workers operate on a functional basis with each being responsible for specific programs mentioned in a preceding paragraph. The full-time workers are supposed to be field personnel but are so tied-up with "paper work" that they rarely get out of their offices. Supervision is carried on via letters and the telephone. Once each 3 months all welfare representatives of town and village offices assemble for a meeting. The town and village representatives attending such meetings are not likely to be qualified or interested in the welfare program. This is due to the fact that in all of the 20 town and/or village offices, there are only 4 full-time welfare officials.

f. The district welfare operation is definitely not effective. This ineffectiveness is reflected in the quality of the programs in the towns and villages. Previous administrative reviews of some town and village offices had revealed glaring inadequacies in relation to having essential information about important ministerial regulations and directives. In some instances

where the information was available, town and village welfare personnel did not understand the regulations and directives. Without understanding, it was impossible for the town and village officials to apply and implement the directives and regulations. District officials should have been active in this area.

g. The Civil Affairs welfare officer concluded that the district welfare office could be discontinued without harming the program as it now operates. The district welfare officials were asked what they had heard or knew about any plans for reorganization of welfare activities at the district level. The answer was - "nothing." This particular review will be discussed with the chief of the prefectural welfare department. It will be tied in with other administrative reviews conducted within the district. The cause and effect of the weak administration and application of welfare programs can be clearly shown. What the prefecture can, or will do remains to be seen.

6. Social Insurance

a. Under SHI reviews were made of the Teiseiki Oil Company (Teiseiki Akita SHI Association) in Akita Ken which has 1,888 employees who have 4,320 dependents, and of the Happy Sewing Machine Company in Yamagata City, Yamagata Ken, which has 493 employees who have 750 dependents. This latter factory is covered by government-managed SHI. These reviews are forwarded under separate cover.

b. Under NHI a review was made of the program in Kamineyama Town in Yamagata Ken which is forwarded under separate cover.

c. The Medical Fee Payment Fund of Yamagata Ken was reviewed, and a report is forwarded under separate cover.

d. A quarterly conference of the Tohoku Regional insurance chiefs and the Hokkaido chief was held in Yamagata Ken on 22 June 1950. Among the outstanding points of discussion were the following:

(1) Transfer of the prefectural insurance staff, except NHI section, from its present national public servant status to local public servant status which will mean more pay,

(2) Geographical factors should be considered in making appropriations,

(3) Increase of budget for travel and for health facilities,

(4) Uniformity in definition of dependents of the primary insured under SHI and SI,

(5) Disposition of the coal mine clinics in Fukushima and Akita Prefectures. (It was stated that when the local tax law goes into effect, local public entities will probably be able to take over the clinics.) The Fukushima representative stated that the Taira Hospital will be taken over 1 July 1950 by public bodies in the Taira area.

The clinics may not be opened at the same time. In Akita, the representative stated that if Aniai Town cannot purchase the clinic, the Ministry of Finance will dispose of it. He stated that the coal mine workers contributed financially toward the construction of the clinic,

(6) Individual ships should register qualifications of their respective seamen. The current practice is for owners of more than one ship, and/or associations, and cooperatives to register qualifications of individual seamen,

(7) Compulsory program of NHI; one of the insurance chiefs stated that this would benefit the majority as it is only the big premium payers, and politicians, who oppose compulsory insurance,

(8) Increase of National subsidy for NHI, and

(9) Employ a medical doctor on the prefectural insurance staff.

e. At the NHI administrative review in Kaminoyama Town, a new factor not hitherto noted, was discovered. An item called "donations" was listed in the budget. The insured who get medical benefits are "requested" to donate 20 percent of the total cost as an additional premium. Thus, in the 1948-49 budget, this item amounted to ¥1,093,210; and in the 1949-50 budget, it is scheduled as ¥2,640,000.

f. In Aomori City, it was stated that half the insured seamen have venereal disease.

g. Yamagata Ken does not have a prefectural NHI federation, as NHI is publicly operated in most of the communities and, therefore, they do not wish private organization to advise them.

h. Observations in factories where SHI was reviewed indicated that there are possible violations of the Labor Standards Law. Thus, at the Nitto Spinning Company in Fukushima, investigation might reveal that some of the employees are below legal age and that recruitment methods are not beyond suspicion. At the Maruni Company in Fukushima, workers could well be protected from dangerous powdered paint dusts and vapors. Lights immediately in front of their eyes could well be shaded. These observations were brought to the attention of the insurance officials who were present. It was pointed out that the health of the workers was a concern of theirs and a matter of SHI medical costs.

i. Some companies are lax in paying SHI premiums. Their interest in production and export may be factors in overlooking requirements in paying SHI and WPI premiums up-to-date, and may be responsible for laxity in maintaining proper standards of employment as already indicated.

7. Disaster Relief

a. The governor of Akita prefecture announced a partial reorganization of the welfare department. A new section was added, and will be known as the fire prevention and disaster relief section. Disaster relief was formerly handled by the social section of the welfare department, while fire prevention was carried by the local section of the general affairs department.

b. A serious disaster occurred in Akita this month, at which time more than 800 houses were destroyed by fire and 2,934 persons were made homeless. Reports on the disaster have been made by telephone.

8. Other Important Welfare Matters

a. Chiefs of prefectural welfare departments in Tohoku and Hokkaido regions met for their regular bi-monthly conference in Aomori on 26 June. Two representatives from the Ministry of Welfare, Mr. Kimura, chief of the social affairs bureau, and Mr. Kuroki, chief of the general affairs section of the social affairs bureau, were in attendance. The chiefs of welfare sections for Tohoku and Hokkaido Civil Affairs regions also attended. Subjects discussed at the one day session were as follows:

(1) The necessity for the Ministry of Welfare to establish prefectural quotas for the social welfare secretary positions.

(2) The need for quickly establishing budgetary matters for the social welfare secretaries, and the workers under the Law for the Welfare of Disabled Persons.

(3) Establishing a quota for the number of workers administering the Law for the Welfare of Disabled Persons.

(4) Further reduction of railway fares charged physically handicapped persons.

(5) The need for increased staff in child welfare centers, and also the need for more child welfare officials. It was felt there should be at least one child welfare official for each gun.

(6) Child welfare administrative expenses under the equalization fund.

(7) The need for national subsidies in establishing children's recreational agencies.

(8) The need for establishing institutions for feeble-mined and physically handicapped children on a national or regional basis, rather than a prefectural basis.

(9) Provide some means of enabling seasonal day nurseries to receive per capita, per day allowances for children under care.

(10) Prefectural need for national subsidies to carry out in-service training programs.

(11) What disposition is to be made of workshops which do not meet the present standards set by the Ministry of Welfare.

(12) Problem of securing more funds to put out on loan to widows.

(13) Complete subsidy by the Ministry of Welfare of Disaster relief expenses.

(14) Partial amendment of the law providing financial aid to families of unrepatriated persons.

b. The Ministry of Welfare Meeting for Directors of In-Service Training was held in Aomori 27 June through 1 July. The meeting was designed for the Hokkaido and Tohoku regions. Ministry of Welfare officials attending, in addition to the two mentioned in above paragraph, were: Mr. Mori and Mr. Yoshida of the social affairs bureau, Ministry of Welfare. Miss Florence Brugger, GHQ, SCAP, PH&W, represented Civil Affairs at the SCAP level. Civil Affairs chiefs of welfare sections of Tohoku and Hokkaido regions attended and delivered papers.

c. There have been several changes in prefectural welfare department officials during the month. The director of the Fukushima Prefectural welfare department was transferred to the economics section. He had been one of the most active and progressive welfare directors in the region. The new director, transferred from the general affairs section. Iwate prefecture appointed a director of the welfare department. Previously the director of the health department served as welfare director. Aomori prefecture now has a full-time director. The present director had formerly served as director of labor and welfare. Iwate prefecture has also appointed a full-time chief of the child welfare section, and at the same time, established a separate section. The new chief, a woman, was formerly a principal of a school. Tohoku region has two women serving as chiefs of child welfare sections on the prefectural level.

d. There is a flury of activity in Miyagi Prefecture in the establishment of a Widows' Association. There are reports that prefectural welfare officials have assumed some responsibility, official and unofficial, in the organization of the association. The exact nature and extent of prefectural activity has not been determined. Some time has been devoted to a consideration of the written objectives of the association for the purpose of determining, whether or not, the objectives are realistic and come within the province of private welfare activity. There is a strong possibility that the usual confusion between public and private activity will result unless some help is offered. The Civil Affairs welfare section is restricting its activity to discussions with the prefectural welfare officials concerned.

Economics Division,
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION
GHQ, SCAP

ANNEX "E" E-2
MONTHLY CIVIL AFFAIRS ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JAN 1951

✓ 1. HOKKAIDO Civil Affairs Region

2. TOHOKU Civil Affairs Region

3. KANTO Civil Affairs Region

4. TOKAI-HOKURIKU Civil Affairs Region

5. KINKI Civil Affairs Region

6. SHIKOKU Civil Affairs Region

7. CHUGOKU Civil Affairs Region

8. KYUSHU Civil Affairs Region

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Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region

ANNEX E-2

Civil Information Activities

Report for January, 1951

Prepared by: Dan Nishita
GS-11 DAC

1. Programs

a. United Nations:

(1) During January, Civil Information continued its Hokkaido-wide "campaign of truth" supporting the United Nations' action in Korea and the American stand against Communist aggression. At the same time, continuing efforts were made to assess the public's attitude toward the Korean war, in order to assure positive reactions to information being disseminated.

(2) Communist-inspired posters continued to appear sporadically, usually demanding an overall peace treaty for the "protection" of Japan, attempting to sabotage the local tax program, naming the NPR "tools" of foreigners, organized to wage aggressive war, and calling on all Japanese to unite for the sake of peace. Apparently innocuous in content, the posters served as reminders of constant Communist activity.

(3) In connection with (1), contacts were made with youth groups, civic leaders, mayors and other leading officials, UNESCO associations, large daily newspaper publishers, the smaller newspapers, Information Sections, Social Education Sections and business groups. Numerous lecture meetings and discussion groups were organized. Young people, in particular, participated in such meetings in thousands throughout the island. The press independently and voluntarily, has rendered invaluable support to the UN information program through excellent handling of news stories and through well-written, effective editorials.

b. Economic Stabilization: Prefectural officials, business groups, civic groups, and the press were contacted and information activity was stimulated concerning the principal economic stabilization objectives. Particular emphasis was given to price control and loans to small and medium enterprises. Contacts with younger businessmen belonging to junior chambers of commerce were found to be especially rewarding. Special emphasis was placed upon obtaining public cooperation in using less electric power during the critical period of 1630 and 2000 hours. The program will continue throughout February, March, and April until the water in hydro-electric reservoirs attains a safe level.

c. Tax Collection: In addition to the efficient and thorough distribution of visual aids media throughout this island by the Sapporo Branch of the

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Finance Ministry, the forty-four tax offices in this prefecture have continued the publicity on tax collection by sending out small teams into their areas to conduct educational programs. The use of film-strips and carefully-planned talks are producing encouraging results inasmuch as the public realized the importance of taxation and the manner in which it is being used to operate their government.

d. Labor:

(1) The press cooperated in acting against Communist-inspired labor strife and violence on this island by maximum publicity designed to awaken public opinion against the agitators. Several articles exposed the true nature of the strife as having no real connection with legitimate labor issued but were designed solely to harm the best interests of the nation. Editorials thought that the destructive elements should be outlawed.

(2) The Communists are continuing to work vigorously among unemployed, casual laborers, and at the same time they are increasing their activities among the Hiyatoi (common day laborers). For the most part they seem to be concentrating at industrial port areas.

(3) During January, the labor themes stressed by government agencies included labor-management relations, labor rallies and welfare activities.

e. Political Reorientation: During January, Civil Information conducted a series of meetings pertaining to civil liberties and human rights at the Sapporo Citizens' Hall. The purpose of the meetings was to stimulate more interest in the activities of the Human Rights Commissioners and the Civil Liberties Union. The press and radio were cooperative in publicizing the meetings and writing about results. Lectures, CI & E movies and a discussion made up the program. Attendance and reaction was good.

2. Prefectural Information Activities:

a. One of the most significant issues presently being debated between high level prefectural policy makers, governor's advisory staff, and prefectural information officials pertains to the problems surrounding the instruction: "Recommendations for Local Government Publications" issued by a Vice Ministers' Office.

b. During the last week in January, CI representatives attended a round-table conference with prefectural information office officials to clarify the instructions. The Prefectural Information Chief regards this instruction as an actual order to abolish prefectural publications. Everyone present wholeheartedly agreed with all points of the recommendations. However, it was decided to re-evaluate the effectiveness of the government newspaper in the light of the recommendations contained in the instruction and to hold a conference with the information committee and newspaper editors to obtain their views in regard to continuing publication of the newspaper.

3. Media:

a. News of the coming peace treaty dominated the headlines of all Hokkaido newspapers during January. All newspapers on the island have taken a definite stand on the side of the United Nations.

b. The Collective Listening System: This month, Civil Information made a re-examination of the collective listening system on Hokkaido. Seven installations in seven different communities were visited and studied by the NHK officials. Data was collected from responsible controlling authorities and technicians pertaining to organizational and functional policies and procedures; subscribers and supporters were questioned; and city, town, and village officials were interviewed regarding fees and political activity. September, 1950 there were one hundred seventy-six collective listening systems on Hokkaido. Today, the number is over two-hundred ninety-eight and NHK officials stated that many more are being installed.

Annex E-2. Nov. 1950

KANAGAWA											
TOKYO											
SHIZUOKA											
IX CORPS											
HOKKAIDO											
✓ KANTO											
CHIBA											
GUMMA											
IBARAKI											
NAGANO											
SAITAMA											
TOCHIGI											
YAMANASHI											
TOHOKU											
AKITA											
AOMORI											
FUKUSHIMA											
IWATE											
MIYAGI											
NIIGATA											
YAMAGATA											
I CORPS											
TOKAI-HOKURIKU											
AICHI											
FUKUI											
GIFU											
ISHIKAWA											
MIE											
TOYAMA											
KINKI											
HYOGO											
KYOTO											
NARA											
OSAKA											
SHIGA											
WAKAYAMA											
CHUGOKU											
HIROSHIMA											
OKAYAMA											

FUKUSHIMA											
IWATE											
MIYAGI											
NIIGATA											
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FUKUI											
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ISHIKAWA											
MIE											
TOYAMA											
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CHUGOKU											
HIROSHIMA											
OKAYAMA											
SHIMANE											
TOTTORI											
YAMAGUCHI											
SHIKOKU											
EHIME											
KAGAWA											
KOCHI											
TOKUSHIMA											
KYUSHU											
FUKUOKA											
KAGOSHIMA											
KUMAMOTO											
MIYAZAKI											
NAGASAKI											
OITA											
SAGA											

END OF 1950

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HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

Report for November 1950

Civil Information Summary
Mr. William H. Giltner

1. Summary: During November this section was engaged in a wide variety of activities which, however, were of a routine nature.

a. Conferences were held with 9 of the 10 Kanto Region prefectural information chiefs, with information councils in four prefectures, with local press associations in five prefectures, and with 8 of the 10 audio-visual officers.

b. Three large audio-visual operators' adult education training conferences were held, bringing to 3,500 the number of operators reached through this headquarters' two-month training program in 9 prefectures (Tokyo-to excepted). This headquarters also sponsored a writers' conference which produced the first CIE film guide in the region.

c. Visits were made to the Takasaki Citizen and the Chiba Shimbun for special reasons and routinely to several other newspapers.

d. Visits were made to 16 fisheries cooperatives to investigate information matters. (See Par 4c below.)

e. In addition one visit was made to a contractors' association, three to newspaper sales agencies, two to broadcasting stations, two to social education sections, two to an isolated new CIE information center (Nagano). Five conferences were held with municipal or gun information officers and two with members of the Tokyo Literary Anti-Censorship Committee. Members of this section also were in the field beating the bushes in connection with the Board of Education elections.

f. An Information Plan was prepared, translated and distributed. This plan (about 9,000 words) covers the current priorities. If previous plans serve as a precedent, the new plan will be reproduced in thousands of copies by the Japanese for distribution down to CPH's and town information sections. Its details will make their appearances in various forms in kohos, wall newspapers, posters, press, radio programs, news cars. The plan is based on current CIE-SCAP material and covers Local Autonomy, U.N., Economic Stabilization, Fisheries, Land Mobilization, Agricultural Cooperatives, Government Workers, Labor, Yen Savings. Public Health materials were previously prepared and distributed.

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2. Reactions:

a. Our discussions with the Japanese during November were very satisfactory. The prefectural information sections have been following our guidance with apparant enthusiastic cooperation.. Many information chiefs have shown not only good understanding of democratic procedures but are demonstrating initiative in connection with important programs. The information councils are developing well. All ten (10) prefectures now have such councils--it took five months of careful work to get all of them started. The local press associations are reacting with enthusiasm towards our interest in them. Large numbers of editors are attending the meetings and the newspaper men speak up frankly and vigorously. A conference in Saitama, for example, which was scheduled for approximately two hours, developed such interest that it consumed four and a half hours. This headquarters is now receiving 120 local papers, sent spontaneously by editors because we have proved our interest in them and their problems. The audio-visual training program presented by this headquarters should produce good results.

b. This headquarters during 1950 has through conferences and other ways attemped to guide the government information sections into democratic methods and improved procedures. In order to survey the results of the year's activity this headquarters has made a study based upon approximately 50 questions on details of operations of information sections, including relations with the press. This headquarters feels it has a right to be extremely encouraged.

3. Government Information:

a. Prefectural Information Sections:

(1) Operations:

(a) Pursuant to a suggestion of this headquarters in August the prefectures are engaged in short courses on information principles and procedures for city, town and gun officials. The recent Nagano course was excellent. Subjects of the lectures were "The Public Information Service--Its General Idea and Practice"; "Public Information Activities in the United States," by Mr. Fujimaki, Information Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, who had been in the United States under SCAP auspices; "Utilization of Posters, Wall Newspapers and Other Media"; "Public Opinion Survey"; "Public Information Service and Utilization of Audio-Visual Instrument." Those attending paid their own expenses. Similar courses are currently proceeding, in addition, in Tokyo, Ibaraki, Kanagawa, Saitama and Yamanashi with the remaining prefectures scheduled for January. These conferences, lasting up to

two days, are concerned with information dissemination matters and are based upon materials and guidance provided by this headquarters. Members of this headquarters are participating in some of these conferences.

(b) Kanagawa published a splendid 12-page leaflet summarizing its information procedures. It reflects the guidance given by this headquarters.

(c) Ibaraki has a new information chief with three years of experience as a vice chief. He should prove much superior to his predecessor.

(d) Chiba will begin issuing a new information pamphlet in December. Twenty thousand copies will be published each month at a cost of about ¥20,000. They will be distributed free.

(e) Hamamatsu Reporters' Club in Hamamatsu, Shizuoka, reported the results of an informal study the club made of the Shizuoka Prefectural Kensei Dayori at the request of this headquarters. They recommended that publication of the Kensei Dayori be suspended and that funds used for this publication be diverted to more worthwhile media. They considered the Kensei Dayori ineffective because:

1. Its circulation is limited (46,000 copies a month for 451,971 households.) Many of the reporters said they had never seen the publication before making their study or that they saw it rarely.

2. The information it contains duplicates stories which have been carried earlier in privately-owned newspapers.

3. The articles are badly written and technical--hard for the average citizen to understand.

4. The publication is bureaucratic in tone. It presents the "government viewpoint."

(2) Information Councils: In November meetings with information councils, three out of four showed excellent attitudes. (The fourth was holding its first meeting.) This headquarters believes, however, that it is desirable that the 250 to 300 persons serving on information councils throughout the region should be given a firmer grasp of the limitations on government information and the role of citizens in guaranteeing democratic information principles. This headquarters has therefore arranged for 11 December a day-long conference which has this as its sole purpose. The officers of the information

councils and all information chiefs in the Kanto prefectures will attend. The program will last six or seven hours and include such materials as an exhibit of good and bad government information in the Kanto Region during the last year; the showing of CIE films to demonstrate their value as media; the showing of newsreels of two prefectures to illustrate the dangers inherent in this type of media; a talk by the OIC, Policy and Programs Branch, Civil Information Division, CIE, SCAP; a discussion by the Japanese of the procedures they have developed in information council meetings; talks by the Chief, KaCAR, and members of this section; a play prepared by this headquarters illustrating not only the rules which may be followed in holding a meeting but also basic points of democratic policies which should rule government information activity. All pertinent material will be duplicated in sufficient copies for all members of the information councils in all prefectures. This headquarters expects much of this meeting.

(3) Speakers Bureaus: This headquarters previously reported that it had secured and translated lists of all Japanese in the Kanto Region who had studied or traveled in the United States under SCAP auspices. This headquarters also recommended that the information sections of the prefectures set up speakers bureaus to clear requests. No formal speakers bureaus have been established but several prefectures have published notices stating that the public may secure dates with these speakers by writing to the information offices. Also, in some cases, the entire, lengthy list has been reproduced, in one case by a small newspaper. During November the audio-visual officer of Ibaraki devised a sheet which lists the priority programs, audio-visual aids for these programs and 80 qualified speakers who live within the prefecture who have indicated a willingness to help out in town meetings. This has been distributed to town officials, CPH leaders, Natco operators and others interested in community enlightenment. Copies will also be distributed at the next Kanto Bloc Audio-Visual Education Conference for the information of other prefectures.

b. Municipal Information Sections: This headquarters is conducting a study of materials published by municipalities, including organs that are similar to or actually newspapers. Much criticism has been heard of such sheets because of their "dullness." Warnings issued recently by SCAP on government newspapers should prove very useful in giving us the support we need to carry out our responsibilities concerning these papers.

4. Programs:

a. A check of materials published by government information sections in November indicates adherence to the policies of this

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headquarters on information about priority programs. Progress in the development of media has been uniformly good.

b. Pursuant to a suggestion of this headquarters in September the prefectural information chiefs of Tokyo, Kanagawa, Chiba, Ibaraki and Saitama began to plan for a public information campaign on typhus. This headquarters suggested that planning on information should be begun long before the annual typhus epidemic in January and February. During November the Information Section of Kanagawa distributed 5,000 posters and 20,000 leaflets as well as carrying an article in the kohō on typhus urging extermination of lice and the use of health centers. Yokohama City Information Section also produced much good information material. Tokyo-to published news stories and an article in the wall paper. This headquarters is continuing to urge broad dissemination of such information, including the addition of material on the subject to the newsreels of Tokyo-to and Kanagawa.

c. Fishing Cooperatives' Information Activities:

(1) Officials of 16 fishing cooperatives in Shizuoka and Chiba prefectures were interviewed. Their comments indicate a need for magazines or pictorial newspapers aimed at rank-and-file members and a demand for more radio programs about the fishing industry.

(2) Most of the government publications sent to fishing cooperatives are written in language that can be understood by the cooperative officials, boat owners, and engineers, but not by the average fishermen--according to the officials interviewed. At present, most of the information received by rank-and-file members is passed along to them by "word of mouth" through liaison agents. (In some cooperatives these liaison agents are boat owners. In others, they are chosen from each buraku in the fishing village where the cooperative's members reside.)

This has been a complaint of field for long time & has repeatedly been referred to CIE.

(3) Pamphlets received from the national government are seldom received in sufficient quantities to distribute to all cooperative members. Kisarazu Fishing Cooperative in Chiba digests these pamphlets and passes the information on to members in simply written leaflets. Amatsu Fishing Cooperative in Chiba circulates these pamphlets among its staff members. Choshi City Fishing Cooperative in Chiba calls a meeting of its liaison agents and asks them to explain the information in the pamphlets to the other members. A file of the pamphlets is kept in the cooperative office.

Ref above. If fishermen don't understand same, why distribute to all members??

(4) In the four fishing cooperatives publishing news bulletins, information from national publications was reproduced in the cooperative's publication. The cooperatives visited which are publishing newspapers are: Hatazawa Fishing Cooperative and Choshi City Fishing

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Cooperative in Chiba Prefecture; Omaezaki Deep Sea Fishing Cooperative and Maisaka Fishing Cooperative in Shizuoka Prefecture.

(5) Cooperative officials agree that most fishermen are not much interested in reading newspapers or information leaflets. Cartoons or picture books with simply written narratives are the type of materials most likely to appeal to rank-and-file members, they say. Yaizu Fishing Cooperative in Shizuoka believes that a fishing publication containing an abundance of photographs and human interest articles should be issued--preferably by the government or some nation-wide organization which could assemble in its publication information about fishing activities throughout Japan.

(6) Radio programs are popular with most fishermen. Several cooperatives recommended that more time be devoted to programs about fishing. Kominato-machi Fishing Cooperative suggested that such a program be broadcast once a week and consist of a newscast on fishing cooperative activities and new fishing regulations, songs and a short dramatization or naniwabushi (a kind of chanted narrative).

(7) It seems virtually impossible to schedule a radio broadcast which will reach all fishermen at all seasons of the year. However, 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. is the period mentioned by most officials as the hours when fishermen are likely to be listening to the radio.

(8) Daytime broadcasts will reach deep sea vessels--most of which have radios--but probably not "near shore" craft, cooperative officials said.

(9) Kominato-machi Fishing Cooperative officials were enthusiastic about audio-visual aids which, they said, are the best way of awakening an interest in new fishing regulations. They suggested the following subjects for films: new fishing techniques, care of fishing equipment, procedures for obtaining loans from government, the new fishing law, processes involved in fish oil manufacture and other subsidiaries of the fishing industry, activities of fishing cooperative in other parts of Japan. Most of the other cooperatives agreed that films are a good media for bringing information to fishermen. However, Katsuura Fishing Cooperative in Chiba Prefecture said it was difficult to plan meetings because its members go to sea unless the weather is bad. Omaezaki Deep Sea Fishing Cooperative said its members seldom have time when they are in port to attend film showings.

(10) Eight of the cooperatives visited use bulletin boards--either their own or those belonging to the village--for posting information of interest to members.

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(11) None of the fishing cooperative officials considered newspap r articles a valuable media for reaching their members. Most fishermen don't have the time or inclination to read newspapers, they said. In villages having privately owned newspapers, the circulations are too small to make the newspaper a reliable means of getting in touch with all cooperative members. National newspapers do not have enough space to print routine items of interest to fishermen, they said.

5. Press:

a. This headquarters is making a study of newspaper distribution systems.

b. SCAP officials accompanied a member of this headquarters on a visit to the Takasaki Citizen. Talks were made on responsibilites of the local press.

c. Meetings with local press associations in November were most encouraging. Editors are speaking up frankly--even vociferously--about their problems and the profession in general. At a recent Ibaraki meeting, the Information Chief was asked about gorotsukism. He replied: "But, indeed, newspapers have been improved recently very much from my personal viewpoint. They don't attack individuals so much recently and we hear fewer complaints about newspapers from the general public." Ibaraki newspapers, led by Ibaraki Shimbun, are carrying articles on gorotsukism. This headquarters believes, based on its experience with the local press the last six months, that education is a vital part of the cure for gorotsukism. In this field, among others, our leadership is of great help to the Japanese.

d. This headquarters is preparing to hold newspaper institutes in each Kanto prefecture during the first several months of 1951. Six Japanese journalists who live in Tokyo recently completed studies in the United States under SCAP auspices. They have agreed to prepare talks on various facets of the newspaper field and to appear at conferences in each Kanto prefecture sponsored by the local newspaper association in that prefecture. This headquarters is giving this project, which will embrace about 20 conferences and extend over a period of several months, high priority.

e. During November this section translated and mimeographed 17 USIS articles received from CIE, SCAP and distributed them to the 600 local papers in the Kanto Region which are not serviced by Kyodo News Agency. The response of the press to this service has been outstanding and we are constantly being asked for more stories. In view of the fact, however, that the section does not have the manpower to increase this distribution--the fact is that we set up a distribution system in order to keep a promise to the small press that they would be sent USIS articles--

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it is not expected that number of release will be materially increased. Following are a few newspapers which have been using USIS materials. (The list is based only on complimentary papers received by this headquarters from local editors. In this connection, the fact that our interest in the local press is appreciated by editors is evidenced by the recent growth to 120 papers which send in free copies. Many of them carry articles marked by hand for our special attention.)

(1) Shin Nihon, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

(2) Shoko Nichinichi, Hachioji, Tokyo.

(3) Yamanote, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo.

(4) Saitama Shimbun, Tachikawa, Tokyo.

(5) Nanshin Jiji, Iida, Nagano.

(6) Shinshu Nippo, Iida, Nagano.

(7) Iida-No-Shimbun, Iida, Nagano.

(8) Shinshu Jiho, Okaya, Nagano.

(9) Nihon Banmin, Hiki-gun, Saitama.

(10) Saitama Nippo, Urawa, Saitama.

(11) Saitama Times, Kita-Adachi-gun, Saitama.

(12) Josei Kanagawa, Odawara, Kanagawa.

(13) Kawasaki Shimpo, Kawasaki, Kanagawa.

(14) Keihin Shimpo, Kanagawa.

(15) Yamanashi Mainichi, Kofu, Yamanashi.

(16) Tochigi Times, Tochigi, Tochigi.

(17) Joso Shimbun, Mito, Ibaraki.

(18) Gumma Times, Ota, Gumma.

(19) Domei Shimbun, Chiba.

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f. Chiba Shimbun Incident:

(1) The Chiba Shimbun assault incident was settled out of court. Keizen Kobayashi, the newspaper editor who was struck on 6 October by an angry reader, was eager to withdraw his complaint after the Chiba district procurator's office told him his case was weak because (a) Kobayashi had suffered no injury and (b) only two witnesses could be secured and their testimony was contradictory.

(2) Kobayashi had been reluctant to take legal action against his assailant from the first, and welcomed an opportunity to settle the case without further ill feeling. A formal reconciliation took place in Chiba Shimbun office on 10 November.

(3) The incident which provoked the assault occurred on 2 October when Kobayashi met Yoshizo Matsui, a contractor, in the street in front of Chiba Shimbun building. The latter said, "Why do you look me in the face?" Kobayashi denied that he was staring at Matsui, but this did not seem to satisfy him. He chased Kobayashi up the steps of the prefectural office building shouting at him in abusive language. One of Kobayashi's staff members who had witnessed the incident wrote a letter to the editor of Chiba Shimbun. On 6 October it was published in the letters from readers column under the headline "Gangsters Still Survive in Our Town."

(4) The same day Seki Suzuki, president of the Chiba Prefectural Civil Engineering and Construction Contractors' Association, told Kobayashi that the term "gangsters" reflected on all contractors. A few minutes later, Matsui arrived, and shouting. "You rascal," struck Kobayashi several times about the head.

(5) Chiba observers said there had been ill feeling between Matsui and Kobayashi for some time because Matsui had not, as he expected, received the contract for remodeling Chiba Shimbun building.

(6) After conferences with the Civil Information and Legal and Government Sections of KaCAR, Kobayashi decided to file a complaint with the Chiba procurator's office. When contractors came to his office and asked who started the procurator's investigation, Kobayashi placed the entire responsibility for the action on KaCAR.

(7) Although Kobayashi said about eight or nine persons witnessed the assault incident, only one member of his staff was willing to testify. Kobayashi had not been injured by the blows Matsui inflicted, had not consulted a physician, and consequently, had no evidence that he had been struck except this witness's testimony. The other witness denied that Kobayashi was assaulted. The procurator informed him that the penalty Matsui would probably receive would be a small fine of

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¥2,000 or ¥3,000. Under these circumstances, Kobayashi withdrew his complaint and made up with the contractors "lest the matter should become more complicated."

(8) Employees of competing newspapers attributed Kobayashi's reluctance to bring legal action to fear of exposure of previous misdeeds. The Chiba office of the Asahi asserted that both Kobayashi and Matsui were common gangsters and that their quarrel was no more significant than a squabble between children. The Chiba edition of Mainichi followed the case closely, but the chief of the bureau had no sympathy for Kobayashi, who, he said, deserved to be beaten up.

(9) Kobayashi asserts that Matsui threatened to make more trouble for him if there were anything "irregular" in the Chiba Shimbun article on reconciliation. According to the Chiba district procurator's office, Kobayashi brought in a copy of the story he intended to run in galley proof form and asked the procurator to okay it before it was printed. The procurator made slight changes in the story.

(10) Asked to comment on the public's reaction to the Chiba Shimbun incident, Kobayashi said he thinks the public believes "it is a serious mistake to get mixed up with the contractors' association."

(11) The officers of Chiba Local Newspaper Association meeting on 6 November heard details of the case from Kobayashi and, according to the minutes of the meeting, decided to form promptly a "united front" to protect its members against attempts to infringe on the freedom of press or to interfere with the collection of news.

(12) Newspapers giving coverage to the assault incident included Chiba Shimbun, Shimbun-no-Shimbun, Shimbun Kyokai-ho, and the Chiba editions of Yomiuri, Mainichi and Asahi. Shimbun-no-Shimbun, Tokyo trade journal, carried two strong editorials.

6. Tokyo Literary Anti-Censorship Committee: Pursuant to nudging by this headquarters the Tokyo Literary Anti-Censhorship Committee is being reorganized. The committee will be reduced from approximately 40 members to about 15. It is hoped that the committee will become completely independent of the police department, though this headquarters has no criticism of the cooperation of the police on this matter. It will be better when the Anti-Censorship Committee, composed of some of the city's outstanding literary figures and scholars, is free of any possibility of police influence.

7. Audio-Visual Education:

a. Meetings which this headquarters has sponsored during the last two months to give additional training to Natco motion picture

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machine operators were highly successful. Total attendance in 9 prefectures climbed to 3,500. These conferences provided good meeting grounds where numerous problems could be discussed and this headquarters was able to provide answers that went directly to the people who are operating the machines in the field. This headquarters' representative suggested the part audio-visual aids should play in the over-all program of adult education including town meetings as well as organized adult schools. It was repeatedly stressed to the operators that they not only must operate the machines but that they have a responsibility as adult educators. This headquarters tried to put across the idea that audio-visual aids are to be grasped as but a part of a larger program and should serve to emphasize and clarify the points raised. One of the factors which makes the audio-visual program lean towards school education is that most of the operators are teachers. Of late, however, more and more CPH and adult education leaders have been taking the licensing courses. This may help. Also, although many operators are willing to serve as adult education leaders in their communities in conjunction with their service as operators, many reported that they receive little, if any, cooperation from local officials. Another point brought out at the meetings by KaCAR was the importance of planning in conducting a good meeting. It was pointed out, too, that meetings should have a definite subject. A demonstration of a CPH meeting with a mock lecture, film showing and posters was given to explain what this headquarters was expecting the operators to conduct at the town and village meetings. For this demonstration the topic "TB Prevention" was selected. This headquarters also distributed printed materials from the Kanto Regional Repair and Distribution Center dealing with care and maintenance of equipment.

b. As a result of repeated requests for film discussion guides (a subject which higher headquarters has under consideration) this headquarters sponsored a writers' group during November at which three of the region's outstanding audio-visual officers were invited to participate. These guides, designed to accompany CIE films, would add much to public performances of the films. This headquarters felt that the guides would better serve their purpose if they were written by the Japanese and therefore provided only background materials. The first topic selected for work by the Japanese was the U.N. The resulting guide was a good job. This guide will be sent to all audio-visual officers to serve as a pattern for local production of similar work. The audio-visual officers also have been urged to prepare guides to accompany films on the most pressing problems of the prefectures--winter respiratory disease, tuberculosis control, fire prevention, etc. These guides, which run about 15 minutes, will be utilized particularly in those areas where it is difficult to obtain speakers for meetings.

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c. Of the prefectures working out an adequate filing system for their audio-visual libraries, Niigata Prefecture has by far developed the best system of cross-filing. Their cards carry a description of the film and, on the reverse side, all of the other visual aids, relative to the film title, are listed. This headquarters has secured copies of Niigata's system and has urged audio-visual libraries in this region to use it as a pattern for improving their present system.

d. Kamishibai: While some newspapers carried gloomy articles concerning the status of kamishibai and the fact that nothing is being done to improve the situation, the Yukan Asahi reported that a kamishibai operator in Tokyo-to would be commended by the Metropolitan Police Board for services rendered to juveniles through showings of kamishibai since the war. The Yomiuri International News devoted a large portion of one of its recent newsreels to the kamishibai problem; the material presented was not critical but made an analysis of the kamishibai situation as it exists in Japan with special emphasis on the filthy material being shown to children and the unsanitary candy sold to them. It is hoped that agencies, both public and private, will champion the cause for better kamishibai and that standards will be raised without necessitating a kamishibai ordinance such as some prefectures have felt forced to adopt.

e. It is encouraging that most of the prefectures are producing posters advertising CIE audio-visual aids. These posters usually leave a blank space which a lower echelon can fill in as to the date and time of showing in its locality. This should serve to stimulate increased attendance at film showings and meetings.

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KANAGAWA											
TOKYO											
SHIZUOKA											
IX CORPS											
HOKKAIDO											
KANTO											
CHIBA											
GUMMA											
IBARAKI											
NAGANO											
SAITAMA											
TOCHIGI											
YAMANASHI											
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TOKAI-HOKURIKU											
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FUKUI											
GIFU											
ISHIKAWA											
MIE											
TOYAMA											
✓ KINKI											
HYOGO											
KYOTO											
NARA											
OSAKA											
SHIGA											
WAKAYAMA											
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HIROSHIMA											
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YAMAGUCHI												
✓ SHIKOKU												
EHIME												
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KOCHI												
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✓ KYUSHU												
FUKUOKA												
KAGOSHIMA												
KUMAMOTO												
MIYAZAKI												
NAGASAKI												
OITA												
SAGA												

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HEADQUARTERS
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 15 (Osaka, Honshu)

ANNEX E-2

To Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period Ending 31 October 1950.

CIVIL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

Prepared by Moses Burg, DAC

1. Major Programs.

a. United Nations Information Program

(1) United Nations Week was celebrated nationally 18 October to 24 October. In this region, however, it could be said that every week since the beginning of last July has witnessed an intensity of activities which would qualify it as a "United Nations Week". This section has pioneered in the establishment of a massive, powerful, popular movement in support of the United Nations' action in Korea, United States policy, and western ideals of democracy. This effort was launched and was outstandingly successful at a time when Japanese public opinion was definitely antagonistic to the idea of support of the United Nations' effort. Scores of leaders of public opinion were contacted and were persuaded to realize that Japan's fate was bound up with the success of the efforts of the democracies headed by the United States.

(2) Constant conferences have been held with leaders of youth groups, chambers of commerce, other business groups and federations, associations of lawyers, doctors, and other professions, labor and famers organizations, PTA's, religious organizations, women's groups, miscellaneous civic groups, and representatives of hundreds of newspapers. Similarly, constant conferences have been held with chairmen of prefectural, city, town, and village assemblies, governors, mayors, information sections, social education sections, audio-visual officers, and others. The cooperation of these leaders was secured in carrying on intensive information activities in accordance with comprehensive, detailed plans suggested by this section. Almost every city, town, and village in every prefecture has participated in one way or another.

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(3) All prefectural assemblies in the region were persuaded to pass resolutions during July and early August condemning Communist aggression and pledging support to the United Nations. This was at a time when the leaders of the national government and the press were still making public statements concerning the necessity for Japan to avoid any sort of involvement. The powerful effect of this action upon public opinion immediately transcended the borders of this region. A national conference of chairmen of prefectural assemblies in August agreed to the proposal of the Osaka delegate to pass the same resolution which this section had encouraged in Osaka. Subsequently, scores of city, town, and village assemblies in the region and innumerable civic groups of all sorts were encouraged to pass such resolutions.

(4) Lectures, forums, and discussion groups were organized and assisted. Plans and detailed suggestions for the production and distribution of leaflets, pamphlets, posters, kamishibai, wall newspapers, etc., resulted in the dissemination of millions of pieces of literature. Hundreds of newspapers, large and small, similarly responded to encouragement by a powerful volume of news articles and editorials as well as heavy support and sponsorship of various informational activities.

(5) These informational operations, intensive and extensive as they are, have become routine in this region. Needless to say, these activities continued during the national United Nations Week as well. Among the highlights of the week were numerous mass rallies and forums, special film showings distribution of hundreds of thousands of leaflets, posters, and pamphlets based on themes suggested by this section, Christian and Buddhist memorial services for the United Nations dead, special youth rallies, powerful press coverage, and many other activities.

(6) The entire population of one village in Kyoto prefecture attended a mass rally and thanked this section for bringing them enlightenment on the United Nations.

(7) In Osaka, this section organized a rally of leaders. These leaders represented the Chamber of Commerce, all legitimate youth groups, all the press, the radio, the governor, mayor and assembly chairmen of cities, towns, and villages, Human Rights Commissioners, Social

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BASIC: ANNEX E-2 to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 31 October 1950, cont'd.

Education Committees, religious groups, PTA's, Boards of Education, and various other civic groups. The leaders were present by special invitation and numbered approximately two thousand. The Chief of this region attended the meeting and delivered his greeting. The distinguished speakers who addressed the audience included Bunshiro Suzuki, editor of the Japanese edition of "The Readers Digest" and member of the House of Councillors of the National Diet. The meeting was devoted to the theme of cooperation with the United Nations abroad and internal United Nations cooperation through the strengthening of Japan's democratic reforms. Topics taken up were the United Nations, freedom of the press, Human Rights, local autonomy, and subterfuges of Communism. The meeting included singing, CI&E movies, and the taking of a pledge by all attendants to work for the principles of the meeting. Quantities of literature were distributed. The audience reaction was one of great enthusiasm. It may be of interest to note that every detail in this meeting, down to the very decorations in the hall, was planned and organized by the guidance of this section.

b. Human Rights Program

Human Rights Program activity, encouraged and guided by this section, has continued on an intensive scale despite the inactivity of the national government. Lecture meetings, CI&E film showings, consultation desks, essay contests, oratorical contests, spot broadcasts, film strips, announcements in public places, and forums were held not only in the cities but also in a great number of rural villages. Human Rights Commissioners as well as leaders of civic groups and the press were encouraged to participate, with excellent results. An all-Japan Conference, attended by representatives of Human Rights Commissioners from all over Japan, adapted for national use pictorial and printed material suggested by this section. Each prefecture in the region was encouraged and aided to print and distribute hundreds of thousands of leaflets, posters, kami-shibai, wall newspapers, and pamphlets.

c. Local Autonomy Program

The information program on the school board elections was conducted in such a way that its intensive activities also strongly furthered the local autonomy program. In addition, many lecture meetings, forums, and wide distribution of literature were carried out with the aid and encouragement of this section. Meetings were held with officials

of information and local affairs sections, mayors, and other local officials at which plans for intensive activity were suggested. It was pointed out to the local officials that they themselves will benefit from strengthened concepts of local autonomy.

d. School Board Elections Program

(1) Although confronted by a complete lack of interest in the school board elections, due chiefly to the scarcity of candidates and the lack of election campaigning, this section undertook an intensive information program. Election committees, school board superintendents, information sections, social education sections, local affairs sections, audio-visual officers, newspapers, and civic organizations were contacted wherever elections were scheduled. The theme of the significance of the election was set forth from the standpoint of the responsibility of citizens in a democratic local community and the importance of education. Comprehensive plans for intensive information activities were explained. The different officials were persuaded to overcome their initial disinclination to cooperate mutually, and harmonious coordination was achieved. Guidance was given for the effective utilization of media and suggestions were given for material for posters, leaflets, pamphlets, wall newspapers, kamishibai, quiz contests, slides, film strips and spot announcements in theaters and over the radio. Cooperation of the press was gained not only in publicizing the principles of the elections but also in sponsoring discussion meetings together with civic groups. A huge kamishibai was made by the information section of Kyoto prefecture and was shown from a news car accompanied by quiz contests concerning the contents of the Kamishibai. Great quantities of literature were produced and distributed. The contents of a letter from the Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, to all school boards concerned, pointing out the importance of the elections and the proper qualifications for candidates, was strongly publicized.

(2) It is believed that despite the absence of competitive electioneering and the consequent wide-spread apathy, the information program will prove to be of much ultimate value. Although the elections themselves apparently will not amount to much, the enlightenment, which the citizens are receiving concerning their rights and duties under the system of local autonomy and the importance of education will eventually pay dividends in good citizenship.

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BASIC: ANNEX E-2 to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 31 October 1950, cont'd.

e. Public Health Program

Public health authorities have been encouraged to make full use of films and other visual material. This is felt to be particularly important in such a program as public health, which tends to use complicated, unfamiliar terms. Other prominent activities have been the use of mobile clinics which offer free X-ray examinations in the streets, consultation desks in department stores, and the production and distribution of thousands of leaflets. Chief subjects were tuberculosis and body care. Kyoto City, which last month came forward with a "Let-Us-Take-Vitamin-Week," this month contributed a "Model Barber Shop."

f. Production, Collection, and Distribution of Food

Agricultural information was stimulated in numerous conferences with officials of the prefectural information and agricultural sections. Guidance was given for visual material and newspaper publicity. Numerous leaflets and bulletins were distributed and lectures were held on the subjects of increase of staple food production and the early delivery of the next rice crop. Much information was also given on the subject of utilization of fertilizers. Osaka prefecture utilized a specially built news car as a travelling consultation office for the purpose of increased production. It was found necessary to discourage agricultural officials and newspapers from exaggerating damage to the crops caused by the typhoon.

g. Economic Stabilization Program

Various agencies of the local and national governments concerned with economic affairs were encouraged to improve their output of information and to cooperate among themselves for this purpose. Numerous posters were distributed on the subject of loans to medium and small enterprises which had suffered losses because of the typhoon. Leaflets, posters, and broadcasts explained the financing of new construction. Yen savings for the purpose of achieving economic independence was strongly publicized in Wakayama. Five thousand posters and close to one hundred thousand leaflets were distributed, large banners were displayed, spot announcements were made, and the prefectural news car was used.

h. Labor Education Program

Lectures, classes, and conferences were held in factories in all prefectures. The chief topic dealt with was the labor contract. This was also the subject of numerous leaflets and pamphlets. Public Employment Security Office information activities also were brisk.

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One newly-established factory, which had secured its entire personnel, 291 persons, through the Public Employment Security Office, was publicized as a model. Much information was directed at women workers, aiming to enlighten them on labor union organization and participation in meetings and committees.

2. Audio-Visual Program.

a. As a result of efforts by this section to channel films properly, utilization of films has shown considerable improvement. Films connected with peiority programs have been in such strong demand that frequent requests from Tokyo for additional prints have been unavoidable.

b. A thorough study was made of the operations of the audio-visual program with a view to uncovering weak points which needed strengthening. Subsequently, a conference was held with all social education chiefs and audio-visual officers at which the results of the study were discussed at length and methods of correcting deficiencies were suggested. General improvement in the operations of the program immediately manifested itself.

3. Media.

a. Local Newspaper Associations

(1) Local Newspaper Associations have been stimulated to combat gorotsukiism, to adhere to standards of democratic journalism, and to strengthen their positions through service to the community. These associations, with their hundreds of members, have proven very powerful and constant allies in promoting programs and activities of this section.

(2) In forming these associations, newspapers which were known to be suspected of gorotsukiism had been excluded. However, undoubtedly a number of clandesting gorotsukis have managed to join. One of the principal tactics of the gorotsuki newspapers is to publish a few editions sporadically during the year while collecting fees for advertisements or other payments of money on the pretext of being a regularly published newspaper. Overhead expenses are thereby kept down to a minimum. As a step to discover and expose such papers, this section is calling upon the associations to have their members produce files of back numbers of their papers for the past several months. When a paper is found to be claiming regular publication while actually unable to substantiate this claim, this section will encourage the

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associations to exclude it and to have the name reported to the law enforcement authorities for investigation on suspicion of gorotsukiism. This test of the ability to show evidence of regular publication is being suggested to would-be advertisers and others dealing with local newspapers as a useful tactic for uncovering gorotsukiism.

b. Governmental Publications

This section has begun a comperhensive effort for the technical improvement of governmental information publications. Great amounts of money, time, and energy are being expended by various sections and agencies, with a very low level of returns. Accordingly, present methods of operation are analyzed, inefficiencies, poor approaches, lack of adaptation to target groups, are pointed out, and methods for overcoming these deficiencies and increasing the value of the publications are set forth.

c. Kamishibai

The existence of professional associations of kamishibai operators represents, in the opinion of this section, a fine opportunity for furthering information programs. Kamishibai associations have accordingly been contacted at joint conferences with youth groups, welfare sections, department stores, newspapers, PTA's, teachers, and social education sections. The opportunities for public service were explained. Suggestions for material on the United Nations, Human Rights, the free press and gorotsukiism, crop collection, and other programs were given. Fine results are being obtained.

d. Newspaper Week

Newspaper Week activity was carried out on an unprecedented scale of vigour and extensiveness, based upon comprehensive plans formulated by this section and guidance in the execution of these plans. Activities included mass rallies attended by thousands of citizens in each of the prefectures, forums, exhibits, lectures, film showings, guided tours of newspaper officers, essay contests, poster and slogan contests, interviews with prominent figures on the importance of the democratic press, production and distribution of large quantities of posters and pamphlets, use of news cars, and other activities. The operations of the week came as a climax to a month of intensive region-wide activity concerning the significance of the democratic, healthy press.

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Special emphasis was given to enlightement of youth. Newspapermen, civic leaders, businessmen, and public officials participated energetically. Publicity in the press was correspondingly heavy.

For the first time, the vigorous participation of not only the larger papers but also that of hundreds of small local newspapers was secured.

SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 1050

ANNEX E-2
October 1950
CIVIL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

By Mr. Lucius Smith

1. Major Programs

a. Food Production, Collection and Distribution

(1) At month's end, Shikoku's mugi collection was 101.5%. The prefectural breakdown follows: Ehime - 105.6%; Kagawa - 100.2%; Tokushima - 100.1%; Kochi - 97%. Because of Kochi's poor record (60.2% as of 30 September), a vigorous publicity "drive" was in force throughout October in an all-out effort to accomplish a 100% final delivery. "Encouragement" teams composed of Foodstuff Section officials made personal visits to farmers in all lagging areas urging immediate action. Penalities for not meeting quotas were pertinently emphasized. Representatives of youth organizations were also enlisted to aid in the "drive". Press and radio cooperated to the maximum. The 37% delivery increase during the period is significant that the all-out publicity effort had its effect.

(2) Farmers continued to receive official commendations during the period for outstanding production and deliveries of the 1950 crop. In the National Wheat Cultivation Contest, sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Yoshinori Okawa (38) of Zentsuji (Kagawa) won the prize in the first class. His yield was 6 Koku, 3 To, 4 Go, per Tan. Matsuyama City (Ehime), which established their goal for the first time, was officially commended by the prefectural Governor. Excellent coverage of these many commendation ceremonies was accorded by the Shikoku press.

(3) All prefectures were allocated rice delivery quotas during the period and publicity programs to stimulate early deliveries were put in motion under direction of the prefectural PIO's in coordination with respective food sections. As an incentive to farmers in Ehime, ¥700 per koku will be awarded for early delivery during the first period and ¥400 for the second.

(4) To stress importance of increased food production Ehime Experimental Station held a 3-day conference and research meeting for some 80,000 farmers and others concerned with agriculture. Lectures and demonstrations of modern farming techniques and exhibits of farming implements contributed to the success of the event. A similar agricultural fair was held for 5 days at Kochi.

(5) Progress of other information programs relating to food production (Cooperatives - Extension - Land Reform - Price Stabilization - Fisheries) was considered satisfactory. Implementation of these programs is based upon material included in "Themes for the Month" and "Fact Sheets" which is released from CI to PIO's, sections concerned and information groups at city,

town and village levels. Printed matter eminating from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and that produced locally pertaining to these agricultural programs have distribution to all levels through prefectural PIO's.

b. United Nations

(1) Japanese moral support of United Nations was greatly strengthened in this region during the month, particularly on United Nations Day. A mass meeting, sponsored by UNESCO, the Shin Ehime, and city information personnel in Imabari City, was typical of similar meetings held in all prefectures that day. Approximately 1500 persons attended, including the Vice-Governor of Ehime Prefecture, Chairmen of the Prefectural and City Assemblies, Chief of the UNESCO Section of the Education Ministry, the Mayor, local UNESCO officials, and a representative of CI. Messages were read from various organizations including the Korean Residents' Union which expressed the desire to cooperate with the Japanese people and United Nations in restoring both countries. The Speaker of Imabari City Assembly read a resolution supporting United Nations. A display of 1,323 gifts for wounded UN soldiers, made or bought through efforts of the local UNESCO organization, was placed on the stage. The meeting concluded with ballet dances and CI&E United Nations film releases which are being well received.

(2) Other media employed included distribution of thousands of handbills from sound trucks, radio speeches by governors and educators, wearing of UN lapel flags, and several contributed editorials. With regard to the latter, one of the best was from Mr. Noboru Takasugi, Chief of the Shikoku Regional Liaison Office, to the Shikoku Shimbun. Mr. Takasugi pointed out that Japan would have received UN support if hostilities had broken out in this country instead of Korea. In Tokushima City 250 orphans from local institutions attended an event to give thanks to UNICEF for relief received.

c. Civil Liberties

(1) Civil Liberties Committees in all prefectures have been contacted by CI. It was suggested that they publicize the protection of civil liberties carried on in a peaceful way in Japan even though it is necessary to use UN police action in Korea for protection of civil rights there.

(2) These conferences were generally disappointing. Although the Attorney General's Office has urged the protection committees to publicize United Nations, budgets have not been provided for that purpose. An insufficient quantity of some excellent material has been received from the Attorney General's Office but this must be supplemented. In Kochi City, for instance, only 1,000 yen per month is available for activities of five Civil Liberties Commissioners. Yearly allocation for printing expenses to the Kochi branch of the Attorney General's Office is only ¥69,000. From this amount only a very small part is used for information purposes. Some of the commissioners, however, have delivered many lectures on their own time and volition.

(3) Civil Liberties Commissioners, coordinating with local Bar Association members, have operated temporary civil liberties consultation offices in department stores and in the streets but because people were apparently afraid of being seen entering such places, the effort was not too successful. CI suggested that people be invited to such offices whether or not they had civil liberties problems.

d. School Board Elections

(1) Despite an unusally active information program on school board elections which did not slacken during October, information officials and newspapers report that public interest is low. Nineteen candidates in the four prefectures have appeared. Nine are former teachers. Five are supported actively by the Teachers' Union. Four are supported by the Communist Party. Small attendances are seen at campaign speech meetings.

(2) Some excellent posters, pamphlets, special editions of wall newspapers, cellophane stickers and other material have been produced locally. Kagawa Information Section has been using a series of pictures cheaply reproduced and distributed at meetings as a guide to follow the speaker. Considerable assistance has been given to all prefectural information sections in the latter project, and in others, by the CI Section artist. In Tokushima 34 cloth "hangings" were placed in theaters and across bridges. The SCAR Civil Education officer's opinion of qualifications for proper candidates has been printed in thousands of leaflets and pamphlets which have reached town and village levels. Two new CI&E films, "Children's Guardian" and "The Fight for Better Schools", although received late, are being used continually. Chief of the Tokushima Information Section is an amateur kabuki actor and puppet operator who has originated a puppet which asks questions at meetings. His first appearance was at a school board discussion meeting.

e. Economic Stabilization

(1) Lectures on the economic independence of Japan, stressing importance of yen savings, were given in 12 cities and towns of Ehime Prefecture by the chief of The Bank of Japan (Matsuyama Branch) during October. Gun and city officials and financial agencies looked after adequate advance publicity of the meetings. A cloth hanging outside the kencho stated that yen savings is the shortest way to economic stabilization.

(2) Kochi Prefecture instituted a yen savings drive from 21 September to 20 October using entertainment meetings, radio, press, and lectures. A long article on medium and small businesses and the outcome of the savings drive was used in the prefectural information magazine.

(3) The press and information officials have been asked to watch and publicize activities of the Shikoku Power Development Committee which has been set up to investigate power possibilities of the Yoshino River, which runs through Kochi and Tokushima Prefectures. This subject has already been given much space in the press and in prefectural publications.

(4) Radio was the chief media used by the Takamatsu National Taxation Bureau. Emphasis was on the blue assessment system and wiping out delinquent taxes. The Bureau capitalized on the bazaar held at the Takamatsu Girls High School and the Chrysanthemum Show in Naruto (Tokushima) to display a diorama on "The History of Tax" (10 scenes) and other tax information material.

f. Labor - Management: No new developments in this program were noted. In Ehime Prefecture emphasis was on conclusion of labor agreements. Ten meetings were attended by union members and their families. "Safety Lamp" was among the CI&E films shown. Kochi Labor Section stressed grievance machinery in its monthly publication and 15 round-table discussions on the subject were held.

g. Health and Sanitation

(1) Prevention programs (TB, VD, Diptheria, Whooping Cough, Eruptive Typhus) were in continuous progress during the entire month. Itinerant teams toured towns and villages with health officials sponsoring lecture meetings where appropriate films and slides were shown at schools, town meetings and CPH gatherings. Ehime Sanitary Department has purchased an X-ray car (cost ¥1,750,000) equipped with tele-radiography apparatus, developing room, public address, etc. Manned with health officials and doctors this mobile unit travelled throughout rural areas giving mass examinations for TB. Literature dealing with these health subjects had wide distribution through health centers. A pamphlet, "Disease Prevention at Inundated Areas" was issued by Ehime sanitation authorities. Prefectural information magazines and bulletins all carried pertinent information on health and sanitation subjects.

(2) "Nutrition Week" was observed in all prefectures. In Tokushima examinations were held for nutrition technicians and lecture meetings were sponsored for instruction and training of those in charge of meals provided at industrial plants, hospitals, nurseries etc. Press, radio and Kamishibai were utilized in promoting this program. Kagawa distributed two leaflets through health centers entitled "Scientific Knowledge about Nutrition" and "Nutrition for Babies".

(3) On "Eye Protection Day" (10 October) inspection of school children was made at health centers. Posters, leaflets, public address and "on-the-street" demonstrations contibuted to the effectiveness of this project.

2. Minor Programs

a. Welfare

(1) Despite more than adequate publicity, Community Chest contributions on Shikoku fell far below the goal as of 31 October. One exception, Shodoshima Island off the coast of Kagawa Prefecture, reached 100%. This poor showing throughout the region is considered to be due, not to lack of interest in the campaign, but to the economic difficulties of the general

public and the repeated demands for contributions to myriad causes. Publicity for the Red Feather campaign in newspapers during the month took the form of editorials on the purport of the Community Chest, appeals for funds, and commendation of those towns and villages which exceeded their goals. Information service cars, manned by personnel from PIO's and Community Chest Committees, toured the island speaking from the service car during the day and holding town meetings at night. The Tokushima car made three complete tours of the prefecture, contacting from 500 to 600 persons per day. The Community Chest Committee sponsored conferences where subscriptions were light, and posters from the Central Committee were reproduced locally for use in shop windows and busses. One hundred thousand handbills were also distributed. Community Chest was publicized on the Information Section's illuminated billboard at Shinmachi Bridge, and given a central spot on the section's October kabe shimbun.

(2) Newspapers began publicizing the juvenile delinquency prevention campaign in Kagawa, which will continue until the end of this year. The program will include research on proper guidance of mentally deficient children, and parental education on the guidance of children outside of school hours. Tokushima will celebrate "Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Week" from 4 to 10 November. Press, radio and the prefectural PIO's Information Magazine and Information bulletin board publicized this coming event during the period. In order to provide proper facilities for the incarceration of youthful offenders, the governors of the four prefectures of Shikoku have petitioned the Central Government to grant the establishment of a joint reformatory for juvenile delinquents under 14 years of age.

(3) Early in October the Tokushima Prefecture Child Section launched a movement to encourage blind and deaf children to further their education by entering schools for the handicapped. Newspapers and radio publicized this project, and editorials urged parents of these children to give them the advantage of an education in an institution suited to their needs. Schools for the handicapped were opened for public inspection at the beginning of the campaign.

(4) "Foster Parents Day" on 4 October was given publicity by the local press, and results of this project were printed in the PIO Information magazines.

b. Forestry Extension

(1) The Kagawa PIO sponsored meetings during the month to disseminate information regarding the object of the Emergency Afforestation Measures Law. The Forestry Affairs Section is drafting a 5-year afforestation program to check erosion of the mountains which were denuded during the war. In addition to the 5 forestry specialists in the section, one will be assigned to each local office.

(2) The importance of preserving headwater forests is being stressed in Tokushima, and posters on this subject were prepared and distributed

during October. The PIO featured "Protection Forests" in the kabe shimbun and ran 3 articles on forestry subjects in their October Prefectural Magazine.

c. Fire Prevention Week: Promotion of the nation-wide Fire Prevention program (from 8 October) was considered successful in this region. Informational media, including appropriate film and slide showings at commercial theatres, meetings and schools, was utilized to the maximum. Fire departments, women's associations, youth groups and special fire brigades organized by elementary and secondary school students were infull support of the program in an effort to make the event effective.

3. Press

a. Newspaper Week observance followed closely that of last year. Editorials stressed the responsibility of the press to society; special editions appeared; plants were opened to inspection; lectures were given, and students acted as reporters for a day.

b. The Tokushima Shimbun during the week conducted a public opinion survey on advertising. Question and answer cards were distributed to 3,000 persons of whom 83 percent replied. The following groups were contacted: farmers and fishermen, commerce and industry, prefectural and municipal employees, employees of private companies, professional people, students, and unemployed. Result of the survey showed that advertisements were read carefully by 58.8% and briefly by 22%. Nineteen percent read illustrated advertisements only and 0.2% said they never read advertisements. As for the type of advertising preferred the results follow: newspapers 83.7%; handbills 9.7%; books and magazines 2.5%; bulletin boards 1.9%; and hearsay from friends and parents 1.4%; and others 0.8%.

When publishing percentages obtained from the survey, the paper pointed out the advantages of advertising in the press over that of handbills. It stated that the cost of materials, printing, and delivery of 18,180 pamphlets would be at least 10,000 yen. On the other hand a small ad in the Tokushima Shimbun would reach 75,000 households in one day. Cost of advertising in a space of one centimetre would be 260 yen. It was surprising to note that only 7% of the readers preferred illustrated ads.

c. The only association of daily newspapers on Shikoku is for the "big four" which meets three or four times a year. Recently CI has been conferring with these four papers and others, suggesting that the remaining six dailies be included in the membership. Ideas and suggestions presented by CI are being studied and a subsequent report will be made.

d. There will probably be a daily paper in Niihama City (Ehime) if plans for the Toyo Shimbun, which presently publishes every 10 days, materialize. Niihama is an industrial city of approximately 60,000 people. The Toyo Shimbun is now housed in a small but clean building. A new printing press was acquired during October. The project has the backing of the mayor and other leading citizens. Editorial content is good and CI is closely

watching developments.

e. Editors of the best five out of a total of 40 weekly papers in Kochi Prefecture met with CI during the month. Best of the five was the children's paper (Kodomo Kochi Shimbun) published by the Kochi Shimbun with a circulation of 6,000 to an estimated 150,000 readers. An additional official allocation of paper has been requested but not received. Illustrative and reading content of this paper is superior. The paper is published at the sacrifice of one edition of the parent paper.

Rated second best by CI was the Reihoken (Circ. 1,000) edited by a man who published the Shinsekai Asahi (Circ. 30,000) in the United States for about 40 years. Target of the paper is 50,000 people in Nagaoka gun.

Much wasted space and useless advertising was noticed in the remaining three papers. Considerable discussion was heard on these points before CI suggested the formation of a weekly newspaper association aimed towards improving the weekly paper and stamping out of gorotsuki newspapers. Since the Red purge, according to the Chief of the Kochi Information Section, it has become difficult to distinguish between gorotsuki papers and sound ones. However, he informs that there are about 40 weeklies in Kochi Prefecture which are "unsound" and could well be dissolved.

f. A representative of the Shimbun-no-Shimbun-sha was present at the meeting and told of the weekly newspaper situation in other parts of Japan. He had been touring Shikoku and determining what assistance prefectural information sections were giving the weekly press.

4. Radio

With limited local hours Shikoku radio stations have been giving maximum cooperation in publicizing information programs. In Tokushima this was not the case a year ago. The director of the Tokushima station revealed that the Osaka station might increase its power from 10 KW to 100 KW and that Tokushima and Takamatsu then would become sub-stations of Osaka. This change would mean fewer local programs for the two prefectures. No official notification has come from NHK.

5. Media Development

a. Kochi youth groups and women's associations are showing a cooperative spirit in the over-all development of information activities under direction of the prefectural PIO's. Particularly has this been observed in the guidance to town and village information committees in furthering major information programs at that level. As an operational aid for these groups, a publication, "Tosa Seinen", was published in October for their exclusive use. This new organ will be issued regularly each month.

b. "Seinen Koron" (Youth Review), a monthly publication (64 pages, illustrated) made its first appearance at Imabari City (Ehime) during October. It is directed to youth organizations and sponsored and published by a privat-

citizen (Akira Usami). Subscription is ¥50 per issue. Cover pages carry advertising of public utilities, newspaper publishers and merchants. The editorial content appears to be particularly forceful. The following are a few contributors of well-written articles in the initial issue: Speaker and Vice-Speaker, Prefectural Assembly; Chief, Prefectural Information Section; Chief, Prefectural Economic Department; Superintendent, Board of Education; members of the House of Councillors and House of Representatives; President, Imabari UNESCO: Ehime representative of Bank of Japan.

c. Ehime's new prefectural information car equipped with complete public address facilities and modern equipment for outdoor motion picture and slide projection was utilized for the first time during the period, covering many parts of the prefecture. This car will be used exclusively for the promotion of information programs, and its operation is under the direction of the prefectural PIO. CI believes that its constant utilization will greatly enhance the over-all information operation. Total cost of the car - ¥1,900,000.

d. The conspicuous information bulletin board, strategically located at the Shinmachi Bridge in Tokushima by the prefectural PIO, will henceforth be illuminated at night. The added cost for this unique feature is reported willingly contributed by other prefectural sections.

6. Operations of Prefectural Information Sections

a. Operations and activities of prefectural PIO's generally continue satisfactory. CI is particularly encouraged that respective guidance programs in behalf of city, town and village information groups are becoming more and more effective. PIO officials including chiefs of sections are constantly in the field conferring with these voluntary groups endeavoring to "educate" them in techniques and "know-how" of publicizing major programs at local levels. While there is much to be accomplished, trends would indicate that the PIO's efforts and energies are having their effect.

b. In Kagawa a new Chief of the Information Section was officially appointed during the month, a Mr. Itai, formerly prefectural Chief of Medical Affairs Section. He seems well aware of the importance of information and made an excellent "first impression" at this office. He indicates his desire to develop a closer coordination with local organizations than has existed in the past - A good point.

c. Added to the staff of the Kochi PIO is a man (Hagata) who is reported to have wide experience in Commerce and Industry. He should be a valuable addition to the office. Mr. Hagata is also an officer of the Prefectural Federation of Youth Associations.

d. The CI officer participated in a successful information conference held at Uwajima City (Ehime). In attendance were Chiefs of Information of the six municipalities of the prefecture and key personnel representing the district information groups of each city. On the agenda each group presented pertinent subjects and problems concerned with the implementation

of major programs for general discussion and exchange of ideas. We were particularly impressed by the enthusiasm and eagerness displayed to further the over-all information activity. Others at the 3-day meeting included the Mayor, Vice-Mayor, Assembly members of the Uwajima City government, Gun officials, local publishers and the Chief of the prefectural PIO. (The latter presented highlights of the All-Japan Conference of prefectural PIO's held during the month at Nagoya.) All took an active part in subject discussions which left an impression with CI that these key city officials are vitally interested in the development of information activity in their particular area and will continue to lend their unqualified support.

7. Audio-Visual Program

a. Educational programs at various levels concerning the proper utilization of audio-visual media continued throughout October. To give stimulus to the Kominkan adult education movement, Tokushima held study meetings with motion picture showings and lectures on the use of CIE films at various places. In Kochi the Audio-Visual Officer and Film Library technician lectured to town and village organizations on the utilization of audio-visual education materials. In addition to regular training courses held at the Film Library for Natco operators, a technician from the library visited each gun in the prefecture, giving guidance to projectionists and repairing equipment. Kagawa audio-visual personnel held a liaison conference with prefectural officials to discuss ways and means to stimulate further interest in the over-all audio-visual program.

b. The use of slides and film strips is increasingly popular with town and village civic organizations, and local training courses on the making of slides continue. Baloptican slides shown during October covered a variety of subjects. For information activities at city and gun levels in Ehime, the Audio-Visual Officer distributed a series of slides on GPH, and others entitled "Whose Duty Is Education?" and "UNESCO and You". Slides demonstrating dress patterns were used at a meeting sponsored by the Ehime Prefecture Dressmakers Society, with 700 women in attendance. At this meeting the Audio-Visual Officer expressed pleasure that "visual education has taken root in everyday life". Slides on six farming subjects were shown throughout several districts in Tokushima. Kochi School Board's locally produced film strip "What Does the Kochi Prefecture Board of Education Do?" has been enthusiastically received, as has Ehime Social Education Section's "What Is a CPH?".

c. Audio-Visual programs featuring CIE films aimed at special target groups held at gun and village levels during the month included: Labor Education; United Nations; School Board Elections; Public Health; Fire Prevention.

d. Kamishibai of interest to and about children were distributed to local groups in Ehime during October. A model kamishibai was also shown daily at the Children's Fair in Takamatsu (Kagawa).

e. Film librarians from the four prefectures and personnel from Regional Repair and Distribution Office attended a conference on 10, 11 and 12 October at the Educational Film Unit, GHQ, SCAP. CI was also represented.

f. Eleventh of October marked the opening of the Matsuyama CIE Information Center which, with its large auditorium, should be a definite contribution to audio-visual education.

g. Mr. Tatsuo Aoyama, former Chief of the prefectural Information Section at Kagawa who resigned to campaign for Governor Kaneko, was officially appointed Chief of the Regional Repair and Distribution Office to succeed Mr. K. Murao who has accepted a post at the Educational Film Unit, GHQ, SCAP. CI believes that the Shikoku prefectural school boards made an excellent choice in this appointment and also that Mr. Aoyama will be particularly helpful in enhancing the over-all Audio-Visual program.

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KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
GHQ SCAP
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan
APO 1105

ANNEX E-2
October 1950
CIVIL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES
Prepared by Robert V. Neary, DAC

1. United Nations Information Programs

a. Circumstances locally were particularly favorable for the promotion of United Nations information programs during October because of the series of national meetings held here. The September Congress of the United Nations Association of Japan which was held in Nagasaki served to stimulate the formation of chapters in all other prefectures. United Nations Week was observed appropriately throughout the island with daily events patterned on the Nagasaki-Tokyo model. Flag raising ceremonies were conducted in all principal cities. At the conclusion of United Nations Week attention was focused on the UNESCO National Convention which was held in Nagasaki during the last week of October. This region gave its full support to all of these formal observances with personnal appearances wherever practicable. In Fukuoka the raising of the Japanese and United Nations flags was impressive due to the participation of the Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, United States Vice Consul and the Commanding Officer, Eighth Fighter Bomber Wing as well as the appropriate Japanese authorities.

b. The lively interest in all phases of the United Nations operations displayed by all age groups of citizens has provided an answer to the quest of our local Ad Hoc Committee for suitable positive countermeasures to subversive propaganda. The exploitation of this theme has been based on encouragement of the formation of prefectural chapters of the United Nations Association of Japan. These groups, once formed, are dedicated to the promotion of local information programs regarding the widespread activities of the United Nations and its affiliates. Although it has been necessary to caution leaders of these units regarding the use of funds for administrative purposes it is felt that they will be ideal vehicles for the dissemination of this pertinent information. It has been recommended that they confine their paid employees to two persons and augment their directors with a representative group of prominent citizens to serve on a voluntary basis. At present this seems to be the method most widely practised.

2. Board of Education Elections

a. Present conditions in the coming elections for the Boards of Education would indicate a vote of approximately sixty-five percent (65%). In Nagasaki the lack of candidates assures the election of all candidates since the number of candidates equals the vacancies. Declared candidates prefer to conceal their political party affiliation and run independently rather than lose marginal votes. Despite vigorous campaigns to encourage a wider participation of candidates for the office there seems to be a general lack of interest

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except in Kumamoto where twelve candidates seek five seats. Although former national elections have produced only one successful Communist candidate from Kyushu six declared Communists are seeking election. Assiduous reporting of the records of all candidates by the newspapers has almost eliminated the old practise of running a Communist as an independent and boosting his campaign.

b. Most encouraging aspect of the current campaign has been the success achieved by the Education Section in its campaign to discourage teachers' union officials and members from seeking election. This campaign was well reported and editorially supported by the prefectural newspapers.

3. Political Reorientation

a. Local Autonomy: The publicity given to the prohibition of compulsory donations under the Local Finance Law was most timely and served to neutralize one of the strongest points that was being exploited by the Communists seeking election to the Boards of Education. Result has been for these candidates to demand a return to complete finance of education by the national budget. This is interpreted as a weak point in their campaign.

b. Human Rights Commissioners: Recommendations have been made to the local chapters of the United Nations Association of Japan to include the local Human Rights Commissioners on their boards of directors. Purpose is to associate the local commissioner with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and thus combine forces to inform the citizens of the functions of this office.

4. Production, Collection and Distribution of Food

a. Last year's rice collection was delayed by a combination of extensive typhoon damage, political pressure and distress psychology which was compounded by wide newspaper publicity. This year the newspapers decided, as a result of a number of consultations, to handle the collection of rice objectively and to strive to forestall conditions similar to 1949 by developing a positive approach. The result of their efforts is the Kyushu Finest Farmers Contest. On the whole their plan sounds like an excellent solution to this annual question. The contest runs from the first of November to the first of February. It is sponsored by the prefectural papers only. In those prefectures which have more than one daily newspaper the contest is jointly sponsored. The mission of the contest is to ascertain who is the finest rice farmer in each prefecture. This is determined by that farmer who turns in the greatest percentage of over-the-quota rice. Because the contest is not completed until February almost all farmers will have an opportunity to compete. It is designed to provide daily stories of fine efforts in the field and since it is concerned only with over-the-quota rice it should create an impression that meeting the quota is to be taken for granted. The prize for the farmers selected is to be a trip to Tokyo with appropriate ceremonies at the Agriculture Ministry and with congratulations

from some high SCAP official. The contest has gotten off to an excellent start and the atmosphere and attitude is much more cooperative from that of last year. There will be seven winners and eleven local sponsoring newspapers. Significant results to be expected are: (a) widespread interest in an early completed collection (b) daily localized stories of the most desirable type (c) neutralization of the routine complaint story (insect damage, rice blast, etc.) and (d) a complete change in the psychological approach to this vital issue.

b. In the interim before the announcement of the quota the local and national newspapers published here have done an excellent job in objectively reporting crop news. Editorials have appeared which favored the use of Japanese reserve rice to aid the Koreans. Monthly reports by Nishi Nippon Shimbun, one of the most influential local papers, have been distinguished by their factual reporting and have lacked the obvious agrarian prejudice of former collections. This type of topnotch reporting has set the pace for other journals and may have indirectly influenced the decline in current blackmarket prices for rice.

5. Economic Stabilization

This area has generally benefitted by the upturn occasioned by the United Nations action in Korea. Publicity was given to the availability of construction funds from the Housing Financing Bank for rehabilitation of those who were made homeless by the previous months' typhoon. The newspapers generally have reflected the brisk trading conditions with proper attention to Mr. Dodge's warnings as to the false dependence upon "special demands" to solve long range economic problems.

6. Labor Education and Labor-Management Relations

a. Local newspapers predict increased Communist underground activity and the beginning of the customary "winter offensive" in conjunction with the labor unions. The forthcoming offensive is to take three courses: (1) protest against the purge of Red workers (2) acceleration of the annual struggle for "special allowances" (3) routine opposition to the rice and tax collection with special protests at local Public Employment Security Offices.

b. In contrast to the dire predictions of the local papers, Labor Health Week and Labor Culture Week was generally observed throughout the island. Labor Culture Week featured dramatic presentations from all the principal workshops plus travelling exhibits, some local and some from the Ministry, which played to good attendance. These shows served to detract from the Zenshinza (Communist Theatrical Troupe) performances which are currently playing Kyushu.

c. The Zenshinza troupe, which was so successful in creating publicity last year and which flouted the tax collectors, is a dismal failure this year. Two measures were taken by this office to contribute to this condition.

After ascertaining their itinerary all theatre owners were notified that they should rent their facilities only on a regular tax-paid ticket basis. Secondly the newspapers were requested to treat the story exactly as they would any travelling troupe and to insist on paid advertisements. The net result was very small audiences, almost no publicity, no trouble with tax payment and considerable dissension among the thespians.

7. Health and Sanitation

a. Labor Health Week was observed last month with the accent being placed upon the popularization of the Labor Disaster Compensation Insurance Law. Labor Standards Offices selected model workshops which were in turn publicized by the prefectural information offices and the newspapers. In Oita prefecture there was a tie-up with the Oita Ken Food Handlers Association which held an exhibition of sanitary food handling in the grounds of the Beppu Grand Fair Association.

b. Due to the special conditions arising from the activity in the port cities of Kyushu, the incidence of venereal disease has risen. Following a conference held at Sasebo, Nagasaki Ken a general precautionary campaign was instigated. The factors involved here have been so great that it is difficult to ascertain the degree of effectiveness of this type of appeal.

8. Audio-Visual Activity

a. The Tokyo Seminar did much to re-orient the prefectural audio-visual people and to clarify many questions. More active cooperation is being offered by the social education chiefs. A greater willingness to support the audio-visual program on the part of the library chiefs is an indication that the audio-visual program is on the right track. The audio-visual officers are concentrating on increasing attendance, film showings, audio-visual special events and publicity.

b. Facts reveal that this audio-visual program ("NATCO program" as it is known locally) appeal more to the rural people than the people in the cities. Major part of the NATCO operating fund is derived therefore, from the locally established NATCO supporting associations. The reliance on these gun associations is caused by the lack of an adequate Ken budget. A complete survey is being carried out regarding these associations but detailed information is not yet available.

c. Utilization of the audio-visual materials and equipment has almost approached the maximum. Attendance figures show a gradual increase following the mid-September slump, and the audio-visual officers are doing their best in an effort to bring the attendance figure up to last year's average. The audio-visual officers believe that they have the qualified personnel and technique to handle additional projectors, preferably ten machines per prefecture.

d. The special film project continues with great success. Themes in the released special films are closer to average Japanese daily life and the

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quality of the film itself is better than the ordinary CIE films. There is a direct relationship between the quality (and the theme) of the film and the attendance rate. However, the film release schedule should be followed as close as possible. Otherwise it will be of little value to priority program purposes and may prevent accurate scheduling of the monthly gun-village programs by the audio-visual officers.

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TOKYO											
SHIZUOKA											
IX CORPS											
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CHIBA											
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Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region

ANNEX E-2

Civil Information Activities

Report for September, 1950 Prepared by: Robert C. Paul
GS-12, DAC

1. Programs

a. United Nations:

(1) During September positive steps were taken to initiate a Hokkaido-wide "campaign of truth" supporting the United Nations' action in Korea and the American stand against Communist aggression. The development of this program has been both interesting and revealing.

(2) For the past two months concentrated efforts have been made to obtain an accurate answer to the question: What has been the psychological reaction of the average Japanese living on Hokkaido to the United Nations' action in Korea and to the international issues which have resulted from this action? Inquiries along these lines have disclosed several noteworthy factors which tend to explain recent trends.

(3) In the first place, the people of Hokkaido do not have the "personal contact" with the war effort as do the Japanese living on Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu. On Hokkaido one does not see the bombers, the convoys, the hospital trains, the soldiers or the ships which together have a tendency to create positive emotions and impressions. Here, opinions are formed by the press, the radio, the newsreels and by subtle propaganda techniques, along with the vital elementals effecting day to day living, such as sharp price increases of commodity goods, and fear of future shortages just as many essentials are reappearing in the shops for the first time since 1945. Therefore, in a direct sense, the actual war and the ideological issues involved are as far removed from the life of the average person on Hokkaido as the Berlin crisis or the fighting in Indo-China and the Philippines. However, at the same time, there seems to be a subconscious feeling of doubt and anxiety in everyone's mind caused by, (1) fear of economic regression, (2) the close proximity of Russian bases and the fear of Russian intentions, (3) the vacuum created by the departure of Occupation troops from the Island.

Secondly, the average person desires peace, not war. The bitter lessons of World War II are still fresh in the minds of the majority, and they are not eager to relive these experiences again. The mere thought of a world conflict which would bring into play such weapons as the atomic bomb, guided missiles, and bacteriological warfare, causes even the most callous to shudder. Then too, there are other uncertainties which seem to further this desire for peace and neutrality at any cost. In some cases these factors cause individuals and whole organizations to "ride the fence". Some of these incertitudes include, (1) the sense of insecurity due to the fact that today Japan is a minor nation with no means of self defense surrounded by hostile and aggressive neighbors, (2) uncertainty of American sincerity and ability to protect Japan in case that America and/or Japan is attacked directly and simultaneously, and (3) doubt as to what will transpire after the Peace Treaty has been written and signed. All of the above points piled one on the other tend to cause confusion, misjudgment and indecision. Because of them the effectiveness of Communist propaganda, incitement and agitation is increased.

(4) On the other hand, in spite of all the negative factors, the majority of people seem to be in favor of and sympathetic toward the action taken by America and the United Nations in Korea. The psychological basis for this majority opinion may be attributed to, (1) the fact that the Japanese government is openly indorsing the stand against aggression, (2) the overwhelming support of the United Nations' action accorded by the press, radio and newsreels, (3) the prestige of the American Army which has been built up during the past five years, (4) a deep and genuine respect for the Supreme Commander, (5) a seemingly natural admiration for American technical "know how", (6) a dislike for all Koreans, particularly those collaborating with the USSR, and (7) the feeling that fifty-two (52) nations can't be wrong.

(5) It is interesting to note that the Communist propaganda line is pressing the weak points outlined in paragraph 2 above. They are, (1) labelling general price increases as a plot of the "profiteers" and the foreign "capitalists" to further subjigate the working masses and to make a colony of Japan, (2) demanding an overall peace treaty for the "protection" of Japan, (3) attempting to sabotage the local tax program, (4) branding United Nations' action in Korea as aggression and the ROK administration as fascist,

(5) naming the NPR "tools" of foreigners, organized to wage aggressive war, and (6) calling on all Japanese to unite for the sake of peace. The JCP together with various fellow-travelling organizations are sponsoring numerous "Peace Rallies" throughout Hokkaido. Many sincere individuals, seeking ways to make peace a reality, unknowingly indorse and participate in these demonstrations where they listen to "peace loving" professional revolutionaries denounce the United Nations' action, the Japanese government and the "imperialistic foreign capitalist warmongers." Scores of fuzzy-brained Hokkaido University students stalk the streets of Sapporo soliciting names for the Stockholm Peace Petition. In rural areas and in the lesser cities and towns through out the Island assorted party hacks, fellow-travellers and other fanatics do the same. Hundreds of people, some naive, others sincerely wishing to further the cause of peace, but all ignorant of the true objectives of these peace appeals, readily ascribe their names to the petitions.

(6) After a complete analysis of this situation had been made, Civil Information set out to organize a realistic information program, designed to give the people the facts on, (1) the United Nations' action in Korea, (2) the role of the United States, and (3) the truth behind Communist sponsored peace rallies and petitions. Early in the month CI representatives contacted the Hokkaido Branch of the United Nations Association of Japan. It was learned that this organization had no money and no hopes of getting any; no plans for educational activities and no intentions of drafting any; and practically no members. The president, a palsied professor from Hokkaido University, looked completely at a loss when asked what his organization could do to help in such an information program. It soon became apparent that it was useless to press this organization further.

(7) Contact was then made with the Yomiuri Shimbun Sha. Without a moment's hesitation this company readily agreed to cooperate. In fact, they eagerly volunteered to import specialists from Tokyo for lectures, forums and panel discussions. They said the company would be glad to pay any and all expenses for such a program. Later, the Japanese Foreign Office and the Hokkaido Prefectural Government asked if they too could get into the act, invite experts from Tokyo and travel throughout the Island with members of the Yomiuri's party.

(8) Plans were quickly drafted and a schedule set up. Beginning on 8 October then, the Yomiuri Shimbun, the Foreign Office, and the Hokkaido Prefectural Government will embark on a twenty-six (26) day tour which will take them to a total of nineteen (19) communities throughout the Island. Movies, lectures, panels, and general discussion meetings will be held in each of the nineteen (19) localities. Also considerable amounts of printed materials will be distributed and special radio broadcasts lined up wherever possible. At the same time, Civil Information, in cooperation with local SCAP librarians, is planning to conduct a series of lecture meetings at the CI&E Information Centers in Sapporo and Hakodate.

b. Board of Education Elections:

(1) Much to everyone's chagrin, but to no one's surprise, both the Board of Education and the Local Affairs Section of the Hokkaido Prefectural Government, seemed determined to wait until the last minute before disseminating any information concerning the requirements and regulations which persons desiring to file for candidacy in the coming Board of Education election must meet and adhere to, in order that their applications may be valid. The deadline for all such applications was set for 27 September. However, on 20 September not one word regarding these prerequisites had been officially released by anyone. On this date pointed suggestions and recommendations were made by both the CE and CI Officers. As a result, by 22 September, ten thousand (10,000) posters had been printed and disseminated to all parts of the Island; several conferences had been held with the press, street broadcasters, NHK, railway officials and personnel representing other mass media; and complete information plans, covering all phases of the election campaign, had been drafted by the Board of Education. On 27 September ten (10) persons had filed applications for candidacy, although to date it is anybody's guess how many of these will actually remain in the race, since only three (3) seats on the Board will be vacated this year.

(2) At present the information phase of this program seems to be progressing satisfactorily. Editorial comment in all local papers has been surprisingly extensive and amazingly good. Many papers are beginning to write profile studies of the candidates. These profiles contain biographical data, and are designed to give the public a general idea of each candidate's qualifications. Each candidate himself has to see

to it that the papers give him a fair play. The Prefectural PIO is not participating in this information campaign at all.

c. Crop Collections:

(1) The deadline for wheat and barley deliveries has been set for 30 November. The Prefectural Information Office and the Agriculture Department are accelerating their efforts to see that all communities fill their assigned quotas. Delivery results for all areas are being posted at the end of each ten (10) day period on bulletin boards throughout the Island. Sizable quantities of printed materials are being distributed directly to farm households as one means of stepping up deliveries. Local information officials are displaying unusual fervor, particularly in those areas where collections are lagging.

(2) To date nothing definite has been decided concerning the rice collection program. Prefectural officials are still haggling in Tokyo over the new revised quota. All have promised to come up with some kind of an agreement by 9 October. One high prefectural official stated that he hoped the people in Tokyo would keep politics out of the rice collection program this year. Many farmers are beginning to deliver early rice in order to receive the promised bonuses. Both the press and the radio are encouraging this trend.

d. Labor:

(1) During the first week of September many Hokkaido labor unions conducted lecture meetings for the benefit of their rank and file. These meetings were designed to acquaint members with the more important subjects discussed at the "summer training courses" at Doyako. Workers listened to lectures covering such topics as "the organization, development and operation of trade unions," "labor contracts" and "labor-management relations." Also, during September Hokkaido's eight (8) labor policy offices held round-table conferences with rank and file workers from various unions. Film strips and movies were utilized at these conferences to emphasize important issues.

(2) Mr. Ogishima, prominent Japanese labor leader who recently returned from abroad where he attended the International Labor Conferences both in Europe and America, toured Hokkaido this month. He was guest

speaker at many labor meetings and rallies held in his honor throughout the Island. Reports indicate that he was well received by both labor and the general public.

(3) The most sensitive sore-spot in the labor field on Hokkaido at the present time is the dismissal of "Communist agitators" from their jobs in both private industry and government enterprises.

2. Media: Under present policies Japanese efforts to completely and decisively eliminate all anti-Occupation Communist sponsored and/or supported newspapers is comparable to the futile attempts of someone trying to hide a large sponge in the palm of their hand -- squeezing it in one place and watching it pop out in another. To date over fifty (50) Communist-line newspapers have been closed down on Hokkaido. However, as soon as one is closed another one or two pop up to take its place. By the time the new crop has been investigated and closed their propaganda mission has already been accomplished. It is apparent that in most such cases the same people are operating most of these publications. As soon as they are put out of business in one place they move someplace else and gleefully begin again. At present, action is taken against the periodical not the individuals involved. They are allowed to go free and continue to peddle their poison. The only people who are really hurt are the police who get labelled as persecutors and ruthless oppressors of freedom of the press and the Japanese Constitution.

3. Prefectural Information Activities

a. One of the most significant issues that is presently being debated between high level prefectural policy makers, various members of the Governor's advisory staff, prefectural information officials and the chief ad men from the Island's newspapers pertains to the problems surrounding the question: What should the prefecture's attitude be toward government advertisements in the commercial press?

b. During the last week in September, CI representatives attended a round-table conference between some of the concerned government officials and ad men from all major newspapers, both national and local, on the Island. At this conference, discussions centered around the recommendations regarding government advertisements, made this month at a similar conference in Tokyo, by the Civil Information Officer, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP. Everyone present wholeheartedly agreed with all points of these recommendations except one. Disagreement occurred on the point: The following should be written up in newspapers whenever possible as news, not as advertisements -- letters of appreciation from the Governor or other officials pertaining to crop collections; statements concerning events for field days; information regarding various "weeks" such as "Green Week", "Health Week", "Fire Prevention Week", "Be Kind to Animals Week", etc.; notices concerning the names and locations of schools; and various special projects

and events sponsored by the prefectural government. The prefectural officials present were in favor of this recommendation; the ad men disagreed. The newspaper men's view was that since the government usually spent sizable sums of money printing leaflets, pamphlets and posters on all of these subjects, in principal then, the government was actually spending money to "advertise" them, so why shouldn't the newspapers also receive some of this cash through newspaper advertisements. This point was left hanging in mid-air and so far nothing definite has been decided. However, the PIO says that specific policies regarding newspaper ads will be written by the end of October.

4. Films: At present Civil Information is making a survey of all movie films, film strips and projection equipment purchased by the Hokkaido Prefectural Government during the past three years. It has been reported that since 1948 the various sections and departments of the prefectural administration have made investments totalling nearly ¥20,000,000 in such equipment. Civil Information is interested in, (1) the type of films and equipment purchased, (2) the use made of such materials, (3) whether their activities are in coordination or competition with the Audio-Visual Program, and (4) what private agencies are encouraging the purchase of such equipment. After a thorough study has been made the important facts concerning these inquiries will be reported.

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 182

ANNEX E-2
CIVIL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES
September 1950

By Mr. Dwight C. Johnson

1. MAJOR PROGRAMS:

a. United Nations: The dissemination of printed materials and the lecture meetings on the United Nations' actions in Korea have continued in all prefectures of the Region. The prefectural press has also given excellent coverage in both news articles and editorial comments. The CIE film "United Nations Answers Aggression" was very popular and received favorable reactions. As one prefectural Audio-Visual Aid officer stated, the film showed that the action in Korea was by the United Nations and not a unilateral action by the United States as many people had believed. The Tottori Prefectural Assembly, the Sanin District City Mayors' and City Assembly Chairmen's Association (this covers parts of Shimane and Tottori Prefectures), the City Assembly of Okayama City, Okayama Prefecture, and the Okayama Prefectural Assembly passed resolutions thanking the United Nations Forces for the action in Korea.

b. Board of Education Election: The PIOs and the prefectural press have released a large amount of informational material to publicize and create interest in the School Board Elections to be held in November. At the present time, the great majority of candidates in prefectures of the Region are school teachers or school teachers' union supported. This tendency indicates an attempt by this interest group to seize control of the Boards of Education. Attempts are being made to create a wide general interest and to encourage a wider diversity of qualified candidates to run for election.

Another problem in the election is the indigenous inertia, or intent, which has kept the informational materials prepared by the Ministry of Education from reaching the Boards of Education in time to be of maximum use. These materials were supposed to be distributed between 15 September and 1 October, but to date none have been received. This late dissemination of information, as has been characteristic of past elections also, prevents its use before the expiration date for the filing of candidates' applications. The end result is the development of general interest after the closing date for candidates to file, a late general interest in the elction; and, while the amount of interest created results in a large turn-out for the election, the voters are left with little choice among candidates. Interest groups, who are on the inside, always profit, and democratic procedures suffer.

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c. Civil Liberties Activities: The Hiroshima Chapter of the Japan Civil Liberties Union, established since November 1949 with a membership of two hundred, has been instrumental in the implementation of the Human Rights Program. To date, twenty actual cases were processed and solved. Many cases which did not constitute infringements of human rights were also interviewed. This union has proved to be the backbone of the Civil Liberties Commission in that it assisted the Commission on a number of occasions, advising and investigating cases with the aid of their legal-specialist members. In addition, a consultation office has been established by this union for the sole purpose of interviewing Civil Liberties cases in full cooperation with the commission. The union is backed financially by dues, donations, and occasional prefectural and city subsidies. Civil Affairs has encouraged this organization to increase its membership and widen its scope of operations by working with Civil Liberties Commissions in other cities of Hiroshima Prefecture. By the type of cases brought before the union, it was shown that a large percentage of the Japanese people still do not fully understand the meaning of human rights.

The Central government agencies concerned could render valuable assistance to local commissions by following up on their operations and providing information materials and funds to relieve financial stringency.

d. Production, Collection and Distribution of Good: This Region delivered 96% of its wheat quota as of 30 September. Yamaguchi Prefecture led with 101.3%, Okayama delivered 99.7%, Shimane 93.77%, Hiroshima 88.1% and Tottori 79.1%.

The main factors for Tottori's poor delivery is attributed to the great increase of its revised quota which was 63% more than its pre-planting quota and the delay in announcing the revised quota.

Throughout the Region, prefectural information and agricultural sections concentrated their information program by utilizing all available media. The press and radio were most cooperative and devoted much space and time to the program. As usual, the prefectural governors commended outstanding farmers and villages that turned in 100% deliveries.

The Agricultural Extension Sections sponsored two Agricultural Exhibition Fairs in local Experimental Stations in both Yamaguchi and Tottori Prefectures. These fairs were utilized to assist in the delivery program and at the same time instruct farmers on the control of rice blast and stem borer diseases through the proper usage of bordeaux mixture.

Civil Affairs has stressed the necessity of the delivery to augment the decreasing imports of staple foods. Also the people were cautioned about the danger of hoarding food because the economic condition will be greatly affected, thereby slowing down the country's economic rehabilitation.

e. Labor: A number of fraudulent claims have been noted in unemployment insurance benefits. With unemployment situation being aggravated, this tendency presents a serious problem. PESOs throughout the Region have begun investigation to eliminate this condition. At the Tamano PESO, Okayama Prefecture, twenty of the two hundred thirteen recipients of unemployed insurance benefits were found to have filed illigitimate claims. Investigation showed that these twenty people were receiving benefits after acquiring new employment. It is assumed that an increase of fraudulent claims will result as the investigation progresses. This condition can be remedied by revising the present law.

The Shimane Prefectural Government, Labor Department, sponsored a management labor education meeting in cooperation with the Shimane Prefectural Employers' Association. In support of this meeting, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, Labor Division, made lectures on collective bargaining and trade agreements in two cities with approximately fifty top management officials present at both places.

In this Region, employers' education meetings are not held as frequently as labor education meetings, in spite of the fact that it is considered equally important, due to the lack of interest by top officials in participating at these meetings.

Civil Affairs reproduced a good editorial from the Sanyo Shimbun and distributed approximately two hundred copies to Prefectural Labor Departments and management groups for their education program. This editorial showed the progress of the trade agreement promotion program, the importance and the benefits received at the conclusion of trade agreements.

f. Public Health: The isolation of cattle afflicted with bovine influenza received wide publicity through radio and local newspapers acting upon suggestions from Civil Affairs and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Posters directed at stock raisers were printed outlining the necessity for isolating healthy cows from those afflicted. Prefectural veterinarian teams, by conducting field trips, were instrumental in instructing cattle owners on the precautionary measures and disinfecting procedures that should be taken to prevent the disease.

Stock raisers, realizing the extreme contagiousness, have voluntarily restricted the movement of their stock to other prefectures to check the spread of this disease.

Livestock Associations were inactive and did not properly inform their members of widespread control of this disease. The Associations lacked, and failed to obtain, proper information for control of this disease to disseminate among their members. With timely information the spread of this disease might have been checked and many of the cases possibly prevented. The Chugoku Civil Affairs Region veterinarian was notified of this situation.

2. PREFECTURAL INFORMATION SECTIONS:

Okayama and Yamaguchi Prefectures are increasing the use of town meetings as a medium which is proving to be effective, especially in the local autonomy and local tax field, town and village amalgamation, farmland exchange and consolidation, and the home improvement program. Close liaison with other sections of the prefecture, and press and radio representatives, are maintained to insure the success of the program. Citizens are relying on these meetings to air their problems, and an increased attendance is noticeable.

In Okayama, of a total of 362 towns and villages, 352 have completed the formation of local information committees. These committees are responsible for the large number of town meetings held in Okayama. Plans have been made to hold eight town meetings monthly. Top prefectural officials in the past were afraid to participate in the town meetings not only because they lacked knowledge of their work, but also because of Communist agitation. However, now they are entering into the spirit of their job and trying to learn as much as possible about the operation and function of town meetings to enable them to answer all questions put to them during the meetings.

3. MEDIA:

a. Newspapers: All newspapers are aiding in the School Board Election campaign with stimulating editorials and numerous articles, in an all-out effort for a maximum turn-out and a well-informed electorate.

In Yamaguchi Prefecture, the Bocho Shimbun's recent transfer of its shop to Shimonoseki City has proved to be profitable, as the deadline has been extended by three and one-half hours since train schedules are much more convenient. In addition, the Bocho Shimbun has now gained access to expeditious and improved service from the Moji Office of the Kyodo News Agency. The newspaper is attempting to overcome past inefficiency by enlisting the aid of Mainichi Shimbun shop technicians to instruct its personnel.

In an effort to facilitate easier reading, the Chugoku Shimbun in Hiroshima City and the Sanyo Shimbun in Okayama City will adopt larger type, which is used in editorials only at the present, for general use beginning in October. Increased publication of four-page editions by the newspapers will solve the space problems presented by this increase in type size.

b. Radio: As of 1 September, the Matsue Radio Station in Shimane Prefecture has acquired a radio reporter. The assignment of a reporter to this station is expected to prove instrumental in the improvement of local programs.

4. AUDIO-VISUAL PROGRAM:

a. Preview Showing: The third preview of newly-produced Japanese documentary films was held in Matsue City, Shimane Prefecture, from 4 to 6 September 1950. Improvement of audio-visual materials was noticeable as compared with previous showings, but most films shown were not suitable for social education. Previewers have stated that some of the films previewed were adaptable to school education, but dubious for the audio-visual program. A-V libraries throughout the Region are concentrating the showings of films to the adult population, hence films of this nature are not practical. To save time in the purchasing of films, it was requested by all present that films should be screened by the Ministry of Education in selecting films applicable to the social educational program before submitting them for preview to the libraries. Too many films were shown in the time allowed and a comprehensive appraisal was not possible. A previous screening and elimination by the Ministry of Education would allow a better preview showing of the more suitable films.

b. A-V Library Activities: The A-V Librarians and the Regional Repair and Distribution Officer of this Region visited the Educational Film Unit in Tokyo during the period 12 to 14 September. This was the first opportunity for librarians to participate in activities outside the Region. Prefectural Social Education Chiefs were hesitant about sending the librarians to Tokyo as they thought they, themselves, should go.

This visit had beneficial results, as it was a good opportunity to discuss problems about films, the operation of a library, and the problems involved in the production of films. A deep impression of the importance of the audio-visual program was felt and it is believed that this will stimulate their interest to operate a more efficient library.

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5. ANTI-TOTALITARIAN ACTIVITIES:

Twenty-six more violations of Ordinance Number 311 were committed during September. Arrests were made in thirty-two cases (includes arrests in previous cases as well as September). The total number of persons arrested was forty-five.

A major factor working against the elimination of these violations is the slowness in prosecution of the cases after they are turned over to the procurators. These cases have no priority on the court docket and must take their place along with a backlog of other cases. This is having a particularly detrimental effect from the publicity standpoint, as the arrests in these cases have received wide publicity, then the reading public notices that nothing further is published.

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SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 1050

ANNEX E-2
September 1950
CIVIL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

By Mr. Lucius Smith

1. Major Programs

a. Production, Collection and Distribution of Food:

(1) Maximum utilization of all informational media was made in each prefecture in a final "drive" to encourage farmers to fulfill their delivery quotas for wheat and barley. This collection program culminated in many commendation ceremonies for those who excelled in production and delivery of the 1950 crop. Of note in Ehime (whose delivery was 101.3% on 1 September) at a ceremony sponsored jointly by the prefectural Federation of Agricultural Cooperative Associations and the Shikoku Shimbun, 48 farmers were awarded cash prizes. The first prize winner also received a threshing machine. Other farmers received official commendation at various town and village levels. All such ceremonies had wide publicity by press and radio.

(2) Despite a continuous publicity effort on the part of the prefectural PIO and Food Stuffs Section to stimulate delivery--which included utilization of itinerant "Encouragement" teams dispatched throughout the prefecture--and full support of press and radio--Kochi still lagged at the end of the period.

(3) Control methods to combat rice blast and other insect damage to crops were well publicized in all farming areas. Prefectural information magazines carried feature articles on the subject. Ehime's "Public Information News" published in full the press statement of J.J. Christensen (University of Minnesota) on "Plant Disease Problems in Japan" (released by CI). The Kagawa "Koho Dayori" printed an informatory article entitled "Disinfection of Seeds for Crop Increase", explaining modern methods of disinfecting wheat and barley seeds. Press, radio, posters and leaflets alerted farmers against rice blast and other crop menaces.

b. Agricultural Cooperatives

(1) To acquaint members of agricultural cooperatives concerning their rights and obligations with respect to the amalgamation of federations, Kagawa PIO, in coordination with the Agricultural Cooperatives Section, published a comprehensive pamphlet in 20,000 quantity which had wide distribution during the month throughout all farming areas.

(2) In Kochi a series of lecture meetings to enlighten officials and members in proper reorganization and financing methods--and the training of personnel is reported successful. This program will be accentuated during October.