

R E S T R I C T E D

on placements and give vocational guidance. Travelling units also contacted employers to promote hire of the handicapped.

d. Crop Production:

Shimane Prefecture, which was designated as a single crop area, is engaged in the development of plans to carry out the program. A special committee has made a survey of 214 cities, towns and villages and designated 157 of them as single crop areas. These designated areas are now working on their plans which will be submitted to the Prefecture.

e. Taxation:

PIO information programs on taxes have been concentrated on the promotion of tax payment savings associations.

f. Public Health:

VD Prevention Week received wide publicity in all prefectures. Consultation offices were also set up to provide free medical examination. In Yamaguchi Prefecture, which ranks third in Japan in the number of VD cases, the Sanitation Section sent a team to 20 localities of the prefecture in the PIO newscar to speak on the seriousness of the situation and explain preventive measures.

All PIOs continued emphasis on sanitation and insect control to combat the increasing number of dysentery and Japanese B cases.

g. Agricultural Cooperatives:

Conferences with the officers of Agricultural Cooperative Federations in three prefectures during September show that all are carrying on active educational programs to improve cooperative management and accounting methods. Cooperative members are kept informed of changes in the laws and important agricultural news through regularly published information bulletins. Campaigns for increasing the investments by the farmers in the cooperative associations have had good results in all three of these prefectures and considerable increases have resulted during the past year. However, the cooperative complain that these funds are tied up in bank deposits and bonds and that the procurement of loans is still difficult.

h. Reforestation:

Okayama and Yamaguchi Prefectures are both starting large

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scale reforestation programs. The most extensive, that of Okayama, is divided into two phases. Phase one is a three year program of tree planting in commemoration of the Peace Treaty. This will be carried out by schools and private individuals. Phase two is a ten year reforestation program now being planned on the pattern of the United States Civilian Conservation Corps. This will involve the establishment of two reforestation camps along the upper Yoshii River to prevent flood disaster.

1. National Athletic Meet:

The Sixth National Athletic Meet, which is being held in Hiroshima Prefecture, started on 21 September. Events of the meet, which will extend through October, include field and track, baseball, rugby, yacht race, boat race, badminton, volley-ball, soccer, hockey, gymnastics, tennis, archery, handball, wrestling, swimming, table-tennis, marksmanship, sumo, weightlifting, fencing, softball, boxing, horsemanship, judo, basketball, mountaineering and a bicycle race. The meet is co-sponsored by the Ministry of Education and the Japan Athletic Association and supported by Hiroshima Prefecture. The Hiroshima PIO and the Peace Establishment Movement Council are handling the publicity.

3. AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS:

The Okayama A-V personnel held a course of instruction on 12-14 September for licensed projectionists on the fundamentals of A-V Education and the technique of making exhibits and slides. Seventy-four projectionists attended. This is the second course in the preparation of exhibits staged by Okayama A-V personnel since they attended the course at Exhibits Branch in Tokyo. The A-V personnel in the other Prefectures all have elaborate plans for such courses but never get into action.

4. INFORMATION ADVISORY COUNCILS:

Attendance at general meetings of the Prefectural Information Advisory Councils in Shimane and Okayama during September revealed that both these organizations have expanded their activities beyond the functions of Information Councils. The Shimane Council made a thorough study of the taxation and fisheries programs. The Okayama Council made a study of the amalgamation of towns and villages. Actually both councils have expanded to the point where they are acting as Better Government Associations although they hesitate to assume that title.

5. ANTITOTALITARIAN ACTIVITIES:

The Chugoku Branch, Special Examination Bureau of the Attorney

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General's Office conducted several raids on Communist Offices and houses during September. On 4 September raids were made and documents confiscated in the following number of places: Hiroshima 14, Okayama 3, Yamaguchi 9, Tottori 11 and Shimane 7. Another raid and confiscation of documents was made in Izumo, Shimane Prefecture on 17 September. Fifteen places in Hiroshima Prefecture were raided on 19 September. Six places were raided in Matsue, Shimane Prefecture on 20 September.

On 10 September the Ube City Police, Yamaguchi Prefecture, arrested 5 persons for distributing Anti-Peace Conference handbills. On 13 September the chairman of the Japan Communist Party, Yamaguchi District Committee, was arrested by the Iwakuni City Police on the same charge.

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SCAP CIE GHQ
TOKAI-HOKURIKU REGIONAL OFFICE
APO 710

CIE Civil Information Activities
Report Period - September 1951

Author: Mr. Guy P. Webb, DAC

1. Major Programs

a. United Nations and UNESCO

UNAJ activities in Aichi-ken lagged apathetically until newly elected Governor Kuwahara took hold and assumed leadership. Former big-name business men had done nothing to promote the organization. Now, a (Chubu) regional UNAJ headquarters has been established which will maintain close affiliation with UNESCO, YWCA, YMCA and Nagoya Rotary Club. This headquarters is expected to serve three prefectures, Aichi, Mie and Gifu. Formation of this Chubu Branch was suggested by Naotake Sato on his visit to Nagoya in July.

The Fukui UNAJ branch, organized in September, anticipates recruiting 1000 members. It is likely that this branch will develop with the aid of Kencho regimentation down through town and village offices.

The signing of the Peace Treaty was a gala occasion for holding colorful commemorative programs which were attended by many local Occupation personnel. Distinguished orators spoke on the significance of the occasion.

"The Peace Treaty and Japan's Future" was the topic of Naotake Sato's talk at a meeting of Nagano UNAJ branch.

b. Local Autonomy and BGA

After sixteen meetings with community leaders, covering a two months' period, at which the principles and objectives of the Better Government Association were explained, three units of the association were formed during the last week of September in Toyama, Kanazawa and Seto cities.

In order to encourage purely local autonomy in the establishment of these groups, no special BGA meetings were planned for Ken capital cities but Ken leaders of Information Advisory Councils in Toyama and Kanazawa took the initiative and organized the first units in their prefectures.

All BGA explanation meetings were sponsored and conducted by local chambers of Commerce and Industry. This arrangement worked out very well in all places except one where conferees were poorly selected.

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Since all cities visited requested model constitutions one was prepared by this CI office. Articles 2 and 3 of this model constitution are herewith given:

Object

"Article 2. The object of this association will be to strengthen and improve local government by expressing support or censure of local officials and to offer constructive recommendations as to government method and policy in order to make the community a better place in which to live and in which to make a living.

Activities

"Article 3. This BGA branch will engage in the following activities:

- (1) The actual state of local government (city, prefecture and local national agencies) will be observed, studied, analyzed and investigated and, when deemed necessary, resolutions will be passed to offer recommendations to appropriate officials. Appropriate publicity will be disseminated if necessary, to aid in effecting such recommendations.
- (2) The association branch will serve as an instrument of enlightenment of the local citizenry in regard to study of government and local autonomy, maintaining at all times a non-partisan or neutral attitude in regard to political parties and political issues as such."

Both Kanazawa and Toyama cities adopted constitutions simple in form and avoided any mention of possible censure of government in their stated objectives. The names of the two associations are very similar:

Toyama : Toyama-ken Improvement Association.
(Toyama-ken o Yokusuru-Kai)

Kanazawa: Kanazawa City Improvement Association.
(Kanazawa-shi o Yokusuru-Konwakai)

The organization of BGA in Seto city (Aichi-ken) was preceded by excellent newspaper publicity --- news articles, editorial essays, reprint of fact sheet --- which began soon after our first visit there on 17 August. The name of the association adopted was: Chiho Gyosei Kaizen Kyokai --- Association for the Improvement of Local Government --- which had been used in our publicity materials.

Membership of the three above named associations is composed wholly of representatives of existing civic organizations.

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c. Women's Political Education

Women of Gifu-ken have readily outdistanced women of the other six Kens in this region in the promotion of their political education. At least, that is true so far as is known by this CI office. There are three active groups focussing their attention on furthering the political consciousness of the ladies in their respective communities:

Ogaki city --- Seiji Club.

This group, which is a part of the Fujin-kai, in addition to its regular study and discussion meetings, sends members to attend city, Ken and Diet assembly meetings. The club was instrumental in having a municipal maternity hospital built.

Seki city --- Culture Club.

The objectives of this club are virtually the same as those of the Ogaki group. In their present study of municipal government, club officers invite city hall section chiefs to attend meetings and explain details of their work.

Tajimi city --- Branch of Women's Voters' League.

This group is affiliated with the national organization which in turn is allied with the American League.

All three of these groups are actively supporting the move to form BGA associations in their respective cities.

d. Human Rights

Continuing interviews with HR Commissioners, newspaper men and city officials point to the need on the part of the average citizen to expose what he considers to be violations of Human Rights.

There are some Commissioners who believe that their efforts to teach adults anything about HR are mainly wasted. Consequently, young people are being given the benefit of lectures on the subject.

Newspapers continue to expose human traffic sales but fail to follow the cases through to their disposition --- acquittal or conviction. Also newspapers fail to say much editorially in protest to human traffic.

Conviction for human traffic cases, as all CI officers know, is made on the basis of a labor brokerage law violation rather than for human traffic proper.

Newspapers in general are helping greatly to publicize the concept of Human Rights. Ken papers also are following CI suggestions to publicize HR.

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c. Yen Savings Campaign (Peace Treaty Tieup)

No figures are available at this time on results of the Yen savings campaign tied up with Peace Treaty observance but judging from the tremendous publicity it received via widely diverse media, it must have accomplished its objectives. Street banners, PRO cars used by the local post offices, Ken newspapers and wall newspapers, city newspapers and radio, prize contests for posters, essay contests, town meetings and leaflets were among the media employed. This campaign appealed to the PROs in city halls and Kenchos as well as to post office authorities concerned and they gave it strong support.

f. Food Production

Control of insect pests and prevention of riceblast were especially stressed in Ken publicity for increased food production. Control methods for the rice stem borer, which has caused particularly heavy damage to the rice crop in some areas this year, were publicized by radio, newspaper, leaflets, extension bulletins, on-the-spot demonstrations and by local meetings of farmers.

g. Labor Management Relations

Prefectural Labor Administrative Offices, sparking and promoting labor short courses, lecture meetings and round table conferences as well as conducting meetings with aid of movies and slides, reached approximately 15,000 laborers in Aichi-ken. All of these meetings stressed education on fundamental objectives, such as conclusion of labor agreement, organization and management of labor unions, and laws relating to labor administration, etc. Similar programs were conducted in other six Kens, with relatively smaller attendance at meetings.

2. Public Information Officers (Ken Koho)

Administrative personnel readjustment and reduction of budget are being effected in general in this region. However, Aichi-ken has strengthened its PRO by appointing a department head as chief and by adding five clerks to the staff. Nagoya City has also strengthened its PRO by appointing a bureau chief as head. Mie-ken has combined its liaison office and PRO into one section.

Use of civil broadcast as a public information medium is being studied by all prefectures having stations. PROs desire to utilize these new stations on selected time periods but the advertising rate charged is very high despite the fact that some of the Kens have a considerable cash investment in the stations. The Ken PROs may have a certain amount of time free of charge but the time offered is not regarded as desirable. Furthermore, if the Kens utilize the civil broadcast they report that they will have to employ at least two radio personnel for gathering of information, script writing etc.

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3. Information Advisory Councils

Toyama and Ishikawa-ken IAC leaders have taken the initiative in forming Better Government Associations in their respective Kens. These BGA units include members of the Council.

Only Fukui-ken expects to form a BGA which will absorb membership and objectives of its former Information Advisory Council. The other six prefectures expect to retain their councils as parallel organizations if and when BGA is formed.

Mie-ken's IAC program, which is an excellent one, typifies the better work being performed in this region by these councils:

- (1) Criticism, advice and guidance to Kencho publications and publicity campaigns.
- (2) Guidance and encouragement of official newspapers published by 17 cities, towns and villeges and 37 schools. A judging contest is held annually to honor those papers judged to be superior.
- (3) Publication of a semi-monthly periodical designed for leaders of schools and civic organizations, which had been stopped by Kencho, has been resumed by IAC.
- (4) IAC members have become mentors of the Publicity Campaign Study Association, a liaison organ employed effectively to help city, town and villeges produce better PRO programs.

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KYUSHU REGIONAL INFORMATION OFFICE

CI&E, GHQ SCAF

AF0 1103

RVN/ei

4 October 1951

TO: Coordinator, Information
CI&E, GHQ SCAF
APO 500

Field Activities Report

1-30 September 1951

Prepared by Robert V. Neary, DAC

1. GENERAL SUMMARY

a. The past month has been devoted principally to contacting the smaller communities and rural areas in an effort to ascertain at first hand the impact of the peace treaty signing and the prospects for progress in post-treaty days. Basic observation would have to be that the citizens were generally pleased with the treaty but a little apprehensive as to economic conditions in the future. Some of this apprehension is directly traceable to increased Communist activity in rural areas. Local editors believe that the Reds have temporarily changed their tactics and that at present they are attempting to woo the rural population. The appearance of a number of vigorous young organizers who are active among farmers in outlying areas. They play upon the farmers fears regarding decontrol of staple foods and they make a big issue of high taxes. In two areas they have even gone so far as to attempt to set up special agricultural cooperatives in opposition to regular coops whose management in the past has been poor. On outlying islands where many of the displaced persons from Manchuria and Southeast Asia are pioneering homes they have met with a greater acceptance than on the mainland.

b. At the bi-monthly meeting of the Kyushu League of Local Newspapers the big subject for discussion was the attempt by Mr. Ohashi to formulate the press code into legislation which might circumvent Article 15 of the constitution regarding freedom of the press. In an address to this group this office pointed out the discussions and proposals of the western bloc in the United Nations and their recommendations on this matter. The other subject of concern was the policy adopted by the big newspapers of selling morning and evening editions of their papers on a tie-in basis. The conference passed a resolution citing the freedom of the subscriber to select his own paper without pressure from any newsdealer or publisher. Yukan Fukunichi, which was once considered to be considerably oriented toward the left has openly editorialized against Communist tactics and denounced their threats of a general strike. Plans for the observation of the fourth newspaper week were formulated at this meeting.

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Information Field Activities Report, 1-30 September 1951, Contd.

c. One incident involving about one hundred students and spearheaded by the Student Self-Governing Committee of Kyushu University was planned as a protest rally against the ratification of the peace treaty. Although this started off with vigor and enthusiasm it finally tapered off and dispersed with considerable loss of face by the leftist elements in the university. The police admonitions not to hold the meetings were defied by the committee but generally adhered to by the students.

2. MAJOR PROGRAMS

a. United Nations and UNESCO

- (1) The United Nations agencies on Kyushu planned and participated in a number of observances of the signing of the peace treaty in San Francisco. Objective of these ceremonies was to let the people know of the forthcoming role that the UN would play in the fortunes of Japan as accepted in the peace treaty.
- (2) Nagasaki UNESCO Cooperative Association and the Nagasaki Chapter of the United Nations Association co-sponsored a lecture meeting held on 8 September commemorating the signing of the peace treaty, with Professor Aoyama of the Nagasaki Junior College, Mr. Fujishima, president of Nagasaki Chapter of the UN Association and Mr. Taniguchi, manager of Nagasaki Branch of the Bank of Japan invited as lecturers. Two hundred odd people attended the meeting. Professor Aoyama described the Japanese peace treaty as "a Japanese Renaissance". Mr. Fujishima pointed out that the Japanese should prepare themselves to meet difficulties arising subsequent to the signing of the peace treaty. Mr. Taniguchi predicted that the existing economic stringency will become much acuter for several years to come and stressed the need of mechanizing Japanese industries and promoting foreign trade in order to meet the forthcoming situation.
- (3) The Nagasaki City Federation of Students' UNESCO Association was inaugurated at a meeting held on 19 September. At the inaugural meeting were some 30 students representing university and colleges in the city. Congratulatory messages and addresses were delivered by Superintendent Ito, vice-president Morokuma of the Nagasaki UNESCO Cooperative Association and Director Hanazaki of YMCA Club.
- (4) Kumamoto Ken Board of Education sponsored a UNESCO Seminar held for three days from 7 September. Invited as lecturers were Professor Kanemuro of Kumamoto

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Information Field Activities Report, 1-30 September 1951, Contd.

Women's College, President Kitamura of Kumamoto Junior College, Professor Konuki of Kumamoto University, Professor Maruyama of Kumamoto University, and Mr. Iwashita, a member of the Editorial Committee of Kumamoto Nichi Nichi Shimbun. Following the lectures, a discussion session was held, with the subject centering on how to keep the prefectural people informed on the international situation and how to disseminate UNESCO movements among the people at large. Some 60 male and female leaders from all city and gun youth organizations participated in the seminar.

- (5) Kagoshima Ken Board of Education held a series of "UNESCO Study Meeting" at Kasada-machi, Noda-mura, Naka-tanemachi and Shimo Yayu-mura respectively on 14, 21, 25 and 25 September as part of the program to disseminate UNESCO movements throughout the prefecture.
- (6) Fukuoka City UNESCO Cooperative Association held a lecture meeting at the Iwataya Department Store on 29 September, with Professor Takahashi of Kyushu University, invited as lecturer. Professor Takahaya in his lecture analyzed the relationship of economic affairs to educational, scientific and cultural affairs.
- (7) The Saga Chapter of the United Nations Association held a staff meeting on 12 September, with Governor Nabeshima attending in his capacity as president of the Chapter. Decided upon at this meeting were plans for various events designed to celebrate the United Nations Day of 24 October including a series of lecture meetings aimed at enlightening the people on international situation and significance of the UNESCO program. To make this a success, noted scholar, novelist and expert on foreign relations will be invited as lecturers. The Saga Chapter of the UN Association decided at this meeting to ask the Ken Government for financial assistance to supplement its own fund so that the chapter will be able to carry out all programs it has in mind.

b. Human Rights Commissions

Particular attention was devoted this month to the operation of Human Rights Commissioners especially in the rural areas. The acceptance by the Japanese government of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as stated in the peace treaty was brought to the attention of the All Kyushu Information Officers Conference. Supplementary information taken from the human rights issue of the magazine United

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Information Field Activities Report, 1-30 September 1951, Contd.

Nations News-World Report was digested, translated and sent to ken, city and town information offices. Offices were advised of the forthcoming fact sheet on human rights which is being prepared by Kyodo. A special request was made to directors of all citizens public halls to devote time for the discussion of the principles of the United Nations charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights during the balance of this year.

c. Local Autonomy

- (1) In Kyushu there are a few highly industrialized areas but the great bulk of the population is rural and the gun offices are the most influential of local administrative bodies. This month the possibilities of establishing gun-wide consultative councils to operate as gun improvement associations was discussed with leading citizens in two prefectures. The problems engendered by breaking down the improvement associations to the town levels means dealing with people who are leaders in every movement in public life. It was felt that a gun committee would be better able to assess the issues at stake with less bias and on a fairer basis. It was also felt that associations at the gun level would still be representative enough to be called local.
- (2) As was generally expected the great majority of smaller cities voted to abolish the local autonomous police. It is the opinion of this office that the basic reason was financial but that the widespread police abuses of authority contributed to the final result.

d. Economic Stabilization

The continued rise in the cost of living has provided the basis for recent developments in the labor picture. Tanro (coal miners union) and Sohyo (general council of labor unions) both have named October for the beginning of the struggle for higher wages. Token strikes are called for early in the month with the ultimate objective considered to be a wage increase before the annual demand for year-end bonuses. One new wrinkle in the coal mine union tactics is the formation in Iizuka of the Coal Mine Women's Association. Inaugurated last month it states that the ultimate membership will reach 100,000 women and will affiliate with the Tanro in their negotiations with management for wage increases.

3. MEDIA

a. Newspapers

- (1) Newspaper cooperation and participation in Newspaper Week was greater this year than at any time formerly.

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Information Field Activities Report, 1-30 September 1951, Contd.

In each prefecture special events were scheduled to point up the importance and the public service of the press. Examples are the school newspaper contest in Kagoshima, the training course for student journalists in Oita and the exhibit of journalistic materials in Kumamoto. The Mainichi representative at the San Francisco peace conference has toured Kyushu and made a number of addresses on the reception of the Japanese there to good effect. Kyodo has sent a representative who also made the trip to talk to all the local editors and let them know about the conduct of the meeting in San Francisco. New result of these efforts was a number of fine editorials which had a beneficial effect on the general public.

- (2) Since the demise of Akahata and Heiwa-no-ko the Communists have attempted a number of additional publications. The most recent and insidious of these is the so-called "Bud of the Flower" which is designed for young school children and is published both in Korean and Japanese. The local secretariat of the Board of Education is aware of this latest attempt at subversion and has started an investigation.

b. Radio

Experimental broadcasts were conducted during this month by the commercial station Radio Kyushu. Negotiations are underway to combine both stations which were authorized in this area. The small community station in Kurume may be forced to merge because MITI has refused to grant them the necessary exchange to buy their American transmitter even though this was approved some time ago by another department of MITI. This incident would seem to thwart the intentions of the Radio Regulatory Commission since this body agreed to authorize the station in Kurume.

c. Public Information Offices

The trend among local PIOs is to utilize the Citizens Public Halls more and more for dissemination of information. This is considered to be a healthy movement and its great advantage lies in the fact that no budgetary outlays are necessary. It helps to develop a closer relationship with the people as is shown by greater attendance at public hearing meetings. In Kumamoto the Information Officer has established a room conveniently located near the front door of the Kencho to which any citizen may bring a complaint and be assured of hearing. Highest priority for the month was given to explanations and discussion of the Japanese peace treaty. Special attention to the UN charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was augmented by explanatory material which originated in the CI Office.

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Information Field Activities Report, 1-30 September 1951, Contd.

4. AUDIO-VISUAL ACTIVITIES

a. A survey on the prefectural audio-visual budget has been completed. In Fukuoka, Saga and Nagasaki the budget was cut to one third of the last fiscal year's or less, while about a 10 percent slash was made in the remaining prefectures except Kagoshima. Such curtailment of the prefectural budget has been met in each prefecture by the locally organized supporting association funds which are increasing. Ratio of the prefectural audio-visual budget and the supporting association funds stands 1 to 3 in the average prefectures and even 1 to 10 or more in two prefectures, indicating strong support of this program on the part of the general public. Prefectural figures of the audio-visual budget for the last and current fiscal years are as follows:

	<u>1950-1951</u>	<u>1951-1952</u>
Fukuoka	¥3,459,180	¥1,178,000
Saga	3,000,000	881,076
Nagasaki	1,423,900	500,000
Kumamoto	3,236,640	2,876,137
Oita	2,057,600	1,913,200
Miyazaki	1,476,203	1,259,000
Kagoshima	2,053,508	3,070,000

b. Fears somewhat similar to those concerning the future of the school lunch program which is now in danger of suspension, are being augmented here with regard to the audio-visual program in the post-Occupation days. In this connection, several prefectures have tentatively computed the amount of funds necessary to maintain the program at its present level, and all reached the same conclusion that in view of the local financial difficulties, American aid or drastic measures by the central government are absolutely necessary for the successful continuance of this program.

c. A three-day training course was sponsored by the regional repair center for the chief audio-visual library technicians in Kyushu. The course was designed to test the technical ability of the prefectural libraries and also give their representatives a complete knowledge of disassembling and rebuilding a Natco projector. Through the discussion which took place on the final day, agreement was reached between the RHDO and prefectural representatives that 35 items of the projector parts could be replaced at the prefectural level. The action, although rather against the provision of the HATSUSHA, was taken to meet the growing demand of the prefectures. It is worthy of special note that a strong desire was expressed during the discussion by these technicians to retain the RHDO after the Occupation.

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R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D

GHQ, SCAP
Kinki CI&E Region
Information Office
APO 15

1 October 1951

MONTHLY ACTIVITIES REPORT
for September 1951

Prepared by: Frederick T. Yates, DAC

General

The signing of the Japanese peace treaty has overshadowed all other matters in this region during the past month and has been publicized in the newspapers, on the radio, in newsreels, in special editions of prefectural and city kohos and wall newspapers, in big public meetings attended by governors, mayors and other functionaries, by "yon savings for peace" campaigns, and in various other ways. Now, however, the first jubilation over Japan's first step towards complete sovereignty is tapering off, and the more serious minded are beginning to worry over the probable loss of American aid, the payment of indemnities, the repayment of loans, and the cost of rearmament. There is a growing feeling that hard times lie ahead and that if Japan is to stand on its own feet it must effect economies in government, industry and commerce. The more optimistic hope that foreign private capital will pour into the country to develop Japanese industry or that America will place big orders here to provide for the Korean War and its own preparedness. The eyes of local officials and the general public are turned toward Tokyo, which is expected by some miracle to hand out generous subsidies, increase salaries, reduce the cost of living and cut down all taxes. Meanwhile the movie theaters, cabarets, hot springs and resort hotels, excursion trains, bus lines and the like continue to do a thriving business - in this region, at least. At the same time there is a general feeling of thankfulness that this region has been spared a typhoon such as brought distress to thousands last year.

United Nations

Partly as a result of the urgings of this CI Office, considerable publicity has been given the United Nations by newspapers, radio stations, schools, local information offices and civic organizations, which have related the peace treaty to Japan's future participation in the UN. Osaka, Nara and Shiga prefectural UN chapters have laid out good schedules of activities for the rest of the year, and all chapters have arranged for huge rallies and special events for UN Week. The prefectural information offices, especially, are doing excellent work in publicizing this program, preparing special editions of their kohos for October and running series of articles on the various functions and agencies of the UN. This office suggested that the members of the UN chapters show the many CI&E films to civic organizations and give explanatory talks or conduct discussions, but apparently this was asking

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too much. A second suggestion, to recruit younger and more energetic members, met with a better response, and the leaders of student UN chapters in Kinki were invited to Kansai headquarters on 29 September to form a regional league that would conduct study courses and promote activities on behalf of UN. Most prefectural chapters have now induced the governors and big-city mayors to head up the chapters and have information offices handle all the publicity and (it is hoped) persuade the local assemblies to pass out the usual subsidies. Relieved of all demands for financial support and for mental and physical effort, these tired old men henceforth need only appear on public platforms with the governors and mayors and become more illustrious leading citizens. They now talk about memberships that will run into the hundreds of thousands and annual revenues of millions of yen- and perhaps every chapter can have an air-conditioned office.

There are flies in the ointment in two or three prefectures, however. The Nara governor is really economy-minded and is not likely to hand out much money. The Socialist governor and mayor in Kyoto both promised this office to encourage interest in the United Nations, but they are reported to be lukewarm to the program. In Hyogo the governor and the Kobe mayor are said to be at loggerheads, and many of the members of the local chapter have dropped out since the name was changed from "Kobe" to "Hyogo". Incidentally, the officials of Osaka prefecture and Osaka city deny that they have subsidized the local chapter, although they have shared the costs of public rallies and other promotion activities.

Political Re-orientation

Official interest in local autonomy remains high throughout the region, with a number of prefectures and cities holding regular training courses for department chiefs and "local autonomy promotion committees" (composed of officials and several leading citizens) meeting regularly to study new phases of the subject. Prefectural and city official newspapers also print series of articles explaining the organization and functions of various departments in order to increase the public's understanding of their local governments. Greater local independence is desired - if it can be obtained without higher cost or embarrassing responsibilities. Some officials complain that their sources of revenue are inadequate for local needs while others suggest that all tax collections should be accomplished by the national authorities because local tax collectors are not competent to do the work. At the suggestion of this office local authorities are continuing their campaigns to inform the public on the need for prompt and complete payment of taxes and on how the tax funds are spent. Tape recorders are being used to record explanations and discussions of tax matters, and the tapes are being played back at other public meetings. Training courses in simple bookkeeping methods are being given to farmers and small-business men, but attendance is still far from satisfactory.

In line with the national average, about 80% of the communities that voted on their police systems chose to abandon their local autonomous police forces and pass the financial burden over to the

national and prefectural governments and to the city taxpayers. The results of such elections were foregone conclusions, except in hot springs resorts and other wide-open towns where outside interference was feared. Moreover, many newspapers and civic groups charge that local police are more corrupt than the national rural police and are more often dominated by political bosses.

This officer continues to meet each month with the regional and prefectural local affairs bureaus, human rights commissioners, civil liberties unions, members of the bar associations and rotary clubs, women minors bureaus and the local information officers in order to stimulate interest in the human rights program. The Japanese information officers have been doing good work in printing names and addresses of the commissioners and explaining or depicting in their kohos typical human rights violations. Several bureau chiefs have put on essay and poster contests and the regional office is now arranging to have dramatic sketch contest winners broadcast over the Osaka station. The commissioners themselves accomplish very little beyond holding occasional consultation meetings and waiting for the public to come to them. Suggestions that they get out and talk to PTA's, women's clubs, youth groups, etc., fall on deaf ears. One woman commissioner has produced her own kamishibai (picture theater) and is showing it to private organizations. The regional office is having other kamishibai printed, but it expects to pay professional exhibitors to show them and has not bothered to ask the commissioners to make use of them. The city of Osaka has been induced to interest itself in the growing problem of sales of girls and minor children and has appointed ten special investigators to ferret out and report such violations.

It has become increasingly apparent that most of the better government associations in this region started out on the wrong foot, due to lack of adequate guidance or to local official interference or deliberate mis-information. Many of the associations are merely federations of tonari gumi (neighborhood association) representatives; and although local officials have generally been dropped from actual membership, they usually are very much in evidence at the meetings. Such associations have been advised to expand their membership to include representatives of the chamber of commerce, women's and youth groups, cooperatives, labor unions, and other civic organizations as well as doctors, lawyers, engineers, and similar professional men who are qualified to study local problems and make expert recommendations to the local government. Progress in this respect is very slow and probably due to reluctance to relinquish existing control. If better progress is not shown in the next two months this office will advise the associations to dissolve, as they can do more harm than good. The better government associations should be models of democratic organization and activity, yet many of their officers are hand-picked, and the secret ballot is not used for elections or deciding important issues. At a recent meeting this officer found the association working out details of the community chest campaign a laudable cooperative effort - but the proposal was to assess each family so much and to see that the assessment was paid, or else - in good old tonari gumi fashion! A few associations are organized on sound lines and are making good recommendations to the local

governments or asking embarrassing questions. Notable in this respect is the Kyoto City associations, whose women members are phenomenal in their energy and courage.

Food Production and Distribution

Most of the local information offices have made good use of their general and departmental bulletins, their wall-newspapers, pamphlets, news cars, radio, and other media to publicize mugi collection, the new forestry laws, land reform, distribution of fishery rights, and the care and raising of cattle. Mugi (hard cereal) collections in most areas were completed almost a month ahead of time and were usually 100% or more. Because of the long, dry spell in this region during August and September, the rice crops have developed unusually well and, in spite of the earlier floods and storm damage, the rice harvests are expected to be about normal. Early rice deliveries show good promise because of the high prices being paid. In Shiga Prefecture twenty-three areas have adopted the land consolidation idea, and Wakayama and Hyogo also have consolidated areas - all of which are being visited by many farmers who are keenly interested in such experiments. Exports from prefectural economics and agriculture departments are now visiting rural areas to suggest local industries and home enterprises to provide additional sources of income for the farmers during the slack seasons.

Economic Stabilization

Business circles in this region report somewhat improved conditions during the past month, although there has been some drop in production because of power interruptions. A number of cotton mills report decreases up to 25% because of electric power cut-offs, necessitated by the lack of rain and the drop in hydro-electric power development. The power companies have been bitterly criticized for not anticipating this situation and for failing to stockpile coal for steam-generated power in this emergency. The cotton industry, which is very important in southern Kinki, is much encouraged by recent extensions of U.S. credits and shipments of American cotton to this area. The heavy industries and shipbuilding companies are optimistic about their future, but the small and medium industries still continue to complain of hard times and excessive taxation. The latter declare that the big companies know how to juggle their books and square the tax collectors, but the little fellows have to carry the additional burden. This office has urged local information officials to give them more details about forming cooperatives, using efficiency experts to improve their production methods, attending courses in simple bookkeeping, and up-grading the quality of their products.

Labor-Management Relations and Labor Education

Summer training institutes for union leaders and women workers were carried over into September, with good attendance and appreciative comments from those who attended. More of these institutes are desired and needed. Osaka Prefecture emphasized its course of studies of labor agreements and reached several hundred labor leaders and

representatives of management, using slides and educational films to supplement talks by labor and business experts and to stimulate discussion. Labor Sanitation Week was extended locally from the 17th to the 30th of September, with the Labor and Public Health departments and the various health centers cooperating to publicize the campaign in mills and factories. In Kyoto and Osaka a number of women's groups have taken up the fight to retain the Women's and Minors' Bureau, which has been threatened with extinction in the name of national economy.

Public Health

The Public Health Departments in this region, generally the most information-minded of all prefectural departments, did their usual competent job of publicizing V-D Prevention Week (1-7 September), Health Center Day (15 September) and the campaigns for rodent control and for suppression of the growing use of stimulants by young people, holding open house at the health centers, giving free examinations, holding public meetings and circulating their own news cars. During V-D Prevention Week Osaka arranged exhibits and held conferences for groups of geisha and mid-wives. Later in the month baby contests were held in several cities to promote child care, diet and the development of healthy children. With the advent of cooler weather dysentery cases began to decrease, although 150 cases were reported in one Kobe mill and in late September there was an outbreak of fifteen cases in Osaka City University Hospital. Shiga Prefecture is pointing proudly to its relatively good health record and is campaigning to make Shiga the healthiest prefecture in Japan. On their own initiative local Japanese health officials, economists and newspapers are giving increased attention to the serious over-population problem and are intensifying their information campaigns on birth control, especially in the rural areas, where it is most needed.

Information Media

The Press

Higher newsprint prices went into effect on 1 September instead of mid-September, as first announced, and the newspapers are still waiting to judge the effects of their consequently increased subscription rates. Interest in the peace treaty news helped to sustain readership and to postpone the reaction to higher subscription rates. Even greater concern is felt by the smaller newspapers over the action of the national dailies and several large local dailies in selling their morning and evening editions at a combination rate, usually ¥220 per month. The local publishers fear that this action, backed by the distribution monopoly, will result in many readers of local papers being forced to drop their subscriptions and take both editions of the national dailies. It is possible that the thrifter readers may drop the national paper and continue to take only their local paper, but this is not generally anticipated. Although most publishers and managing editors will attend the all-Japan newspaper convention in Nagoya the first week in October, there appeared to be no plans to take concerted action against the distribution monopoly or the encroachments of the national dailies or to ensure adequate supplies of newsprint at fair prices or, in fact, to do anything constructive in their own behalf. Perhaps

since the large as well as the small newspapers are equally concerned, the press may vigorously oppose the attorney-general's proposal to establish a press code. However well-intentioned the proposal may be, it is generally realized that this code may eventually lead to government censorship and the loss of freedom of the press.

There has been a revival of interest in the local newspaper associations of Hyogo and Kyoto and there is some hope of the non-daily papers in these prefectures eventually doing something to help themselves. In the other prefectures there is little or no interest in the associations as the price of newsprint continues to rise and profits go down. Many of these small weeklies have existed ten, fifteen or even twenty years and yet they have never raised their readership beyond a few thousand. In Maizuru (population 93,000 with an adjacent population of another 50,000) no daily paper has been able to establish itself permanently. In Fukuohiyama (pop. 50,000 with many nearby villages) the local publisher complains that even his weekly paper is losing money. In Himeji (pop. over 200,000) the combined readership of the two dailies is less than 10,000. And yet in Tanabe (pop. 50,000) at the southern tip of Wakayama there are four small dailies, all apparently prospering. It is all too evident, however, that most of these small publishers and editors are lacking in education, business sense and the spirit of community service.

The Chinese-owned Kokusai Shinbun of Osaka City continues to slant its news and editorials in favor of red China and communism generally without coming out openly on their behalf. At the specific suggestion of this office it reprinted the Nippon Times editorial on "The Red Threat to Labor" but changed the heading and avoided responsibility by appending "by courtesy of CI&E". The paper is said to have an extensive readership in radical communities throughout southern Honshu and Kyushu as well as in Osaka.

Public Information Offices

The information officers of the six prefectures and of several of the larger cities in this region are showing encouraging progress in the planning and execution of their work and are also taking a greater interest in what they are expected to do. The CI Officer continues to meet with the departmental information men as well as the PIO's in order to analyze posters, kabeshinbun and other printed materials, to review recent campaigns and to discuss future activities. The Kinki information booklets, based on the monthly CI&E theme sheets, are unquestionably being closely studied and utilized by these men in their own information work, just as the daily and non-daily newspapers are obviously finding them a rich source of editorial material. (The theme sheets would be more timely and far more effective if they could be released by CI&E in time to permit re-writing, translating, printing and distributing before the end of the month, but this appears to be impossible.) As this office makes it a point to invite prefectural and capital-city information men to sit in on the conferences with audio-visual officers, UN chapters, human rights commissioners, and other special groups, they are now cooperating amicably with these groups and are devoting space in their

publications to promoting these important programs. During October, for instance, nearly all the official bulletins and wall-newspapers will feature the United Nations, and some kohos will feature some phase or special agency of the UN in each issue for the next few months. They are also including valuable information on human rights and typical violations, lists of recently received CI&E films, and other material not formerly publicized. The bulletins still devote too much space to tourist travel, bicycle race, Old Man's Day, and monthly weather forecasts in the style of the "Old Farmer's Almanac" - but they are rapidly improving.

On 12 September the six prefectural information chiefs and their assistants finally held their regional quarterly conference. Earlier plans for a three-day junket to the white sands and hot springs of Shirahama had been cancelled in August after this office had asked embarrassing questions about a non-existent agenda. The Wakayama conference lasted only one day, cost the taxpayers very little money, and was strictly business from beginning to end. There was a free exchange of ideas, and some very important matters were brought up and discussed.

Audio-visual Education

As in previous months the conferences on audio-visual education were attended not only by the audio-visual officers and film librarians but also by the social education section chiefs and the prefectural and city information officers. The purpose in getting all these men together was to make them personally acquainted with one another so that they can work together informally for their mutual benefit and also to give them needed training in general and specialized publicity methods. In August the emphasis had been placed on promoting the whole a-v program by means of the press, radio, the board of education's magazine, the prefectural and city kohos and the use of small posters. In September individual attention was given to every newly-received film (eleven subjects in August) and the special publicity to be given each one. It was suggested that, after viewing the film itself, the a-v officer should ask himself two questions: What are the logical audiences for this film? and How can we reach them? Then, by way of example, various films were studied in turn and the publicity mapped out in detail. Some of the a-v officers were startled at being told that henceforth they should consider themselves promotion men - first, last and all the time. Several demurred that they were too busy with keeping records and making reports but were told that such work was the duty of the film librarian. Or they said that the district supporting associations handled all distribution and scheduling of films, but they were told that they could no longer relegate these primary duties to such associations. Two or three officials, surprisingly enough, reported that they were already giving special promotion to some of the films and told how they had arranged for film showings to police, lawyers, teacher unions, PTA's, youth groups and other special audiences. Another point emphasized was that a copy of every new discussion guide must be taped inside the container of the film to which it applies, and that film showings should be followed by discussions.

(In the case of open-air evening shows or showings to large general audiences indoors or showings of sports and similar films such discussions would be excepted as impractical.) Two of the a-v officers stated that the projectionists, when being given their technical training, would also be trained to arrange meetings and stimulate discussion - an idea that is being passed along to other prefectures.

It has been noted that a number of cities in this region are buying their own Japanese projectors in order to show rented films of dubious educational value or frankly entertainment nature to school children and adults, free or at a low charge. Because of the restrictions on indiscriminate use of CI&E equipment and films some communities are no longer utilizing our materials. Of course, many of our films are of value only to special-interest groups, but there are also films (like the UN films) that should reach the general public. If this situation develops into a real trend higher headquarters will have to decide whether to continue the restrictions or exempt certain films or give them a "free ride" at any and all kinds of showings as is now done with the 35mm CI&E films in the commercial theaters. Another future problem will be whether each prefecture should set up its own repair center so that it can repair city and school owned projectors, which are rapidly increasing in number. At present the communities are bringing in their Japanese projectors for checking by the regional repair and distribution office, but they are beginning to ask the R&D office to repair and service these machines (at a fair charge); if we continue to refuse them they will soon press for repair centers of their own, and the prefectures will stop contributing to the maintenance of the regional centers.

Radio

As mentioned in previous reports, there is considerable local time available for special-interest programs on NHK's Osaka and Kyoto stations but the program directors, local officials and association heads all sit back and wait for someone else to make the first move. This office is starting the practice of inviting radio station representatives to sit in at meetings of UN chapters, human rights commissioners, better government associations, and the like, as one way of getting them together and securing additional publicity.

The first of the Osaka commercial radio stations is now in operation and the second is expected to start operations in November. It is too early to note any public reactions, but the competition for listener audiences should stir up the NHK staffs and lead to more programs of local interest and of public service value. By the end of the year additional stations are expected to start operations in Kyoto, Kobe and perhaps other major cities in this region.

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE
TOHOKU REGION
SCAP-CIE

Report for September 1951
Civil Information Summary
Mrs. Bernice S. MacFarland

1. PROGRAMS

a. Better Government Associations

As this is a continuing program meetings similar to those previously reported have been held in twelve places in the region. When possible an informal conference is held with the mayor, PIO, and other officials before the initiative meeting with representatives of the public. This serves two purposes--the real aims and functions of BGAs can be clarified and the interest and understanding of the officials are enlisted. An effort has been made to encourage the establishment of a few good organizations which will serve as examples for others. USIS releases telling of such civic organizations in U.S. have been translated and widely distributed with the suggestion that an exchange of ideas will be valuable to all groups. Local newspapers and radio stations have been most cooperative so BGA activities have been publicized all over the region. The present problem of this office is to keep in close touch with the groups already formed to observe their developments. Because of the excellent publicity given in all prefectures enthusiasm in organizing groups has been indicated in many places.

It is interesting to note that in Niigata City and Yamagata City where the initial meetings were dominated by officials no organizations have been formed but in both cases nearby cities, hearing about the meetings, have on their own initiative already organized.

One of the chief problems of the BGAs is the lack of funds. It is difficult for a people who have so readily asked for government support in the past to change this habit. The Yonezawa Association temporarily solved the problem. They printed a pamphlet stating purpose, aims, etc of the organization. (cost-about ¥3 per copy) On each page appeared a small advertisement of a local firm. They reported that many other firms had requested advertising space also.

The Morioka BGA revealed to the public a plan of a small group of officials to use an old government building in the center of the city as a TB sanatorium and remove the offices in the building to a much more desirable place. The PIO took immediate interest and assisted in the investigation.

In Hiraizumi the members of the association stated that the mayor audits all village accounts and refuses to give information to the public---also that village forests have been cut illegally and the mayor and police refuse to carry through an investigation. It was not possible to ascertain the truth of these statements. Some of the officers of this group are defeated candidates.

In a few places (chiefly village level) groups have been formed which are composed of ex-officials who are against the present regime. Every effort is made to emphasize the need of keeping groups impersonal.

Although the question has been asked many times if communists should be permitted to join the groups there as yet is no evidence that they have. In several places assembly members have requested to become members but such policy is discouraged.

b. Human Rights

Further conferences have been held with human rights commissioners and leaders of civic groups revealing that the real meaning of human rights and rights of an individual are not understood. They still follow blindly an official direction. Exhibit materials on the subject have been circulated constantly but any publicity by commissioners is routine. In many instances it was noted that the people feel with signing of peace treaty they will have all privileges but few are facing the fact that there will be obligations. Where real community problems are revealed there is a reluctance to take a decisive stand.

c. Local Autonomy

Although many programs seem to be planned by prefectures to develop consciousness of local autonomy progress appears to be slow. One official briefly stated that "American people are over estimating the Japanese local administration and results of local autonomy."

d. United Nations

Plans for a correlated program in all prefectures in this region have been fully reported and are in progress. Preparations are being made for the observance of U.N. day---Oct 24. The emphasis in all prefectures is slanted toward education---using all local media so official subsidies are not needed.

The PIO in Yamagata has carried out a lecture program during the past few months with appointments and activities surpassing those of Eleanor Roosevelt. His lecture emphasizes the Japanese Peace Pact and the mission of U.N. This office urges him to conduct a question period as a part of his program---which he always promises to do. It is feared however that he is too anxious to get on to the next lecture

appointment to spend much time for discussion. Value is gained because some information is getting down to village levels.

Special programs were planned in all prefectures to commemorate the signing of the peace treaty. This office urged that a tie-in be made with the aims of U.N., the World Declaration of Human Rights, etc. This was done through lectures, in prefecture publications, using sound trucks, CIE films and exhibit materials.

In Akita the PIO and UNAJ, working together, planned a program, using sound trucks, which reached 52 towns and villages with attendance of over 23,000. Material for the program was suggested at the conferences held early in the summer. In this prefecture 3 UNAJ branches were organized during the month, making UNAJ enrollment about 30,000.

e. Forestry

In the 2nd National School Afforestation Contest Miyagi Ken won first prize for junior and senior high group and for prefecture level, making a total of three first awards. Other prizes were won by groups from Yamagata, Iwate, and Aomori. This speaks well for the fine work done by Ed Lofthouse, formerly with Tohoku Civil Affairs. All forestry officials express their appreciation for his helpful teaching. News clippings and reports of the contest were sent by CI office to Mr. Lofthouse who is now in Korea.

Aomori has conducted a series of meetings to discuss the Revised Forest Law and has planned radio broadcasts and printed materials. They report that the attendance at the lectures was far greater than expected and that requests from the public for information concerning forest affairs have increased most noticeably.

f. Economic Stabilization

Aiming toward the desired self-supporting economy of Japan, Aomori Labor Administration Section has conducted workshops (12 meetings) and research conferences (15) to discuss labor management relations. Lectures (4) were held for the public and lectures (3) were broadcast. It is believed that the understanding of labor problems has improved greatly with a better relation among union members.

Iwate planned an extensive program at the time of the signing of the peace treaty for yen savings campaign as a means of attaining self-supporting economy. Specific activities were planned to promote saving for payment of taxes and to promote economy in farming and fishing villages. Movies and lectures were held for approximately 3,000 persons and the sound car reached audiences of 74,000. Morioka Bank, the Local Finance Office and Iwate Prefectural Savings Promotion

Committee cooperated with the PIO in developing and carrying out this program.

g. Fisheries Cooperatives

Considerable publicity has been given by all media to fisheries problems. Most effective guidance was reported in Shimokita area (Aomori) after the visit of the sound car giving information on problems of general fishery rights. A conference was held in Akita with representatives from the prefecture Fisheries Section, AV library, CI, and officials from several coops. The conference revealed a need for guidance. They were anxious to use films but had known little about them. Specific plans were outlined for information programs using films and exhibits.

h. Information Advisory Councils

Although an information advisory council was organized in each of Tohoku Prefectures during 1950, most of them exist in name only. The only councils showing any activity are in Akita and Miyagi. The former has its regular monthly committee meeting and the latter held its second general meeting on 18 September. Four cities in Akita have planned to hold a study course on editing techniques for local government papers and have asked the cooperation of the council. In Miyagi, Mr. Ichiriki, depurged president of Kahoku Press, was elected president of the council. At the meeting the prefecture publication was carefully analyzed and several fair but harsh criticisms were made. One article receiving criticism occupies more than half of one page and related events concerning first anniversary of Northern Command. It had no information value for Japanese. In self defense the prefecture-information officer indicated pressure had been given by "higher authorities to treat this article on a large scale." (The Miyagi Prefecture Liaison Office and PIO of Northern Command are continually complementing each other. The PIO has admitted the relationship is really outside his duties but he likes the opportunities presented.) A second meeting was planned when wall newspapers and posters will be analyzed.

2. MEDIA

a. Peace Settlement

Both large and small dailies in the region gave wide editorial coverage to the signing of the peace treaty. Editorials were agreed that Japan as an independent nation will meet even more difficulties in self-defense, reparations payment, settlement of foreign debts and other problems.

b. Local Publishers Associations

Three new local publishers associations have been formed in

Yamagata, Akita and Iwate—making a total of six formed in the region since April. All associations are active and appear to have able leadership and a growing sense of civic responsibility. The Niigata Prefecture Local Publishers Association have already made negotiations for collective purchase of newsprint. Members of the local publishers keep in touch with CI office and make wise use of materials released. Every effort is made to inform the public of the importance of local papers in the community and to encourage the local publishers to lose their subservient attitude toward national papers. Many requests have been made for information about local publishers in United States and about advertising there. Material was compiled from references obtained from SCAP-CIE library and sent to all newspaper associations with names of books that can be borrowed from the library. This project was carried out entirely by the Japanese and the cooperation of SCAP-CIE Information Center.

A record kept during the last ten days shows that fifteen papers have used USIS releases sent from CI. Records show a constant increase in the use of these releases. Those dealing with agriculture, culture, women's affairs, science, anti-communist activities, labor problems, students, and human interest are most widely used. War news and items on peace conference were not widely used because they had already been printed in major papers and had been on the radio.

c. Newspaper Week

Colorful events are planned by all the large dailies for Newspaper Week with special features of interest to the public. Fukushima Shimpo plans for an "editorial office on wheels." The outstanding celebration will be the 75th anniversary of Yamagata Shimbun with Lt. Col. Imboden as guest speaker.

d. Subsidies for Commercial Papers

Requests for subsidies for commercial enterprises continue although much has been done to enlighten the public and discourage the practice. The Yamagata Shimbun asked each city in Yamagata Prefecture to contribute ¥50,000 toward the expenses of their 75th anniversary. (City officials said they "did not comply." Doubtful!)

e. Commercial Radio

The reports are that the Tohoku Commercial Radio has met with financial problems due to the few people interested in purchasing stock. Tohoku Shimpo will have to bear much of the burden of operation. Present plans are for the station to open sometime in late 1952.

3. AV ACTIVITIES

For several months the regular preview of new films has been held each

work with the AV officer, representatives from Tohoku Regional Office, officials from various sections and guests. The list of new films is released regularly to the press and radio. Several requests have been sent to Governor Sasaki to attend the pro-view. He has now become interested in the program and has decided to have a preview held in his office each Friday for himself, vice-governor, department chiefs and invited officials. (Regular preview will continue on Thursday as planned.) Sado Island leads in the utilization of CIE films. Ten villages out of the twenty five on the island have purchased their own projectors and film showings number about 70 per month.

A recent investigation at RRDO revealed that Aomori has not yet paid its share of 1951 budget, Miyagi has paid only a quarter and Fukushima has paid half. The remaining prefectures Akita, Iwate and Yamagata have paid in full. The RRDO is urged to do something about this.

Attendance figures for August (3,996,207) shows an increase of 11% over the month of July with the number of showings remaining about the same.

CIE films are being used regularly at Tohoku University in a course which is being given on "American Government." The course meets three times a week (150 students) and during one period a film is shown. The professor stated that to his knowledge this is the only place in Japan where films are used regularly as part of a university course. He visits the AV library each week to plan for the use of a film which will best fit his theme. Finding suitable films sometimes presents a problem. Although he has visited the library regularly the AV librarian has never suggested using film guides. This CI officer gave him copies and he will incorporate them into his course of study where it is possible.

There is a definite increase in plans to purchase Japanese equipment in rural areas. This at first seems to indicate an interest in CIE films but in most cases it means that more and more Japanese entertainment films are being used. Unfortunately these films are not of highest entertainment value. In Togo Village, Yamagata one of the teachers and the principal have shown great interest in the AV program and have received commendation from the Ministry of Education for the "best" AV school program. Investigation disclosed that a committee of three (principal, teacher, one layman) decided the amount needed for the program and allocated a set amount for each family. Entertainment films are to be rented and shown regularly. Upon questioning the teacher admitted he is the "agent." It is suspected that the village people are not paying the assessments so CI was invited to the village during a recent visit to the area to encourage the program. During the conference the "tables were turned" much to the chagrin of the committee.

For over two months this office has made careful check to ascertain what practical use is made of the SCAP-CIE film guides. AV and education

officials say they are "wonderful." They are distributed to district offices, chiefs of sections, officers of civic organizations, etc—but there they stop. No practical use is made of them. Most places blame this fact on the length of time which elapses between receiving the film and the guide. They would like them to come together. Iwato states they need twice as many as they get. Fukushima states they are too "detailed and involved" for groups. Those prepared by some individual prefectures are better suited for group study. All AV officers have been urged to study this problem and assume responsibility in putting these guides to practical use.

The utilization of CIT exhibits indicates that AV officers and librarians are showing definite progress in exhibit programming. The August report shows an increase of 56% in the number of attendants over July's record.

CIE, SCAF
HOKKAIDO REGIONAL OFFICE
APC 309

Civil Information Activities

Report for September, 1951

Prepared by: Mervin E. Haworth
GS-12 DAC

1. Programs

a. UNAJ and UNESCO;

- (1) Nothing promising can be reported on either of the above programs. Both organizations are in debt and as a result relatively inactive. Original plans were too elaborate. Current activity is limited to occasional speeches made by the few local leaders that are interested.
- (2) At the National UNESCO meeting held in Sapporo, the local people were very insistent about having representation in the National UNESCO League. It now appears that they will find it difficult to send their representatives to Tokyo to attend meetings. To finance the National meeting some towns and villages were asked to contribute funds even though they had no local UNESCO groups.
- (3) Attempts to form additional local UNAJ or UNESCO groups have met with little success. Wakkanai didn't wish to form a local group because they are too close to Karafuto. This same idea, a desire to remain neutral, undoubtedly hinders the whole program.

b. Local Autonomy:

- (1) Contacts with local officials, the press, and representatives of private organizations were made to stimulate greater interest in the attainment of local autonomy. Materials on Better Government Associations were reproduced and widely disseminated.
- (2) A follow-up conference on Mr. Dekle's visit to Iwamizawa was held with most of the original meeting's representatives in attendance. A doctor is determined to go ahead with the formation of a Better Government Association. The strongest opposition to the formation was raised by the local press. Their main argument was that the government is doing such a fine job that no association is needed. This was partially counteracted by CI's view that something needs to be done to create greater interest in government on all levels,

especially since legislation passed under the occupation is currently being reviewed. It is regrettable that this local press like that in many places visited, particularly smaller communities, is very close to the local government.

- (3) Conferences were held in three other cities with representatives of private organizations in order to stimulate greater interest in political affairs and to discuss the possibility of forming a Better Government Association. Considerable interest was shown and in all cities, representatives agreed to discuss the matter with other leaders and to meet at a later date. In Wakkanai City, where the local government is referred to as a "one-man" government, the President of the leading newspaper was excluded by the city from our conference with citizen representatives. City officials told him we would meet him later in the day. In Rumoi the local paper gave full coverage to the conference and printed background information that had been mimeographed for attendants.
- (4) Openly local officials do not express opposition to the formation of such citizens groups but indirectly it is apparent they do not wish to have them created. In all such meetings CI attempts to cite examples of how such organizations can be of benefit to the city by helping to inform the people about the problems faced by the local government. CI feels that this is very important particularly because of the need to retain all the good will possible since the willingness of officials to cooperate will undoubtedly have a great affect on programs to be carried out after the Peace Treaty goes into effect.
- (5) Women's and youth groups are showing an ever increasing interest in governmental affairs. They are studying local government operation and asking officials to attend local meetings to explain governmental plans. The Hokkai Nichi Nichi press at Asahigawa through editorials is urging the promotion of political education and will sponsor a youth diet.
- (6) Recently the local press has devoted considerable space to the Kambe committee reports. The Hokkaido Shimbun has been especially active in publicizing the portions of the reports that would give more local control over the Hokkaido Development Program to the Prefectural Government.
- (7) Conferences with officials in localities visited provided a chance to point out the need for the people to be well informed on political affairs and the need for governments to give a full report to the people. The fact that legislation passed under the occupation is being reviewed in Tokyo helps to drive this point home. It also provides a good chance to stress

human rights by pointing out that the people by being aware of their human rights will prevent the passage of legislation restricting those rights.

- (8) Local officials sincerely want local autonomy and are actively using their organizations to attain it. They frequently point out such things as the waste caused by projects started or planned with the financial assistance of a higher level of government and the cancellation of these projects because no funds are forthcoming. They say it is impossible to make long range plans because they cannot estimate future income. Also it is still necessary to make many expensive trips to Tokyo.
- (9) Cities are still being pushed by the Prefectural Government. Two localities reported they started information papers, primarily because of pressure. Also the cities recently invested money in a Soda Plant because they were asked to by the Governor. The Vice Mayor of Wakkanai says he told the Governor they couldn't afford the investment at this time but that they later invested the money because they couldn't be the only city not to invest. Local officials also complain about shifts in personnel made by higher levels of government. They say that inefficient personnel always wind up in undesirable places.
- (10) Local officials, almost unanimously, feel that the government will become more strongly centralized. The will to resist this is very strong. The fact that in Hokkaido a much smaller percentage than the national average of towns and villages are abandoning their local police forces is one indication of this.
- (11) A sincere desire for selecting a government of their own choice is being shown by the citizens of a buraku in Atsuma Village. These citizens homes and land are about fifteen kilometers from their present village office and about five kilometers from a neighboring village. The local assembly, only one member from this buraku, refuses to let them be annexed to the neighboring village. After three years of dispute they are planning to pitch tents and pull a hunger strike in front of the village office. The citizens have voted among themselves and the majority wish to be annexed to the neighboring village. Similar situations exist in other parts of Hokkaido.

c. Human Rights:

- (1) Interest shown by local HRC's appears to be in direct proportion to that shown by Legal Affairs Bureau Officials.

Asahigawa is outstanding. In some areas HRC's term of duty is expiring. Unless the Legal Affairs Bureaus are on their toes second appointments lag and there is no continuity in the program.

- (2) The Asahigawa Legal Affairs Bureau reports that recently violent conduct by governmental officials, particularly police, is on the increase. They say that high ranking officials are also reaching the press and such cases are not publicized.
- (3) Asahigawa officials want the method of recommending HRC's changed. Any active HRC who has caused the local government any embarrassment will not be recommended for another term. At present two persons are recommended by the local government for each vacancy. Frequently citizens do not wish to be recommended because of the 50% chance of not being appointed and hence, a loss of face. The opinion has often been expressed that it would be more desirable to have two HRC's in towns, also in villages when appointed, in order to cut down the likelihood of having the HRC's be controlled by the government and to give the HRC moral support when confronted with a difficult case.
- (4) The old complaint, shortage of funds, undoubtedly hurts the program tremendously. Legal Affairs Bureau officials do not have sufficient funds to make investigations when asked to do so by HRC's. This causes the settlement of cases to lag and HRC's lose interest. In Hokkaido where cities and towns are large in area, often including several railway stops, HRC's must spend their own funds for travel. An important factor in the program is getting HRC's together to exchange ideas and to discuss violations and related social and economic factors. This is being done but on a very limited scale because of the distances involved and a lack of funds, even for railway fares.
- (5) The current review of legislation in Tokyo has provided an excellent chance to stimulate the Human Rights program.

d. Labor:

Efforts to counteract labor unions support of communist peace offensives were not too successful. Copies of the Nippon Times editorial, supplied by CIE, pointing out the danger of forming a joint front with the communists were distributed to the press. Only one similar editorial resulted. The press, even the Hokkai Times (the strongest anti-communistic paper) seems to feel that the CP peace movement is not strong enough to warrant all out press opposition. Editors felt that a strong attack by the press might have an adverse affect and cause greater activity by sponsors of such movements. The Prefectural

Lebor Section felt that the all Hokkaido Council of Labor Unions would publish the Nippon Times Editorial. A leader of that organization strongly opposed the editorial. He said greatest danger to the trade union movement is from the right, not the left, and that they could make use of the CP's rather than vice versa. This would mean that a joint front already has been formed. He indicated that their organization believes strongly in the peace principles, and thought Japan would be quite safe if the American forces withdrew. They are considering the launching of a campaign against ratification of the Peace Treaty. More recent information, however, indicates that a definite policy for the organization has not been decided. The final policy will largely depend on the outcome of the current struggle among the Socialists. The strongest opposition to the Peace Treaty is among the coal mining unions.

2. Media Development

a. Newspapers:

- (1) The President of the Hokkai Times reports that Mr. Horiguchi's trip to America and his speaking tours are helping his paper. Since this paper is the most anti-communistic press in Hokkaido the net result is help for American interests.
- (2) Small papers in most cases are managing to survive. Many are not making ends meet from their newspaper but job printing helps them to stay in business. Many of these small papers however are very close to the local government.
- (3) The Hokkai Nichi Nichi carried an excellent editorial pointing out the need for a security force, and the need for assuring the people and foreign countries that the force is not for aggression.
- (4) A Muroran Mimpo editorial pointed out the danger of concentrated control over all security forces, the danger of legislation aimed at restricting the press and public meetings, and at the same time the need for strong control over leftist disturbances.
- (5) All papers are strongly opposed to legislation that may restrict the freedom of the press.

b. Prefectural Information Office:

- (1) Government publications continue to be misused. For a few months it appeared that the PIO was actually trying to enforce the Local Autonomy Agency memorandum, which limits the contents of such publications, but recently enforcement seems to have been relaxed.

- (2) A steady increase in the number of cities, towns, and villages producing information papers has been noted. Two communities recently visited say they started such publications primarily as a result of pressure from the Prefectural Government rather than because of an actual need.
- (3) The Peace Conference was accompanied by an upsurge in name advertising. The Hokkaido Shimbun carried the names of delegates to the conference including Premier Yoshida.

3. Peace Movements:

a. The National Peace Promotion Council has started their activities in Hokkaido. This nationwide organization has elaborate plans for turning the public against the Peace Treaty. Their plans call for the distribution of badges, street campaigns, the utilization of youth, women, and labor groups, the collection of signatures, and close liaison with other Asiatic countries. This movement, like most of the other "peace movements" is strongest in the coal mining areas.

b. During the past month visits were made to northern and eastern port cities. In Wakkanai the local newspaper president stated that although "peace movements" were not very strong some people support them just to be on the right side in case of an incident. Visits to these port cities plus other comments made by newspapermen, university professors, and officials over the last few months lead CI to believe that a high percentage of the people would assume a passive attitude if anything happened.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Legal Section
APO 500

1 October 1951

FOREIGN INDIVIDUALS AND CONCERNS

LICENSED IN JAPAN

Addendum 15 to List of 1 July 1950

Compiled in Four Sections

- SECTION I Individuals and Concerns Authorized by SCAP to Engage in Commercial Transactions with Occupation Force Agencies and Personnel (OP)
- SECTION II Individuals and Concerns Licensed by SCAP to Disseminate Mass Communication Media (MC)
- SECTION III Occupation Personnel Licensed by SCAP to Engage in a Specific Business Activity in Japan
- SECTION IV Individuals and Concerns Licensed by the Japanese Government to Engage in Business of Banking, Insurance, Communications, Transportation, Public Utilities or Professional Services

* No Occupation Personnel Licensed during this Period

SECTION I

Authorized to Engage in Commercial Transactions
with Occupation Force Agencies and Personnel

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>LS NUMBER</u>
Cosy Store	No. 29, Doyama-cho Kita-ku, Osaka, Japan	LS-OP-399
Herald Trading Company	Rm 337, Hotel Tokyo No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	LS-OP-401
Indochina-Commercial Corporation	3rd Floor Naka 4th Bldg. No. 6, 3-chome, Marunouchi Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	LS-OP-398
Kiang An Industrial Company (H. K.) Ltd.	Rm 406, Hotel Tokyo Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku Tokyo	LS-OP-403
Motion Picture Industries Corporation	No. 116, San Shin Building 1-chome, Yuraku-cho. Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	LS-OP-400
Toho Shosha	No. 49, Saka-machi Minami-ku, Osaka Japan	LS-OP-402

SECTION II

License to Disseminate Mass Communication Media

(See end of Section for key to type of activity licensed)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>LS NUMBER</u>	<u>TYPE</u>
Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc.	Indianapolis 7, Indiana Attn: Mr. D. L. Chambers	LS-MC-439	(1)
Fletcher, Mr. R. N.	1111 West Diamond Street Butte, Montana U. S. A.	LS-MC-442	(1)
Jerome, Miss Rowena	c/o United Kingdom Liaison Mission in Japan Tokyo, Japan	LS-MC-441	(1)
O, Che Do (Mr.)	c/o Korean Diplomatic Mission in Japan Tokyo, Japan	LS-MC-440	(1)

KEY to mass communication media licenses.

Number in parentheses following the LS number designates the type of license issued and corresponds to the numbered categories below:

- (1) Assignment of translation and/or reproduction rights.
- (2) Admission, publication and dissemination of magazines.
- (3) Admission and dissemination of motion picture films.
- (4) Authorization of performance rights.
- (5) Admission and dissemination of news and photographic services.
- (6) Admission and dissemination of news papers.
- (7) Admission and dissemination of books and/or periodicals.
- (8) Production of motion picture films for domestic release and export.
- (9) Admission and dissemination of sheet music and recorded music and business relating thereto.

SECTION IV

Japanese Government Licenses to Engage in Business of
Banking, Insurance, Communication, Transportation,
Public Utilities or Professional Services

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>JG LICENSE NO.</u>	<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>COMPEDIUM</u>
Bank of India, Osaka Branch	(Former) 1-6 Doshu-cho, Higashi-ku Osaka	20-GIN 4940	Banking	Change of Address
	(New) Teikoku-Ginko Semba Branch Building, 2, Kita-kiuhoji Higashi-ku, Osaka			

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

1 October 1951

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer
THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch
TO: All Branches
SUBJECT: Local Autonomy Themes - November

1. Inform local government officials and the public of the establishment of a Public Administration Clearing House in Japan and how it can contribute toward strengthening local self-government. (More than 20 groups of public administrators in Japan have visited the Public Administration Clearing House in Chicago since 1950. Many returned to this country with the feeling that a similar organization was needed here. In March 1951, the six national associations of local government officials in Japan and the Tokyo Institute for Municipal Research joined in organizing a Japan Public Administration Clearing House. The over-all aim of the Clearing House is to strengthen local self-government in Japan through the establishment of a center where local government officials can obtain expert advice on the many practical problems with which they are faced. The Japan Public Administration Clearing House was organized along the lines of the widely known Chicago Clearing House, which has made an outstanding contribution to the development of local self-government not only in the United States but throughout the world. Organizers of the Clearing House here saw the need for special guidance in setting it up and appealed to the Rockefeller Foundation for assistance. In response, the Foundation obtained the services of George A. Warp, Professor of Political Science at the University of Minnesota, who arrived in Japan on 7 September. Mr. Warp will remain here until March. The visiting consultant pointed out that one of the best safeguards of local autonomy is the ability of local authorities to demonstrate that their organization and standards of performance can compare favorably with those of the central government or of private business. "The newly organized Clearing House," he said, "can be of great assistance in providing local government officials with the technical aid and guidance necessary for efficient government administration.")

2. Encourage citizens to study recommendations contained in the third report of the local Administration Investigation Committee and to exert their influence upon Diet members to incorporate into law those recommendations which the people believe will contribute to strengthening local autonomy. (The local Administration Investigation Committee, which has issued two previous reports containing suggestions for strengthening local self-government, recently made public a third report which contains recommendations for reforming the local administrative and financial structure of local government units. Highlights of the third report are: (a) that all prefectures should have a population of more than two million each; (b) that the proposal for consolidating several prefectures into provinces is

inadvisable; (c) that the present local administrative system in prefectures, cities, towns and villages should be simplified; (d) that the number of local assemblymen should be reduced; and (e) that local government units should be provided with additional sources of revenue.)

3. Inform citizens of local communities of how the Local Finance Commission helps promote their welfare. (The Local Finance Commission, which was authorized by the Diet on 30 May 1950, consists of five members appointed by the Prime Minister with the approval of both houses of the Diet. Its over-all mission is to act as the representative and spokesman of all local governments on the national level, to advise all local governments on technical matters and to promote fair and equitable financial cooperation between local governments and the prefectural and national governments. Among the specific duties of the commission are to: (a) estimate and present to the Diet for approval each year the amount which should be appropriated for distribution to local government units through the Equalization Grant and to allocate the Equalization Grant when appropriated; (b) examine applications from local governments for permission to issue local bonds and to determine the limit of such issues; (c) advise local governments concerning tax administration, especially the levying of local tax revenues; (d) conduct research into the financial status of local public bodies; and (e) compile and publish data on local government finance.)

4. Encourage the people, in connection with the signing of a peace treaty, to take stock of progress made during the past five years toward establishing effective local self-government in prefectures, cities, towns and villages. (The framers of the Japanese Constitution, recognizing that the essence of true democracy is rule from below, expressly provided in Chapter 8, Article 94 that "local public entities have the right to manage their property, affairs and administration, and to exact their own regulations within law". In accordance with this constitutional mandate, legislation has been enacted by the Japanese Government to extend and encourage more effective local self-government. This legislation includes the Local Autonomy Law, which gives to prefectures, cities, towns and villages the power to manage their own affairs through locally elected chief executives and assemblies, and the new Local Tax Law, which provides additional sources of revenue for local government units. Referring to the drafting of the new Local Tax Law in his statement on the fourth anniversary of the Japanese surrender, General MacArthur declared that it was hoped that the measure "will produce the legal basis fully to sustain the severance of pre-existing centralized controls and support the development of a political and social system resting upon inter-related and self-sustaining segments on the community level from which the national government may draw its power and strength". "Therein," General MacArthur concluded, "will lie the safeguard against the re-emergence of autocracy as the prevailing philosophy of government of Japan." Still further strengthening of local self-government is recommended by the second Kambe report, now under consideration

by the Cabinet, which proposes a redistribution of governmental functions. The third report of the Kambe Committee makes specific recommendations on allocating additional sources of revenue to local government units. Although considerable progress has been made in strengthening local self-government, many problems remain, paramount of which is solution of the financial difficulties of many prefectures, cities, towns and villages, largely as a result of new responsibilities given them under Japan's new system of government. During the next few months, the Diet is expected to consider several matters vitally affecting the future of local self-government, and it is important that citizens of cities, towns and villages become familiar with these questions and assist their representatives in finding a solution which will further strengthen autonomous local self-government. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has been one of the strongest advocates of local autonomy and has given constant encouragement to the Japanese to extend and improve their local government units. Government Section has compiled a booklet entitled Local Government in Japan which contains SCAP letters to the Prime Minister and press releases in which his views on the importance of local autonomy are expressed. Copies of this booklet will be available in all SCAP-CIE Information Centers, and discussion and republication of this material should be encouraged.)

BD,
-B. D.-

Information Copies to:

- Chief, CIE (1)
- Education Division (1)
- CIE Translation Pool (1)
- Civil Affairs Section (25)
- SCAP-CIE Information Centers (24)
- TIE (1)
- DA, Reorientation Division (2)
- DA, Reorientation Division, NYFO (6)

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

25 September 1951

FROM: Chief, Information Division

TO: Regional Information Officers

SUBJECT: Conference with Regional Officers

1. The following data announces dates, objectives, procedures and the agenda for a Regional Information Conference to be held 11, 12, and 13 October 1951, in Tokyo.

2. A conference is believed to be important at this time for the following reasons: (a) the signing of the peace treaty and the interim period prior to ratification undoubtedly has and will produce new or modified procedures on the part of the Japanese; (b) a review of conditions in the field during the past few months in terms of success or failure of the 1951-52 CIE policy is needed; and (c) plans should be made to ensure a healthy United States-Japan relationship for the present and future.

3. It will be noted under Procedures 1a, b, c, and d that each Regional Information Officer is requested to read a 15-minute report on conditions in his area. In covering the four points, Regional Information Officers should include negative as well as positive reports. Where no contact has been made or no progress achieved, the fact should be noted. Point 1a should cover the extent of expanded co-ordination with SCAP-CIE Information Centers. Point 1b should specifically treat the Information Officers' relationships with Prefectural and City Information Sections, Information Advisory Councils, Human Rights Commissioners, Farm and Fishing Cooperatives and other government agencies which disseminate information. Point 1c should encompass contacts, progress and deficiencies in private organizations such as the United Nations Associations of Japan, UNESCO Societies, Better Government Organizations, the Japanese Civil Liberties Unions, Prefectural Publishers Associations and the larger prefectural newspapers. Point 1d should describe the mechanics of operation. Some suggested topics are: travel scheduling; methods used to promote activity by the Japanese on Policy and Program themes, fact sheets and other materials; the situation in regard to translation of material; the uses being made of USIS releases; specific plan used to promote a Better Government Association; how equal coverage is given to the territory under jurisdiction, and any new techniques used to stimulate the human rights program.

OBJECTIVES

1. To review existing policy and programs within the framework of CIE plans for 1951-52.

2. To review Japanese-Occupation operational techniques and to formulate plans to strengthen United States-Japan relationships in the period prior to the ratification of the peace treaty.

PROCEDURES

1. A 15-minute written report from each Regional Information Officer on:
 - a. Relationship with SCAP-CIE Information Centers.
 - b. Relationship with Japanese Government agencies.
 - c. Relationship with private Japanese organizations.
 - d. Methods used to cover CIE information programs.
2. Review of United States objectives:
 - a. Information, by Civil Information and Education.
 - b. Political, by Government Section.
 - c. Economic, by Economic and Scientific Section.
 - d. Rural, by Natural Resources Section
3. Miscellaneous
 - a. Review of the monthly report system.
 - b. Review of operational directive.
 - c. Administrative field problems.

AGENDA

Thursday, 11 October 1951

0900 - Opening of Conference - Greetings	Col. D. R. Nugent
0915 - Review - Role of Regional Information Officer	Mr. Don Brown
0930 - Explanation of Procedures	Mr. J. F. Sullivan
0945 - Administrative Problems	Mr. Joe Brown
1045 - Coffee Break	
1100 - Shikoku Report (30 minutes, includes reading and question and answer period)	Mr. Moses Borg
1130 - Kanto Report (30 minutes, includes reading and question and answer period)	Mr. Wm. Giltner
1200 - Lunch	
1330 - Hokkaido Report (30 minutes, includes reading and question and answer period)	Mr. M. Haworth
1400 - Chugoku Report (30 minutes includes reading and question and answer period)	Mr. D. Johnson

1430 - Tohoku Report (30 minutes, includes reading and question and answer period)	Mrs. B. MacFarland
1500 - Kyushu Report (30 minutes, includes reading and question and answer period)	Mr. Robert Neary
1530 - Coffee Break	
1545 - Tokai-Hokuriku Report (30 minutes, includes reading and question and answer period)	Mr. Guy Webb
1615 - Kinki Report (30 minutes, includes reading and question and answer period)	Mr. Fred Yates

Friday, 12 October 1951

0900 - Review	Mr. J. F. Sullivan
0915 - Audio-visual Activities	Mr. George Gercke
0945 - Political (includes question and answer period)	Mr. F. Rizze (GS)
1045 - Coffee Break	
1100 - Economic Affairs (includes question and answer period)	Mr. K. Morrow (ESS)
1200 - Lunch	
1330 - Rural Affairs (includes question and answer period)	<i>Col. Donelson</i> Undecided (NRS)
1430 - Coffee Break	
1445 - Panel Discussion	Discussion Leader
(1) United Nations	Miss Ethel Weed
(2) Information Centers	Mr. F. Mulholland
(3) Japanese Agencies	Mr. Fred Yates
(4) Private Organizations	
(a) Human Rights	Mr. Wm. Giltner
(b) Better Government Organizations	Mr. E. Dogle

Saturday, 13 October 1951

0900 - Review	Mr. J. F. Sullivan
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0915 - Monthly Report (discussion)

Mr. J. F. Sullivan

1000 - Break

1015 - Operational Directive (discussion)

Mr. J. F. Sullivan

1100 - Summary

Mr. Don Brown

1200 - Adjournment

DB

D. B.

Shikoku Regional Civil Information Office
CIE, CH, SCAP
APO 1050

Civil Information Activities

Report for September 1951

1. Programs:

a. United Nations:

- (1) The signing of the peace treaty occupied the center of attention in the sphere of United Nations affairs. Publicity was extremely heavy. Both private and governmental media in all of the prefectures participated in the information activity on this subject, with news and commentary dominating the press.
- (2) In Tokushima, 1500 copies of the peace treaty were printed by the PIO and were posted in principal places. Accompanying the text was a commentary which stated that the treaty had been signed through the generosity of the United States and the other free nations, that the people ought to endeavor to the utmost to rehabilitate their country, and that it was important that a branch of the United Nations Association be established. Photographs of scenes from the peace conference were also widely posted.
- (3) Another activity carried out in Tokushima prefecture was the preparation for the establishment of a ¥30,000,000 Constitution Memorial Hall. In addition, it was decided to establish an athletic stadium to serve as a peace treaty memorial and to attract free-spending visitors during the next National Athletic Tournament.
- (4) In Kochi, a number of leading citizens met with the mayor of Kochi city to strive for the establishment of a prefectural branch of the United Nations Association. The PIO cooperated with the Kochi Shimoun in sponsoring meetings for explanation of the peace treaty. Newsreels depicting the event were exhibited.
- (5) In Ehime, the local branch of the United Nations Association generally kept to routine business but began a popularization campaign for the purchase of United Nation flags. The leaders strongly desire subsidies from both the national and local governments. One of the directors, who is also a prefectural assemblyman, is making vigorous efforts to secure such funds from the prefectural government.

- (6) In Kagawa, activities similar to those of the other prefectures were carried out and, in addition, representatives of business and the press held a round-table conference on the subject of "Self-sustaining economy after the peace".

b. Human Rights:

- (1) Human rights commissioners have not been very active in activities for dissemination of human rights principles. Although apparently aware of the importance of their work, they tend to be absorbed in petty details of cases.
- (2) A movement to extirpate bossism, as constituting a chief source of human rights violations, was encouraged. In conferences with PIOs and human rights commissioners, general discussion brought out the point that thorough investigation of genuine human rights violations would lead to the discovery of a feudalistic boss as the source of the violation in a great many instances. At the same time a lack of popular indignation is evident. Instead, a feeling of acceptance of these bosses as a natural evil is general.

c. Local Autonomy:

- (1) All prefectures feel extremely overburdened by financial difficulties and think of local autonomy chiefly in terms of the alleged niggardliness of Tokyo in contributing funds and the troublesome cost of maintaining public services. The prefectural government of Kagawa has compiled a white paper on the stringent state of prefectural finances. The prefectural officials feel that this document ought to constitute the chief sphere of local public information activity throughout the prefecture. The delinquency on the part of the taxpayers in paying their taxes constitutes the third chief element in the view of local officials with respect to local autonomy.
- (2) The degree of success in the past efforts to popularize the principle of local autonomy in police matters appears to be negatively reflected in the results of the referendums on the subject. Communities are voting overwhelmingly in favor of relinquishing their autonomous police authority.
- (3) Some Japanese feel that the local boards of education will be next to meet the test.

d. Women's Affairs:

- (1) Training meetings for women leaders conducted by prefectural officials constitutes one of the main activities in the field of democratization of women. The chief purpose of the meetings is the training of leadership and the direction

of meetings. Among the other topics taken up at these meetings are revitalization of women's organizations, political enlightenment, and rationalization of women's life. Meetings are held once a month at gun or city levels and the enlightenment is subsequently passed down to lower levels.

- (2) Women's organizations cooperate also with prefectural Agricultural Extension Sections.

e. Economic Stabilization:

- (1) Tokushima disseminated information on the use of the JIS quality symbol through the press as well as through the radio. In addition, letters were sent to business men urging them to participate in the symbol system. Prefectural authorities cooperated with the Ministry of International Commerce and Industry on the project. It was pointed out that it would become difficult for producers to sell their products on either the domestic market or for export unless the symbol were utilized. In connection with the symbol utilization campaign, producers were urged to strive for better quality and rationalization in the use of raw materials.
- (2) Business leaders in each of the prefectures were contacted on the importance of economic stabilization and the significance of information activity.
- (3) The Kagawa PIO made efforts to transmit to cities, towns, and villages explanations of Japan's present economic situation and the future course to be followed.
- (4) Tokushima has found some evidence of misappropriation of flour in the school lunch program. Accordingly, the authorities are maintaining surveillance of the situation. Generally speaking, the prefectural authorities feel that the Economic Investigation Agency is providing good cooperation. A complete check is being maintained over the status of supplies during the process of receipt and delivery.

f. Labor:

- (1) Considerable activity was undertaken in Tokushima in the program for giving employment to the physically handicapped. Kagawa prefecture was also active in this project. Points stressed were that handicapped people generally excel in enthusiasm for their work, develop high degrees of skill and efficiency, and generally prove to be valuable workers.
- (2) A variety of media were utilized to drive home the message of the campaign, including radio broadcasts, articles in

the press, articles in prefectural information organizations, round-table talks, leaflets, and posters.

- (3) In Kagawa, emphasis was also given to dissemination of information to the general public concerning governmental aid to the handicapped. Explanations were given concerning institutes for vocational guidance and training, and PESOs. Activities included a round-table conference of physically handicapped workers.
- (4) An article in the Ehime Shimbun quoted the chairman of the Ehime Prefectural Labor Relations Board as declaring upon his return from a national conference in Tokyo that the national government was considering the abolition of local labor relations committees and Labor Policy Sections.
- (5) In Ehime, the Prefectural Labor Policy Section is making full use of an information car, purchased through a subsidy granted by the Labor Ministry. Lecture meetings with labor officials as lecturers, accompanied by exhibition of films, are frequently carried out.

g. Crop Production and Collection:

- (1) In Tokushima, crop collection activity is concentrated upon preparation of allocation of delivery quotas, and information activity was sluggish. A full-scale campaign was carried out for increased production through elimination of noxious insects and diseases.
- (2) In Kagawa, steps were taken to awaken the interest of the farmers and to impress upon them the importance of early deliveries through dissemination of information on crop collection program developments and appeals for speedy delivery. Publicity was given the subject in the press, prefectural information organs carried articles, and broadcasts and spot announcements were made.
- (3) Ehime prefecture likewise was active in promoting crop deliveries, with especial emphasis given to press publicity.

h. Fisheries:

- (1) In Tokushima, authorities utilized radio broadcasts and the information organ of the Fisheries Section to point out that fires frequently break out in fishing villages and that it would therefore be wise to join the building mutual aid association. Other information concerned the fishing rights securities program.
- (2) Information was also disseminated on the subject of procedures pertaining to the dissolution of fisheries associations and the joint purchase of cotton fishing nets.

Radio broadcasts and press publicity were used for this purpose.

- (3) In Ehime, similar subjects were promoted, with emphasis upon lecture meetings and information committees.

i. Taxation:

- (1) Tokushima encouraged farm leaders to attend bookkeeping courses. It is planned to expand this activity.
- (2) The misconceptions concerning the comparative severity of tax rates of Japan and foreign countries were clarified in Kagawa information activity. Alleviations in the burdens of Japanese taxes were also emphasized. Ehime combatted tax payment delinquency and promoted tax payment savings associations chiefly through the press. Kochi used the radio to warn of the deadline for the individual enterprise tax. National tax information activity was heavy in volume and diverse in form.

2. Media:

a. General:

- (1) A tendency on the part of information sections to want to use their publications in a very broad fashion has been noted. Information officials feel that their publications ought not to be restricted to local administration information but should be permitted free reign in covering all kinds of subjects. In effect, they find it difficult to perceive a boundary between their own media and private media. As a result, the prefectures participate in the field of general information media and tend to usurp private enterprise in this respect.
- (2) A bitter internal struggle for control is taking place within the Shikoku Shinbun. One faction, headed by the present chief editor, is backed by businessmen in Osaka connected with the Asahi, and seeks to establish a depurged newspaperman and politician as the president. The other faction is backed by local capital, supplied by local politicians. The battle is now centering around manipulation of proxies, but the chief editor threatens to take the issue to the people through the newspaper. If this fails, a rival paper may be established.

b. Audio-Visual Program:

- (1) The problem of wear and tear on audio-visual equipment is growing heavier. Much of the equipment has now aged considerably.

(2) With respect to the question of retention of the Regional Repair and Distribution Office, three prefectures favor retention while one, Tokushima is opposed.

(3) Special preview meetings for the purpose of publicizing CIE films were held in three major towns in Tokushima. Good attendance was reported.

(4) A special training course for the production and utilization of audio-visual materials was given by the Kochi Board of Education. The attendants were teachers of primary and junior secondary schools.

(5) "Better Rural Life" and "Agricultural Home", which had been specially borrowed from the Educational Film Unit, were utilized in an agricultural extension training program in Kochi and also by the Youth Advisor's office in Kochi.

(1) A report on the work of the Regional Repair and Distribution Office for the year 1954 is being prepared.

* Summary:

* Notes:

(3) The Regional Repair and Distribution Office is being reorganized.

(7) The Regional Repair and Distribution Office is being reorganized.

* Summary:

(2) The Regional Repair and Distribution Office is being reorganized.

The Regional Repair and Distribution Office is being reorganized.