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Description of contents

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(Compiled by *National Diet Library*)

December 20 1948

どの県の米藷の供出が早いか
12月20日現在
この数字は政府買入率を示す
100%
79.7%
54.1%
油断大敵
お隣りは追越される
130%
69.8%
頑張れ
お米早くこいよい気持だよ
42.6%
64.3%
居寝むりしてはをられんぞ
少し頑張ったよ!!
61.6%
43.6%
この調子で行こうぜ!!
徳島
香川
高知
愛媛

進躍は川香
四縣供出状況

その後の四國四縣の供出状況は米は十日間でが然香川縣が飛躍、六十四・三%で足踏みするトップの高知縣を抜いて六十九・八%と出て第一位となつたほか高知徳島、愛媛の順また芋でも第一位の香川がさらに飛躍、百三十%となつた、各縣別成績は別表の通り

なお十日間の進行率は米は香川の二十六・二%、愛媛十九・三三%、徳島五・九%、高知〇・四%の順

第9表　　北部觀察所

半旬別	気温 乾球	気温 最高	気温 最低	湿度	雨量	日照	天気 晴	天気 曇	天気 雨
1	44.3	58.5	21.2	40.9	159.5	-	3	1	1
2	22.0	33.5	-4.6	46.3	-	-	4	1	-
3	30.5	51.5	0.55	44.5	-	-	5	-	-
4	21.0	44.0	-9.6	44.8	2.5	-	3	1	1
5	48.1	60.5	9.5	44.5	0.1	-	3	1	1
6	42.5	94.7	1.7	60.0	1.4	-	4	1	1

E 其他の事項

1. 觀察所名変更

觀察所の担当地区を明らかに分担し且従来の觀察所名を次の通り1月から改稱することに決定した

中部觀察所　本場を中心とする香川木田綾歌郡の大半
東部觀察所　元富田觀察所にして大川郡全部
西部觀察所　元笠田觀察所にして三豊郡大半及仲多度郡の一部
南部觀察所　元山田觀察所にして綾歌郡の大半及仲多度香川の一部
北部觀察所　元池田觀察所にして小豆郡及其他の島地帯

2. 諸報告　威虜虫の多発が予想されるので1月10日通報を之した

D　1月半旬別受象表

第5表　中部觀察所（本場）

半旬別	氣溫 乾球	氣溫 最高	氣溫 最低	濕度	雨量	日照	天氣 晴	天氣 曇	天氣 雨
1	39.6	53.1	26.1	33.2	-	6.24	-	4	1
2	22.2	33.9	0.1	31.9	-	18.27	4	1	-
3	39.4	49.8	14.7	30.2	-	19.65	4	1	-
4	24.5	38.4	-6.2	27.5	-	22.30	3	2	-
5	47.1	60.6	11.1	31.5	-	23.15	2	2	-
6	56.6	76.1	1.1	41.6	-	23.70	2	4	-

第6表　東部觀察所

半旬別	氣溫 乾球	氣溫 最高	氣溫 最低	濕度	雨量	日照	天氣 晴	天氣 曇	天氣 雨
1	35.9	37.3	13.2	25.7	0.7	-	1	3	1
2	12.5	25.5	-4.1	19.8	0.0	-	3	1	-
3	15.1	19.5	-0.9	16.7	0.0	-	3	-	-
4	14.4	37.2	-3.9	14.2	0.1	-	3	-	-
5	31.5	54.0	-0.5	24.6	0.0	-	2	2	-
6	17.6	27.4	-4.3	15.7	0.0	-	1	1	1

第2表　　西部観察所

半旬別	気温 乾球	気温 最高	気温 最低	湿度	雨量	日照	天気 晴	天気 曇	天気 雨
1	44.6	60.7	24.2	-	2.2	-	-	2	2
2	23.8	32.6	7.5	-	0.0	-	2	3	-
3	29	44.7	8.0	-	-	-	3	2	-
4	25.7	37.2	-1.2	-	1.5	-	4	-	1
5	44.4	60.6	18.4	-	0	-	5	-	-
6	52.4	74.0	9.7	-	1.5	-	4	2	-

第1表　　南部観察所

半旬別	気温 乾球	気温 最高	気温 最低	湿度	雨量	日照	天気 晴	天気 曇	天気 雨
			未	報	告				

Regular Report No 5 on Foreseen Growing of Harmful Insects

病害虫発生予察定期報告第5號

昭和24年1月分 As of Jan, '49.　　香農試病害虫発生予察部

1 気象状況 Weather condition

気温は昨年11月は月平均平年と全く同一であつたが12月上旬より急に上昇するに至り12月は26度高く10.9度となり本年1月に入つても下ることなく平年との比較に於て前月よりは稍々低いがそれで1.8度高く即ち7.3度を示した又天候は平年に比し雨天一〇〇曇天六〇〇晴天一〇〇にして雨量少きと又し日照時数高き為所謂早春の温暖を思はしむる天候が殆どあつた

第1表　気象比較表（本場観察）

旬別	年別	気温	湿度	雨量	日照	雨天	曇天	晴天
上旬	本年	6.2	6.5	3.0	24.5	1	5	4
	平年	5.7	-	9.7	37.5	0.5	3.5	6.1
中旬	本年	6.4	5.8	1.6	42.0	0	3	7
	平年	5.4	-	5.4	40.2	0.3	3.7	6.0
下旬	本年	9.4	6.6	2.8	46.9	0	7	4
	平年	5.6	-	12.7	40.3	0.7	4.3	5.9
平均	本年	7.3	6.3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	平年	5.5	-	27.8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The state of the growing of agricultural products.

B 作物生育の状況

前項に記載した如く乾燥地に於ける作物の生育は降雨の多少と灌漑の有無とに支配せらるるが故に其の年の降雨の状況如何が作物の生育に大なる影響を及ぼすものである。

一般に本年は昨年に比し降雨の時期早く且つ多量なりしが故に小麦は勿論其他豌豆蚕豆等の冬作物は何れも生育良好にして殊に小麦の如きは既に穂孕期を過ぎ又豌豆蚕豆等も開花結莢期に入りたるものあり。

然れども本年は一月中旬より二月中旬迄の間に降雨殆んど絶えたるが為め冬作物の生育は一時不良の状態に陥りたるが如く見受けられたるも二月下旬より三月上旬に至る間の降雨と気温とは再び冬作物の生育に適し殊に小麦の如きは茎葉共に著しく繁茂し穂孕

第2表　雲山考照試験

品種名	基数 本年	基数 平年	単 本年	大 平年
白珍子	7.2	5.3	10.4	6.1
合川裸1号	9.2	5.1	9.8	5.9
コビンカクギ	9.5	4.5	9.3	5.5
早生小麦	7.2	4.4	12.7	7.1
新中長	8.2	4.9	12.2	6.1
江島珍子	5.2	4.7	13.3	7.7
ゴールデンメロン	7.6	3.2	11.7	7.2
六角シバリ	7.7	3.4	12.9	7.3
倍取	7.4	4.3	11.4	6.4

備考　1. 播種　11月30日
2. 調査　2月1日
3. 基数　既表50種内

第3表　中部観察所(本場)予察用調査

区別	品種名	基数 本年	基数 平年	単 本年	大 平年
増肥区	三保珍子	6.1	14.2	12.2	20.3
	合川裸1号	5.9	14.1	11.6	17.7
	新中長	6.4	11.5	14.8	21.4
	農林26号	3.7	11.7	12.6	21.1

	江島珍子	32	136	15.1	22.9
標肥区	三保珍子	69	120	13.6	20.6
	香川裸1号	59	129	12.7	17.8
	新中長	75	140	14.6	20.9
	農林26号	36	135	13.1	19.9
	江島珍子	49	135	14.7	22.1

備考　1.播種　本年11月16日　平年11月中旬
2.調査　本年7月25日　平年3月20日
3.基数　一尺角内

第4表　其他各観察所単文調査

区別	品種名	東部	西部	南部	北部
増肥区	香川裸1号	16.0	16.1	11.4	−
	赤神力	−	19.8	−	−
	青麦	−	19.3	−	−
	新中長	19.8	17.6	11.7	−
	江島珍子	−	16.8	12.3	−
	農林26号	18.5	16.5	11.3	−
	三保珍子	17.6	−	11.9	−
	農林51号	18.5	−	−	−
	香川裸	14.2	14.0	13.1	16.0

標肥区	赤神力	-	18.2	-	-
	青麦	-	18.2	-	-
	新中長	15.5	16.7	14.7	13.5
	仁島珍子	-	15.8	13.5	[illegible]
	農林26号	16.6	15.4	13.0	[illegible]
	三保珍子	16.7	-	13.8	[illegible]
	農林51号	15.5	-	-	[illegible]
	近畿9号	-	-	-	20.6

備考

1. 播種　東部11月17日 西部11月20日
　　南部11月16日-17日 北部11月29日
2. 調査　東部1月20日 西部1月19日?
　　南部1月23日 北部1月25日
3. 北部は増肥標肥の区別がない

6. 病害虫発生状況 The Status of Noxious Insects Growing

1. 蚜虫類
　大根菜種子其他葉菜類に於ける本虫の発生被害は頗る大であった
2. 大根猿葉虫
　本虫は大根特に白菜類に発生被害が多かった
3. 其他の害虫としては蚕豆の心喰虫及ギシギシに夜盗の発生とが見られた

4.麦の黒銹病
昨年12月上旬善通寺にて10月上旬播種の小麦に発生

5.カモジグサの銹病
1月7日大川郡高田村にて発生を認め其後調査の結果は生山町本場附近に於てカモジグサ近似の一種及カヤツリグサ科一種等に発生多く1月27日の調査に依れば供中カモジグサ11株又之に近似の雑草一種には46株の発生率を示している

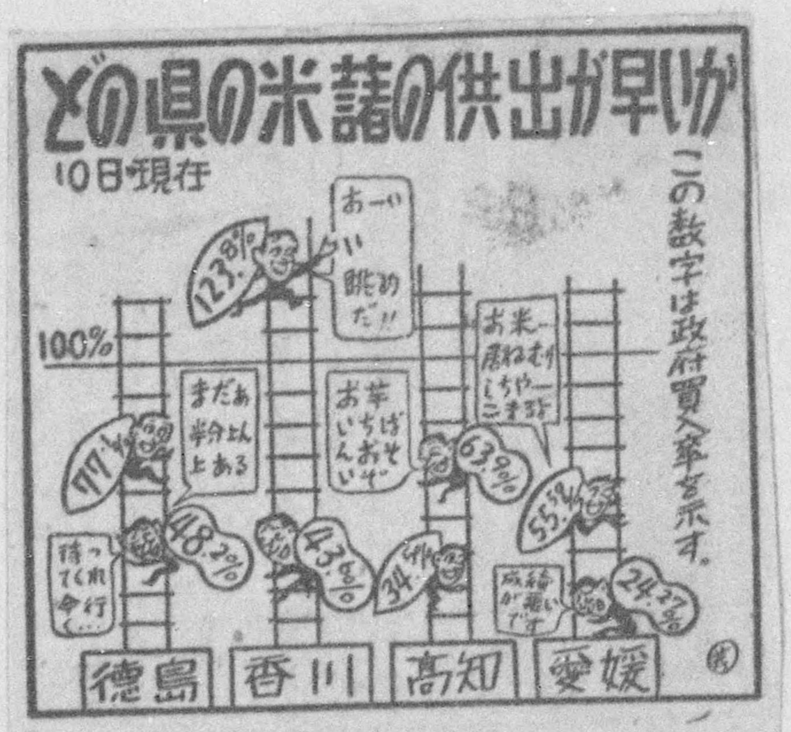
6.裸麦の黄銹病
1月27日本場原種圃附近に於て種子落下自生の裸麦に本病多きを認めた

7.白澁病
1月27日及29日本場附近に於てカモジグサ近似の雑草に発生しているのを採集した

8.裸麦の縞萎縮病
1月26日滝宮村に於て約八畝の裸麦に発病殆ど全滅に近い程激甚なるを実地調査した

9.其他の病害
蚕豆の輪紋病が小豆島に於ては昨年10月12日又本土に於ては1月6日頃に認められた

10 December 1948


どの県の米諸の供出が早いか
10日現在
この数字は政府買入率を示す。

米は高知がトツプ
十日・四縣供出状況

十二月十日現在の四國四縣の供出状況は米は依然高知縣がトツプ、芋ではさきに目標を突破した香川縣が十日間でさらに八・四%進み第一位で各縣別成績は別表の通り、なお十日間の進行率は米は香川の二〇・一%で最も出足よく、次いで愛媛の一〇・五一%、徳島五・四%で高知は〇・一%でしんがり

SHIKOKU SHIMBUN Dec. 7

As the delivery of rice for this year in Kagawa prefecture is going bad, Kagawa prefectural authorities decided to set up the headquarters for encouraging the full delivery of rice at the prefectural government and encouraging group in each Gun and city.

The delivery of rice grown in 1948 of the prefecture has reached 24.2% as of the end of Oct., while its goal of the same period is 50% and the actual result of the last year 57.3% Therefore, this is a very bad result not coming up to a half of both the latter. By dint of the Food-stuff Section, the Agricultural Affairs Section and the Bohan-tokei-ka (the crimes preventing & statistics section), the prefectural authorities decided to set up the headquarters for encouraging the full rice delivery with Governor Masuhara as president. Under their supervision an encouraging group is to be put in each Gun and city.

Prearranging the date when 100% will be reached, on Jan. 15, the headquarters will send the encouraging group to the towns and villages where rice-delivery is going bad and they are wanting to remove obstacles preventing from delivery on investigation of the real state. The reasons why it has so bad results until now, are the urgent necessity of barley sowing and many rain falls. So from the middle of this month afterward the sudden improvement is expected.

By Fuke

CI

HEADQUARTERS
SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
APO 1050

Takamatsu, Shikoku
4 December 1948

SUBJECT: Civil Information Plan, Crop Collection.

TO : Commanding General
Eighth Army
APO 343
ATTN: Civil Information Section

1. Attached hereto in a chart showing the status of government purchases of rice and sweet potatoes in the four prefectures of this Region, which is published at ten day intervals. The attached happens to be from the Shikoku Shimbun of 2 December and shows the status of the collection as of 30 November.

2. The drawing is made in this headquarters and through the courtesy of the Shikoku Shimbun, mats are made and distributed immediately to the eight major papers in Shikoku, with the thought of stimulating inter-prefecture competition.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

R. A. ROSENKRANZ
1st Lt FA
Adjutant

1 Incl
Newspaper clipping

C.I.

K

CI

HEADQUARTERS
SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT [redacted]
APO 1050

Takamatsu, Shikoku
3 December 1948

SUBJECT: Civil Information Plan, Crop Collection

TO : Commanding General
Eighth Army
APO 343
ATTN: [redacted]

1. Inclosed herewith is a fourteen (14) strip continuity in color entitled "Hachisan Supports the Crop Collections" produced in this headquarters by Japanese employees.

2. In addition to newspaper use in black and white, these are intended for use with Balopticons. A technique developed by the Kochi MG Team of pasting these together in one continuous strip is being suggested.

3. Color plates are not available for further reproduction.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

2 Incls:
1. Kami-shibai
2. Translation

R. A. ROSENKRANZ
1st Lt FA
Adjutant

C.I. files

HEADQUARTERS
SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
APO 1050

3 December 1948

SUBJECT: Civil Information Plan, Crop Collection

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

1. There are being sent to your command thirtyfive (35) sets of a baloptican kami-shibai entitled "Ichi-san aids the crop collection."

2. Some suggested uses of this material are:

a. Reproduction in black and white by leading newspapers on a serial basis, one frame per day.

b. Baloptican projection, to be accompanied by a good speaker, preferably one who is able to inject a little humor.

c. Use as posters at well selected points where passing traffic is greatest.

Note: For baloptican projection, trim to fit card carrier at top and bottom and then paste or glue frames together to form one continuous strip, adding a blank at each end for threading. The strip can then be pulled through manually, one frame at a time.

3. Most effective baloptican use of this material can probably be made in areas where crop collections are lagging. This determination could be made by a joint conference between military government and Japanese officials.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL COUGHLIN:

R. A. ROSENKRANZ
1st Lt FA
Adjutant

1005

304

MAINICHI SHIMBUN Nov. 24

The Kagawa Prefectural authorities decided to erect a rice delivery tower in front of Takamatsu station to record the amount of rice turned in by farmers every day.

Anent the delivery of staple foodstuffs in Kagawa Prefecture, sweet-potato delivery exceeded over the target of 3,987,000 "kan", but rice delivery reaches to only 14 percent of the target of 287,419 "koku". Them the Prefectural authorities are going to construct the Rice Delivery Tower in front of Takamatsu Station and check the amount of delivered rice on it every day for the purpose of collecting the concern of citizens and enhancing the thanks of citizens for farmers.

By Nakamura

22. When no one indicates he wishes to speak, the members say question, that is, they are asking for a vote on the question.

23. The president repeats the motion so that everyone will know what he is voting on. In a meeting members usually vote by raising their hands. (For elections, the secret ballot is used.) The secretary counts the votes and reports the number for the motion and the number against to the president. The president announces the decision. In this instance since 18 voted for the motion and 30 against it, the motion did not pass.

24. The president asks again, is there any other old business? Since no one indicates that he wishes to speak, the president goes on to newbusiness.

25. Under the subject new business, newmatters not before mentioned are brought before the meeting. An officer or a member may now propose that the organization take action on some project.

30. The president can not allow discussion until the motion has been seconded.

38. On most motions there is a good deal of discussion, we have shortened the discussion for the sake of brevity. Notice that the president does not take sides in the discussion. He is a chairman, seeing to it that all who wish have a chance to express their opinion.

39. Since no one else wishes to express an opinion, the members say, question.

40. The procedure for voting is the same as the procedure before. The president asks for a show of hands of those in favor and then those opposed. The secretary counts the votes and informs the president. There are 48 votes. A majority is necessary to make a decission, and a majority in this case would be 25. Since 35 voted for the motion, the motion is passed and the president announces this to the members.

41. In accordance with the motion just passed, the president instructs the program committee to make plans for a hike and picnic and be prepared to report at the next meeting. At this point the president would ask again whether there was any subject to be discussed under the heading of new business, but for the sake of brevity that is as much as we will show of the proceedings.
Next would be the program, if a program is planned for this meeting. Organization usually plan to have a program at some of their meetings, it may be a talk on a serious subject; it may be entertainment.
After the program, the president say

42. After asking, Is there anything further to come before the meeting? The president pauses, for someone may think of something that has been neglected. Hearing nothing the members are now ready to adjourn.

76. A motion is necessary to close the meeting. The president does not close the meeting. It is closed by the members when they pass the motion, the president merely announces their decision.

To: CI

HEADQUARTERS
SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
APO 1050

Takamatsu, Shikoku
27 November 1948

SUBJECT: Kami-Shibai on Cultivation of White Potatoes

TO : Commanding Officer, Ehime Mil Govt Team, APO 1050
Commanding Officer, Kagawa Mil Govt Team, APO 1050
Commanding Officer, Kochi Mil Govt Team, APO 1050
Commanding Officer, Tokushima Mil Govt Team, APO 1050
ATTN: Civil Information Officers

1. Thirty-five (35) sets of Kami-shibai in color on the Planting and Cultivation of white potatoes have been sent to your organization.

2. The planting season does not begin until February which should provide ample time for planning the utilization of this material.

3. As a result of experience in using the series of Kami-shibai on the planting and cultivation of wheat and barley, the following suggestions for use are offered:

a. Determine the target. Concentrate showing and accompanying lecture in sections where white potatoes are grown most extensively.

b. Arrange schedule with sufficient equipment and personnel, perhaps using teams so that a minimum of time is required to cover area.

c. Have responsible Japanese agency insure that lectures are not overly long and boring, but leave ample time for a question and answer period.

d. Above all, exercise surveillance to see that timely use is made of them. Note: One prefecture spent so much time in debating the use of the series on wheat and barley that planting time had gone by.

4. This series, like the series on wheat and barley, was prepared with the advice and assistance of Agricultural experts from all four prefectures. However, there may still be some local differences of opinion which may be interpolated by the lecturer. It should be impressed upon the Japanese agency which is to handle this, that these are not, repeat not, to be used by themselves poster fashion, but are visual aids for a lecture.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL CODDINGTON:

R. A. ROSENKRANZ
1st Lt FA
Adjutant

二三改良第一九八三號
昭和二十三年十一月十八日

岡軍政府民間情報課
黒川通譯官殿
農業改良課長

甘藷貯藏法の「パンフレット」配布に關する報告の件、
最に農林省農業改良局より配布になつた甘藷貯藏法の「パンフレット」
配布狀況左記の通り報告する

記

一、配布數量　一〇、〇〇〇枚
二、到着月日　昭和二十三年十一月九日
三、地区別配布割當數　別紙第一、第二、
四、特に甘藷貯藏技術の充分ならざる農家を對象として配布する
五、農家配布完了月日　十一月二十日

縣

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT
EXTENSION OFFICE

別紙第一

甘藷貯蔵法の「パンフレット」配布表

郡市別	改良普及事務所名	配布数量	備考
大川郡	大川東部	三六〇枚	十一月三十日配布完了
	西部 〃	二七〇枚	十一月十五日配布完了
	北部 〃	三五〇枚	十一月三十日配布完了
木田郡	木田東部 〃	四四〇枚	右同
	西部 〃	三〇〇枚	右同
香川郡	香川北部 〃	五八〇枚	右同
	南部 〃	三〇〇枚	十一月十七日配布完了
綾歌郡	綾歌北部 〃	五〇〇枚	十一月二十日配布完了
	中部 〃	六七〇枚	右同
	南部 〃	五三〇枚	十一月十五日配布完了
仲多度郡	仲多度北部 〃	七〇〇枚	十一月十五日配布完了
	南部 〃	一五〇枚	十一月二十日配布完了

三豊郡	三豊北部	一、一二五。枚	十二月三十日	配布完了	
	中部 〃	三七〇枚	十一月二十日	配布完了	
小豆郡	小豆地区 〃	二、六四〇枚	右同		
	南部 〃	七五〇枚	十二月三十日	配布完了	
高松市	高松 〃	八〇枚	十二月三十日	配布完了	
香川郡	丸亀 〃	二〇枚	右同		
綾歌郡	坂出 〃	九〇枚	右同		
木田郡	其の他関係方面	二四〇枚	右同		
計		一〇、〇〇〇枚			

各地区所属町村名は別紙第二の通り。

別紙第二

香川縣各農業地区所屋町村名

地区名	所屋町村名
大川東部	丹生。譽水。三本松。白鳥。白鳥本町。引田。小海。福栄。五名。相生。
大川西部	富田。長尾。石田。松尾。神前。造田。多和。
大川北部	鴨庄。津田。鶴羽。小田。鴨部。志度。
木田東部	平田。氷上。井度。下高岡。田中。牟禮。庵治。神山。
木田西部	林。川島。十河。東植田。西植田。前田。川添。三谷。
香川北部	擅紙。丹座。一宮。川岡。大野。佛生山。多肥。弦打。上笠居。
	香西。下笠居。直島。雌雄島。
香川南部	安原。塩江。安原上西。川東。浅野。池西。由佐。
綾歌北部	坂出市。松山。玉越。加茂。宇多津。土器。川西。飯野。川津。
	坂本。
綾歌中部	府中。端岡。昭和。山内。山田。枌所。西分。羽床上。羽床。陶。
	滝宮。

綾歌南部 美合。造田。長炭。岡田。法勲寺。栗熊。富熊。
仲多度北部 多度津。善通寺。南。郡家。龍川。筆岡。西箇。吉原。白方。
仲多度南部 象郷。高見。佐柳。垂水。丸亀。
三豊北部 麻。二宮。勝間。上高瀬。下高瀬。大見。吉津。比地。仁尾。
三豊中部 詫間。荘内。粟島。
三豊南部 紀伊。秋田。観音寺。高室。大野原。豊浜。和田。萩原。
小豆地区 神田。財田。上高野。本山。一の谷。財田大野。辻。河内。比叡。大。桑山。常盤。笠田。
高松 土庄。浦崎。西海。大鐸。北浦。大部。豊島。池田。草壁。
計一七 三生。三都。西。安田。苗羽。坂手。福田。
高松市。

23-KAIRYO NO. 1983

16 NOVEMBER 48

TO: CI, S.M.G.R.

FROM: THE PREFECTURAL AGRICULTURAL BETTERMENT SECT.

SUBJECT: REPORT ON DISTRIBUTION OF THE PAMPHLET "THE SWEET-POTATO CONSERVATION METHOD"

THE FOLLOWING ARE A REPORT ON DISTRIBUTION OF THE PAMPHLET "THE SWEET-POTATO CONSERVATION METHOD" DISTRIBUTED FROM THE AGRICULTURAL BETTERMENT BUREAU, THE AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTAL MINISTRY.

1. COPIES OF PAMPHLET DISTRIBUTED: 10,000 COPIES
2. DATE OF ARRIVAL: 9, NOV, 1948
3. ACTUAL CONDITION OF DISTRIBUTION: REFER THE ANNEXED PAPER NO.1 AND NO.2
4. DISTRIBUTION WAS STRESSED ESPECIALLY ON FARMERS WHO ARE NOT YET ACQUAINTED WITH CONSERVATION OF SWEET-POTATO.
5. DATE WHEN DISTRIBUTION TO FARMERS HAS FINISHED: 20, NOV. 48.

ANNEXED PAPER NO.1

TABLE ON DISTRIBUTION OF PAMPHLET "THE SWEET-POTATO CONSERVATION METHOD".

NAME OF GUN AND CITY	NAME OF OFFICE	COPIES	REMARK
OKAWA-GUN	EAST OKAWA AGRICULTURAL INPROVEMENT OFFICE	360	FINISHED ON 20 NOV.
	WEST OKAWA "	270	15 NOV.
	NORTH OKAWA "	350	20 NOV.
KITA-GUN	EAST KITA "	440	"
	WEST KITA "	300	"
KAGAWA-GUN	NORTH KAGAWA "	580	"
	SOUTH KAGAWA "	300	17 NOV.
AYAUTA-GUN	NORTH AYAUTA "	500	20 NOV.
	CENTRAL AYAUTA "	670	"
	SOUTH AYAUTA "	530	15 NOV.
NAKATADO-GUN	NORTH NAKATADO "	700	15 NOV.
	SOUTH NAKATADO "	150	20 NOV.
MITOYO-GUN	NORTH MITOYO "	1.150	20 NOV.
	CENTRAL MITOYO "	370	20 NOV.
	SOUTH MITOYO "	750	20 NOV.

SHIKOKU REGION FILM AND SERVICE CENTER

Takamatsu, Shikoku, Japan

Date: 16 NOVEMBER 48

SUBJECT: SCAP CIE Film Shipment Receipt

TO : TOKUSHIMA PREFECTURE FILM LIBRARY

No. of Prints	mm	Inclusive Print Copy Nos.	CIE No. and Film Title	Running Time	Release Date	Return Date
4	16MM	41-44	CIE 69 NEW EDUCATION	9	12 NOV 48	12 MAY 49
4	16MM	41-44	CIE 24 COAL POWER UNLIMITED	16	REISSUE	12 MAY 49

I have received the films listed above, in good condition, except as noted. These films, reels and containers are property of the United States Army and are issued on a loan basis.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF VISUAL AID CENTER

SIGNATURE OF JAPANESE NATIONAL

I certify that the Japanese National whose signature appears above has received the films except as noted.

SIGNATURE AND RANK OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE

DISTRIBUTION:

Original - Return to Region Film and Service Center
Duplicate- File Copy, Prefectural Film Library
Triplicate-File Copy, Mil Govt Region

SHOZU-GUN	SHOZU AREA AGRI-CULTURAL INPROVE-MENT OFFICE	2.140	FINISHED ON 20 NOV.
CITY			
	TAKAMATSU "	80	20 NOV.
	MARUGAME "	20	20 NOV.
	SAKAIDE "	90	20 NOV.
	OTHERS CONCERNED	240	
	TOTAL	10.000	

SHIKOKU REGION FILM AND SERVICE CENTER

Takamatsu, Shikoku, Japan

Date: 16 NOVEMBER 48

SUBJECT: SCAP CIE Film Shipment Receipt

TO : TOKUSHIMA PREFECTURE FILM LIBRARY

No. of Prints	mm	Inclusive Print Copy Nos.	CIE No. and Film Title	Running Time	Release Date	Return Date
4	16MM	41-44	CIE 69 NEW EDUCATION	9	12 NOV 48	12 MAY 49
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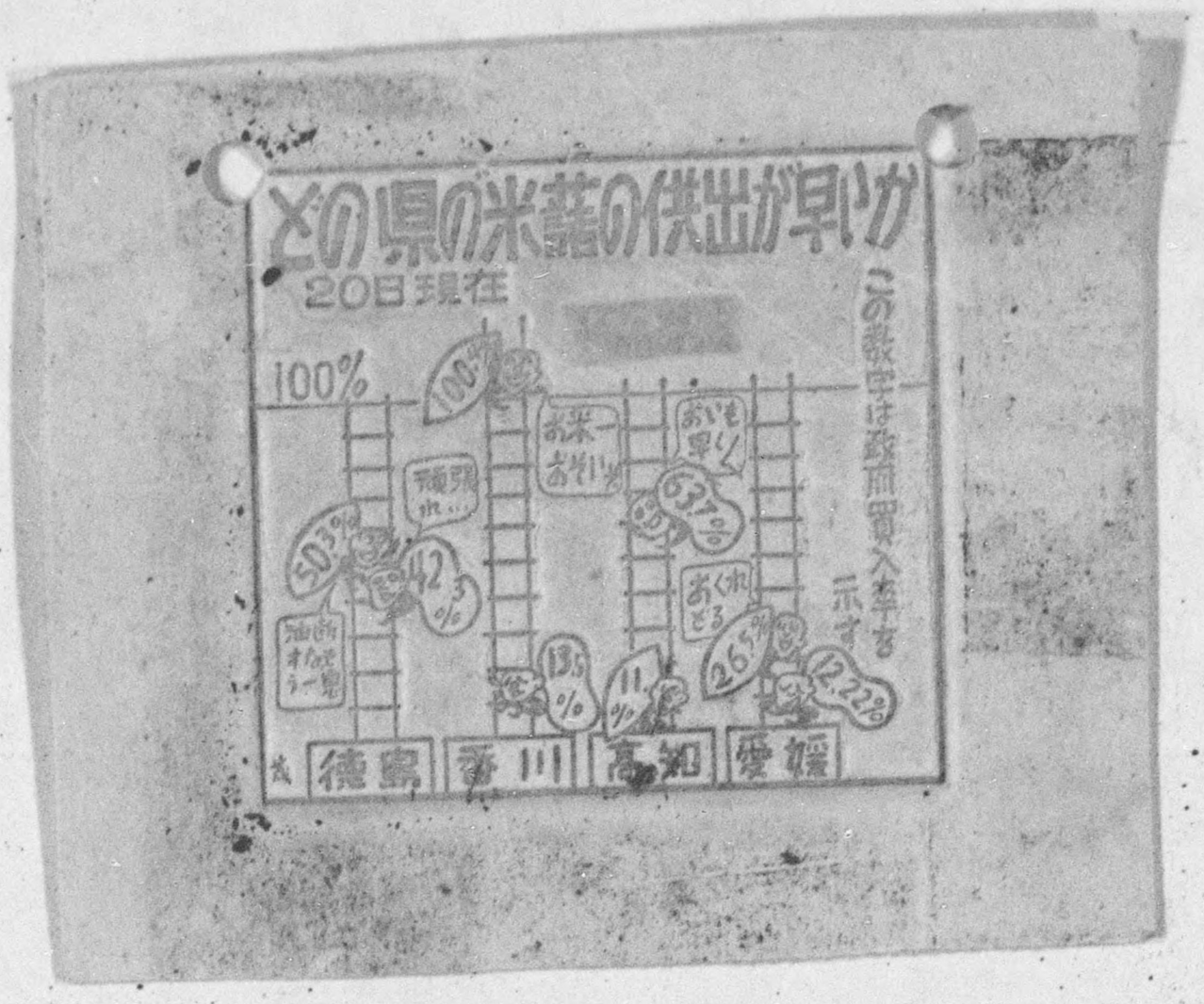
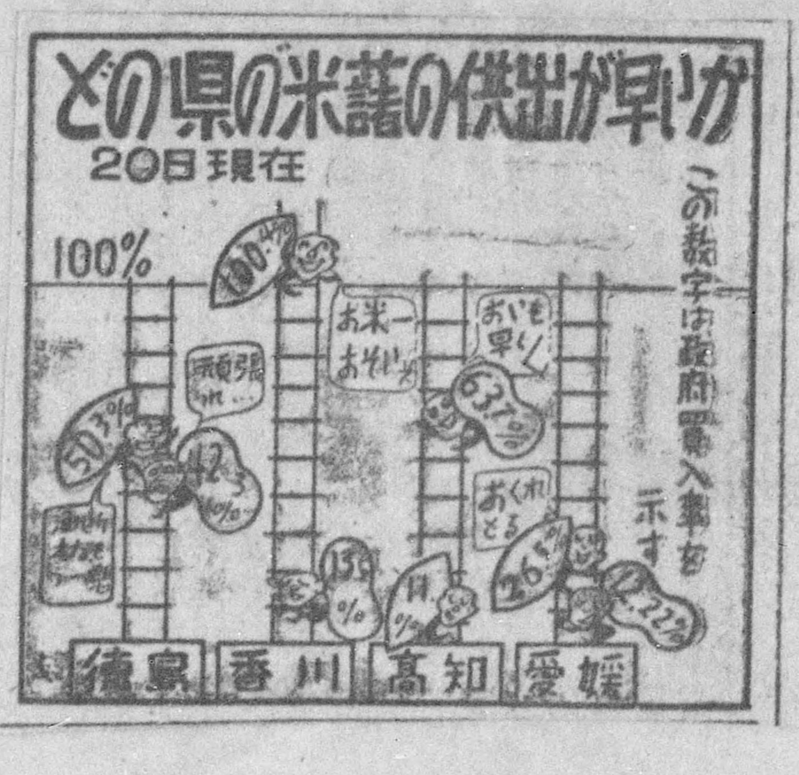
DISTRIBUTION:

Original - Return to Region Film and Service Center
Duplicate- File Copy, Prefectural Film Library
Triplicate-File Copy, Mil Govt Region


どの県の米藷の供出が早いか
20日現在
この数字は政府買入率を示す
100%
100%
50.3%
42.3%
13.5%
11%
63.7%
26.5%
12.22%
徳島
香川
高知
愛媛



-----20 NOVEMBER 48------

SHIKOKU SHINBUN

To. CI

HEADQUARTERS
SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
APO 1050

Takamatsu, Shikoku
23 November 1948

SUBJECT: Civil Information Plan - Crop Collection

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

1. In order to stimulate inter-prefecture competition in the current crop collection program, this headquarters has arranged to prepare at 10-day intervals, a pictorial and graphic standing of the four prefectures with reference to government purchase of rice and sweet potatoes.

2. Through the cooperation of the Shikoku Shimbun newspaper mats will be made of this presentation and sent to your command for transmission to local papers as follows:

Kochi	- Kochi Shimbun Kochi Nippo
Tokushima	- Tokushima Minpo Tokushima Shimbun
Kagawa	- Shikoku Shimbun
Ehime	- Ehime Shimbun Shin Ehime Hankai Times.

3. It should be borne in mind that time is of the essence in this presentation and upon receipt, no time should be lost in getting them into the hands of the foregoing papers. Editorial comment or news stories accompanying these as they appear will strengthen them.

4. Mats will be sent separately to each command marked "Civil Information - News Release - Rush" and upon receipt it is requested that they be hand-carried to the civil information officer.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL COUCHLIN:

R A Rosenkranz

R. A. ROSENKRANZ
1st Lt FA
Adjutant

1005

ASAHI SHIMBUN

Oct. 28

Kagawa MGT announced on 27 "wonderful presents will be given to farmers whoa ccomplish surplus delivery of food.(M)

As rewards for greater amount of delivery in staple food on the part of farmers, American-made goods will be specially distributed to them. Firmers, when they accomplish surplus delivery over respective quartas, will be able not only to purchase wonderful commodities but also to make their contribution in stamping out the rising inflation of their country. Surplus delivery of every bale of rice and sweet potatoes will increase regular ration quatas to urban consumers and decrease their cost of living. On the one hand, therefore, it will be unnecessary for them to seek after higher wages and, on the other, it will check the boast in the price of goods which they must buy. To purchase American-made good, farmers will be given one point ticket per surplus delivery of a bale of sweet potatoes and six point ticket per that of a bale of rice.

American-made goods will be worth while the following points;

A Blanket		30 points
A Shirt	(cotten)	6
	(Woolen)	9
A short drawers	(cotten)	6
	(woolen)	9
A long drawers	(cotten)	18
	(woolen)	24
A pair of socks		3
Sweater		18
Under shirt		24
Skert	(cotten)	12
	(woolen)	18
Shoes		21

MAR 17 1947

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
12 February 1947

AG 142.1 (12 Feb 47) DC/S SCAP (ExRep)
(SCAPIN 1519)

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT: Inventory Instructions for Sulfuric Acid Plants

1. Reference is Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, File AG 387.6 (13 Aug 46) ESS/IN, (SCAPIN 1132), dated 13 August 1946, subject: Reparations Selections Within the Sulfuric Acid Industry.

2. The Imperial Japanese Government is notified that certain items of equipment located in specified plants (Inclosure 1) will be recorded on an inventory form prepared by General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

3. There will be made available to the Commanding General, Eighth Army, all personnel, equipment and supplies deemed necessary by him to accomplish the purpose of this memorandum.

4. The Imperial Japanese Government will have qualified representatives report to the Commanding General, Eighth Army, to receive detailed instructions to accomplish the purpose of this memorandum.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

1 Incl
List of Sulfuric
Acid Plants

John B. Cooley
JOHN B. COOLEY,
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.

10.2.48

100.5

Cultural film scenario "Village At Dawn"

Series No. 1 "Fluorescent Lamp" (complete in two reels)

Produced by Kochi Prefecture

Planning ---------- Kochi Prefecture

Supervision ---------- Yuzo Sugihara
(Kochi Pref. Technician)

Scenario and presentation ---------- Shunichi Sugimoto

Photographing---------- Fukuji Takuma

Art---------- Saburo Kawashima

Production---------- Asahi Camera Co. Cultural Film Dept.

* * * * *

Purpose of the Production of "Fluorescent Lamp"

Farmers of A Village in Kochi Prefecture do every thing possible for "meichu" prevention, but they cannot check the rapid growth of the worms. They are on the point of stopping their efforts, when the village's youngmen take it up as a vital question of the village and it is discussed at the agricultural cooperative's general meeting. The agricultural cooperative tells it to the prefectural government, invites agricultural technicians from the agricultural experiment station, hears from them about "meichu" and moth-alluring fluorescent lamps, and learns that "meichu" damage is well prevented at B Village by means of fluorescent lamps. The counter-"meichu" measures committee newly set up in the agricultural cooperative, advised by the agricultural experts, immediately throws off such an old custom as "mushi-okuri". They go to B Village for inspection, know the wonderful effect of fluorescent lamps, learn how to keep them, and come back. They hold a general meeting soon after coming back and report it to the cooperative, which approves unanimously the installation of fluorescent lamps. The whole village is united together for taking in new techniques for "meichu" prevention, and sees a good harvest in fall.

This is a real record of A Village. Depicting these facts in detail, this film aims at the diffusion of knowledge about "meichu" prevention, illustration of right management of agricultural cooperatives and agriculture diffusion works, and promotion of farm village democratization and culture.

"Fluorescent Lamp" senario by Shunichi Sugimoto

F.I. o Inside a high school in a certain town.
The school bell rings. Students go into the class-rooms. (C pan)
o A corridor.
A teacher and his assistant go into a laboratory.
o Survey of a fluorescent lamp. Girl students catching insects by the basin, making notes, or catching leaf-hoppers with an insect-catcher. (whole view)
o An insect-catcher and pincette catching insects in a basin. (UP)
o Inside a laboratory. Students discriminating insects on an experiment stand.
o Eager looks of two boy students classifying insects. Their hands. (Pan Up)
o A student looking into a microscope. (Pan) An assistant recording. (Close-up)
o Students. (Whole view)
o A graph. A student draws a red line on it.
Inside a biology room. Girl students hearing from a teacher about "meichu" damage.
o A teacher speaking about "meichu" damage. (Whole view including the backs of students)
o Students hearing a teacher's speech and making notes.
o A teacher's face and hand. Letters written on a blackboard.
Ine no meiga-------Ikka meiga
Itten oh-meiga-----Sanka meiga -----O.L.
o A sketch of "Sanka Meiga" drawn on a blackboard. -----O.L.
o A worm-eaten rice plant.
o Paddies fallen on mud.
o An ear of rice running down a stream.
o Rice plants damaged by "meichu". (whole view)
o " " (close up)
T. "Meichu" are everywhere!
o Dark clouds
o The dark sky
o A ridge-end tile. (2.3 cut)
o An egg (up) A hand seizes it
o An egg in a hand
o Backs of two farmers catching eggs
o Front figures of two farmers catching eggs
T. But---------
o Dark clouds
o A farmer's melancholy face
o A hand cruches an unfruitful ear
o An ear falling down
o A farmer's face staring at rice plants. (Pan) A worm-eaten rice ear.
o Distressed farmers talk with each other by the roadside, "What a trouble!" "What shall we do?"
T "Meichu" are everywhere!
o A rice plant eaten by "meichu". -----O.L.
o Another rice plant eaten by "meichu". -----F.L.

O The sky (pan) Smoke rising from a chimney
O Smoke rising from a chimney in the morning
O Old people going up a slope
O A man coming down a road leading a cow
O A youngman coming out of a house
O Two youngmen going on a road carrying a pail
O School children on their way to school
O A train running over a railroad bridge
O People going on a road near a bridge
O A pine tree-top (pan) A village (whole view)
T The village had an old customs
O The sky (pan down) A corner of a cellar
T A "mushi okuri" torchlight procession
O A drum (up)
O A shell-trumpet (up)
O Straw-sandals (up)
O A boat (up)
O A pine torch (up)
O Youngmen and children in a "mushi okuri" procession
T To exterminate "meichu" -----
O Inside a farm-house. A youngman eagerly explaining old people the ineffectiveness of "mushi okuri" processions for "meichu" prevention.
O Old people listening to a youngman
T Old customs should be given up
O A youngman speaking and old people listening (whole view)
O Rain drops dripping from a persimmon tree
O Rain drops dripping into a water-tank
T Then------
O Inside an agricultural experiment station. A sign: "Disease and Insect Region", (pan) A technician answering the telephone.
O Inside an agricultural cooperative. A member talking by telephone, "That's the case, and I want you to come over."
O A technician having finished answering the telephone
O Talk finished. A cooperative member's face.
T The village decided to invite an agricultural technician and hear from him about fluorescent lamps.
O Inside an experiment station. A technician going out of it.
O A signboard of an agricultural experiment station. (pan) A technician going out of it.
O A technician getting into a train. A crowd. (whole view)
----------O.L.
O A running train. ----------O.L.
O Smoke of a stopped train.
O Inside a train. A technician getting out of it.
O A platform wicket. People going out of it, a technician among them.
O Outside a station. A technician walking with a cooperative member.
O Paddy fields. (moving view)

o Two people talking with each other on their way.
o Two people entering into a cooperative. (pan)
o Outside a counter-"meichu" measures discussion place.
  A cat. (evening view)
o A roof of the discussion place. (night view)
o A discussion place. Many village people eagerly listening
  to a technician's speech.
o A speaking technician. ---The contents of his speech.---
T-1 There are many kinds of measures for "meichu" prevention.
  None of the measures can be successful without your efforts.
  All-out delayed rice planting is one of the measures.
  You may also use DDT and other chemicals for "meichu"
  prevention.
T-2 Another way is to burn or bury the stubs of "meichu"--
  eaten rice plants in winter time. The way of killing
  "meichu" by alluring them with lights has developed from
  kerosene hand lamps through acetylene lamps and incandes-
  cent lamps to fluorescent lamps.
T-3 Why can fluorescent lamps collect many "meichu"? Because
  the eyes of "meichu" are most sensitive to ultra-violet
  light that is not visible to our eyes.
T-4 And "meichu" are allured to fluorescent lamps at twilight.
  But fluorescent lamps have no power to kill insects.
  Therefore, you must always keep the basins ready for
  "meichu".
o A speaking technician. Listening village people. (whole
  view)
o A speaking technician. Listening village people. (close-
  up)
o A blackboard. (up) Written letters.
  "Blue-color fluorescent moth alluring lamps" -----O.L.
                                               -----F.O.
o A monography.
o Agricultural cooperative members inspecting fluorescent
  lamps.
T Then.
o DDT being dusted over paddy fields. (3 cut)
o DDT dusting. (up)
o DDT spouting out (up)
o DDT spouting out of a duster.
o A person using a duster. (close-up)
T Fluorescent lamps were installed in the village.
o Fluorescent lamps installed.
o A fluorescent lamp. (2.3 cut) -----O.L.
o Lighted fluorescent lamps. Paddy fields. (pan)
o The sky. (pan down) Fluorescent lamps. (whole view)
o Fluorescent lamps. (whole view)
T Maintenance.
o A superintendent going down with a bucket in his hand.
o He looks at the water in a basin. (up)

O The water in a basin.
O The superintendent's careful face.
O He notes something on a notebook.
O He scoops up insects in the basin and throws them away.---O.L.
O Numberless insects thrown away on a bush.
O A train runs on a railroad bridge. (long)
O Water being poured into a basin from a bucket.
O A superintendent. He oils a fluorescent lamp.
O Examination of fluorescent lamps.
O A "meichu" egg. (up)
O A "meichu" egg smashed up.
O DDT being put into a duster from a bag.
O DDT being dusted.
O A superintendent dusting DDT.
O DDT being scattered.
O White smoke all over. A superintendent in it.
O Numberless moths in a basin.
O Moths gathering around a fluorescent lamp.
O Moths fallen in a basin.
T Autumn.
O A road in a pine forest. (pan) A village. (whole view)
O Water falling down from a water-pipe.
O "Manjushage" flowers.
O A persimmon tree bearing fruits.
O A roof. (pan down) Rice ears.
O Rice plants in the ear.
O Rice plants in the ear.
O Matured rice fields. (whole view)
O A village woman selling vegetables on the street.
O A scarecrow swinging in the breeze.
O A hand cropping the rice.
O Rice plant bundles put in order.
O People cropping the rice. (pan) Lines of cropped rice plants.
O Working people. (whole view)
O Clouds. Clouds.
O Thrashed rice-plant bundles. (pan) People thrashing the rice.
O Waves.
O Parents and children thrashing the rice.
O People carrying rice-plant bundles to a rice-thrashing machine.
O Scare-crows flying up.
O Smiling farmers before piled up rice. (pan up) The sky.
T The end.

HEADQUARTERS
SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
APO 1050

3 copies

Takamatsu, Shikoku
23 October 1948

AG 000.7

SUBJECT: Civil Information Plan, Crop Production and Collection

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

CI

1. In the belief that increased crop production is one of the important keys to the problem of crop collection, it is desired to put a long range plan into effect in this region with particular reference to wheat, barley, sweet and white potatoes and rice. What at first blush appeared to be a bumper crop of rice in this region may turn out to be below last year's total due to excessive destruction by pearl moth and other diseases. This could have been avoided and was avoided, in fact, in many fields where proper steps were taken.

2. There are being sent to your team under separate cover thirty (30) sets of kami-shibai for baleptican use on the planting, care and cultivation of wheat and barley which will be planted within the next few weeks. These were prepared under the supervision of experts from the four prefectural Agricultural Experiment Stations on Shikoku and will apply, with local oral interpolation to any part of the Island. The set was prepared as a visual aid to a lecture by a competent authority and will be of little value if used only as a poster set.

3. Civil Information and Economics Officers should set immediately in conjunction with the appropriate officials from the Agricultural Department of the Ken Government and representatives from the Agricultural Experiment Stations is disseminating this information by means of the baleptican projectors. Once initiated, this is a project which can be carried on entirely by the Japanese but it should be impressed upon them that time is of the essence in view of the short time remaining before the planting of wheat and barley.

4. It is suggested that a series of meetings of competent Nogyo Kyodo Kumiai representatives be arranged on a district basis so that they may take this information back to their communities with them and further disseminate it.

5. Further series on white and sweet potatoes and rice will be forthcoming in the same form.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL COUCHELIN:

Suggest this might be written
destruction by pearl moth and disease.

JOHN E. NIKKELSEN
1st Lt Infantry
Adjutant

Invasion of "Nakajiroshitaba", vicious
insect to Sweet potatoes in Kagawa

拾

昭和二十三年十月十八日　香川農試病虫発生予察部

恐るべし永久の禍根

甘藷大害虫「ナカジロシタバ」の侵入

甘藷害虫として從來本邦で知られてゐるものは二十余種を算へることが出来る就中ナカジロシタバ（中白下翅）は一名甘藷夜盗（イモヨタウ）とも云はれ最も被害の急激な害虫で外國では支那、印度、ペルシヤ、南歐等に於て知られ本邦では千葉、靜岡、四國及九州以南に古くから発生し之れが発生被害は直ちに甘藷作の豊凶を左右するとまで云はれてゐるが隣縣愛媛縣下では古くから発生してゐたもので本縣には恐らく昭和二十一年頃に侵入したものと推定される根據がある此の恐るべき甘藷害虫「ナカジロシタバ」は從來本縣に居なかった害虫で現在三豊郡一帯に猛威を極めて居り特に大野原、伊丹、萩原村等は其惨害洵に目を覆はしむるものがある　度侵入した上は本虫の習性上急速に而も全縣下に蔓延する慮れが多分にあるので今後本虫の侵入防止については各町村共一致の注意と努力を拂ひ以て禍根を永久に殘ざる様病害虫に携はるものゝ立場から特に警告する次第である　本虫は夜盗虫の一種で一年に四回位発生し甘藷ヒルガ

比の恐るべき甘藷害虫ナカジロシタバは從來本縣に居なかった害虫で現在三豊郡一帶に猛威を極めて居り特に大野原、伊井、萩原村等は其惨害洵に目を覆はしむるものがある一度侵入した上は本虫の習性上急速に而も全縣下に蔓延する慮れが多分にあるので今後本虫の侵入防止については各町村共一致の注意と努力を拂ひ以て禍根を永久に殘ざる様病害虫に携はるものゝ立場から特に警告する次第である　本虫は夜盗虫の一種で一年に四回位発生し甘藷ヒルガホ等の葉を主として食害する害虫であって一田を食ひ盡した場合は郡をなして他に移動食害するもので之が被害を受けた場合は滅收は勿論地中の甘藷（イモ）（總根）からは芽を出し又は貯藏力が低下し且甚しきに至っては腐敗するに至るそれでこれが発生被害を受けた場合は早く收穫處理することが肝要で防除法としては砒酸鉛（砒酸石灰）二十匁大豆展着劑六匁水一斗液か若しくはD、D、T乳劑のD、D四%液（D、D、T二〇%乳劑の場合五〇〇倍）位のものが有効で特に幼令期（発生初期）に撒布することが最も効果的である尚大集團移動の場合は発生地周辺に溝を作り水を溜めて

一應本虫の移動を防止し然る後前記の防除法を行ふことが適切である　從來発生を見なかった新害虫の侵入した事に対しては今後之が絶滅對策等が樹立攻究されねばならないが終戰後の様な混乱時代には必ず斯る新病害虫が侵入するもので蚕豆象虫、黒斑病、黒星病、矢根介殻、イセリヤ介殻、ルビーロー虫等は其著例で今後新しく侵入する可能性のある病害虫は実に枚擧に遑なし程多いから凡ゆる農作物の種苗の移動購入等に関しては十二分の注意を怠らざる様切望する次第である。

100.5

SHIKOKU SHIMBUN

17 Oct.

Press release by KMGT

A. The Over-quota delivery of rice is inevitable for the rehabilitation of Japanese economy, declared KMGT authorities on 15. stressing the sacrifices taken by the Americans in case of importing foodstuff into Japan.

KMGT authorities declared as follows, stressing that the over-quota delivery of rice is inevitable for the rehabilitation of Japanese economy.

"The over-quota delivery of rice indicates the intention of the Japanese farmers who are making their best for the rehabilitation of Japanese economy. At the same time,it may help in making the Americans believe the fact that the Japanese people are competent to import a great amount of foodstuff from America.

The foodstuff expected to be imported from America to Japan during a year until June 23, next year, amounts to about 700,000 dollars daily, or 189 million yen. This results that all American tax payers are compelled to hear the burden at this rate. This also indicates that such exportation of food from American turns in the form of tax and Americans must pay much money for purchasing foodstuff and they must pay great many sacrifices.

If it is certain that the Japanese farmers produce and deliver the rice and potatoes to the utmost extent, the Americans may be willing to aid the rehabilitation of Japan through the Congress in Washinton.

According to the official announcement, these is every prospect of a large rice crop for this autumn. Each bag of rice and potatoes delivered by farmers exceeding over the quota, in fact, indicates the sincere gratitufe of the Japanese people to the aid of the Americans.

The overquota delivery of rice also helps the farmers and the public in general in the following points.

1. Over-quota deliverers of rice will be given a lot of incentive money by the government.

2. Over-quota delivery of rice will give a severe shock to the drastic inflation and blackmarket dealings. Consequently, the consumers will able to buy more rice and potatoes at the official price than ever before and the food expenses of the public will greatly be decreased.

3. If the labourers can buy more food stuff than before at the official price, they may be able to produce more amount of commodities than ever and the presure of low wage level may be softened. Finally KMGT authorities want to advice all the farmers in Kagawa to deliver rice exceeding over their quota."

By Takahashi

8. Ascertain if blacking out or cutting out of unauthorized subject matter in textbooks has been done carefully and in keeping with the spirit of SCAP Directives. (This directive has been accomplished, with the exception of a text in "Piano Instruction" and a text in Normal School, plus a few technical books in industrial schools; new text books are available in all subjects. Note: Teachers are permitted to use supplementary texts and references without other restriction than SCAP AG 350, 22 Oct. 1946, subject, No Militarism, and SCAP, AG 000.3, 15 Dec. 1945, subject, No Shinto.)
(CD 19/1, 8th Army, 23 March 1946)

9. Ascertain if textbooks used during the war are still being sold to students.
(CD 19/1, 8th Army, 23 March 1946)

10. To ascertain if all public educational institutions have bolished te chings of State Shinto.
(SCAP, AG 000.3, 15 Dec. 1945)

11. Check on the work of all screening committees to see if they are complying with the spirit as well as the letter of the policies set down in SCAP, AG 350, 30 Oct. 1946, and recommend any changes in personnel deemed desirable.
(DX 992247, 8th Army, 9 Oct. 1946)

ARTS AND MONUMENTS

1. Inspect all shrines, Historical, Cultural, and Religious Objects to see that they are not being damaged by the occupational forces.
(CD 8, 8th Army, 23 Jan. 1946)

180.5

SHIKOKU KEIZAI

10 000.

Favoured with good weather, we are headed for unusual bumper crop in recent years. However, the decrease of about 8,740 koku is expected in Kagawa Prefecture due to injurious insects.

In Kagawa it is expected as much as 770,000 koku will be surely harvested in this autumn. On the contrary, a big damage by rice-insects and moths is expected. According to the reports reached the Agricultural Cooperative Federation and the Prefectural Agricultural Section, Recently the damage isreported to be 14640 chobu, estimating 8740 koku of decrease.

The following is the estimation of decrease

Takamatsu	1400 tan	50 koku
Marugame	1150	33
Sakaide	4730	370
Okawa	14420	510
Kida	9175	258
Shozu	4700	254
Kagawa	9894	232
Ayauta	33684	1605
Nakatado	24474	1853
Mitoyo	42805	3574
Total	146432	8743

ART AND MONUMENTS

64. Where are the important natural treasures and art objects located in your prefecture?

65. Has a thorough survey been made of them all?

66. What condition are they in?

ORGANIZATIONS

67. What independent citizens' organizations, such as parent-teachers groups, have you helped get started?

68. How strong is the Japan Education Association?

69. To what extent are the teachers of your prefecture unionized?

70. Are they affiliated with the national union?

71. Have they made official demand on the prefecture?

72. What result came from these demands?

73. Have you been able to stimulate any prefecture- wide teachers' conferences?

74. Have you sponsored any teachers' study groups?

75. What percentage of the teachers in your prefecture have you personally addressed?

76. How many counties in your prefecture have you visited?

77. How often do you get around the prefecture?

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

78. What have you done to stimulate free expression on the part of the students? Have you encouraged the formation of discussion groups, panel discussions, or debates?

79. Are there any thoroughly democratic student government organizations in the schools of your prefecture? What have you done to assist them?

HEADQUARTERS
SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
APO 1050

AG 000.7 4 October 1948

SUBJECT: Crop Collection Program

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

Inclosed is a Japanese translation of "Plan For Civil Information Activities On Crop Collection Program For 1948-1949."

BY ORDER OF COLONEL COUGHLIN:

1 Incl:
Japanese Translation

JOHN E. MIKKELSEN
1st Lt Infantry
Adjutant

一九四八―一九四九年度農作物集荷計画
に関する民間情報活動方針書。

農作物集荷計画の目的。

現在の農作物集荷計画に関する民間情報活動の目的は、一切の手段を利用し盡して、日本の農業者に左記の事項を熟知せしめることである。

一、日本並に一般に世界の食糧事情の危機的状態。

二、農作物供出の割当完遂と超過供出に對する国民経済的要請。

三、農作物集荷の増加を図るための報奨。

四、インフレーション（がもたらす）危局、闇市場がインフレーション造出の上に演ずる役割、特にこの危局の農業者に對する影響の強調。

今時に一般公衆には左記の事項を知らさなければならぬ。

一、世界の食糧事情とその日本への関連

二、農業者のための、一般消費のための、並に輸出のための、

消費材生産増強の必要。

三、日本人に対する食糧供給に関し合衆国の引受けて来た役割

第一部　一般情勢

一九四八　農業年度の生産、集荷計画に対し熱心なる関心を必要とする事由は、本年六月二十二日日本政府公表の、六月二十一日付連合軍最高司令官の、総理大臣に對する次の意味の勧告のなかに概括されている。

「連合軍最高司令官が日本に対する重要な食糧供給を確保するために可能なる一切の措置を講じつゝあることは従然の通りであるが、食糧生産を最大限に増加さし、又その国内供給を有効適切に割当することは日本人自身の責任である。米は戦争以来初めて、この夏輸入せられるであろう。然し、この米の輸入は専ら、食糧缺乏期を前に配給削減を防ぐためにとられた緊急措置に過ぎぬもので、日本が将来も米の輸入

を受け得ると保証たるものでは進んでないのである。日本における製粉設備の不足に基因する屋配を最少限に喰止めるために輸入食糧の大部分は爾今数ヶ月にわたって專らアメリカ産麥粉となるであろう。かくて本年の食糧事情は昨年度よりも大いに改善せられるであろうが、明確に諒解せられなければならぬ事は、主食の完全配給は現に收獲中の穀物の集荷の成否に掛っていることである。」

本計画實施にあたり最大の障碍の一つは食糧の見通に関し日本人の間で有力になりつゝある楽觀である。世界の食糧生産は今や極めて[illegible]にして、一面日本各地の豊作を目前に控え食糧に関する日本の悩みは今や殆んど解消したとゆうことが広く信ぜられている。かゝる根據もなき楽觀論を打破するために左記の事實を人民に明示する必要があると同時に新聞發表の果據として活用せねばならぬ。

一九四八年度世界農作物生産の見通しが戰后最良である反面、輸入諸国の食糧需要

は依然増加を続けている。

この事情を反映しているのは、ヨーロッパ並にアジアのパン用粒穀生産が昨年度にくらべて著しく増加している事実、並びにそれをも拘らず多数の増産国がパン用粒穀の一年前と略同量の輸入を要請している事実である。かかる異常の状況を生んだ主要な理由は輸入諸国の復興が極めて重視されているからである。

かかる世界情勢は（当然に）日本の食糧輸入事情の改善（破綻する）云々の楽観を排するものである。蓋し戦後日本への食糧輸入の大宗はパン用粒穀の筆頭にある小麦であったから。かかる事情は日本の農業者が（漸次）供出割当を完遂し更に超過供出することの極めて必要なる所以を示すものに外ならない。

国際穀物協議会食糧農業機構が最近発表した粒穀関係報告によれば、粒穀の危局的不足とゆう戦後の、粒穀の危局的不足とゆう戦後の、粒穀の危局的不足とゆう戦後の

多数の国家では、戦時中も その必要を認めなかったところにおいてすら主食配給制度を昨年度 あたらしく採用した。或はまた配給基準を国民の最低必要量よりも遥に以下に切下げた国々も多数ある。處々方々では小麦の供給不足を補うためにパンにどっさり雜ぜ物をし又小麦粉製造に際し歩留り引上げのため多数の子々では白いパンを見ること極めて稀であった。子際聯合食糧農業機構はかく報じている。

今や生産増加の見通しの下、主食配給は多数の国々において増加せられ その品質は良くなるであろう。穀物が家畜に與えらるることが一層増すであろう。

これらの要因はあらゆる種類の輸入粒穀に對する需要を依然増加せしめるであろう。かゝる需要は、生産改善の見通しを部分的に不明

臆ならしめるであろう。

食糧農業機構の報告はゆう。

一九四八―四九年度の各穀粒穀輸入需要額は現在までのところ前年よりも幾分少い。然るにパン用穀類需要量は輸出量の輸出可能推定量を超えている。

現在における計算に基けば――これは当然にカナダに関しては推定を、オーストリヤ其他の産地に関しては一層不明確な臆測を出てないのである。

――一九四八―四九年度のパン用穀類の輸出可能量は恐らく二五百萬メトリックトンに達するであろうがこれは一九四七―四八年度の輸出量よりも若干少いのである。この程度の輸出では輸入量の現在の需要に満たず従って可能供給量に即應してパン用穀類の所要量を調整せざるを得ない結果となるにちがいない。

日本に関しては、食糧国幹旋による主食並に代替食糧の一九四八―四九年度輸入量は脱穀米の米に換算して一六の萬トンに達する豫想である。これは合衆国民に對し二億五千萬ドルの負擔をかけることになる。これを若し軍換算率で計算すると日本の人口一人あたり老幼男女を問はず八四〇圓の負擔を米国民が負うことになる。食糧の全供給を以てしても二五合基準の全需要をみたすにたりなかつた一九四七―四八年度に於ても略々同量が輸入せられた。それ故に一九四八―四九年において配給を少しでも増そうとすれば当然に内国農作物の集荷増加にその主目標を置かなければならないのである。

本年は一部農作物は病害、冷害、霰害並に水害を蒙つた。これら不利な要因は然し別に新しいことではない。これらの災害は毎年何等かの程度で起つた。過去の生産記録は

上記、その他の災害を当日に述べている。日本政府並に連合軍総司令部は本年も災害が地方的には極めて激甚であったことを認めている。供出割当是正量はこの事情を考慮にいれている。肥料の供給は占領後の何れの年よりも本年は良好であった。一九四七年に比べて本年は窒素肥料は四倍、過燐酸肥料は三倍施肥された。利用し得る農業施設は大分殖えている。害虫駆除方法の確立は量においても質においても改善され且つ農業者によく知られている。電力其他の動力源例えば石油等が米の脱穀に用いられること一層多くなった。割当量超過の生産乃至供出に對する報奨は以前よりもずつと多くなった。本年度日本は於て主食の生産乃至供出を増加せしめねばならぬのであるが、上記諸事情の好轉を思えば尚更のことである。

全世界にわたって本年度は前年度よりも人類が消費し得る食糧の殖えたことは事實である。然し、このことは、海外から原料を買入ねばならぬ日本にとっては外貨が当然に一定の限度

以上に上り得ない事情を考えれば、日本にとっては大して意味はないのである。農業者は農作物の割当量の集荷乃至供出の絶對必要なる所以を諒解して、上記の事情によって判るとおり制限ある外貨の餘力を原材料購入に振向け得る様努力しなければならぬ。

第二部　問題の要点

THEMES

日本の経済安定、根本的復旧は全く農作物供出の完納超過供出如何によるのである。貴重なる外貨が食糧輸入の方面に使はれてはいけない。日本を、アジアの工場たらしめるため、原料購入のために用ひられるべきである。農業者達こそ日本を経済的に起き上りすために割当供出を完納超過供出した唯一の大きな生産者である。消費材の生産者達は作物収穫に利害関係を有しており、従って農業者達の必要とする品物を沢山生産しなければならない。

闇、特に食糧の闇は経済を破局に導く最も悪質のものである。農業者達が保有米以外の穀物をすべて正規のルートにのせることによってのみ日本は都市の人々に充分食料供給をなし得るのである。その代り都市の生産者達はすべての人に生活水準の高い消費材を製造して経済を円滑にするのである。世界の食糧事情は危機にひんしており、恐らく今後数年間この状態はつづくであろう。農業者達は此の原因をよく了解して割当供出に対する報賞を知ってしらひたい。主食二合七勺の公約は全く農作物収穫の如何によって定まるのである。

来年度の事前供出割当調査委員会制度も発表してゐる。

新しい供出割当では農作者達に前年度より高い保有量を認めてゐる。

Incl 1

第三部　方法

新聞。地方新聞に對しては社説乃至讀物記事によって集荷運動に協力させなければならない。村中で最先に割当量を供出した農業者達の名簿を造るがよい。異常な超過供出をした人々に特別注意を向ける必要がある。

農業者にせよ役人にせよ集荷規定に違反したり、いつわって供出をでまかし或はこれを黙認したものがあれば、その事件を広く知らさなければならぬ。

新聞は断えず供出或は超過供出に對する報奨を説明せねばならぬ。

合衆国がその人民の負擔で日本に輸入する食糧の量はあらゆる機會に繰返し指摘する必要がある。その際特に合衆国の輸入は供出割当量の完納が前提である所以を強調せねばならぬ。日本人の食卓に餘分の食糧を供するとゆう犠牲を蒙っているアメリカの市民に對

し日本はその再建とゆう問題を自力で解決する能力があるとゆう事を印象づけるものは、この超過供出に外ならぬとゆう点を繰返し述べる必要がある。

供出の遅い村を公表する必要がある。

ラヂオ　マイク巡回班は農業者や消費者をうかまえてその眼を農作物集荷に向けしめ、又アナウンサーは問答を通して論理的結論を指摘するように道すいていかなければならぬ。

座談會乃至公共集會の計画を行えば、世界の食糧事情の下における日本の位置に関する討論をやることになり、又日本の復旧は事ら主食を供出せしめ それを全人民に平等に分配することにかゝっている所以を強調することができる。

村の集荷の進捗状況を毎日数回合間（アヒマ）放送すれば、村々の間に超過供出競爭を起すことができる。

視覚教育資料

□吾等の食生活□とゆう映画が製衣作されている。営利上映館用の三五ミリのものと、日本視覚教育運動要綱に應ずる十六ミリのものとがある。両方とも九月十三日に配給された。

農作物集荷のポスターが十七萬部印刷され九月下旬に配給される計画である。見本は各家政部に送る豫定である。

□農作物の事前割当のリフは□とゆう小冊子六百萬部が目下準備中で十月には各農家に一部宛配給される予定である。

地方でのポスター製衣作をすゝめねばならぬ。大して目立たぬ商業広告を入れれば製衣作費はやすくなる。

諸団体

農業協同組合は食糧委員会乃至村当局を助けて宣傳、促進活動に参加するがよい。村々には□百パーセント完納

グラブ□を設け日々新會員の名前と超過供出量とを掲示板に公表するがよい。會員には認証として特長あるパッチを與えるがよい。

考案　知事の款書なり（款電なりを）村長や農業指導者に送り適当な挨拶をするようすゝめるべきである。軍政府長官のおなじ様なメッセージであれば更に活動に拍車をかけるに違いない。良質の紙に立派に印刷した完納証明書を当局から地方政府なり農業指導者なりから供出完了者に與えるがよい。

最初に供出を完了した一二の村に對し『超過（供出）表彰會』を催し知事や軍政府長官の挨拶をおくるがよい。これらの行事は新聞やラヂオで報道させねばならぬ。

すべての村には供出の進行状況を記録する『計（ハカリ）』をこしらえさせる必要がある。（供出進行圖表）

超過供出の首位となった農業者に對し

15

旅費金額不要の旅行をさせるがよい。
商工會議所にすゝめてこの旅費を心配
させることができよう。

（長尾正良 謹
但し第二部「要綱」
を除く）

PROPERTY TURN-IN SLIP

To	SUPPLY OR CLASSIFICATION OFFICER 73rd ORDNANCE DEPOT APO 317.	PAGE OF PAGES	
From	ORGANIZATION OR UNIT SHIKOKU MG. REGION SUPPLY OFFICER APO 317.	VOUCHER NO.	TURN-IN SLIP NO. 8A-112-339-48.

ITEM NO.	STOCK NO.	NOMENCLATURE	UNIT	QUANTITY	REMARKS	ACTION
1.	H004-05044	Lamp Unit, service tail and stop, sealed, 21-8 cp. assembly (CB-CB-9218) (ORD-504417)	ea	2	FWT	
2.	H004-193152	Lamp, incand, elec., sealed beam, 6-8 v, ableting fil. No.4031, 40-30 watt, sun.(303 prong base, Par-56 bulb) 193152 (MZ-4031)	ea	1	FWT	
3.	H004-0504417	Lamp-unit, service tail and stip, sealed 16-8 v. 21-3 cp. assembly (Upper, left)	ea	1	FWT	
4.	H004-0501010	Plug, spark, w/gasket, assemb.	ea	1	FWT	

/x/x/x/x/x/x/x/x/x/x/x/x/x/x/x/x/x/ LAST ITEM /x/x/x/x/x/x/x/x/x/x/x/x/x/x/x/x/x/

LEGEND FOR REMARKS

FWT—Unserviceable, due to fair wear and tear
R/S—Unserviceable, report of survey
S/C—Unserviceable, statement of charges
SER—Serviceable
EXS—In excess of authorized allowances
MR—Memorandum receipt property

WD AGO FORM 15 APR 1944 447

(This form supersedes WD AGO Form No. 447, 6 August 1943, which may be used until existing stocks are exhausted.)

I CERTIFY that the articles listed herein are turned in under the circumstances indicated in "Remarks."

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

~~8 Dec.~~ 23 Sept, 194 7. R.E. BERGSTEN CAPT.CAC.

(Date) Organization Supply Officer.

QUANTITIES SHOWN IN "ACTION" COLUMN HAVE BEEN RECEIVED

_____, 194___ _____

(Date) (For station supply officer or classification officer)

16—40051-2 ☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

FILE COPY

RADIO

25/1545

FROM: CO 91st MIL GOVT COMPANY, APO 317

TO : CG KOBE BASE.

REFERENCE CITE KS 7188 AOQMS AND CITE KS 7195 AOQMS PD RECEIPT OF CARS 45579 AND 22047 ACKNOWLEDGED. CITE ONE THREE EIGHT.

DARK

Telephoned British Signals Tokushima - ELE by LB.

25 June - 138

FILE COPY

FILE COPY

SHIKOKU SHIMBUN

26 Aug 1948

The experiment for preventing and killing the pearl-moth which is the first project all over the country is now being conducted at the rice-field in Shikai-bura, Shodo-gun, in order to thoroughly and scientifically investigate the real condition of the moth.

In Kagawa Pref., 100,000 "koku" rice is injured by pearl-moths by the year. Thereby, the Prefectural authorities started the "synthetic anti-pearl-moths test" that was the original test in the whole country, at the 23 "chobu" paddy-field in Shikai-village, Shodo-gun, for the purpose of the radical investigation into the real situations of pearl-moths. It has been deemed the investigation in insect-loss is very difficult, because of the trouble to decide the real quality of the areas investigated, and the incomplete co-operation of the farmers in those areas.

Shikai-village has excellent conditions for the investigation, such as-:

The village is surrounded by mountains, and is cut off from the other paddy-fied.

The village suffered the severe insect-loss last year, and so, the dwellers in the village have the passion to prevent the insect-loss from this year's crop.

Thus, counting the estimate of 100,000 yen, the Pref. Agricultural Test Station and the Shikoku Branch of the Agricultural Examination Station, the Agriculture & Forestry Ministry, are jointly collecting the data from various aspects such as the generation and egg-laying situations of pearl-moths, the effect of fluoresent light for insects, the effect of insecticide, the disposing condition of the inflicted rice-plant, and so on. The investigation term is scheduled from the period of transplantation to the end of November. The announcement of the results of that investigation is expected by every aspect.

By J. Nakamura.

Files

21ST MILITARY GOVERNMENT : ILE/wln
HEADQUARTERS & HEADQUARTERS COMPANY :
(Takamatsu, Shikoku)

27 May 1946

AG 311.1

SUBJECT: Mail Roster.

TO : See Distribution.

Enclosed herewith is an alphabetical roster of personnel under this command as of this date.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

IVAN L. ROGERT
1st Lt., SnC
Adjutant

DISTRIBUTION:

Postal Officer, 7th Base Post Office.
Postal Officer, APO 317.
Postal Officer, APO 24.
CO, 36th Mil Govt Hqs & Hqs Co, APO 24.

Agriculture)-----4.

Q : Have you any leisure time to read the books?
A : Yes.----------13 No.----------7

C) Regarding agricultural cooperative union

Q : Have you much expectation for agricultural cooperative union?
A : Yes.----------20

Q : Have you any plan to do in it?
A : Yes.----------20

Q : What sort of works do you expect for the union?
A : To increase agricultural techniques.----17
To exercise manifacturing techniques.---11
To raise our living level.----------10
To mechanize farm-villages.---------- 6

D) Regarding farm-land reform.

Q : Is farm-land reform good or bad?
A : Good.----------15 Bad.--------5

Q : Why is it good?
A : Because farm-lands were owned by farmers, and the farm-rent become cheaper.

Q : Why is it had, if so?
A : As it was enforced ignoring the reality, the peace in the village, and further as the Government's byying price was too cheap, and nob few people are suffering from difficulties /of living.

By T. Oyabu.

(CONT)

Oyama, Noboru	39929338	S Sgt
Parker, James R.	46017520	Tec 5
Pena, Ciro F.	18233664	Tec 5
Pincura, Ludwig M.	0295132	Capt
Riley, Clifton E.	44099853	Pfc
Richardson, Robert W.	36927579	Pfc
Ross, Carl J.	46088430	Sgt
Russell, Harry H.	35863936	Pfc
Saito, Jitsuo	30119265	Sgt
Self, Clay M.	44099402	Tec 4
Seymour, Thomas R.	42168044	Tec 4
Sheldon, Gerald C.	36493619	Cpl
Summers, Richard P.	42149608	Tec 4
Twardowski, Ben P.	38595552	Cpl
Warman, Edward A.	36918603	S Sgt
Walkowiak, Daniel J.	35970047	S Sgt
Wargo, Andrew A.	42149178	Pfc
Wehner, Robert J.	36995824	Pfc
Weiner, Benjamin	31489250	Pfc
Witherspoon, Burton H.	0534231	1st Lt
Woodbury, Robert F.	36487880	Pfc

304

TOKUSHIMA MINPO

13 July 1948

A conversazione for advancement of farm-villages was held on 10 at the Rikko temple, Naka-gun, various opinions were expressed, and active discussion was continued untill 4 p.m. Again, a public opinion investigation about farmpolicy, agricultural cooperative union and farm-land reform etc. was made to 20 members. (The result is reported on this paper)

A conversazione for advancement of farm- villages was held on 10 at the Rikko temple, Naka-gun, under the joint auspices of the Prefectural Farm-villages Youth's Union and the Nachi Farm-villages Cooperative Association. After speeches by Mr. K. Hayashi, secretary of the Union, and Mr. G. Nakajima, chief of the Planning Section of the Ken-Agricultural Association, discussions were made from every standpoint untill 4 p.m. regarding agricultural management, culture of farm-village, youth's movement in farm-villages, agricultural cooperative union and other two subjects. As the result of this discussion, some hint were given to the future way of farm-villages. Again, the following are the result of a public opinion investigation made for the 20 members who were present there.

A) Regarding national policy to farmers.

Question: Are the farm-villages prosperous ?
Answer : Yes.-----0 No------20

Q : Why aren't they so?
A : The prices of agricultural products are too loon.----14
Taxes are too much.--------10
The prices of agricultural materials too high-------- 7

Q : At what price, do you think, is the new-rice proper?
A : 4,500---5,000 yen a koku----------10
5,000-------- yen a koku----------10

Q : Is "quoto delivery system before the crop" good or bad?
A : Good---------11 bad---------- 4

B) Regarding magazine, radio, reference book, etc.

Q : Do you read any magazines concerned with agriculture?
A : Yes.-------8 No.-------12.

Q : What sort of magazines do you read?
A : The Ienohikari(Light of House---8, The Nogyoasahi(the Asahi Agriculture)-----5.
The Shinnogei(New Agriculture)----5, The Wakainogyo(young-

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Kagawa MG Team, APO 1050 dtd 5 Mar 48, subj: Misconduct of Procurement Expediter.

AG 251 1st Ind JEM/ci

HEADQUARTERS, SHIKOKU MIL GOVT REGION, APO 1050 9 Mar 48

TO: Commanding Officer,
Chugoku MG Region,
APO 317

Noted.

R. E. COUGHLIN
Colonel CE
Commanding

SHIKOKU SHIMBUN

21 July 1948

In order to expedite the delivery of barley and other necessaries of living the link system will be enlarged, the government announced. Prior to the delivery of barley, farmers in Kagawa will be stimulated by reward good.

In order to expedite the delivery of barley and other necessaries of living, the government has decided to take linking system. The gists were published as follow on the 20th.

1. The gist concerning the link system of dlivery of barley and Irish potato in the 1948 fiscal year.

2. The gist concerning special distribution of commodities for acceleration of delivery of fresh provisions(including manufactured marine products).

3. The gist concerning excecution of link system of wood and charcoal and artificial coal in the 1948 fiscal year.

The different points with those in the last year is,

1. The kinds of the link commodities this year were strictly shosen, and laid stress on textile goods, gloves, jikatabi(rubber-soled socks), tires, tubes, "sake" and tobacco, and such temporary linking as selection of pans and kettles was avoided.

2. As to textile goods, they were decided to be distributed with the cotton fabrics.

3. The quantity of the link commodities were increased, for example, fabrics and "jikatabi" were decided two-times and tree-time the last year respectively, and that of gloves were increased by 30 per cent.

4. In the last year, the link system were chiefly applied to such special districts as sid great cities and coal-mines, but this year its arears were much ensidened, and the delivery districts have been decided to be distributed two-thirds of the special districts. The distribution prices must follow the newly settled ones, but the prices of commodities which are not yet distributed follow the old prices.

By Tsuchiya.

F 1000 CI Sec DB

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

29 JUL 1948

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE)
)
NUMBER 46)

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SYSTEM

1. References, the following General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Natural Resources Section Weekly Summaries (all previously distributed to military government teams):

a. Number 128, 21-27 March 1948, pages 15-16.

b. Number 130, 4-10 April 1948, pages 10-15.

c. Number 133, 25 April 1 May 1948, pages 10-11.

d. Number 135, 9-15 May 1948, page 5 (manual on extension system inclosed as a separate item).

e. Number 136, 16-22 May 1948, pages 19-20.

2. Japanese agriculture has advanced a great deal along certain lines in the past few decades. However, many improved practices are used on only a small proportion of the farms. This is particularly true in the smaller and remote rural farming areas. Farmers are reluctant to replace many traditional practices with scientific procedures. Dissolution of the agricultural association (Nogyokai) this year will mean the end of the farmers advisory service which the Nogyokai supported. In addition, as of 30 April 1948, the Japanese Government discontinued national support of approximately 1,600 extension farms. Under the reorganization plan, only 75 experimental institutions will receive national support (reference paragraph 1d above). During the current fiscal year, (1 April 1948 - 31 March 1949) this extension program will be financed by the central government. In some instances, the prefectural government may also be able to provide some financial assistance. Legislation now pending provides that the central government extension funds be supplemented by funds provided from within each prefecture.

3. This extension system (reference paragraph 1d above) will provide farmers with a complete agricultural advisory service to include:

a. Information on improved methods of farm living.

b. Practical demonstration for farmers on improved methods which they themselves have developed on their own land.

c. Administration by the prefecture with national government guidance and coordination.

d. An extension worker for each community. This extension worker will be hired by the government and the farm community cooperatively. His duties and responsibilities are as follows:

(1) Observe agricultural conditions and advise on various farm problems within his area.

(2) Discuss with and advise farmers and their families on farming methods and farm living problems.

(3) Select farms and farmers best suited for cooperative demonstration work and assist in establishing such demonstrations.

(4) Encourage and arrange meetings of farmers, farm wives and farm youths to analyze their problems and request aid in solution of problems.

(5) Perform miscellaneous duties, such as, distributing bulletins concerning farm problems; assisting farmers in keeping farm accounts; preparing news articles and announcements for the local newspapers; preparing reports on plans and activities for the prefecture extension director.

4. Former agricultural association (Nogyokai) employees in some parts of Japan are attempting to obtain prefectural and national funds to support agricultural advisory technicians as part of the operation of the new cooperatives. This is contrary to the intent of the cooperative law and objectives of the new extension system. No public funds should be granted to private agencies such as cooperatives to support an extension system. The new extension system will fill all ordinary needs for technical advice. Farmers should examine their needs closely before accepting the responsibility of paying for agricultural technicians through their cooperatives. Any such activities that a cooperative association undertakes must be of their own free will.

5. Commanding officers of military government teams will exercise surveillance over the establishment of this technical advisory service in the various prefectures, in accordance with the principles outlined above.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

J.A. LESTER
Major General, GSC
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

SCHANZE
G-4

Operational Directive No. 46 , Hq Eighth Army, JUL 29 1948 , cont'd.

(MG-En)

DISTRIBUTION:

"B" plus "X" plus
Each MG Region and Team (3)
MG Sec Hq 8th Army (60)

SHIKOKU SHIMBUN

24 June 1948

The amount of the barley crop this year already delivered in Kagawa totals 67 percent of 326,800 koku of the whole quotas on the 20th.

The delivery of barley in the 1948 fiscal year have shown a good result. As regards the goal of 326,000 "koku", just 218,523,368 "koku" (67 percent of the goal) was already delivered as of 20th, more than seven-times the goal of the second term of early delivery 31,050 "koku". The statistics of every Gun and City stood as follows:

	delivered quantities	percentage
Takamatsu	11,832.16	74
Marugame	3,115.49	69
Sakaide	44,056.48	74
Okawa	17,572.19	51
Kita	26,914.97	74
Shozu	1,937.15	43
Kagawa	26,002.45	73
Ayauta	43,014.34	68
Nakatado	35,583.01	65
Mitoyo	48,145.97	61
Total	218,523,368	67 (average)

The delivery of Irish potato by the same day was 41,882,870"kan" against delivery quotas of 452,000 "kan", average rate of delivery is only 9 percent. Marugame was highest and Sakaide was lowest as shown as follows:

Marugame----------70 percent
Nakatado----------19 "
Mitoyo----------14 "
Kagawa----------14 "
Sakaide---------- 0 "

About 380 gramme of vermicelli per an individual, as a present of Lara Goods, will be rationed about three millions of school children all over the country in July.

At the off-crop season of July, a joyful news iswe omed by 3,000,000 school children of more than 200 cities all over the country. That is the distribution of vermicelli presented by America as Rala goods. An American liner "Azalea City is expected to arrive in Yokohama on the 24th, taking 45,000 bushels (a little more than 1,600 ton and the biggest amount ever been brought) of barley on board. The Mombu-sho, consulting with the Agricultural Department already made up a plan of making vermicelli by the retained wheat of the corresponding quantity for the sake of July supply of school children of all the cities in Japan. Ration perhead for one time is settled 95 gramme, and it is completed in four times. Only this time, 2.50 yen will be collected from each child.

By Tsuchiya.

(c) Specific officials, (council, committee, or board) responsible for revision.

(d) Provisions for notification and publicity of modifications.

(4) Planning liaison with Military Government and BOOB. (What, if any, liaison is made during the planning stage?)

b. Delegation and definition of authority and responsibility. (What delegation of responsibility will be made in disaster operations? Who is in charge? Who is chief, sub-chief? Will there be a disaster headquarters? What officials or sections will be involved? How?

It is further suggested that an annex be attached to the plan which will clearly show the organization and contain the names, official title, address, and phone numbers of each responsible person and unit.

What use is planned for the Japanese Red Cross? What is agreement between the government and the Red Cross on assumption of areas of responsibility for medical supplies, personnel, and other services? What other organizations will be used? The disaster responsibilities of private organizations, such as the Red Cross, should be clearly defined. The relationship of the various public and private agencies on different levels of government should be clear. What is the responsibility of the meinse-iin?

In some plans the police have been given dictatorial power over all phases of the operation. Because of this exaggerated importance of the police, other groups and sections such as welfare officials are deprived of their normal responsibilities during a disaster. It is suggested that the police be limited to their usual areas of operation in public safety and crime prevention. The police can be of great assistance in communications. It is suggested that a stipulated government unit or section, possibly the Welfare Section, be charged with the primary responsibility for disaster operations.)

c. Operation in a limited area. (What are the provisions for a partial alert, or a disaster operation in a limited area?)

d. Training of disaster workers. (What provisions are made for training of disaster workers? Are there special emergency teams? Who trains them? Who checks their training? An annex may contain the details concerning emergency teams.)

PAGE 304

SHIKOKU ECONOMIC

21 June 1948

According to the survey on the diffusion of the radio conducted by the Matsuyama Central Broadcast Station, Kagawa Prefecture ranks first on its diffusion among four prefectures in Shikoku.

(Matsuyama) It is said that the diffusion rate of radio-sets is a barometer of local civilization and culture. According to an investigation about the radio-hearing situations in four prefectures in Shikoku made by the Matsuyama Central Broadcasting Bureau, Kagawa-prefecture ranks first in diffusion rate that is 34.1 percent, which means more than 34 houses of radio-sets per 100 houses. And Ehime-pref. is 29 percent, Tokushima-pref. is 27.6 percent and Kochi-pref. the lowest percentage, 5 percent. The average figure in whole Shikoku indicates 29 percent, and that of the urban zones indicates 34.5 percent and the rural districts, 27.4 persent. In the urban zones, Niihama-city shows the highest rate; 40.1 percent; Marugame-city 39.8 percent; Matsuyama-city, 38.5 percent. The lowest percentage in the urban zones is Uwajima-city, 25.4 percent; next, Saijo-city, 27.6 percent; Kochi-city's 35.9 percent; Tokushima-city, 30.7 percent, Naruto-city, 29.8 percent. In the rural districts, Shodo-gun is 35.4 percent, the highest figure. Next, Onsen-gun's 35.3 percent.
(Ehime-Pref.) Exept Kagawa-gun's 29.9 percent, every "gun" shows more than 30 percent and shows higher percentage than the cities like Imabari, Saijo. Finally, thinking from the diffusion rate of radio-sets, the cultural degree of Kagawa-pref. is the highest in Shikoku.

By Nakamura.

NAME	ADDRESS	PAGE
SUMITOMO KINZOKO KOGYO KK (Fuso Light Metal Industrial Co., Ltd) Sakurajima (propellor) Kojo #38	1 Chome Shinsaibadhi Minami-ku, Osaka-shi	47
KYUSHU HIKOKI KK Itatsuke (Concealed)	Itatsuke, Fukuoka-ken	56
Kashi (Concealed)	Kashi-machi, Fukuoka-ken	56
Zasshonduma (Concealed)	Mugino, Nakema-machi, Chikushi-gun, Fukuoka-ken	56
MITSUBISHI SEIKI SEISAKUSHO KK Otaru Kojo	#8 Wakatake-machi, Otaru-shi, Hakkaido	61
TSUJIDO BRANCH OF 1ST NAVAL ARSENAL	Tsujido, Fujisawa City, Kanagawa-ken	NA II
TOTSUKA WORKSHOP OF TOKA-TOKUSHU CO.	Totsuka, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa-ken	LAB. I
KOKU HAGAMURA KENKYUJO	Kojimachi-ku, Sannen-cho #1, Tokyo-to	LAB.II
AIRCRAFT ENGINE DESIGN & RESEARCH LABORATORY	Kyoto-shi, Ukyo-ku, 998 No. 1, Tatsumi-sho	LAB.VII

Incl #1 SCAPIN 1172

SHIKOKU SHIMBUN

20 June 1948

6. Takamatsu Local Commodity Price Bureau revised the controlling prices of eight vegetables in summer season such as a cabbage and an onion. However, contrary to expectation, the delivery of vegetables is being made smoothly.

Despite the 10-15% decreased revision of controlling prices of eight vegetables on May 22 by the Takamatsu Local Commodity Price Bureau, the vegetables are making appearance abundantly in markets, contrary to expectation. The Takamatsu Vegetable Market is now very busy in doing with cucumbers, cabbages and others which are carried in every day. Onions which retail shops, inundated after go down in price. Price of cabbage fell from ¥35 - 40 to ¥25 - 26 a kan, and that of onion fell to about ¥25, and other six vegetables became cheaper by 10-20%. Than official prices. Owing to this price-falling, our anxiety about the scantiness of vegetables in the markets has been gone away.
The authorities state that it owes apparently to not only the vegetable season but also the revision ofofficial prices of vegetables and that it was a success. The authorities added that they will follow such a way of control regarding not only cabbages and onions but also the other vegetables. All retailers are also glad, saying that both sellers and buyers feel well through cheaper prices than the official prices, and more vegetables have been appeared in the markets than before.
falling

Murai

ECONOMICS PLAN - July - Sept. 1948

1. The Economics Plan for the quarter July-September 1948 is not shortlimely new. It has seasonal, priority and routine features. The priorities for various activities are based on the listings set forth by Eighth Army Military Government Section under title "Priority of Military Government Activities" dated 9 December 1947.

a. Collection of Staple Foods: This is the seasonal beginning of a high priority recurring program. Previous years experience coupled with proper pre-planting allocations and collection quotas should ensure an orderly collection in excess of any quotas assigned. This is a basic operational problem.

b. Staple Food Storage: It is important to observe, check and encourage the Japanese officials to survey their storage facilities at the low ebb of storage to assure a maximum effort in reducing storage and pilferage loss to a minimum.

c. Price Control and Rationing: The last 3 month experience should have been of great benefit to Economics Officers in the prosecution of the Fish and Vegetable Control Drive and the selection of the special BCOF teams should actively aid the program. Great progress should made in the next quarter and Economics Officers should build up publicity drives to educate the general consumers from the School children to the Governor. If the support of the majority of the population is behind the drive, the confidence of the governor and Town Mayors obtained, and the Economic Inspectors and Police fully understand their work, then great strides will be made in the successful accomplishment of the anticipations. Close contact with legal Officers is essential to full coordination and prosecution of successful individuals and associations violating price and control regulations. The use of Army transportation and Army personnel on routine drives and checks will bring negative results if the public and police are not behind the drive. Actually sufficient work has been put into the program to enable the Economic Inspectors and Police to take over the full responsibility and activity of the Drive. Special teams could well confine their activities to supervising with inspectors, educational lectures to Inspectors and Army Police, checks on the flow of Incentive and Link Goods and general supervision of the police activity on the program.

d. Surveillance on the Collection of Japanese Taxes: Tax collections for the fiscal year ending March 31 were in excess of quota. However there are taxes for that fiscal year which remain uncollected and vigilance in collecting these overdue taxes must not be relaxed. Officers have been detailed to continue this surveillance thru 30 June. Presently as an additional duty "Tax Surveillance" personnel may be used in surveillance of critical materials inventory.

e. Dissolution of Nogyokai and Formation of new Agricultural Cooperatives: OD 31 reports on dissolution of control associations must

SHIKOKU SHIMBUN

17 June 1948

Regarding the estimates or the barley crop this year in Kagawa, the Prefectural Agricultural Section and the Kagawa Crops Report Office are being opposed to each other. The farmer expects the barley crop will show a decrease of 30 percent as compares with that of average year, while the latter insists it will be only more or less 15 percent. The office will hold a meeting of the Crops Report Committee, at which the estimates of the barley crop will be desided ultimately.

Owing to the increased distribution of fertilizer barley in Kagawa Prefecture was in good condition but as the result of a series of drought since April it seems to be favourable. The Prefectural Agriculture Section estimated at 450,000 koku or so, less 30% than the average years. Regarding the crop estimation, of the prefectural authoritie and the Kagawa Crop Report Office, a despatched branch of the Agriculture & Forestry Ministry, didn't agreed. The prefectural authorities have an opinion that the crop was suffered from drought and insect and is inevitable in decrease, and that the delivery quota of the crop(326,800 koku) should be decreased. Governer Masuhara went up to Tokyo to make petition regarding the reformation of delivery quotas to the prefecture the other day. While, the Branch Office has it that the fact of the decrease in crop by drought and insect is true, but the prefectural authorities' figures of 30 percent decrease is too pessimistic, and that the maximum figures on the decrease in the crop is 15 percent or so and the total crop will exceed 500,000 koku. At the above office, a meeting of the Crop Report Committee will be held on June 17, inviting the prefectural officials concerned and the representatives of farmers in order to decide the estimation. The result of this estimation is noticed by every quarters.

By Nakamura.

ANNEX IX. CORRECTIONS IN LISTING ON REVISED LIST NUMBER 1, DATED 1 JUNE 1946, "AIRCRAFT FACTORIES, MILITARY AND NAVAL ARSENALS, AND RESEARCH LABORATORIES".

THE 4TH MILITARY TECHNICAL LABORATORY listed on page LAB. I is to be included as part of the Sagami Army Arsenal on page M.A.I. The removal from page LAB. I of this plant is authorized.

Incl #3 to SCAPIN 1172

SHIKOKU SHIMBUN

13 June 1948

The total of yielding of potato for this year in Kagawa are expected to be estimated at about 8,000,000 kan. It is less by 45 per cent than that of last year.

On account of the continued dry weather the yield of potato in spring season is expected 45% decrease in production in Kagawa. Therefore, the yield is less than the quantities of farmers' reservation, it is said. The quotas of potato ordered beforehand to deliver for 1948 are made for planted fields of 633 chobu and at a rate of 235 kan per a tan. The goal of potato cron, is 1,480,000 kan, and that of the delivery is 452,000 kan. The planted potato-fields, however, are actually 540 chobu. On account of the dry weather the harvest in is 150 kan per a tan on an average. Therefor the total cron of potato is expected to be about 800,000 kan. After all it may be short to deal with the quantities of farmers' reservation 1,028,000 kan, and seed-potatoes for the next year, 40,000 kan at the present situation.

By Yokoi.

HEADQUARTERS
KAGAWA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 317

RJC/JLH/ks

AG 463

Takamatsu, Shikoku
6 June 1947

SUBJECT: Monthly Prefectural Coal Allocation and Distribution Plan

TO : Shikoku Military Government Region, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, APO 317

1. Reference Operational Directive Number 39 Headquarters Eighth Army 3 May 1947 Subject "Coal Allocation and Distribution."

2. Reference Shikoku Military Government Region Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment APO 317 AG 463 of 26 May 1947 Para 3.

3. Local Prefectural Coal Allocation and Distribution Plan for Kagawa Prefecture herewith attached.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

JAMES L. HARCROW
Captain AC
Adjutant

1 Enclosure.
Prefectural Coal Allocation and Distribution Plan

SHIKOKU SHIMBUN

12 June 1948

The early delivery of barley of Kagawa-ken is successful, and on the enth over two times as much as the raioned quotas until that day were already made.

The early delivery of barley is very sucessful and the top of complete delivery is Kamikasai-bura, Kagawa-gun, Kagawa Prefecture. According to the summary report to the Kagawa Food Office, the delivered quantities as of June 10 reached about 40,000 koku, 220% of the quota. The delivered quantities of barley will surpass far more than the quota, or 18,470 koku. The Office also revealed that there would not be delayed distribution or non-distribution of food for some while, as the early delivery of barley was being in favourable condition.

By Nokoi.

MAJOR GROUP 33 - SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACHINERY

33 7142 Crucible furnaces, electric (industrial)
33 71421 Arc
33 71422 Induction
33 71423 Resistor

MAJOR GROUP 34 - METALWORKING MACHINERY

34 60000 Testing and Measuring Machines
34 61000 Physical Properties Testing Machines
34 61100 Hardness testing machines
34 61110 Brinell
34 61111 Manual, except portable
34 61112 Portable
34 61113 Power
34 61120 Rockwell
34 61121 Manual
34 61122 Power
34 61130 Scleroscope
34 61140 Vickers
34 61190 Hardness testing machines, not elsewhere classified
34 61200 Pressure testing machines (hydraulic)
34 61300 Spring testing and checking machines
34 61310 Combination tension and compression checkers
34 61311 Under 100 pounds capacity
34 61312 100-200 pounds
34 61319 200 pounds and over
34 61320 Compression checking only
34 61321 Under 6000 pounds capacity
34 61322 6000-20,000 pounds
34 61323 20,000-100,000 pounds
34 61329 100,000 pounds and over

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

J

F100.5

AG 091 (Japan) (MG-CI) 7 April 1948

SUBJECT: Civil Information Materials

TO : Commanding Officer, Shikoku Mil Govt Region, APO 1050

1. Transmitted herewith are:

a. A plan for civil information activities relative to the current program initiated by the Japanese Government with the approval of SCAP, GHQ, to increase agricultural production (Incl 1). It should be noted that material contained in Section III of subject plan is general in nature and applicable to any information program.

b. A set of four (4) posters and one (1) pamphlet with English translations to serve as examples of information materials which have been prepared and are being distributed by the Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry (Incl 2).

2. This material is furnished for use at your discretion, where applicable to local circumstances, in taking appropriate action to implement the provisions of Operational Directive 57, this headquarters, 16 Aug 47, subject: Civil Information Activities, and Operational Directive 22, this headquarters, 31 March 48, subject: Agricultural Production-Collection Program for 1948. Subject material is not to be considered directive in nature.

3. Sufficient copies of the inclosures are provided to permit distribution to military government teams.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

2 Incls:
1- Plan for Civil Information Activities
2- Set of four (4) Posters and one (1) Pamphlet

s/ R. Schafer
R. SCHAFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

14

BASIC: Ltr, 8th Army, AG 091 (Japan) (MG-Ci), dtd: 7 Apr 48, subj: "Civil Information Materials."

AG 091 (Japan) (MG-CI) 1st Ind FNK/yn

HEADQUARTERS SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION, APO 1050 12 Apr 48

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

C1

2 Incl: JEM
n/c

Economics

H-C

Fill-in Release on Quota Assignments

Food supplies for the people of Japan are endangered by delays on the part of prefectural and village officials in assigning food delivery quotas to farmers, according to a statement today by a Military Government officer.

"Full collections of the delivery quotas are essential to maintaining present food ration levels. Therefore, it is mandatory for prefectural and village officials, and local food committees to act at once in assigning quotas to individual farmers", he said. "Negligence in quota assignment is retarding food collections and endangering the rations of urban people."

"Food imports scheduled for Japan will not be large enough to maintain adequate diet levels, even if full collections are obtained. At best, only a subsistence diet level can be reached."

Delay in assigning quotas handicaps the farmer who is not informed of his responsibility under this prefecture's quota established last October, and it also threatens his eligibility to receive incentive goods, he added. To receive most types of incentive goods, farmers' deliveries must be completed by (date).

"The prefectural quotas established and the methods for assigning individual quotas to farmers are fair and just", the officer stated. "The immediate assignment of these quotas to all farmers is absolutely essential to the agricultural and industrial recovery of Japan. The continued delays in assignment can only mean that the responsible officials are indifferent to the hunger of the people and the future of the country. The first duty of the Japanese people is to do all they can to feed themselves. The American people who provide the food imports without which Japan cannot exist, expect the Japanese to meet their full responsibility."

In conclusion, he explained that delays in quota assignments will retard food deliveries to industrial workers who produce goods needed by farmers and industrial products for foreign trade.

Rec'd: 10 Apr 48

MR&R F

PLAN FOR CIVIL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION PROGRAM FOR 1948

31 March 1948

			Paragraphs
Section	I.	The Situation	1 - 2
	II.	Themes	3
	III.	The Plan	4 -13

SECTION I

THE SITUATION

1. REFERENCES.--a. Operational Directive 57, Headquarters Eighth Army, 16 Aug 47, subject: Civil Information Activities.

b. Operational Directive 22, Headquarters Eighth Army, 31 Mar 48, subject: Agricultural Production-Collection Plan for 1948.

2. SITUATION.--a. Above cited reference, paragraph 1b, describes the necessity for increased production of food in Japan in the crop year of 1948; describes further the Japanese Government plan to increase food production, and outlines the responsibilities of military government units in connection with the program.

b. Measures undertaken and planned by the Japanese Government with the approval of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers are concerned jointly with increasing crop production and insuring prompt crop collection at time of harvest. However, civil information activities outlined herein are concerned only with the immediate problem of increasing crop production.

c. Successful implementation of the increased production plan is dependent upon the prompt, voluntary cooperation of the individual Japanese farmer. In turn, his cooperation must be preceded by and based upon complete understanding of the issues involved and their bearing upon his personal circumstances.

d. In order that the Japanese farmer may be provided with timely knowledge upon which to base intelligent, voluntary action, it is essential that Japanese agencies concerned initiate without delay an adequate civil information program.

e. Prompt action in planning and initiating information activities is essential because of the limited time available prior to the planting season.

SECTION II

THEMES

3. GENERAL.--The following themes may be adapted for use by any local media. Posters and press releases provided by national agencies may be used as references on variations of themes and techniques of presentation.

a. The world food situation is critical and probably will remain so for several years.

b. Japan needs to produce enough food to meet her own requirements; credits used to import food must be saved to buy raw materials and commodities abroad.

c. Farmers who fill crop collection quotas can purchase incentive goods at official prices.

d. Special bonuses will be paid for all crop turn-in over the assigned quota:

(1) Rice and rice substitutes, wheat, barley, and dried sweet potatoes: three times basic price.

(2) White potatoes: two and one-half times basic price.

(3) Fresh sweet potatoes: one and one-quarter times basic price.

e. Improved agricultural practices will result in increased production. Points to be considered are:

(1) Use of farm manure and commercial fertilizer.

(2) The production of sound rice sprouts and sweet potato seedlings.

(3) Control of insects and disease.

(4) Specific subjects noted in paragraph 5 b, following.

(5) Other subject material in accordance with local circumstances.

SECTION III

THE PLAN

4. OBJECTIVE.--The objectives of civil information activities in connection with the agricultural production program are to:

a. Familiarize the Japanese farmer with:

(1) The status of world food supplies.

(2) The necessity for increased agricultural production.

(3) The incentives to increase production.

(4) Techniques which may be utilized to increase agricultural productivity.

b. Familiarize the general public with:

(1) Sub-paragraph a(1) and a(2), above.

(2) Efforts of Japanese Government and farmers to increase production.

(3) The necessity for increasing production of agricultural tools, fertilizer, and clothing and for preventing food waste.

5. NATIONAL CIVIL INFORMATION PROGRAM.--Assisted by GHQ, CI&E Section, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has undertaken the following:

a. Publication of 6,000,000 pamphlets, "ABC of Increased Food Production." This pamphlet is to be distributed to every farm household in Japan. It is currently being printed and should arrive at prefectural offices early in April. Distribution list, by prefecture, is contained in NRS Weekly Summary #128, 27 Mar 48.

b. Publication of four posters to be distributed to prefectures in April. Titles and number of copies to be printed are:

(1) "Increasing Production" -- 100,000

(2) "Protect Sweet Potatoes from Rot" -- 50,000

(3) "Disinfection of the Seed Rice" -- 90,000

(4) "Control of White Potato Late Blight and 28-Spotted Lady-bug" -- 50,000

c. Publication, "Photo-News" will be issued semi-monthly in 160,000 copies. Newspaper Cooperative Sales Agency will deliver 15 copies to each town and village. Prefectural governments will receive 150-200 copies of each issue. First issue will be delivered about 5 April.

d. "Norinsho Information Bulletin" will be issued in 50,000 copies as a semi-monthly. This publication will contain general information on Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry activities.

e. Broadcasting Corporation of Japan will schedule programs from time to time dealing with various phases of increasing agricultural production.

f. GHQ officials and representatives of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry will continue to make statements for publication. In addition, four press releases have been prepared and mailed by GHQ, CI&E Section, for transmittal to military government units for adaptation and release to local press and radio.

g. A limited number of copies of Japanese 16mm films are available and should be requested by prefectural governments for exhibition to farm audiences. They are "Control of the Late Potato Blight", "The Spread of the Light Trap by Florescent Lamp", and "Preservation of Sweet Potatoes." Lantern slides and film strips also are being produced and will be announced as they become available.

6. OPERATING PRINCIPLES.--Civil information activities should be conducted with consideration for the following:

a. It is presumed that the civil information officer at all military government echelons will be responsible for planning and implementing civil information activities. His initial step therein is to study pertinent directives and other materials and consult the unit economics or other officer charged with responsibility for implementation of the agricultural production program. As a result of this consultation, the civil information officer should be thoroughly familiar with local circumstances pertaining to the agricultural program.

b. Based upon his knowledge of local circumstances and contemplated national information activities, the civil information officer should formulate a plan setting forth the minimum requirements for prefectural information activities and indicating specific lines of action along which prefectural agencies are to be encouraged. The plan also should be based on the promise that the Japanese will actually prepare and distribute all information materials and will conduct their own relations with local media. Military government operations of this nature should be planned only to the extent of assisting Japanese agencies when

their best efforts do not accomplish minimum requirements.

c. With the approved plan as a guide for procedure, confer with appropriate Japanese; urge their immediate preparation of a similar plan to include particular provision for making maximum effective use of all information materials provided from national sources. For example, the prefectural government may be notified in advance of the arrival of a specific number of posters. Their plans for distribution should be prepared before the arrival of the posters and actual distribution accomplished without delay.

d. Where necessary, urge the preparation of additional materials locally to supplement those provided from national sources; encourage prefectural agricultural officials and local agricultural research workers to prepare pamphlets, leaflets, et cetera, describing improved agricultural techniques.

e. Prepare a plan whereby other interested sections of the military government unit will check the distribution of posters, pamphlets, et cetera during routine field inspections. The degree to which the materials are understood also should be ascertained. From this data, conclusions may be drawn as a basis for recommending to prefectural officials that specific remedial action be promptly initiated.

f. Include in monthly activities report a description of the effectiveness of information activities, remarks concerning techniques which have been successfully or unsuccessfully attempted, and copies of noteworthy posters, pamphlets, et cetera, which have been produced locally, together with a statement describing the use to which they have been put.

g. Impress upon Japanese agencies the necessity for prompt action in planning and implementing local information activities with the least practicable delay.

h. Encourage Japanese prefectural agencies to regulate their information program to achieve maximum impact upon the general public at the earliest practicable moment. Simultaneously, technical information on improved agricultural practices should be directed to farmers. The latter phase of the program should continue until 1948 harvest.

i. Utilize applicable suggestions in following paragraphs relative to activities of local media.

7. NEWSPAPERS.--If properly oriented concerning the importance of the production program, newspapers may normally be expected to give intensive initial coverage to the subject. However, as the news value of the subject material deteriorates, press coverage will probably be limited to sporadic stories on progress of the production program and crop prospects for 1948 harvest. Press relations with respect to the production program

should proceed generally along the following lines:

a. Prefectural governor should hold a press conference together with other prefectural officials concerned. In straightforward terms, the increased production program, its effect upon the prefecture, and governmental plans for implementation should be discussed. If reinforcing of the governor's statement is considered necessary, a joint press conference with both the governor and military government team commander participating may be held. This device is advisable only where the prestige of the prefectural government is considered inadequate. Immediat publicizing of quotas should be emphasized.

b. Prepared press releases provided by SCAP, GHQ, CI&E Section may be issued to the local press at the discretion of the military government unit concerned. Press releases prepared by military government should be minimized but a maximum number should be encouraged from Japanese sources.

c. Statements should be issued to the press describing the availability of information materials such as the "ABC of 10% Increased Production". Newspapers also may be encouraged to publish notices of pertinent radio programs and other similar information activities such as conferences, exhibits, motion pictures, et cetera. Newspapers emphasizing rural coverage should be encouraged to carry slogans and technical information on improved agricultural practices.

d. All newspapers should be encouraged to editorialize on the program and its development and progress.

8. RADIO.--Representatives of the local radio station may be invited to attend press conferences to assist them in their radio coverage of local news. In addition, they should be encouraged to publicize the program initially by the use of spot announcements and broadcasts by prefectural officials on the subject material outlined in 7d above.

a. Conferences, lectures, and other information program should be announced; also announcements of availability of information materials (see 7c, above).

b. As the crop planting and growing season progresses, radio time should be used for broadcasting technical information to farmers. These programs should be promoted by use of spot announcements on radio, public address systems, and newspapers.

9. PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEMS.--a. Public address systems in motion picture theatres should be utilized to publicize these appeals of interest to the general public. Particularly applicable are those themes urging increased production of farm tools and other equipment and promoting the conservation of food.

b. Public address systems in railway stations and in other places where the length of announcements must be restricted should be used to appeal to the general public through the use of short announcements and slogans.

c. Particularly important radio broadcasts and other noteworthy information projects also should be publicized.

10. POSTERS.--a. Prefectural authorities should be urged to prepare and distribute posters where necessary to supplement the supply from national sources. Posters prepared locally should be restricted to reasonable size and should not be complex in color or content. The tendency of the Japanese to prepare elaborate displays using several colors and with lengthy and complicated text is to be discouraged. Particular attention should be given to preparing only those posters which are essential and in assuring that these are given effective distribution.

b. Encourage labor unions and management associations to spur production of consumer goods, particularly farm necessities, through the use of posters. Exploit the theme; "Can you produce more? The farmers can and are doing it! Do your best to increase production!"

11. BULLETIN BOARDS.--Town and village bulletin boards are potentially useful media. At present, their effectiveness is doubtful in that it appears that farmers give little attention to materials which are posted. A letter, prepared by the military government commander or the governor or both, reproduced, and transmitted through prefectural administrative channels with directions for posting on the bulletin board, should be utilized to urge further maximum use of the bulletin board upon which it appears. This device may be used from time to time as considered necessary. However, considerable attention should be given this problem since it is one of the media by which the information program may be sustained throughout the summer. Materials which should appear on it are:

a. Pertinent letters and directives.

b. Notes prepared by village headman concerning village problems, announcements, et cetera.

c. Posters containing technical information.

d. Clippings from newspapers including the "Photo News" and "Norinsho Information Bulletin" (par 5, above).

12. MOTION PICTURE AND SLIDE FILMS.--a. Under the provisions of Operational Directive 67, Headquarters Eighth Army, 16 Oct 47, 16mm motion picture projection equipment may be loaned to Japanese agencies for exhibition of available films (par 5g).

b. Combination slide, film-strip, balopticon projectors are being processed for distribution to military government units. It is not known at this time if material can be made available for use with these machines in connection with increased crop production. However, they may be used to project 6 x 6 inch cards which may be produced locally by Japanese agencies, particularly for use as an aid in explaining improved agricultural practices.

13. MOBILE UNITS.--Within the range of prefectural resources, the prefectural government should be urged to equip a truck/s/ as a mobile information unit to tour towns and villages. Posters, lectures, slide films, motion pictures, and exhibits could be utilized effectively in making technical information available to rural groups.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
UNITED STATES ARMY
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
APO 343

Governor Keikichi Masuhara
Kagawa Prefecture
Kagawa, Japan

My dear Governor:

Records indicate that your prefecture has attained its rice collection quota for the season just ending. Achievement of this goal has been possible only through the conscientious and cooperative effort of all concerned.

It affords me great pleasure, therefore, to extend my congratulations to you and to other prefectural officials responsible for the attainment of your quota. Only through continuous effort of this kind can Japan become economically stable and self-sustaining.

The exemplary manner in which the farmers of your prefecture have cooperated, even to the extent of personal sacrifice in some cases, is especially commendable.

The present world-wide food shortage makes it highly important that all surplus food be collected and put into the proper ration channels. We realize that the fine spirit shown in the early attainment of your goal will be extended to include the collection of all food in excess of actual farmer requirements.

With cordial regards,

R. L. EICHELBERGER
Lieutenant General, USA
Commanding

Used on this -
No direct -
Ref. incorrect.
G. M. L. -
31 Mar 48.
Gen. Exec. Off.

香川縣知事
増原恵吉殿

通告よれば貴縣は今まさに終らんとしてゐる米供出の割當を完遂されました。この目的達成は全関係者の良心的、協力的努力を通してのみ得られたのであります

割當完遂に努力された貴殿及び他の関係官吏に祝し得るのが出来て誠に喜悦に存じます。この際な連續的努力によってのみ日本の経済的安定、自活が望めるのであります。

貴縣の百姓が協力された模範的、協力的態度、又中にはある程度の個人的犠牲まで拂って協力したる事は殊に賞讃すべきであります

現在の世界的食糧不足におそれは全ての余剰食糧は適性配給ルートに集められる事が頗る重要であります。私達は皆さんが早急に割當を完遂に示されたこの精神で百姓が実際的必要に以上の全食糧を收集されるると存じます。

敬具

米陸軍中將
アール・エル・アイケルバーガー