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HEADQUARTERS  
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
APO 500

23 March 1950

Monthly Plan for Information Policies, Activities and  
Techniques for the Kanto Region.

*file  
copy*

No. 1

## 関東地方民事本部

昭和25年3月23日

関東地方関係広報施策、活動、技術の月次計画  
本計画は三月最後の週向より四月最初三週に亘る期間に於ける  
各部門の広報活動の中を真的に取扱はれるべき優先的事項  
を示したるものである。各場合に於て新聞社、放送局にも  
本計画を周知せしむるを便とせん。

本資料を府県公民館に回送し広報活動計画を定める指針  
として利用せられたし。

本計画は亦視聴教育に利用すべきものとす。

立案に際しては本計画の具体化を先決要件となすべく立案  
せしむることを要す。資料は公開し各種民間情報教育局  
映画上映に際しては説明を附することを特に希望するもの  
なり。本資料は亦幻灯画(フィルム、スライド)実物約燈  
展示物等の題材として利用せしむるを要す。

資料

(次の別紙参照)

This plan indicates priority matters suitable for particular emphasis in the information activities of the various sections during the last week in March and the first three weeks in April. In each case, it would be useful to keep the press and radio fully informed as to the projects.

It is suggested that this material be transmitted to the prefectural CPH's, to be utilized for guidance in formulating activities.

The plan is also to be utilized in the audio-visual education program. Programming should be carried out in such a manner as to give priority to implementation of the plan. It is further desired that the material be exhibited and oral explanations given at every CIA film showing. The material should also be utilized as subject material for film strips, opaque projector cards, and exhibits.

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Political Reorientation - Annex A-1

1. Publish the materials given in the annexes (A-2, A-3) in the prefectural wall newspaper.
2. Publish articles on the same themes in the prefectural government news journal.
3. Publish the material in the form of posters for wide dissemination.
4. Have announcements and colored slides in the theatres.
5. Arrange meetings of Human Rights Commissioners at various conveniently located points in the prefecture. Explain to the commissioners the fact that their appointment placed them under a sacred obligation to strive always to disseminate the principles of civil liberties. Supply them with various materials on civil liberties which have already been published. Urge them to (and help them to) contact information media various organizations such as youth groups, women's groups, PTA's, farmers and laborers unions and cooperatives, chambers of commerce, etc., and the prefectural audio-visual library to sponsor discussion meetings, oratory contests and dramatic skits in schools, poster contests on the importance of civil liberties, the lessons to be learned from Japan's past experience in loss of liberties and totalitarianization, and the consequent necessity to beware of enemies of civil liberties and to reject totalitarianism and the "police state".

6. Institute a system of monthly ceremonies for awards to the Human Rights Commissioner in each gun who has done outstanding work in popularizing civil liberties.

7. Encourage round-table discussions by journalists of the various newspapers in the prefecture concerning the current state of local autonomy as reflected in the news.

8. In reporting prefectural assembly proceedings in the prefectural administrative letter, devote an equal amount of space to explanations by majority and minority representatives concerning their position on important matters.



## 政治に関する啓蒙

A-1

- 1 別紙三通に記載した事項を此の壁新聞に掲載すること
- 2 同じ題目を扱った記事を県庁だより(県庁公報)にも掲載すること
- 3 同資料をおスターにして広く配付すること
- 4 劇場の場内放送と利用し又着色スライドを上映する
- 5 県内会合に便利な所で人権擁護委員の集りに配し委員達には人権擁護委員に任命される事によつて彼等は人格尊重の常理を一般に広める事に常に努力するといふ神聖な義務を帯つたものであるといふ事実を説明すること 又人権擁護委員が青年会、婦人会、農民労働者の組合や町同組合、商會、会談所等の広報伝達の機関をもち諸団体の視覚ライブラリーに働きかけ次の様な催しを開く様奨励し又は援助する 即ち人民権利の重要性や過去の日本が人権を失つて全体主義が経験から学ば得られる教訓人権の敵に対し警戒を怠りなく全体主義と警察国家とを拒否しおければならない 必要性等についてその座談会 学校に放ける青年論大合や寸劇の上演おスター作品競技会等
- 6 人権尊重の思想普及に顕著な功績があつた各部の人権擁護委員を毎月表彰する様な制度を設けること。
- 7 新聞の記者の座談会を開きニュースに表はされた地方自治の現状についての討論を奨励すること
- 8 県庁の物置に県の議会の議事と記載する際 内閣府のスペースを割いて多数派の代表者により重要な問題に関しての彼等の立場の説明を載せる様にする。

Civil Liberties - Annex A-2

Don't see the truth

(A man labelled "the Japanese people" is being forcibly blindfolded by an official of the Japanese Gestapo, so labelled.)

Don't hear the truth

(The same man has been blindfolded and is now being forcibly deafened.)

Don't speak the truth

(The same man has been blindfolded and deafened and is now being forcibly gagged.)

Thus Japan was lead to slavery, destruction, and misery.

Guard freedom of Speech.

市民の自由 - 別紙 A-2 号

(真実を)

見ざる

聞かざる

言はざる

(「日本国民」と書いてある人が無理矢理に特高警察の役人に目隠しさせられてゐる)

(同じ人、目隠しをされた上、強引に口を縛られてゐる)

(同じ人、目隠しをされた上、無理矢理に後頸を嵌められてゐる)

斯くて日本は奴隷と崩壊と悲運の

道を辿つたのである

言論の自由を護れ

Public Service - Annex A-3Before

KANSON MIMPI (traditional saying which means "reverence for the officials and contempt for the people".)

(" Miserable-looking men, women and children bowing to the ground before a group of arrogant, unpleasant-looking officials who are walking thru the multitude, some of them kicking the prostrate people. )

Now

KOBOKU (public servant)

( Several smiling officials bowing to a crowd of happy people. )

公務 - 刑紙 A - 事務

昔

官尊民卑

( 汚い様子をした男女や子供が人々の間を歩いて行く傲慢な不快な様子の一郡の官吏の前に土下座をして居る。その官吏達の中には、ひれ伏して居る人々を蹴つてゐるものも居る。 )

現在

公僕

( 数人の微笑を湛えた官吏が幸福さうな人々の群にお辞儀をして居る。 )

Fisheries Reform - Annex B-1

The population of the fishing villages is one of the most backward sections of the Japanese people. Feudalism and feudalistic bosses are powerfully entrenched here.

1. Publish material given in annex B-2 in the prefectural wall newspaper.
2. Hold numerous meetings at which teams of officials will give explanatory lectures and show movies and slides. Broad, free, vigorous discussion by the fishermen should be achieved. Stress the following points:
  - a. How the fishermen suffered under the old undemocratic fisheries system and how the old feudalistic KAOYAKU profitted through their misery.
  - b. How the fisheries reform gives the fishermen an opportunity for a better life.
  - c. How the feudalistic KAOYAKU are strenuously striving to maintain their control to undermine the reforms, and to obstruct democratization and happiness of the fishing villages.
  - d. How the fishermen can overcome the evil efforts of the feudalistic KAOYAKU by calling and attending frequent meetings, voicing opinions, electing democratic, sincere fishermen as officials of cooperatives and ousting KAOYAKU from positions of influence, having frequent reports from officials to the membership, having the members make the important decisions at meetings, rather than leaving the decisions only to the leaders, and striving constantly to learn and

put into practice democratic principles in general and the principles of democratic cooperative operation described in the pamphlets and leaflets that were previously distributed.

3. Publish the above points in annex B-2 in the form of a poster with the statements a. to d. in form of positive statements (omitting the word "how") as additional text. Put up the posters in fishing villages on bulletin boards, in CPFs, schools, rationing offices, village administration offices, and at fishing boat landing points.

4. Have school dramatic groups put on a skit illustrating the above points.

5. Utilize "news car" if one is available.

6. Encourage the fishing communities to issue a monthly "Democratization Journal" listing the concrete steps taken to democratize the fishing villages. These reports should be put up on bulletin boards, CPFs, and other public places. Newspapers and the radio should be alerted as to the newsworthiness of these reports as well as the entire program. Each month, hold contests and hold ceremonies honoring the community which has made the most progress that month.

## 漢業改革 B-1

NO. 1

漢村に住む人達は日本人の内でも最も進歩に達した人達である。封建制や封建的ボス共が此所に固く根城を据えている。

1. 別紙に掲げた資料を府県の壁新聞に掲載する事。
2. 会合を頻繁に開き、席上関係吏員より講演映画、幻灯等により説明を行うこと。  
広汎な而して自由活潑な意見を漢民に行はしむを要す。  
次の諸点を力説すること。
  - a. 如何に漢民が従来の非民主的な漢業制度の下に苦しみ、如何に従来の封建的顔役連が漢民を犠牲にして利益を固めたかといふ事
  - b. 如何に漢業改革が漢民に取つたのよりよき生活の機会を興えることになるかといふ事
  - c. 如何に封建的顔役連が頑強に権力を維持して改革を抹殺し、漢村の民主化と幸福を阻害することに努めつあるかといふ事
  - d. 如何に漢民が努力すれば封建的顔役連の非行に打ち勝つかといふ事、それには屢々会合を招来し之に出席し意見を發表し、民主的にして誠実に漢民を根組の役員に選ん顔役連を重要な地位より放逐し屢々役員より会員へ報告を爲し、会合に於ては指導者に決議を委ねることなく会員として重要案件を決議させ先に配付されたパンフレットやリーフレットに盛り込んだ一般民主的原則や民主的根組の運営を不断に研究実践に移行することが必要なりといふこと。
3. 上記の諸点をポスターにして出すのであるが此際aからdまでの事柄を斬定的な表現で(如何にといふ文句を省略すること)附け加へること。ポスターは漢村の掲示板、公民館、学校、配給所、村役場、漢船登着場

B-1 No 2

に掲示すること。

- 4 上記1諸氏が判るやうに説明した劇を学校の演劇部に上演せしめること。
- 5 出来れば「ニュースカー」を利用すること。
- 6 漁村部落に月刊「民主新聞」を発行することと奨励し、之に漁村民主化の具体的方策を掲載せしめること。之等報道は掲示板、公民館其他公衆の立入る箇所に掲示すること。  
新聞やラデオの民主化の過程全体に注意すると共に之等の報道の報道価値に着目すること。  
毎月競技会、祝典を開催し月中最も優れた進歩を示した部落を表彰すること。

Democratization of Fishing Village  
Annex B-2

Fisheries reform - for prefectures having considerable fisheries industry.

Should carp (or some other suitable fish) have sharks as leaders?

(Couple of big, ugly looking sharks, prominently labelled "Old feudalistic elements", facing a group of smaller fish prominently labelled Fisheries Coop.)

The feudalistic elements are plotting against your livelihood.  
Drive them out!

漁村の民主化

B - 2

漁業の改革 - 相当な程度の漁業を営む県に対する鯉の  
鯉が(或いは他の適当な魚でもいい)鯨を指導者に  
頼む事があるだろうか?

(明瞭に「古い封建的要素」と記された = 三匹の  
大きな醜い鯨加之をけつりとは組織と書かれた小鯨  
の群に向き合っている)

封建的要素は君の生活を危くする。目論見を  
記した鯨を追い出せ。



Land Reform - Annex C-1

Completion of final registration of the land is an essential step in implementation of land reform. So long as this step has not been completed, the farmer's possession of his land has a legal weakness. Feudalistic elements who are opposed to land reform hope to take advantage of this.

1. Reproduce the material given in Annex C-2 in the prefectural wall newspaper.
2. Reproduce it in the form of posters for distribution in farm villages.
3. Combine explanations of the importance of completion of registration with an arousal of the spirit of competition among different communities. In connection with this, a long list of concrete, effective information techniques have been set forth in the plan for crop delivery information activities, previously sent out by the Civil Information Section, KCAR. As many of the techniques given there can also be effectively applied to land reform, the plan should be carefully studied and utilized.

## 農地改革 C-1

農地の最終登録の完了は農地改革の遂行上最も大切な手続であり、この手続が済まない以上、農民の農地所有は法律上根柢の弱いものとなり、農地改革に反対する封建的分子に乗せられる恐れがあることになる。

1. 別紙の資料を県の壁新聞に掲載すること。
2. 同じ資料をポスターとして広く農村に配付すること。
3. 登録完了の大切なことを説明すると共に、部落間が競争に定ると目指す称に働きかけること。これに付して、関東地方民事本部、民間報道部が先に送付した供米促進のための広報活動計画の中に効果ある報道技術が具体的に詳細に書いてあり、その中に挙げた技術の多くのものは又農地改革の場合に適用しても効果あるから同計を仔細に検討利用する称にしなければならぬ。

Land Registration - Annex C-2Will you be ejected from your farm land?

(Farmer standing in front of his home, holding aloft a document labelled completion of registration and barring the way to a group of greedy-looking KAOYAKU who are labelled, plotters to seize back the land.

Although you now possess your own land, feudalistic KAOYAKU are plotting to seize the land from you again in the future. Completion of registration is a weapon for keeping the land. Arm yourself with this weapon.

土地の登記 - 別紙 C-2 節

あなたにあなたのお農地から追は出さしたいのか。

(農夫が彼の家の前に立って“登録の完了”と標された文書を高く掲げ“土地を取返さうとする陰謀者”と印された貪婪な顔付きの顔役の一同の道を妨げておる)

今あなたは、あなた自身の土地を所有してゐるか封建的な顔役達は将来再びあなたのお土地を取返さうと企ててゐる。登録の完了は土地を守る武器である。この武器を持って武装せよ。

Agricultural Extension - Annex D-1

The unwillingness of female personnel to serve as Home Demonstration Advisors is blocking the entire home demonstration program and constitutes a very serious obstacle in the implementation of agricultural extension plans. It is necessary to overcome this unwillingness and also to encourage general interest in the program.

1. Publish the material given in Annex D-2 in the form of a poster for distribution in rural areas. Concentrate on agricultural cooperatives and women's and young women's groups.

2. Publish an article along the above lines in the prefectural information newspaper. Publish an article in the bulletin of the prefectural Agricultural Section.

3. Prepare a leaflet along the above lines for distribution to rural women's groups and agricultural cooperatives.

4. Contact rural women's groups and agricultural cooperatives and ask for their cooperation. Send speakers to these groups to hold lectures.

5. Encourage the press to hold interviews with Home Demonstration Advisors wherein the interesting and important nature of the work can be pointed out.

6. Hold prefectural ceremonies honoring the women who are entering home demonstration employment. Have the governor or some other important official make a speech honoring the new employees.

Encourage competition among women's groups to have members enter employment as Home Demonstration Advisors. At the above ceremonies, award banners to women's groups whose members have joined with a star on the banner for each member. Publicize the event widely. Publish subsequently in the prefectural government newspaper the latest figures for the various women's groups whose members have joined.

## 農業改良

〇-1

女性が生計改善普及員となることも好まない為めに全生計改善計画は阻止され農業改良計画の完成に大障害を来しているこの様な急務をなくし且亦本計画に賛する一般の興味を助長させることが必要である。

1. 別紙に掲げた資料をポスターにして農村に配付すること。直交と農協組、婦人会、女子青年団に置くこと。
2. 府県の弘報機関等に前記の趣旨に合致した記事を掲載すること。府県農務課の公報に同様な記事を掲載すること。
3. 前記の趣旨を益つたリーフレットを作成し農村婦人団体農協組に配付すること。
4. 農村婦人団体農協組と連絡し協力を依頼すること。之を基に講師を派遣し講演をなすこと。
5. 新聞社が生計改善普及員と会談すること。奨励計画の重要性を指摘すること。
6. 生計改善に奉仕する婦人を表彰する為の式典を催すこと。是等又は高級官吏等に新規の奉仕者を讃へる演説をなすこと。之等式典の際、婦人団体に団体旗を授け、其旗には加入せる各団員一人に付一何の星を附けること。この行事は大々的に宣傳すること。追つて各府県機関紙に各婦人団体員の加入者数を載せること。

Home Demonstration Advisors - Annex D-2We are grateful to her!

(Picture of pretty girl speaking to a group of farm women in the background)

She is the Home Demonstration Advisor. (Get the technical terms from Natural Resources Division)

She helps to make our homes brighter and happier through guidance on nutrition, sanitation, improvement of household work, and other things.

Her life is bright because her work is interesting, useful and important.

If you are interested in entering this fine profession, contact your nearest agricultural extension office immediately!

生活改善普及員 - 別紙 D-2 別

我々は彼女に感謝しております!

(美しい娘が背景の一群の農林婦人に話しかけておる絵)

彼女は生活改善普及員である。

彼女は栄養、衛生、家事の改善等を指導して、我々の家を明るく、幸福にしてくれます。

仕事は面白く有益であり、又重要なものである。彼女の生活は明朗である。若しあなたに此の立派な職業に関心を御持ちになりましたら直ぐに最寄りの農業改良課に相談して下さい。

Agricultural Cooperatives - Annex W-1

Many agricultural cooperatives are being operated with complete disregard of democratic principles. Feudalistic bosses control these cooperatives autocratically for their own selfish gain. They are able to do this because the farmers have no awareness of their democratic rights and responsibilities in the cooperatives.

1. Publish the material given in Annex W-2 in the prefectural wall newspaper.
2. Publish the above material in the form of posters and distribute in rural areas. Put posters up on bulletin boards, in CPAs, schools, ration distribution offices.
3. Hold and encourage the holding of discussion meetings on democratization of agricultural cooperatives.

農業協同組合 - 別紙 E - 1 第

多くの農業協同組合は民主主義の原則を全く無視して運営されてゐる。封建的なボスがその私利を得るために組合を統制してゐるボスがかく振舞ふのは農民が組合に対する其の権利や義務をよく辨へて居らぬからである。

1. 別紙資料を県の壁新聞に掲載せよ。
2. この資料をボスターに農村に付せよ。掲示板、公民館、学校、食糧配給所に掲げよ。
3. 農業協同組合民主化に関し座談会を開催しその開催を奨励せよ。



Proper Functioning of Cooperatives  
Annex 7-2

Is Your Agricultural Coop. like this?

(Two unpleasant-looking men labelled "feudalistic bosses.")

One says, "The foolish farmers let us decide matters arbitrarily.  
Let us take advantage of this." The other replies, "Yes, we can  
prosper at their expense since they do not exercise their rights  
of control.")

Or is it like this?

(Two farmers. One is labelled cooperative union official.

The official is saying to the other farmer, "only by everybody  
deciding matters democratically at meetings can we have a cooperative  
for everyone's benefit.)

協同組合の適正運営  
別紙 E-2 添

以下の農業協同組合はこんなですか？

(二人の不恰好な男が "封建的ボス" の印を付けてある。

其の一人が云ふ "馬鹿な農民が何でも俺達の勝手な物事を  
決めさせるから、俺配だ" 他一人が答へる "さうだとも  
奴等は其の当然の権利をちつとも使はなから俺達には都合  
が悪いのだ。")

或は又こんなですか？

(二人の農夫 — 一人は協同組合役員印を付けてある。この役員  
がもう一人の農夫に云つてある。 "集会の時みんなが民主的に物事を  
を決め始めると、都合がみんなのたふらなるのだ" と。)

Economic Stabilization - Annex F-1

1. Publish materials given in the five annexes (F-2, F-3, F-4, F-5, F-6) in wall newspaper.
2. Contact Chambers of Commerce, business KUMIAI of various kinds, labor unions, agricultural unions and cooperatives and other occupational association as well as women's price stabilization groups and Nozei Kanno Undo groups. Urge them to take an interest in the above questions and to hold discussion meetings.
3. Especially in the case of taxes, make available to them simplified explanations of the problem as it applies to their own group.
4. Encourage schools to hold poster contests and dramatic skits on the subject of free enterprise versus monopoly and large-scale tax evasion and blackmarketeering.
5. Have colored slides and announcements in theatres on the topics in paragraph 4.
6. Publish the subjects in the prefectural government newspaper and encourage publicity in the regular press.

## 経済復興

F-1

- 1 別紙の資料を壁新聞に掲載する事。
- 2 物價安定促進婦人団体や納税完納運動団体は勿論のこと 商業会議所 各種同業組合 労働組合 農民組合 農業協同組合 その他の職域団体に呼びかけてこれ等の問題に対する関心も呼び起し座談会などを開くように定めること。
- 3 特に納税の問題についてはそれぞれの団体の立場にあはまるような問題をとらえて要領を得た説明できるように学校に呼びかけた自由企業社 独占企業 大規模企業 脱税 高取引等を扱ったポスター 作品競技会や競利劇などを催すように定める事。
- 5 前項の問題について劇場映画館で場内アナウンスしたり着色スライドを映写させたりすること。
- 6 これ等の問題についての記事を「果方だより」に掲載し又一般新聞の報道を図ること。

Tax Revision - Annex F-2

Do you pay taxes blindfolded?

(A man, blindfolded, handing in an open purse to an office counter labelled, Tax Office.)

The Shoup recommendations for the revision of the tax system profoundly affect your own livelihood. Find out what their connection is with you, personally. Discuss them. Ignorance brings suffering. Knowledge brings strength.

目かくしの方、税金を支拂ふか？

(目かくしされた方が税務署と書いたカウンター場で開いた財布を手渡している)

税制改革の趣のやうな勧告はあなた自身の生活に深い影響を与える。それが貴方は何人な関係を持っているかを自分で見出しなさい。それについて討論を行なさい。無知は損害をもたらす。知識は力をもたらす。

Blackmarket and Tax Evasion - Annex F-3

Your suffering is profitable for the big black-marketeers  
and big tax-evaders. Let us expose and crush them!

(Two snakes labelled "big black-marketeer" and "big tax evader".)

貴方の苦痛が大ヤミ屋や大脱税者を  
もうけさせておる。奴等を切っつけてさっ  
ついで。

(“大ヤミ屋” “大脱税者”と書いた二匹の蛇)

Small and Medium Enterprise - Annex F-4

(Two men, one slightly taller, labelled in large letters, "medium enterprise", and one, slightly shorter, prominently labelled, "small enterprises", are crossed out, by means of an X, the phrase, "Shikata Ga Nai" (It can't be helped), written in very large letters.)

By gathering and discussing our problems and by determination (kesshin) we, the small and medium enterprisers, can overcome our difficulties.

中小企業一別紙 F-4

(二人の間、一人は幾分か背が高く大きな文字で“中企業”と記さし、もう一人はそれより僅か低くはつくり“小企業”と書かれた男が“仕方がない”と特に大きな字で書いた文句をXで消してある。)

互に集つて各自の問題を話し合ふ事によつて、又決心を固めることによつて、わたしたち中小企業者はわたしたち達の難儀に打ち克つる。

Free Enterprise - Annex F-5Who rejoices at your suffering?

(A hook, labelled "anti-monopoly laws" is descending toward a huge evil-looking octopus labelled "monopoly enterprise". Its tentacles are strangling; - a man labelled "small enterprise", another man labelled "medium enterprise", a man labelled "workman" another man labelled "farmer", a woman labelled "housewife".)

Monopoly enterprise is everybody's worst enemy.

Secretly, it profits through your suffering. Let us enforce the anti-monopoly laws.

## 自由企業 F-5

あなたの苦痛を見ても笑む者は誰か？

(独禁法と書いた釣針が独占企業と書かれた巨大ないやらしいタコの方に降りて行く。タコの八本の足は矢張り「小企業」中企業、職工、農夫、主婦と示された人々の首を締めつけこめる。

独占企業は万人の最悪の敵

それはひそかにあなたの損害を通してもうける。

私達は独禁法を励行しよう。

Attracting Foreign Investments  
Annex F-6

How should we promote foreign investment?

Various special measures are being considered for the promotion of foreign investments. Foreign investment is connected with your own livelihood -- it is a keystone of Japanese economic stabilization. Let us study the matter carefully and determine what would be the most effective measures.

外資導入一別紙F-6

我々は何如にして外資を導入すべきか?

外資の導入に就ては、種々特殊な対策が考慮されてゐる。外資はあなた自身の生活と関係があり、日本の経済安定の礎石である。我々は此の問題を注意深く研究し最も効果的な方法は何であるかを決定しよう。



Labor - Annex G-1

1. Publish the material given in Annex G-2 in the form of posters and distribute at places of work.
2. Publish in Labor Section publications explanations of the fact that constant demands for wage increases upset the entire plan for Japan's economic stabilization. Point out that in order for Japan to gain foreign markets, she must be able to produce good merchandise at reasonable prices in order to compete successfully with other foreign countries. Therefore, workers must be prepared to undergo inconveniences in order to achieve a sound basis for Japan's economy. Point out that labor is not bearing the sole burden but other sections of the population are contributing their share to the national effort.
3. Publish the above material in abbreviated form in posters to be set up in places of work.
4. Hold lecture meetings on above theme.
5. Encourage labor union dramatic groups to put on skits explaining technical phases of collective bargaining.

## 労働問題 (1)

1. 別紙の資料に基づきポスターを複製し、職場職場に配付すること。
2. 労働課が発行する刊物の中に、次から次へと賃上げ要求を續けておれば、日本経済の安定は全くしつがえつてしまふという事実を説明し、次のようなことから指摘すること。日本が海外市場を得るためには、外国商品と競争しても負けないように、安く良い商品を生産しなければならぬ。それには、労働者は日本経済を安定させる基盤の上にあくため、当座の不便を堪えなければならぬ。又そのような重荷を負わされているのは労働者だけでなく、国民の他のあらゆる階層の人々がそれぞれ、その分に應じて国家的努力に盡してある。
3. 以上の趣旨を簡潔に表わすポスターを複製して職場にかけること。
4. この問題についての講演会などを開くこと。
5. 労働組合の演劇部に呼びかけ、団体交渉の技術的な諸段階を分らせるような劇を上演するよう促すこと。

Labor Education - Annex G-2

No absentee landlords in the labor unions!

Labor union officials must be representatives of the membership,  
not selfish KAOYAKU (big shots).

(Groups of employees, some of them kicking out a couple of  
evil-looking officials and others motioning sincere-looking figures  
to vacant seats.)

労働教育 — 別紙 (G-2号)

労働組合の幹部は組合員の代表でなければならぬ、  
利己的な顔役の代表であってはならない。

(一部の従業員、その中の数名が人相の悪い二人の幹部  
を蹴飛ばして居る。他の人達が真面目そうな人  
物を空いた椅子に着けようとしている。)

労働組合から

"不在地主"をなくせ!

Public Health - Annex H-1

Popular utilization of Public Health Centers is reported to be hampered by wide-spread ignorance as to the location of these institutions.

1. Publish the material given in Annex H-2 in the prefectural wall newspaper. The space for the address should be filled locally, giving the address of the nearest PHC.

2. In cooperation with the educational authorities, have school children in drawing classes draw diagrams of the location of the local Public Health Centers accompanied by a list of four or five of the most important services available there. Urge children to take these diagrams home to their parents for permanent retention.

3. Print similar leaflets for permanent display on bulletin boards. Encourage Citizens Public Halls to display such posters permanently.

4. Encourage members of doctors associations to give talks on health topics in their local communities.

5. Where the local situation indicates danger from typhus, small pox, or rabies, publicize counter measures in a fashion similar to that above, and alert the press and radio. If the danger appears acute, contact the Civil Information Section for guidance on an all-out information campaign.

## 公衆衛生

H-1

## 保健所の発展

保健所があまり利用されないのは、その場所が一般に知られていないからだと言われている。

- 1 別紙の材料と梁の壁新聞に載せる事 所在地欄には各地で最寄りの保健所の場所を書く事。
- 2 梁の教育関係者と協同して図畫の時間や学童にその地方の保健所の図表を画かせ 同時に保健所の最も重要な仕事を四つか五つ畫かせる事。その図表を家庭に持ち帰らせる子供の親達が何時までも取っておくやうにする事。
- 3 同じ様なビラを印刷し掲示板に長期にわたりはっておく事 此の様なポスターを何時までもかけておく所に公民館をおく事。
- 4 医師会の会合にその地方の部会で保健に関する話をする所をおく事。
- 5 麻疹、トリス、天痘、恐犬病の発生する恐れのある時には上記の様な様式に対策を公表し又新聞、ラジオに警告する事 もし危険がひどくなつたら民事本部報道部と連絡してその指導を受け全力をあげて広報活動をする事。

Public Health Centers - Annex H-2

Do you know the address of the treasure house?

(A man holding a child's hand, scanning the houses of the neighborhood, hand at forehead, shading eyes. A large sign on one of the houses which he is facing reads Public Health Center.)

Health is one's dearest treasure. Learn where your Public Health Center is and always utilize it.

Your local Public Health Center: (Fill in here the address of the nearest Public Health Center.)

保 健 所 - 別 紙 H - 2

宝の家の住所を御存じ?

(一人の男が子供の手を引いて、顔に汗をかき、目に入る日  
をよけて附近の家々を見つめて歩くように探している。然  
彼の正面にある家の一つには大きな看板に保健所と書い  
てある)

健康は人の最も高價な宝である。あなたの保健  
所の所在地を覚えて置いていつでも利用なさい。

あなたの近所の保健所: (この欄に最高りの  
保健所の住所を記入するこ)

HEADQUARTERS  
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
APO 25 (Osaka, Honshu)

FILE:

SUBJECT: KANTO PLAN FOR CIVIL INFORMATION

TO:  
(Number each note)

Chief, KCAR

Office, initials  
and date.

1. This is a very ambitious program - impressive on paper.

2. From time to time we push significant programs in much the same sort of way, but we ~~MM~~ do not find it possible to get down to the ultra-fine points as Kanto seems to do.

3. The situation calls not only for preparing brilliant plans but also "selling" these plans to the media. Every plan herein calls for about 20 hours of "selling", promoting, and encouraging. If the media are ordered to take action, that is another matter. Kinki CI will continue to "sell" rather than to say, "Here it is. Do it."

4. Kinki will attempt to base plans on what is found in annexes of other sections.

5. It appears that Kanto is not suffering from a paper shortage.

\*\*\*\*\*

W. Thoresen  
CI Section  
14 April 50

*W. Thoresen*

*C 1*

*Continue our present methods - but - always take advantage of other regions better ones, if?*

*WTO*

Chief: Good plan on paper for  
C I in coordination w/ other sections.  
We may be doing the same thing  
by close coordination from day to  
day w/o such a plan D/C

C I: For study & comment

D/C



*For Kanto*

*Specimen of regional information plan*

HEADQUARTERS  
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
APO 500

23 March 1950

Monthly Plan for Information Policies, Activities and  
Techniques for the Kanto Region.

No. 1

## 関東地方民事本部

昭和25年3月23日

関東地方関係広報施策、活動・技術の月次計画  
本計画は三月最後週向より四月最初三週に亘る期間に於ける  
各部門の広報活動の中核的に取扱はれるべき優先的事項  
を示したるものである。各場合に於て新聞社、放送局にも  
本計画を周知せしむるを便とせん。

本資料を各県公民館に回送し広報活動計画を定める指針  
として利用せられたし。

本計画は亦視聴教育に利用すべきものとす。

立案に際しては本計画の具体化を先決条件となすべく立案  
せしむることを要す。資料は公開し各種民間情報教育局  
映画上映に際しては説明を附することとす。希望するもの  
なり。本資料は亦幻灯画(フィルム・スリット)実物約燈  
展示物等の題材として利用せしむるを要す。

資料

(次の別紙参照)

This plan indicates priority matters suitable for particular emphasis in the information activities of the various sections during the last week in March and the first three weeks in April. In each case, it would be useful to keep the press and radio fully informed as to the projects.

It is suggested that this material be transmitted to the prefectural CPH's, to be utilized for guidance in formulating activities.

The plan is also to be utilized in the audio-visual education program. Programming should be carried out in such a manner as to give priority to implementation of the plan. It is further desired that the material be exhibited and oral explanations given at every CIP film showing. The material should also be utilized as subject material for film strips, opaque projector cards, and exhibits.

Political Reorientation - Annex A-1

Civil Liberties - Annex A-2

Public Service - Annex A-3

Fisheries Reform - Annex B-1

Democratization of Fishing Villages - Annex B-2

Land Reform - Annex C-1

Land Registration - Annex C-2

Agricultural Extension - Annex D-1

Home Demonstration Advisors - Annex D-2

Agricultural Cooperatives - Annex E-1

Proper Functioning of Cooperatives - Annex E-2

Economic Stabilization - Annex F-1

Tax Revision - Annex F-2

Blackmarket and Tax Evasion - Annex F-3

Small and Medium Enterprise - Annex F-4

Free Enterprise - Annex F-5

Attracting Foreign Investments - Annex F-6

Labor - Annex G-1

Labor Education - Annex G-2

Public Health - Annex H-1

Public Health Center - Annex H-2

政治再教育	別紙 A-1
市民の自由	別紙 A-2
公務	別紙 A-3
漢業改革	別紙 B-1
漢村の民主化	別紙 B-2
農地改革	別紙 C-1
土地の登記	別紙 C-2
農業改良	別紙 D-1
生活改善普及員	別紙 D-2
農業仲間組合	別紙 E-1
仲間組合の適正運営	別紙 E-2
経済安定	別紙 F-1
税制改革	別紙 F-2
増取引と脱税	別紙 F-3
中小商工業者	別紙 F-4
自由企業	別紙 F-5
外資導入	別紙 F-6
労働	別紙 G-1
労働教育	別紙 G-2
保健	別紙 H-1
保健所	別紙 H-2

Political Reorientation - Annex A-1

1. Publish the materials given in the annexes (A-2, A-3) in the prefectural wall newspaper.
2. Publish articles on the same themes in the prefectural government news journal.
3. Publish the material in the form of posters for wide dissemination.
4. Have announcements and colored slides in the theatres.
5. Arrange meetings of Human Rights Commissioners at various conveniently located points in the prefecture. Explain to the commissioners the fact that their appointment placed them under a sacred obligation to strive always to disseminate the principles of civil liberties. Supply them with various materials on civil liberties which have already been published. Urge them to (and help them to) contact information media various organizations such as youth groups, women's groups, PTA's, farmers and laborers unions and cooperatives, chambers of commerce, etc., and the prefectural audio-visual library to sponsor discussion meetings, oratory contests and dramatic skits in schools, poster contests on the importance of civil liberties, the lessons to be learned from Japan's past experience in loss of liberties and totalitarianization, and the consequent necessity to beware of enemies of civil liberties and to reject totalitarianism and the "police state".

6. Institute a system of monthly ceremonies for awards to the Human Rights Commissioner in each gun who has done outstanding work in popularizing civil liberties.

7. Encourage round-table discussions by journalists of the various newspapers in the prefecture concerning the current state of local autonomy as reflected in the news.

8. In reporting prefectural assembly proceedings in the prefectural administrative letter, devote an equal amount of space to explanations by majority and minority representatives concerning their position on important matters.

## 政治に関する啓蒙

A-1

- 1 別紙三通に記載した事項を此の産新聞に掲載すること
- 2 同じ題目を扱った記事を県庁だより(県庁公報)にも掲載すること
- 3 同じ資料をポスターにして広く配付すること
- 4 劇場の場内放送と利用し又着色ステイドを上映する
- 5 県内会合に便利な所で人権擁護委員の集りに参加し委員達には人権擁護委員に任命される事によって彼等は人格尊重の常理を一般に広める事に常に努力するといふ神聖な義務を荷つたものであるといふ事実を説明すること 又人権擁護委員が青年会、婦人会、農民労働者の組合や町同組合、商會、会談所等の広報傳達の機関をその諸団体の視覚ライブラリーに付きかけ次の様な催しを広く奨励し又は援助する 即ち人民権利の重要性や過去の日本が人権を失つて全体主義の経験から學び得られる教訓 人権の敵に対し警戒を怠りなく全体主義と警察国家とを拒否しおければならない 必要性等についてその座談会 学校に放ける辯論大会や寸劇の上演ポスター作品競技会等
- 6 人権尊重の思想普及に顕著な功績があつた各部の人権擁護委員を毎月表彰する様な制度を設けること。
- 7 新聞の記者の座談会を開きニュースに表はされた地方自治の現状についての討論を奨励すること
- 8 県庁の新聞に県の議会の議事を記載する際 同じ程度のスペースを割いて多数派の少数派の代表者により重要な問題に関しての彼等の立場の説明を載せる様にする。



Civil Liberties - Annex A-2

Don't see the truth

(A man labelled "the Japanese people" is being forcibly blindfolded by an official of the Japanese Gestapo, so labelled.)

Don't hear the truth

(The same man has been blindfolded and is now being forcibly deafened.)

Don't speak the truth

(The same man has been blindfolded and deafened and is now being forcibly gagged.)

Thus Japan was lead to slavery, destruction, and misery.

Guard freedom of Speech.

市民の自由 - 別紙 A-2 号

(真実を)

見ざる

聞かざる

言はざる

(「日本国民」と書いてある人が無理矢理に特高警察の役人に目隠しさせられてゐる)

(同じ人、目隠しをされた上、強引に口を封じられてゐる)

(同じ人、目隠しをされた上、無理矢理に口を封じられてゐる)

斯くて日本は奴隷と崩壊と悲運の

道を出たのである

言論の自由を護れ

Public Service - Annex A-3Before

KANSON MIMPI (traditional saying which means "reverence for  
the officials and contempt for the people".)

("miserable-looking men, women and children bowing to the ground  
before a group of arrogant, unpleasant-looking officials who are  
walking thru the multitude, some of them kicking the prostrate people.")

Now

KOBOKU (public servant)

(Several smiling officials bowing to a crowd of happy people.)

公務 - 刑紙 A - 事務

昔

官尊民卑

(みじめな様子をた<sup>田</sup>男女や子供が人々の間を歩いて  
行く傲慢な不快な様子の一郡の官吏の前に  
土下座をして居る。その官吏達の中には、ひれ伏して  
居る人々を蹴つてゐるものが居る。)

現在

公僕

(数人の微笑を湛えた官吏が幸福さうな人々  
の群にお辞儀をして居る。)

Fisheries Reform - Annex B-1

The population of the fishing villages is one of the most backward sections of the Japanese people. Feudalism and feudalistic bosses are powerfully entrenched here.

1. Publish material given in annex B-2 in the prefectural wall newspaper.

2. Hold numerous meetings at which teams of officials will give explanatory lectures and show movies and slides. Broad, free, vigorous discussion by the fishermen should be achieved. Stress the following points:

a. How the fishermen suffered under the old undemocratic fisheries system and how the old feudalistic KAOYAKU profitted through their misery.

b. How the fisheries reform gives the fishermen an opportunity for a better life.

c. How the feudalistic KAOYAKU are strenuously striving to maintain their control to undermine the reforms, and to obstruct democratization and happiness of the fishing villages.

d. How the fishermen can overcome the evil efforts of the feudalistic KAOYAKU by calling and attending frequent meetings, voicing opinions, electing democratic, sincere fishermen as officials of cooperatives and ousting KAOYAKU from positions of influence, having frequent reports from officials to the membership, having the members make the important decisions at meetings, rather than leaving the decisions only to the leaders, and striving constantly to learn and

put into practice democratic principles in general and the principles of democratic cooperative operation described in the pamphlets and leaflets that were previously distributed.

3. Publish the above points in annex B-2 in the form of a poster with the statements a. to d. in form of positive statements (omitting the word "how") as additional text. Put up the posters in fishing villages on bulletin boards, in CPBs, schools, rationing offices, village administration offices, and at fishing boat landing points.

4. Have school dramatic groups put on a skit illustrating the above points.

5. Utilize "news car" if one is available.

6. Encourage the fishing communities to issue a monthly "Democratization Journal" listing the concrete steps taken to democratize the fishing villages. These reports should be put up on bulletin boards, CPBs, and other public places. Newspapers and the radio should be alerted as to the newsworthiness of these reports as well as the entire program. Each month, hold contests and hold ceremonies honoring the community which has made the most progress that month.

## 漢業改革 B-1

NO.1

漢村に住む人達は日本人の内でも最も進歩に達した人達である。封建制や封建的ボス共が此所に固く根城を据えている。

1. 別紙に掲げた資料を存泉の壁新聞に掲載する事。
2. 会合を頻繁に開き、席上関係吏員より講演映画、幻灯等により説明を行うこと。  
広汎な而して自由活潑な意見を漢民に行はしむを要す。  
次の諸点を力説すること。
  - a. 如何に漢民が従来の非民主的な漢業制度の下に苦しみ、如何に従来の封建的顔役連が漢民を犠牲にして利益を固めたかといふ事
  - b. 如何に漢業改革が漢民に取つてのよりよき生活の機会を與へることになるかといふ事
  - c. 如何に封建的顔役連が頑強に権力を維持して改革を抹殺し、漢村の民主化と幸福を阻害することに努めつあるかといふ事
  - d. 如何に漢民が努力すれば封建的顔役連の非行に打ち勝つかといふ事。それには厚々会合を招来し之に出席し意見を發表し、民主的にして誠實な漢民を限組の役員に選ん顔役連を重要な地位より放逐し厚々役員より会員へ報告を爲し、会合に於ては指導者に決議を委ねることなく会員として重要案件を決議させ先に配付されたパンフレットやリーフレットに盛り込まれた一般民主的原則や民主的限組の運営を不斷に研究実践に移行することが必要なりといふこと。
3. 上記の諸点をポスターにして出すのであるが此際aからdまでの事柄を断定的な表現で「如何に」といふ文句を省略すること。ポスターは漢村の掲示板、公民館、学校、配給所、村役場、漢船発着場

B-1 No2

に掲示すること。

- 4 上記各々が判るやうに説明した劇を学校の演劇部に上演せしめること。
- 5 出来れば「ニューズカー」を利用すること。
- 6 漁村部落に月刊「民主新聞」を発行することを奨励し、之に漁村民主化の具体的方策を掲載せしめること。之等報道は掲示板、公民館其他公衆の立入る箇所に掲示すること。  
新聞やラデオの民主化の過程全体に注意すると共に之等の報道の報道価値に着眼すること。  
毎月競技会、祝典を開催し月中最も優れた進歩を有した部落を表彰すること。

Democratization of Fishing Village  
Annex B-2

Fisheries reform - for prefectures having considerable fisheries industry.

Should carp (or some other suitable fish) have sharks as leaders?

(Couple of big, ugly looking sharks, prominently labelled "Old feudalistic elements", facing a group of smaller fish prominently labelled Fisheries Coop.)

The feudalistic elements are plotting against your livelihood.

Drive them out!

漁村の民主化

B-2

漁業の改革 - 相当な程度の漁業を営む県に対する鯉の

鯉が(或いは他の適当な魚でもいい)鯊を指導者に頼む事があるだろうか?

(明瞭に「古い封建的要素」と記された、三匹の大きな醜い鯊加之をしっかりと組織と書かれた小魚の群に向き合っている)

封建的要素は君の生活を危くする目論見を  
江める鯊を追っ出せ。

Land Reform - Annex C-1

Completion of final registration of the land is an essential step in implementation of land reform. So long as this step has not been completed, the farmer's possession of his land has a legal weakness. Feudalistic elements who are opposed to land reform hope to take advantage of this.

1. Reproduce the material given in Annex C-2 in the prefectural wall newspaper.

2. Reproduce it in the form of posters for distribution in farm villages.

3. Combine explanations of the importance of completion of registration with an arousal of the spirit of competition among different communities. In connection with this, a long list of concrete, effective information techniques have been set forth in the plan for crop delivery information activities, previously sent out by the Civil Information Section, KCAR. As many of the techniques given there can also be effectively applied to land reform, the plan should be carefully studied and utilized.



## 農地改革 C-1

農地の最終登録の完了は農地改革の遂行上最も大切な手続であつて、この手続が済まない以上、農民の農地所有は法律上根柢の弱りものとなり、農地改革に反対対建的分子に乗せられる恐れがある。

1. 別紙の資料を県の壁新聞に掲載すること。
2. 同じ資料をポスターにして広く農村に配付すること。
3. 登録完了の大切なことを説明すると共に部落間が競争に定るを目指す称に働きかけること。これに付しては同県地方民事本部、民間報道部が先に送付した供米促進のための広報活動計画の中に効果ある報道技術が具体的に詳細に書いてあり、その中に挙げた技術の多くのものは又農地改革の場合に應用しても効果あるから同計を仔細に検討利用する称にしなければならぬ。

Land Registration - Annex C-2Will you be ejected from your farm land?

(Farmer standing in front of his home, holding aloft a document labelled completion of registration and barring the way to a group of greedy-looking KAOYAKU who are labelled. plotters to seize back the land.)

Although you now possess your own land, feudalistic KAOYAKU are plotting to seize the land from you again in the future. Completion of registration is a weapon for keeping the land. Arm yourself with this weapon.

土地の登記 - 別紙 C-2 節

あなたにあなたの農地から追ひ出さしたいのか。

(農夫が彼の家の前に立って“登録の完了”と標された文書を高く掲げ“土地を取返さうとする陰謀者”と印された貪慾な顔付きの顔役の一同の道を妨げてゐる)

今あなたは、あなた自身の土地を所有してゐるが封建的な顔役達は将来再びあなたの土地を取返さうと企て、おる。登録の完了は土地を守る武器である。この武器を持って武装せよ。

Agricultural Extension - Annex D-1

The unwillingness of female personnel to serve as Home Demonstration Advisors is blocking the entire home demonstration program and constitutes a very serious obstacle in the implementation of agricultural extension plans. It is necessary to overcome this unwillingness and also to encourage general interest in the program.

1. Publish the material given in Annex D-2 in the form of a poster for distribution in rural areas. Concentrate on agricultural cooperatives and women's and young women's groups.

2. Publish an article along the above lines in the prefectural information newspaper. Publish an article in the bulletin of the prefectural Agricultural Section.

3. Prepare a leaflet along the above lines for distribution to rural women's groups and agricultural cooperatives.

4. Contact rural women's groups and agricultural cooperatives and ask for their cooperation. Send speakers to these groups to hold lectures.

5. Encourage the press to hold interviews with Home Demonstration Advisors wherein the interesting and important nature of the work can be pointed out.

6. Hold prefectural ceremonies honoring the women who are entering home demonstration employment. Have the governor or some other important official make a speech honoring the new employees.

Encourage competition among women's groups to have members enter employment as Home Demonstration Advisors. At the above ceremonies, award banners to women's groups whose members have joined with a star on the banner for each member. Publicize the event widely. Publish subsequently in the prefectural government newspaper the latest figures for the various women's groups whose members have joined.

## 農業改良

ロー /

女性が生計改善普及員となることも好まない為めに全生計改善計画は阻止され農業改良計画の完成に大障害を来している。この様な急務をなくし且本計画に并ぶる一般の興味を助長させることが必要である。

1. 別紙に掲げた資料をポスターにして農村に配付すること。  
皇典と農組組 婦人会、女子青年団に置くこと。
2. 府県の広報機関別紙に前記の趣旨に合致した記事を掲載すること。府県農事課の公報に同様な記事を掲載すること。
3. 前記の趣旨を益したリーフレットを作成し農村婦人団体農組組に配付すること。
4. 農村婦人団体農組組と連絡し協力を依頼すること。また、農組組に講師を派遣し講演をなさしめる事。
5. 新聞社が生計改善普及員と会談すること。奨励計画の重要性を指摘すること。
6. 生計改善に奉仕する婦人を表彰する為の式典を催すこと。行事又は高級官吏とに新規の奉仕者を讃へる演説をなさしめること。又式典の際 婦人団体に団体旗を授け、旗には加入せる各団員一人に付一何の星を付けること。この行事は大々的に宣伝すること。追って各府県機関紙に各婦人団体員の加入者数を載せること。

Home Demonstration Advisors - Annex D-2We are grateful to her!

(Picture of pretty girl speaking to a group of farm women in the background)

She is the Home Demonstration Advisor. (Get the technical terms from Natural Resources Division)

She helps to make our homes brighter and happier through guidance on nutrition, sanitation, improvement of household work, and other things.

Her life is bright because her work is interesting, useful and important.

If you are interested in entering this fine profession, contact your nearest agricultural extension office immediately!

生活改善普及員一別紙D-2 別

我々は彼女に感謝しております!

(美しい娘が背景の一群の農村婦人に話しかけておる絵)

彼女は生活改善普及員である。

彼女は栄養、衛生、家事の改善等を指導して、我々の家を明るく、幸福にしてくれます。

仕事は面白く有益であり、又重要なものであるから彼女の生活は明瞭です。

若しあなたも此の立派な職業に関心を御持ちになりましたら直ぐに最寄りの農業改良課に相談して下さい。

Agricultural Cooperatives - Annex E-1

Many agricultural cooperatives are being operated with complete disregard of democratic principles. Feudalistic bosses control these cooperatives autocratically for their own selfish gain. They are able to do this because the farmers have no awareness of their democratic rights and responsibilities in the cooperatives.

1. Publish the material given in Annex E-2 in the prefectural wall newspaper.
2. Publish the above material in the form of posters and distribute in rural areas. Put posters up on bulletin boards, in CPAs, schools, ration distribution offices.
3. Hold and encourage the holding of discussion meetings on democratization of agricultural cooperatives.

農業協同組合 - 別紙 E - 1 第

多くの農業協同組合は民主主義の原則を全く無視して運営されてゐる。封建的なボスがその私利を得るために組合を統制してゐる。ボスがかく振舞ふのは農民が組合に対する其の権利や義務をよく解へて居らぬからである。

1. 別紙資料を県の壁新聞に掲載せよ。
2. この資料をポスターにして農村に付せよ。掲示板、公民館、学校、食糧配給所に掲示せよ。
3. 農業協同組合民主化に関し座談会を開催しその開催を奨励せよ。

Proper Functioning of Cooperatives  
Annex 7-2

Is Your Agricultural Coop. like this?

(Two unpleasant-looking men labelled "feudalistic bosses.")

One says, "The foolish farmers let us decide matters arbitrarily. Let us take advantage of this." The other replies, "Yes, we can prosper at their expense since they do not exercise their rights of control.")

Or is it like this?

(Two farmers. One is labelled cooperative union official.

The official is saying to the other farmer, "only by everybody deciding matters democratically at meetings can we have a cooperative for everyone's benefit.")

協同組合の適正運営  
別紙 E-2 節

以下に農業協同組合はこんなですか？

(二人の不恰好な男が "封建的ボス" の印を付けてある。

其の一人が云ふ "馬鹿な農民が何でも俺達の勝手な物事を決めさせるから、俺配だ" 他一人が答へる "さうだとも、奴等は其の当然の権利をちつとも使へないから俺達には都合がよいのだ。")

或は又こんなですか？

(二人の農夫 — 一人は協同組合役員印を付けてある。この役員がもう一人の農夫に云つてある "集会の時二人が民主的に物事を決め始めると、組合が二人のたごりになるのだ" と。)



Economic Stabilization - Annex F-1

1. Publish materials given in the five annexes (F-2, F-3, F-4, F-5, F-6) in wall newspaper.
2. Contact Chambers of Commerce, business KUMIAI of various kinds, labor unions, agricultural unions and cooperatives and other occupational association as well as women's price stabilization groups and Nozei Kanno Undo groups. Urge them to take an interest in the above questions and to hold discussion meetings.
3. Especially in the case of taxes, make available to them simplified explanations of the problem as it applies to their own group.
4. Encourage schools to hold poster contests and dramatic skits on the subject of free enterprise versus monopoly and large-scale tax evasion and blackmarketeering.
5. Have colored slides and announcements in theatres on the topics in paragraph 4.
6. Publish the subjects in the prefectural government newspaper and encourage publicity in the regular press.

## 経済復興

F-1

- 1 別紙の資料を壁新聞に掲載する事。
- 2 物價安定促進 婦人団体や納税完納運動団体は勿論のこと 商業会議所 各種同業組合 労働組合 農民組合 農業協同組合 その他の職域団体に呼びかけてこれらの問題に対する関心を呼び起し 座談会などを行いようとする事。
- 3 特に納税の問題については それぞれの団体の立場にあはまるような問題をとらえて 要領を得た説明をすること
- 4 学校に呼びかけ 自由企業社 独占企業 大規模な脱税 高取引等を扱ったポスター 作品 競技会や競利劇などを催すよう求める事。
- 5 前項の問題について 劇場映画館で場内アナウンスさせたり 着色スライドを映写させたりすること。
- 6 これ等の問題についての記事を「果方だれ」に掲載し 一般新聞の報道を図ること。

Tax Revision - Annex F-2Do you pay taxes blindfolded?

(A man, blindfolded, handing in an open purse to an office counter labelled, Tax Office.)

The Shoup recommendations for the revision of the tax system  
profoundly affect your own livelihood. Find out what their connection  
is with you, personally. Discuss them. Ignorance brings suffering.  
Knowledge brings strength.

目かくしの方、税金を支拂ふ?

(目かくしされた方が税務署と書いたカウンター場で開いた財布を手渡している)

税制改革の趣のシヤウが勧告はあなた自身の生活に  
深い影響を与える。それが貴方はど人な関係を持って  
いるかを自分で見出しなさい。それについて討論し  
なさい。無知は損害をもたらす知識は力をもたら  
す。

Blackmarket and Tax Evasion - Annex F-3

Your suffering is profitable for the big black-marketeers  
and big tax-evaders. Let us expose and crush them!

(Two snakes labelled "big black-marketeer" and "big tax evader".)

貴方の苦痛が大ヤミ屋や大脱税者を  
もうけさせている。我等を切ばいてぶっ  
つぶせう。

(“大ヤミ屋” “大脱税者”と書いた二匹の蛇)

Small and Medium Enterprise - Annex F-4

(Two men, one slightly taller, labelled in large letters, "medium enterprise", and one, slightly shorter, prominently labelled, "small enterprises", are crossed out, by means of an X, the phrase, "Shikata Ga Nai" (It can't be helped), written in very large letters.)

By gathering and discussing our problems and by determination (kesshin) we, the small and medium enterprisers, can overcome our difficulties.

中小企業一別紙 F-4

(二人の男、一人は幾分か背が高くて大きな文字で「中企業」と記された。もう一人はそれより僅かに低く「小企業」と書かれた男が「仕方がない」と特に大きな字で書いた文句をXで消してある。)

互に集って各自の問題を話し合ふ事によって、又決心を固めることにより、わたしたち中小企業者はわたしたちの難儀を打克つる。

Free Enterprise - Annex F-5Who rejoices at your suffering?

(A hook, labelled "anti-monopoly laws" is descending toward a huge evil-looking octopus labelled "monopoly enterprise". Its tentacles are strangling; - a man labelled "small enterprise", another man labelled "medium enterprise", a man labelled "workman" another man labelled "farmer", a woman labelled "housewife".)

Monopoly enterprise is everybody's worst enemy.

Secretly, it profits through your suffering. Let us enforce the anti-monopoly laws.

## 自由企業 F-5

あなたの苦痛を見て 北叟笑む者は誰か？  
 (独禁法と書いた釣針が独占企業と書かれた巨大ないやらしいタコの方に降りて行く タコの八本の足は失れそれ  
 "小企業" 中企業、職工、農夫、主婦と示された人々の首を締めつけとめる。

独占企業は万人の最悪の敵  
 それはひそかにあなたの損害を通してもうける。  
 私達は独禁法を励行しよう。

Attracting Foreign Investments  
Annex F-6

How should we promote foreign investment?

Various special measures are being considered for the promotion of foreign investments. Foreign investment is connected with your own livelihood -- it is a keystone of Japanese economic stabilization. Let us study the matter carefully and determine what would be the most effective measures.

外資導入一別紙F-6

我々は何かにして外資を導入すべきか?

外資の導入に就ては、種々特殊な対策が考慮されてゐる。外資はあなた自身の生活と関係があり、日本の経済安定の礎石である。我々は此の向題を注意深く研究し最も効果的な方法は何であることを決定しよう。

Labor - Annex G-1

1. Publish the material given in Annex G-2 in the form of posters and distribute at places of work.
2. Publish in Labor Section publications explanations of the fact that constant demands for wage increases upset the entire plan for Japan's economic stabilization. Point out that in order for Japan to gain foreign markets, she must be able to produce good merchandise at reasonable prices in order to compete successfully with other foreign countries. Therefore, workers must be prepared to undergo inconveniences in order to achieve a sound basis for Japan's economy. Point out that labor is not bearing the sole burden but other sections of the population are contributing their share to the national effort.
3. Publish the above material in abbreviated form in posters to be set up in places of work.
4. Hold lecture meetings on above theme.
5. Encourage labor union dramatic groups to put on skits explaining technical phases of collective bargaining.



## 労働問題 G1

1. 別紙の資料に基づきポスターを複製し、職場、職場に配付すること。
2. 労働課が発行する刊物の中に、次から次へと賃上げ要求を繰り返すおかげで、日本経済の安定は全くつかえつてしまっている事実を説明し、次のようなことから指摘すること。日本が海外市場を得るためには、外国商品と競争しても負けないように、安く良い商品を生産しなければならぬ。それには、労働者は日本経済を安定させる基盤の上におくため、当座の不便を堪えなければならない。又そのような重荷を負わされているのは労働者だけでなく、国民の他のあらゆる階層の人々がそれぞれ、その分に応じて国家的努力を盡してある。
3. 以上の趣旨を簡潔に表わすポスターを複製して職場にかけること。
4. この問題についての講演会などを開くこと。
5. 労働組合の演劇部に呼びかけ、団体交渉の技術的な諸段階を分らせるような劇を上演するよう促すこと。

Labor Education - Annex G-2

No absentee landlords in the labor unions!

Labor union officials must be representatives of the membership,  
not selfish KAOYAKU (big shots).

(Groups of employees, some of them kicking out a couple of evil-looking officials and others motioning sincere-looking figures to vacant seats.)

労働教育 — 別紙 (G-2号)

労働組合の幹部は組合員の代表でなければならぬ、  
利己的な顔役の代表であってはならない。

(一部の従業員、その中の数名が人相の悪い二人の幹部を蹴飛ばして居る。他の人達が真面目そうな人物を空いた椅子に着けようとしている。)

労働組合から

"不在地主"をなくせ!

Public Health - Annex H-1

Popular utilization of Public Health Centers is reported to be hampered by wide-spread ignorance as to the location of these institutions.

1. Publish the material given in Annex H-2 in the prefectural wall newspaper. The space for the address should be filled locally, giving the address of the nearest PHC.
2. In cooperation with the educational authorities, have school children in drawing classes draw diagrams of the location of the local Public Health Centers accompanied by a list of four or five of the most important services available there. Urge children to take these diagrams home to their parents for permanent retention.
3. Print similar leaflets for permanent display on bulletin boards. Encourage Citizens Public Halls to display such posters permanently.
4. Encourage members of doctors associations to give talks on health topics in their local communities.
5. Where the local situation indicates danger from typhus, small pox, or rabies, publicize counter measures in a fashion similar to that above, and alert the press and radio. If the danger appears acute, contact the Civil Information Section for guidance on an all-out information campaign.

## 公衆衛生

H-1

## 保健所の発展

保健所があまり利用されないのは、その場所が一般に知られていないからだ」と云はれている。

- 1 別紙の材料と梁の壁新聞に載せる事 所在地欄には各地で最寄りの保健所の場所を書く事
- 2 梁の教育関係者と協同して図畫の時間に学童にその地方の保健所の図表を画かせ 同時に保健所の最も重要な仕事を四つか五つ畫かせる事、その図表を家庭に持ち帰らせる子供の親達が何時までも取っておくやうにする事。
- 3 同じ様なビラを印刷し掲示板に長期にわたりはっておく事 此の様なおスターを何時までもかけておく所に公民館に定める事
- 4 医師会の会合にその地方の部会で保健に関する語をする所を定める事。
- 5 癩疹チブス、天然痘、恐犬病、の発生する恐れのある時には上記の様な様式で対策を公表し又新聞 ラジオに警告する事 もし危険がひどくなつたら民事本部報道部と連絡してその指導を受け全力をあげて広報活動をする事。

Public Health Centers - Annex H-2

Do you know the address of the treasure house?

(A man holding a child's hand, scanning the houses of the neighborhood, hand at forehead, shading eyes. A large sign on one of the houses which he is facing reads Public Health Center.)

Health is one's dearest treasure. Learn where your Public Health Center is and always utilize it.

Your local Public Health Center: (Fill in here the address of the nearest Public Health Center.)

保 健 所 - 別 紙 H - 2

宝の家の住所を御存じ?

(一人の男が子供の手を引いて、顔に手をかざし、目に入る日をおぼて附近の家々を見つけてもたずまじく探している。然彼の上面にある家の一つは大きな看板に保健所と書いてある)

健康は人の最も高價な宝である。あなたの保健所の所在地を覚えて置いていつでも利用なさい。

あなたの近所の保健所: (この欄に最高りの保健所の住所を記入するこゝ)

HEADQUARTERS  
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION  
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

DA/ck

000.8

22 December 1948

SUBJECT: Region Social Work Education Plan

TO: See Distribution

1. Reference letter, Hqs. I Corps, dated 11 Dec 48, Subj: Social Work Education Course.

2. It is suggested that a conference be held between the Public Welfare and Civil Information Section chiefs to discuss and promote plans for Publicizing the second three-months' course in social work.

3. The Japanese officials should be included in conference preliminaries of the plan in order for them to carry out the elements of the plan.

4. In view of the short period of time - the school commences in Osaka 11 January 1949 -- it is suggested that immediate action be taken in order to obtain as large a number of applicants as is possible.

5. Suggestions which can be applied are as follows:

a. Immediate newspaper releases carrying the core of the news concerning the school.

b. A radio newscast carrying essentials of the story.

c. Mayors of the cities and towns of populations of 20,000 and over to publish a notice concerning the school, applications, etc. and posted on bulletin boards.

d. Follow-up stories on the applications, etc, on or about the week of 3 January 1949.

6. It is important that the welfare officials of all communities be informed of this plan so that applicants can be informed of the school.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL DUMONT:

GERALD J. FICO  
Capt, Inf  
Asst Adjutant

INFORMATION PLANS-OTHER REGIONS

<u>SUBJECT:</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>DATE</u>
Available Information Media	Fukuoka Team	
School Board Elections-Regional Plan	Tokai Hokuriku MG Region	17 Aug 48
Region Plan for Increased Rice & Sweet Potato Collection	"	4 Oct 48
Youths' Day-Tokai-Hokuriku Region	"	11 Jan 49
Region Information Tax Collection Program	"	21 Jan 49
Town Meeting - Japan - Regional Plan	"	17 Feb 49
Town Meeting	"	21 Mar 49

FOR: CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

HEADQUARTERS  
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION  
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

014

17 February 1949

SUBJECT: Town Meeting-Japan --- Regional Plan

TO: Commanding Officer, Aichi Mil Govt Team, APO 710  
Commanding Officer, Gifu Mil Govt Team, APO 25  
Commanding Officer, Mie Mil Govt Team, APO 710  
Commanding Officer, Fukui Mil Govt Team, APO 301  
Commanding Officer, Toyama Mil Govt Team, APO 301  
Commanding Officer, Ishikawa Mil Govt Team, APO 301

1. Reference: Headquarters, Eighth Army, ltr 21 Jan 49, Reprint, "Town Meetings on the Rhine".

2. In order to provide information for the residents of the various communities in Japan, particularly in this region, which will enable the people to know more about the functions of their local government, its scope and limitations, and to air publicly, alleged or real grievances of the people against the government and its officials, the American "Town Hall" plan is suggested as a sounding board of local reactions.

3. Numerous ideas suggest themselves in the reference letter referred to herein above. A general framework is suggested for application in this region in the following items.

4. The Town Hall meeting should enable the citizen to ask questions of their local, prefectural and central government personnel and to receive answers that will provide or indicate solutions to those questions.

5. At least one Military Government Officer should attend the meeting to act as moderator, maintain order and progressive action and guidance. The Officer should guide the meeting in such a manner as to limit the questions asked to Japanese instead of Military Government operations. Questions are often asked of Military Government which could be answered by Japanese officials who are glad that the question is asked of Military Government, instead of them. One suggested plan, when such a question arises, is for the Military Government Officer to declare: There is a time and place for everything. This is not the time nor the place for the question. Is there another question? The purpose of this scheme is to encourage the Japanese to direct their questions to Japanese officials and to receive answers, aiming at the time when no Military Government personnel will be at hand to answer such questions.



6. Another suggestion is to select two communities for trial experiments of the Town Hall meeting idea: one in a city of 30,000 population or more, and another in a town of 15,000 to 30,000 population. The experiences gained in these two types of communities will serve as guides in conducting meetings in like communities. In other words, it is suggested that the Town Hall idea be firmly, solidly implanted and nurtured in such a manner as to promote its perpetuity, carrying on under its own successful operation.

7. The frequency of these meetings can be determined by popular voice, that is, by the demand of the local residents. However, at least once a month, a meeting should be held, for there are numerous questions local residents want answered. Military Government can maintain a list of Town Hall meetings to enable a check in the form of SUGGESTION, SURVEILLANCE, STIMULATION, SUPPORT.

8. No effort should be spared to publicize the Town Hall Meeting. The daily and weekly newspapers should carry advance notices of such meetings, reporters should cover the meetings and publication of the reports should follow.

9. Radio should be utilized to carry advance notices of the meetings as well as a report of the highlights of those meetings after they are held. If convenient, 15 minutes or more of local radio time should be given to broadcasting a part of the meeting for radio listeners.

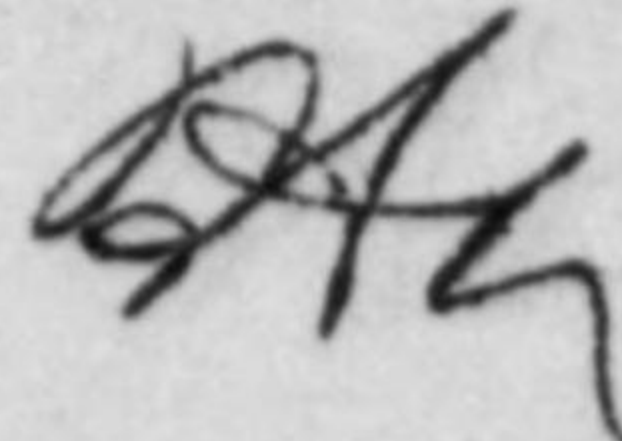
10. Town mayors and village headmen should publicize Town Hall meetings by publishing posters, cards or other advertising material on local bulletin boards giving time and place of such meetings.

11. A prefectural Town Hall meeting can be arranged at suitable locales and times and these should receive full publicity.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL DUMONT:



GERALD J. FICO  
Capt, INF  
Adjutant



DISTRIBUTION:

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HEADQUARTERS  
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION  
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

014

21 March 1949

SUBJECT: Town Meeting

TO: Commanding Officer, Aichi Mil Govt Team, APO 710  
Commanding Officer, Fukui Mil Govt Team, APO 301  
Commanding Officer, Gifu Mil Govt Team, APO 25  
Commanding Officer, Ishikawa Mil Govt Team, APO 301  
Commanding Officer, Mie Mil Govt Team, APO 710  
Commanding Officer, Toyama Mil Govt Team, APO 301

1. Reference is made to ltr, this headquarters, "Town Meeting-- Japan---Regional Plan", dated 17 Feb 49.
2. The Japanese people in the Tokai-Hokuriku Military Government Region are now experiencing the privileges offered to them under the town hall meeting plan initiated by the military government team in each prefecture. In some prefectures there have been several of these meetings; in others, the scheme is being spread with increasing acceleration.
3. It is pertinent at this point to indicate that these town hall meetings will continue to be successful while under the direct guidance, sponsorship and supervision of military government. To achieve the ultimate goal of military government in sponsoring this type of public expression it must be remembered that if permanent retention of the idea is to be affected, the Japanese are to develop it themselves -- the calling and conducting of these meetings under their own initiation.
4. Where military government is directing the initial town hall meetings, a plan should be borne in mind that will include the instructing, training, and suggesting to the Japanese to carry on under their own banner as soon as is possible.
5. This headquarters has observed several town hall meetings in the region. The operations are in the main in keeping with the plan suggested in the reference letter, indicated above. The following matters are called to your attention in planning future town hall meetings.
  - a. The employment of the device by the moderator of limiting a member of the audience to one minute in which to state the question desirous of an answer is good. The moderator can declare this rule after several questions have been asked and after it has become apparent that the questioners are inclined to orate, instead of ask a question. This

procedure is suggested because of its psychological effect: The questioner will speak up more quickly if no "gag" rule is imposed before the meeting gets under way. Encourage the audience to ask questions; once they are warmed up, then impose the one-minute rule.

b. The presence of a large number of prefectural officials at a meeting other than one designed for prefectural matters seems unnecessary. These officials are busy people and unless their presence is desired to answer questions, they need not be in attendance. Town hall meetings can be called for separate purposes, such as for prefectural matters, city, town or village affairs. The appropriate officials should be in attendance at these meetings.

c. The moderator should be a local resident. It would be ideal if the moderator was not a governmental official. The moderator should be impartial and act as chairman of the meeting, as well.

d. The town hall meeting should not assume the aspects and formality of the quarterly mayors' conference which are held in the prefecture. Speech making by officials should be eliminated, or held to a very minimum.

e. The town hall meeting should serve as a sounding board of the community, where neighbors learn of each others problems, pet griefs, real or imagined impositions, sympathetic reactions to existing or impending policies of local and central government. Care should be taken not to prevent the freedom of speech which is a right and privilege granted under the Constitution: the imposition of restrictions upon the local residents in their exercise of freedom of speech might open a way to future limitations of a more severe nature, thus eventually defeating the purpose of the town hall meeting.

f. Military government personnel should remain as inconspicuous as possible. At initial meetings, military government could serve as moderator, or honorary chairman. As an observer, speaker or visitor, military government should seek a position either in the rear of the hall, or at the side of it, thus eradicating any inference of military government policing the meeting.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL DUMONT:

*Gerald J. Fico*

GERALD J. FICO  
Captain, Infantry  
Adjutant

DISTRIBUTION:

- 1 - Ea CO of ea MGT
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Kinker M.D.  
C.I.

HEADQUARTERS  
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION  
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

012

21 January 1949

SUBJECT: Region Information Tax Collection Program

TO: See Distribution

1. Reference: Ltr. Hqs Eighth Army, Information Plan for the Tax Collection Program, dated 6 Jan 49.
2. As a means of calling attention to the Japanese public of the filing date for final income tax returns on 31 January 1949, instructions were issued by this headquarters to the Civil Information Officer on the team to publicize that date by means of publicity directing the attention for filing and the penalties involved for not doing so. These instructions were issued by telephone on 21 January 1949.
3. In order carry forward the action obtained through prior publicity activities and to promote better comprehension on the part of the Japanese tax payer, the program indicated herein should be considered by the Legal-Government and Civil Information sections.
4. News releases and advertising should continue to provide the sparkle of the campaign to inform the public of its responsibilities in meeting tax requirements.
5. Radio broadcasts can add to the continuity of the tax educating program.
6. There are many organizations with varying numbers of members who are ideal subjects for address by qualified tax people on the enlightenment of tax matters.
7. The mayor, town master, village headman can call one or more meetings of the community to discuss the taxes.
8. A conference should be held initially and follow-up conferences with due regard to regularity of such meetings, between the Legal-Government and Civil Information Officers and the District Tax and Public Relations officials to plan a program of continuity and sustainment. The plan should have a target of at least three months in advance, preferably six months; necessity demanding, it could be extended. The material contained in the reference letter should be closely observed for suggestions.
9. Some of the causes standing in the way of tax collections, according to a report received at this Hqs from the Central Liaison Office, Tokai-Hokuriku district, on 6 January 1949, are:

- a. A degraded public conscience towards taxes.
- b. Inefficiency and demoralization of tax officials.
- c. Interference by communistic influences.
- d. General economic and financial conditions.
- e. Corruption amongst tax officials who have long resided in one locale, poor quarters and other conditions which tend to acceptance of corrupt overtures.
- f. Anti-tax collection movements.
- g. Black market operations.
- h. A tendency on the part of the tax payer to declare only 10 percent to 50 percent of actual income, thereby making a tremendous number of offenders.

10. With these, and other factors in mind, an intelligent program can be planned that will meet with success. The activities of the tax surveillance teams will provide more material for consideration in planning the tax-education program.

#### Legal-Government Section Operations

11. Place into operation the plan evolved at the conferences of Japanese and Military Government personnel.
12. Establish contact with the prefectural chairman of the Sozei Kan-no Undo (Full Tax Payment Promotion Committee) to achieve cooperation and coordination.
13. Arrange to have tax experts and officials speak before audiences composed of memberships of all of the organizations represented by:
  - a. Chambers of Commerce.
  - b. Industrial and Commercial organizations.
  - c. Farmers' Cooperatives.
  - d. Fishermen's Cooperatives.
  - e. Women's organizations.
  - f. Parent-Teacher Associations.
  - g. Unions.
  - h. Other organizations - known to the Civil Information Section and the Prefectural Public Relations Office. These meetings should be as frequent as permissible.

14. The mayors, town masters and village headmen should call meetings of their communities to hear these tax officials and proponents speak.

15. The tax collecting officials could be called into conferences to impress them with the necessity of performing their duties properly, the maintenance of their responsibilities, and encouragement to do better work.

#### Civil Information Section Operations

16. Publicize through daily and weekly newspapers the plans formulated by the Japanese and Military Governments decided at initial conferences.

17. By means of news releases to the publications, inform the public the plans, the duties and the activities of the Sozei Kan-no Undo (Full Tax Payment Promotion Committee).

18. Insist that the Public Relations Officer release notices to the press and radio of meetings where tax officials and other speakers will attend --- even if that notice is but 30 words or more! The people should be informed of these meetings before hand to assure as large a turnout as is possible. The meetings should be covered by the press and reported to the readers immediately afterwards.

19. Ingenuity can be displayed in obtaining publicity on the tax program. Many items suggest themselves to the alert publicity minded official.

20. The publicity should take a positive approach in preference to the negative line. The thought back of all this publicity is to inform the taxpayer why he should meet his obligations as a good citizen and pay his taxes, fully and promptly.

21. A series of simple, to the point, advertising posters can be evolved. Consult the files on posters that have been printed in 1948 for similar or new ideas. The planning of these posters needs careful consideration, if the maximum effect is to be obtained, as well as keep costs down.

22. A series of pamphlets, handbills and other advertising material can be planned, ever keeping in mind that the message should be simple and understandable. Proper timing in the distribution of this advertising is another factor to bear in mind during the planning stage.

23. An effective way of distributing these pamphlets, handbills, etc. is to have sufficient quantities printed to reach as many householders in each block as is possible. Refer to the Special Report, this Hqs, "Japanese News Dissemination Channels", dated 28 Nov 48, as well as the report by this Hqs. On special field trips regarding news dissemination from the Ken-cho to the householder in the village in your prefecture.

24. Employ the services of the radio in implementing the program.
25. Assist the tax officials and speakers with their speaking tours by arranging the use of CI&E film that are suitable for the occasions.
26. Use other publicity-valuable devices in promoting the entire program.
27. Check appropriate Japanese officials on the disposition of the following material:
- a. Poster, "Complete Tax Payment"; distributed to transportation companies and taxation offices on 14 Dec 48.
  - b. Poster, "Income Tax Collection"; distributed to finance bureaus and tax offices, 17 Dec 48.
  - c. Poster, "Income Tax"; distributed to finance bureaus and tax offices, 17 Dec 48.
  - d. Cartoon leaflet, "Tax Payment"; distributed to all finance bureaus, 17 Dec 48.
  - e. Poster, "The Taxes You Pay Enrich Your Daily Life"; distributed to tax office and finance bureaus, 28 Dec. 48.
  - f. Your files should contain recognition copies of you further details, if necessary.
28. The foregoing are some suggestions for your employment; there are many others, many of which you are considering and effecting.
29. SUGGEST, SUPPORT, SURVEY, STIMULATE the tax collection program!

BY ORDER OF COLONEL DUMONT:

DISTRIBUTION:

GERALD J. FICO  
 Capt, Inf  
 Asst Adjutant

3 cys ea. - Commanding Officer, Aichi MG Team  
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*File  
Info Plans -  
Other Regions*

HEADQUARTERS  
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION  
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

014

11 Jan 49

SUBJECT: YOUTHS' DAY - Tokai-Hokuriku Reg.

TO : Commanding Officer, Aichi Mil Govt Team, APO 710  
Commanding Officer, Gifu Mil Govt Team, APO 25  
Commanding Officer, Mie Mil Govt Team, APO 710  
Commanding Officer, Ishikawa Mil Govt Team, APO 301  
Commanding Officer, Toyama Mil Govt Team, APO 301  
Commanding Officer, Fukui Mil Govt Team, APO 301

1. The first region-wide observance of Youths' Day in Japan occurred in this region on 5 May 1948. On that day 778 prefectural and 21,364 city, district, town and village offices were held by boys and girls elected or selected from 2,040 schools with a student registration of 555,500. The plan of enabling the boys and girls of the communities to serve as officials for a day was originated by this headquarters, patterned after "Boys' Day", "Boy Mayor" and similar ceremonials so familiar to the Americans. Weeks of preparation by Japanese officials and Military Government teams in this region produced a resoundingly successful event which culminated in colorful and festive attention by many communities.

2. It is the desire of this headquarters that steps be taken immediately to plan and promote the second region-wide observance of Youths' Day on 5 May.

3. Plans should be initiated immediately by the appropriate Military Government and Japanese prefectural officials to prepare for the Youths' Day occasion. The boys and girls of the high school and junior high school should participate in the program. In view of the fact that the school year ends in March, plans for including material in the curricula to instruct the students in good citizenship, local autonomy and local officialdom should be offered to Japanese educational officials and a preliminary step for the 5 May activity.

4. In order to perpetuate the observance of Youths' Day in this region, at least, it is suggested that the scope of the entire program, as far as the holding of office by the youthful aspirants, be confined to a lesser number of public offices, instead of endeavoring to fill all public offices for that day with boy and girl office holders. Selecting the more important offices for students to fill for the day will add greater prestige to the students holding them as well as emphasize the importance of the offices. Another factor would be the curtailment of costs involved, the elaborate organization work required for so large an undertaking, and greater cooperation by the initiators and administrators of the program. The schools could conduct their own assemblies, for example,



without using prefectural or city or town halls as a part of the program. A determination and decision must be made initially by the planners to create something that will be carried on and not fall because of heavy stress and strain on the part of those who are most likely to be the guiding and assisting hand for the immediate present.

5. Every assistance will be given by this headquarters to achieve the purpose of Youths' Day. A plan for the education section of the MGT is attached. A copy of the story on Youths' Day as appearing in Stars and Stripes, 10 Oct 1948, is attached. A civil information plan will be forwarded under separate cover.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL DUMONT:

/s/ Gerald J. Fico  
/t/ GERALD J. FIGO  
Captain, Inf.  
Adjutant

2 Incls:  
CE Plan  
Pub. Story

## YOUTHS' DAY

## Civil Education Plan

1. In general the activities of Youths' Day as observed in this region will be about the same as that held in 1948. Emphasis will be placed on the knowledge of the students of basic democratic institutions, such as the Constitution which make it possible for such activities as observed on Youths' Day. The elections should be stirring and eventful, but must not miss the idea that Youths' Day activity is a basic lesson in citizenship training.
2. Since good citizenship is a broad topic it might be well to concentrate attention on a certain topic. The proximity of Constitution Day (3 May) and Youths' Day (5 May) makes for a very natural linking of themes for the two days. So Youths' Day 5 May 49 should feature not only Youth Governors and other officials but a general understanding, by these Youths of what the Constitution of Japan Means to them.
3. A recent survey indicates that the students lack an understanding of their school government constitutions. This lack means that the students must undertake a more serious study before they can appreciate the significance of Constitution and Youths' Days.
4. A conference between Civil Education and Japanese educational and local government officials should be inaugurated at once to prepare a well rounded program which will reach a public acme on 5 May. The following suggestions should be considered.
5. The number of offices to be filled on 5 May, in what communities, the number of schools that will participate in electing those youthful officials, how they will be elected (direct balloting or by voting for electors who will vote for candidates for office), the limitation to high schools and junior high schools in participation, the inclusion of boys and girls as candidates, the limitation of one official per office (No co-governor, co-mayor, etc.) and other matters vital to a successful program should be discussed during the conferences with Japanese educational and local government officials and the Civil Education officer.
6. A series of faculty and student conferences should be held to give each school body material upon which the faculty and students can work in organizing and vitalizing school government. By the end of April such a series of conferences should have been held in sufficient frequency to provide every student with a knowledge of the meaning and functioning of the Constitution, election procedures, parliamentary procedure and student activity. This knowledge is desirable prior to the time of selection, by vote or otherwise, of students as officials for the day on the fifth of May.

7. Teachers of social studies should be urged to cooperate by emphasizing the study of the Constitution during April. This study will fit in very well with the student activity in school government reorganization.

8. The school Board should be urged to print copies of the Japanese Constitution for distribution in sufficient copies for every classroom engaged in its study.

9. Large copies of the Constitution might be prepared and placed in a conspicuous place in each school.

10. The School Board, daily newspaper, civic organizations and other agencies might sponsor essay contest on the subject of "What the Constitution of Japan Means To Me".

11. A student candidate for office on 5 May might be required to have an understanding of the meaning of the Constitution as per-requisite for running for office.

12. Successful candidates might deliver speeches on the Constitution during Youths' Day exercises at the school or public forum.

HEADQUARTERS  
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION  
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

DA/ck

AG 430

4 Oct 1948

SUBJECT: Region Plan for Increased Rice and Sweet Potato Collection

TO: See Distribution

1. References: Ltr, Hqs. Eighth Army, undated (issued about 23 September 1948); Plan for Civil Information Activities on Crop Collection Program for 1948-1949, OD Hqs. Eighth Army, 16 Aug 1947, subject: "Civil Information Activities".
2. In order to take every advantage of national and regional wide publicity relating to increased crop collections of rice and sweet potatoes in the Tokai-Hokuriku region a publicity campaign is launched for your information and utilization.
3. Preliminary conferences between the chiefs of the civil information, economic and education sections of your military government team should be held to formulate and crystalize plans for the next four months -- October through January.
4. Conferences should be held with Japanese prefectural officials -- Public Relations Office, Economic Department and Education -- with attendnace of the civil information, economic, education section chiefs of military government in order to enable the Japanese officials to formulate their plans to assist or abet those of military government.
5. Due to the sustained nature of the campaign and the time elapse for crop collections, it is suggested that constant conferences be held with Japanese officials to check on the progress of the publicity campaign and the crop collections in order to support and assist any weakness that might develop.
6. In general the publicity will be carried in daily and weekly newspapers, over the radio, by use of posters, leaflets, etc, timed to sustain interest and action. A detailed plan for CI Section is inclosed. This form publicity must be supplemented by a more direct method of reaching the producer of the crops.
7. To reach the farmer and the buyer, as well as to incalocate community pride in cooperation and achievement, several existant organizations can be enlisted to support and function in the campaign of increased crop collections. These organizations, to mention several, are the Agricultural Cooperative Associations, Chambers of Commerce, various women's organizations, Parent-Teachers' Associations, Women's Buyers' Leagues. These

organizations, working hand-in-glove with prefectural, gun, city and village officials can participate in the following programs:

- a. Establish "100% - Clubs".
- b. Establish "100% - Plus Clubs".
- c. Post names of all "100% - Plus" producers in conspicuous public places.
- d. Issue pins, or badges, or some form of recognition to all "100% - Plus" Members.
- e. Erect a "thermometer" in a prominent site to indicate progress of "100% - Plus" collections.
- f. Hold a celebration for the first "100% - Plus" member and for the first town, or village, or gun with 100 percent "100% - Plus - ers".
- g. Certificates to be issued by the Governor, or Mayor to 100%-Plus Members.
- h. Hold frequent "over-the-Top" rallies to whip up interest.
- j. Telegrams, letters and other forms of commendation to Mayors farmers, agricultural cooperative associations, leagues, etc. for achievements of goals, by the Governor.
- k. Hold forums to discuss the purpose of 100% - Plus collections and the world food situation where Prefectural and Gun officials can inform the public of such a program, as well as means of accomplishment.
- l. Posting of Incentive Goods' Lists.
- m. Organize blackmarket Vigilante Committees.

8. Military government personnel should ask questions concerning crop collections during their field trips and report their findings to the chief the Economic section.

9. The collection of sweet potatoes has already begun in some areas; that of rice has started in some prefectures of this region, and other prefectures will soon be in full swing. The following information is for your guidance;

a. The prefectures of Toyama, Ishikawa and Fukui will continue to collect rice until 1 March 1949.

b. The prefectures of Aichi, Gifu and Mie will continue their rice collections until 1 April 1949.

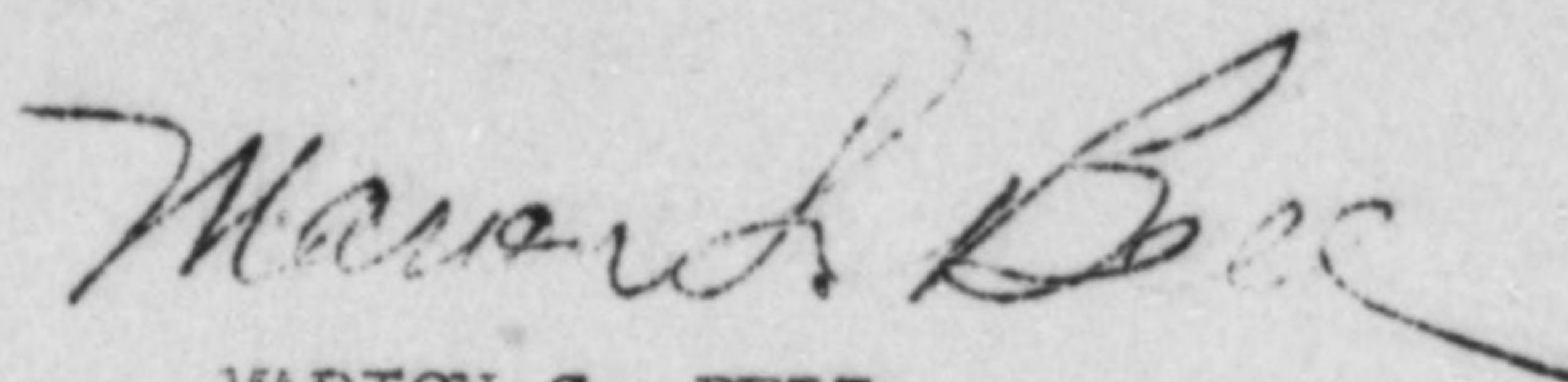
c. All prefectures of this Region will observe the following deadlines in connection with the collection of sweet potatoes:

1. Raw sweet potatoes - 1 Feb 1949.
2. Dried sweet potatoes - 1 May 1949.
3. Seed sweet potatoes - 16 April 1949.

d. During the months of October, November, December and January next, the publicity campaign should attain its maximum effect.

10. In keeping with I Corps policy regarding publicity of the tenor which throws the spotlight on Japanese people instead of military government, caution is advanced to maintain this position and where - ever possible, to permit the Japanese people to make the statements, receive credit for initiation, even though MG has been assisting these people.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL DUMONT:



MARION S. BELL  
Capt, INF  
Adjutant

Distribution 3 each to  
Commanding Officer, Aichi Mil Govt Team  
Commanding Officer, Gifu Mil Govt Team  
Commanding Officer, Mie Mil Govt Team  
Commanding Officer, Toyama Mil Govt Team  
Commanding Officer, Ishikawa Mil Govt Team  
Commanding Officer, Fukui Mil Govt Team

1 Incl: - CI Plan.

Civil Information Plan  
Increased Rice and Sweet Potato Collections

4 October 1948

1. NEWS RELEASES. News material originating from local or regional military government units should be turned over to the Public Relations Office of the Prefecture with the suggestion that sufficient copies be made for the use of all local daily and weekly newspapers.
2. All material published must be in the name of the Japanese officials and not from military government personnel.
3. The editors of the publications should be contacted occasionally to determine if receipt and publication of the material is effected.
4. A check list should be maintained in the Civil Information section of MG to indicate what material, either local or regional in origin, is published when and where. This will serve as an instant check on weak spots that might appear, such as certain guns, or villages lagging in proper crop collections.
5. News material on lists of incentive goods, the formation of leagues to promote the program, the holding of forums to discuss local and national food needs, the distribution of publicity media and allied subjects can be released immediately in October and subsequently as the occasions demand.
6. News material pertaining to "firsts" in individual collections of farmer, village, town, gun, establishment of the "100% - Plus Club" the members of these clubs, the cooperatives that reach the "100%" and "100%" and "100%-Plus" status, the addition of new members to these clubs, the citations awarded by governmental officials, the "over-the-top" clubs, the celebrations and other allied material can be superbly utilized during the entire campaign -- October through January.
7. A series of news releases written for release in the name of Japanese officials will be prepared by this Headquarters and forwarded to CI section in time for proper publication.
8. RADIO. Spot announcements should be scheduled on radio time allocated to prefectural use. If time is available, short discussions concerning the crop collections should be given, but time should be selected during the early morning or after dinner spots which are the best for radio audience intensity.
9. Slogans can be used and should be composed and selected for their pertinence, popularity and effectiveness. It is advisable to prepare a series of slogans to be used and then time selected and subjects scheduled for use during the entire campaign.
10. The radio should be used with the purpose in mind of gradually building up in intensity of broadcast. A suggested plan would call for spot announcements once a day, three times a week during the month of October. The tempo could be increased to twice a day, three times a week

during November. A stepping up of the timing in December would call for once a day, every day of the month. In January, the tempo would follow a twice a day spot announcement or slogan broadcast three times a week.

11. The radio broadcast should be utilized to give the gist of the news that appears in the daily and weekly newspapers.

12. POSTERS. Check with the PRO on the receipt and distribution of the prefecture's quota of the 170,000 posters on Crop Collection prepared by the Central Government.

13. Confer with the Japanese officials in preparing posters for local use. A suggested plan would call for several layouts (heading, illustration, copy) stressing certain phases of the crop collection program to be presented for discussion and action. A schedule should be prepared for production and distribution, keeping in mind the length of time which the program is coursed to take, so as to concentrate effort at the most psychological time. Headings should be eye and ear catchy, illustrations should strike immediate attention, copy should be very short, but tell the story.

14. In advising the Japanese officials remember that paper is scarce, funds are scarce. In other words, be sure that the posters will be useful, not wasted, reaching the greatest number of people who need the information. Suggest the use of advertisers on the posters as a method of defraying some of the costs.

15. Utilize the bulletin boards that exist in the cities towns and villages. Suggest that the mayors use the information liaison people who are at the head of blocks or districts.

16. PAMPHLETS LEAFLETS. A leaflet, "A-B-C of Pre-planting Crop Quotas" is now in preparation by the Central Government. Check with the PRO to determine if the prefecture received its quota of the 6,000,000 copies to be printed, and that there is distribution made.

17. In discussing the use of the pamphlets, leaflets, etc., the suggestions concerning the use of posters can be applied.

18. The use of airplane drops is not recommended, for the question of effective distribution (low cost with maximum penetration) is to be considered, and furthermore, military government throws its weight, visibly, behind the campaign with the use of American aeroplanes, which of course, the Japanese officials can not call in for their use.

19. MOVIES. The movie, "Our Eating Life" has been produced in 25-mm for commercial theaters, and 16-mm for the Japanese Visual Education program. Both films were distributed 13 September. Check with the PRO regarding the presence of these.

20. A contact can be made with the city film exhibitors' association in order to sell the membership on the use of film slides publicizing the crop collections.



21. In a conference it can be decided to prepare, as a suggestion, several film slides which can be rotated in the theaters of the city. This will reduce costs, reach a preater audience and assist in effective publicity. A schedule of showings, such as once at each performance, three times a week during the month of October. The subjects would point to the consumer angle in the increased crop collections. The next month's showing would be stepped up to daily projections, still stressing the consumer angle. The December schedule would call for a showing at each performance, daily, presenting another angle such as praise for the farmer who turns in 100%-Plus and suggesting that names of hoarders and laggards be presented to officials for action.

22. Each city or town in the prefecture should have a series of these film slides for use in the theaters.

23. MOBILE LOUD SPEAKERS. An effective use of these mobile units is in rural areas, during the early morning or late evening hours when the greatest number of listeners can be expected. To obtain the greatest effectiveness of this device of information dissemination, the areas that are lagging in crop collections should receive the major impact of the use mobile unit.

24. SUGGEST. SURVEY. SUPPORT. STIMULATE.

HEADQUARTERS  
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION  
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

17 August 1948

SUBJECT: School Board Elections - Regional Plan

TO: See Distribution

1. Reference: "Board of Education Law" passed by the Japanese National Diet, 15 July 1948.
2. The law provides for the election of members to the school boards, prefectural level in all prefectures and to the city of Nagoya (and other cities outside of this region) on 5 October 1948.
  - a. The prefectural boards will consist of a total of seven members, six elected by the people and one chosen by the prefectural assembly.
  - b. The city board will have five members, four of whom will be elected by the people and one chosen by the city assemblymen.
3. It is important to the Japanese people to select capable members. There seems to be a reluctance on the part of the right type of people to run for office and they should be encouraged.
4. In order to coordinate operations of this region the following plan is suggested for your information and utilization.
  - a. An initiating conference between Civil Education, Legal and Government, and Civil Information staff officers together with corresponding members of the prefectural (as well as the city of Nagoya in Aichi) officials to formulate plans.
  - b. The Civil Education office is to provide material by actual writings or suggestions for use by Civil Information and Legal and Government officers.
  - c. Legal and Government officer should utilize the groups now functioning under the Regional Local Autonomy plan as well as endeavor to have new groups organized among the assemblymen operating in similar manner.
  - d. The Civil Information officer is to disseminate the information gathered from other staff members.

5. Proposed coordinating efforts of the Central Government.

- a. National broadcast (time to be announced later).
- b. One set of two posters general to be prepared and distributed from Education Ministry direct to prefectures (dates and quantity to be announced).
- c. Another set of 10 posters (specific ideas) will be prepared and distributed by the Ministry of Education direct to prefectures (date and quantity to be announced).
- d. Educational officials and other interested persons have held a conference in Nagoya, 10 August 1948, under the sponsorship of the Education of Ministry for the purpose of orientation. See Inclosure No. 1 for details.

6. Proposed assistance of this headquarters.

- a. Creation, in rough draft only, of ideas for posters with the following themes:
  - (1) Relation of School Board to Prefectural Government
  - (2) How the board is chosen
  - (3) Board is policy maker, not executive
  - (4) Type of Citizen Needed for School Board.
  - (5) Today's School Superintendent — the new and modern official
- b. The creation of posters within your prefecture is encouraged. Caution — use 6th grade language!
- c. Region-wide broadcast on 1 October 1948. The Nagoya radio station, JOCK will broadcast a thirty-minute program on Friday 1 October 1948 starting at 1415 hours. The radio stations belonging to the Nagoya network are those located in Kanazawa, Toyama, Fukui, Shizuoka and Hamamatsu. This 30-minute program will include a radio skit weaved around the theme of the new school board.

7. Suggested actions by Military Government staff.

a. Civil Education Section.

- (1) Civil Education Officer to prepare material for news releases, speakers, radio announcements along the two themes — Reason for the new School Board Law and Qualifications for a School Board Member. There may be other ideas which can be utilized. This material is to be made available to the Civil Information and Legal and Government officers.
- (2) Arrange for meetings of PTAs and or other groups to be held on Friday, 1 October 1948, 1415 hours to listen to the region-wide local school board radio program. Discussions or talks should follow the half-hour broadcast.
- (3) Utilize the services of prefectural and other officials who attended the Ministry of Education conference in Nagoya, 14 August 1948.

(4) Inaugurate local community plans to augment the regional plan.

n b. Legal and Government Section.

(1) Arrange to use the services of the committees now being exploited in disseminating the local autonomy regional plan: and, or, arrange to have similar committees formed amongst the assemblymen to perform the action of speaking before audiences. Coordinate speaking tours with the master plan.

(2) Utilize the services of the public officials who attended the conference conducted by the Ministry of Education in Nagoya, 14 August 1948.

c. Civil Information Section.

(1) Collect material for news release and radio broadcast and disseminate through PRO.

(2) Encourage editorial comments.

(3) Disseminate information about the proposed posters from this headquarters; suggest others; check receipt and distribution of posters from Central Government.

(4) Urge publicity in news columns and radio broadcasts of names of candidates, as well as follow-ups after election. Enlist Newspapers Cooperation to run brief sketches of qualifications of each announced candidate.

(5) Publicize the meetings at which speakers are to deliver their messages.

(6) Publicize the meetings to be held on 1 October at 1415 hours to hear the radio broadcast originating in Nagoya.

(7) Check with the radio station to be sure that the program will be broadcast at that time on that date. .

(8) Employ any other media of information dissemination that can be successfully used.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL DUMONT:

MARION S. BELL  
Capt, INF  
Adjutant

1 Incl: - Regional Conference 14 Aug.

DISTRIBUTION:

4 cys each CO Team.  
2 cys each Info Copy to CO  
Shizuoka MG Team.  
Fukui MG Team.