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F 444

CIVIL EDUCATION SECTION
SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 1050

1 August 1950

MEMORANDUM TO ASSIST CE OFFICER (YA)

Subject: Training conference for 4-H Club leaders in Tokushima Prefecture.

1/ I was invited by Agriculture Extension Section, Tokushima Prefecture, to be an adviser for conducting training conference for 4-H Club leaders in Tokushima Prefecture.

The conference started 27 July and ended 29 July. It was held at a Buddhist temple in a hamlet along Seto Inland Sea near Kagawa Prefecture.

2. Attendants for the conference was about 66. (43 officers of 4-H Clubs including 2 girls, and 24 extension agents.) Objective of the conference was put on training 4-H Club officers, and the extension agents were treated as observers.

Then, 6 groups were formed by these club officers, and 3 groups were formed by these extension agents. Each group consited of 8 members as a rule. Besides, committees, such as --- Program, Recreation, Inquiry, Recording, Dieting, Health, Accomodation, Groups, were formed to share business which steers the conference by participants themselves.

With officers of the sponsoring body, that is Agriculture Extension Section, and instructers invited formed a Service Board which assists participants to conduct autonomous activity by committee system.

Operation committee, that acts a role of Executive Committee, was formed with members of Service Board and chairman of each committee.

3. The above method of steering training conference was quite unfamilier either to Agriculture Extension Section or these participants. Accordingly, I was greatly expected by them to guide pertinently so as to gain a big success. It was not a difficult thing to me, because I was so much experienced to do so.

Along my explanation for the method, committees began to work so active. Then, I thought they will surely do a prominent work in the conference. (at the beginning of the conference that)

4. Mr. Charbonnel and Dr. Sin made a talk of "4-H Club in America" that was useful. Mr. Sato, youth specialist, SE Section, Tokushima School Board, spoke of "Recreation","Parliamentary Procedure" and "Discussion". But, his talk was too abstract to make participants understand

how to do those things actually in the very conference. He should be trained more to be able to guide youth leaders in digested manner.

I had to act as a recreation master for the conference, because Mr. Sato went back to Tokushima on the first day of the conferance, owing to attend another conferences. I was regretted, when I heard, that no prominent recreation leader, like Mr. Shimazaki in Kochi School Board, Mr. Ogata in Kagawa School Board, Mr. Watanabe in Ehime School Board, lives in Tokushima prefecture.

5. I spoke of "project method", "Leadership" and ""Duties of officers of a democratic organization".

Mr. Tanaka, youth specialist, Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, spoke of "Depression in farm enterprise, and future look of farming in Japan" and "Why rural youth should be independent from influence of Government agency?" He did a prominent work in the conference.

6. Evaluation of the conference was made by participants immediately after the program has finished, which showed definitly the success of the conference. However, the following things was approved by the Agriculture Extension Section, as an epochmaking events of conducting a training conference,

a) Effectiveness of recreation in a meeting which change unaccquainted people into close friendly term in a short period.

b) Effectiveness of autonomous way of steering a conference including committee work, which make participants feel to do their own business and behave enthusiastic in participation of the conference.

7. I have heard that training conference for 4-H Club leaders in Ehime Prefecture has been conducted in this month, and the method of steering the conference was taken almost the same way as in Tokushima Prefecture here, which gained a big success, too. Kagawa and Kochi Prefecture has finished the training conference almost in same manner as in Tokushima. Then, I can say, the first step of training 4-H Club leaders on Shikoku has finished in good result.

I am very glad to say that my task have done. I will turn my spearhead to another direction hereafter.

Yuichi Tanimoto
Adviser

Junior Agricaltural Clubs (Tokushima Prefecture) (Jan. 1950)

Name of club	Number of members			Ages	Projects	Started year
	male	female	Total			
Aizono-mura Rabbit	?	?	100	12 - 18	Rabbit	1948
Shinno-cho 4-H	15	5	20	12 - 16	Mushroom	1949
Hanoura 4-H	205	195	400	10 - 20	Rabbit	"
Onoshima "	25	0	25	17 - 24	Rice	"
Kawashima "	17	8	25	13 - 18	Vegitable	"
Yamase-cho "	9	28	37	15 - 20	Cook & Rabbit	"
Shimanaka-cho "	22	8	30	15 - 20	Farm products processing	"
Katsuura-mura "	77	41	118	18 - 20	Barley	"
Gosho-mura Jikyo Junior Club	23	20	43	10 - 16	Rabbit & Chicks	"
Naruto Nakayama 4-H	28	6	34	16 -20	Rice	"
Naruto Saita 4-H	16	13	29	16 - 26	Rabbit & Duck	"
Akagawachi "	10	6	16	15 - 22	Vegitable	"
Obe "	13	18	31	11 - 20	"	"
Oyama-mura Hikari "	33	0	33	17 - 25	Farm products processing	"
Yahata-cho "	19	0	19	11 - 20	Barley	"
Hoden-mura "	0	100	100	11 - 17	Rabbit	"

EVOLUTION OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION:

In order to understand the educational recommendations of the American Occupational Forces, some Japanese educators have felt the need of a study of the American system. Such a review may prove valuable but the danger of copying the American system verbatum should be avoided. Our scheme of school administration will not necessarily meet your needs, but can be used as a guide. Keeping this precaution in mind there is a further motive in tracing the history of school administration in the United states. It is to prove to the educators of Japan, that the solution of the problem requires considerable thought, experience and above all the cooperative effort of all the people.

When schools were first organized along our Atlantic seaboard in the 17th century they were the entire responsibility of the town meeting. The town decided to have a school, provided the necessary finance and elected a teacher, usually by a special or select committee. The chief qualifications of this early teacher were a fair knowledge of fundamentals(consisting chiefly of reading, writing, and arithmetic) and the ability to maintain himself physically in the class-room. Between the short terms of the primitive school, he followed his trade ranging from tinker to itinerant trader.

As the towns grew and the need for more schools arose the present day school district gradually came into being(beginning with the New England township -- a district about 6 miles square

Tokushima Prefecture (Junior Agricaltural Clubs, continued)

Shinryo-mura 4-H	12	3	15	12 - 18	Acid test of earth	1949
Matsushima-mura Shirayuri 4-H			?	12 - 20		
Higashi-takanawa 4-H	8	0	8	15 - 20	?	
Total 19 clubs	532 + x	452+x	1,084+x			

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EVOLUTION OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

1. Introduction

2. The Independent Teacher

3. The Principal

4. The Superintendent

5. Conclusion

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Iwamitta: wants material on activities of 4-H Clubs.

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4-H clubs

Tokuchima, 2 Dec
Mr Yamada, Chief, Ext. Sec
Mr Mitta, Ext Sec (4H clubs)

1. Number of clubs and names of extension agents or agric school teachers serving as part time asst ext agents [77 men 2 women
started organiz. Jan. 1949. Are 79 Ext. agents; 2 women (just appt'd)
20 clubs. [145 Y Assoc. have but concerned with agric.]

2. Are the clubs organized (and run) democratically?

clubs average 50 in size
ages 10 - 20.

3. What materials (on organization, conduct of meetings) are available to the extension agents?

25 copies of Tech. of Demo. (have been sent to 25 areas
Miss Gertrude Warren's book.

4. Have councils or committees been established? How active are the council members?

Hyogiin kai - advisory comm.

a. attend regular meetings
b. assist in training members in 4H activities
c. visit homes to observe demonstrations
d. assume responsibility for the members' group activities

5. Have all of the clubs achieved certain minimum goals?

a. a membership for each club of at least 5 working on the same enterprise
b. a local leader in charge during the club year — most clubs have leader
c. a local club organization, with necessary officers and duties as prescribed in a club constitution
d. a definite program of work for the year, developed largely by the members themselves under skilled guidance — files up to date — less liaison off
e. at least 6 regular meetings during the year — monthly
f. local exhibit held annually by the club members

6. What kinds of activities take place at club meetings?

Ext. Agents meet monthly in Tokushima

(over)

SURVEY OF YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS IN KAGAWA PREFECTURE

1. Name of organization: _____

2. Address Telephone No.

3. Object of organization:
   Method adopted in achieving this objective:

4. Qualifications for membership:

4-A Number of members; Male _____ Female _____

5. Officers: Name Address Telephone Age Occupation

   a. President:

   b. V-President:

   c. Secretary

   d. Treasurer

   Date officers assumed their duties
   How officers were chosen or method of election in detail

6. a. Does this organization have a constitution?

   b. When was it adopted?

7. Meetings: a. How often are general meetings held?

   b. How often does the executive committee meet
   Who is on the executive committee

8. Finances: Dues per month or year?
   Subsidies and from whom received?

   Other methods of raising money

   What is the financial condition of the organization?

9. Is the organization affiliated? (Yes) (No.)
   If so name of federation affiliated

   During the past six months what connections has your organization had with the federation

   Are Dues paid federation? How much?

   Do the members of your organization feel that the federation is helping the organization? In what way?

Remarks:

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CIVIL EDUCATION SECTION
SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 1050

21 Nov 1950

MEMORANDUM TO ASSIST CE OFFICER (YA)

Subject: School Agriculture Club in Hirooka Agricultural USS in Kochi Prefecture.

1. Japan-wide School Agriculture Club League.

a) Mr. Hamaguchi, teacher of Hirooka Agriculture USS, mentioned about the subjected matter as follows: Conference of representatives of SACs throughout the country was held 2 Nov 1950 and the following day in Tokyo. A teacher and a student attended the conference as observer. (SACs in Kochi Prefecture have decided not to send representative from each SAC to the Tokyo conference. But, their attitude have been changed later so that sent observers to the conference. Then, a teacher and a student was sent from each of Hirooka and Hata USS. But, Kochi USS sent a teacher and 3 students to there. Accordingly, 3 teachers and 5 students went to Tokyo from Kochi Prefecture this time.)

b) While, regular representatives of SACs (a teacher and a student from each Prefecture) confered on the previous day of general meeting of the conference. They discussed a draft constitution of the League to prepare for moving it to the general meeting. Nomination for officers of the League was conducted by these representatives to prepare for electing officers at the general meeting.

c) Constitution of the League was decided, and officers were selected by the whole representatives at the general meeting on the first day. However, voting method that was used for desiding constitution and selecting officers was what is called "Iginashi-Sansei-system", According to the saying of Mr. Hamaguchi.

Name of the League was decided officially: The Japan School Agriculture Club League.

d) There were various things scheduled in the program that was pretty useful to teachers and students participated in the conference, Mr. Hamaguchi mentioned. Representatives of SACs in Kochi Prefecture decided to join in the Japan-wide SAC League.

2. Ken-wide SAC league in Kochi Prefecture.

Ken-wide federation of SACs in Kochi Prefecture has been organized with 5 SACs at the middle of September. But, it is nothing but only in name --- in another word, that is nothing but a step taken for joining in Japan-wide federation of SACs, and no constitution has been made for this Ken-wide federation, Mr. Hamaguchi mentioned.

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CIVIL EDUCATION SECTION
SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 1050

24 July 1950

MEMORANDUM TO ASSIST. CE OFFICER (YA)

Subject: School Agriculture Club in Kochi Agriculture US School

1. Situation of Kochi Agriculture US School

They say that this school has a 60-years history in agriculture education since it started as an agriculture school.

There are 5 courses provided in full-time school, such as:

Agriculture course		300 students
Livestock	"	60 "
Forestry	"	100 "
Agricultural Civil Engineering	=	100 "
Homemaking	"	170 " (girls)

In part-time school, only an Agriculture course is provided for boy-students.

The school is designated as "try-out school" by Kochi-ken School Board among agriculture schools in Kochi Prefecture for conducting Home Project method since April last year.

Agricultural Technology Research Association is organized among students who are interested in researching agriculture under the Koyukai (Student Association) since April last year.

2. Situation of Agricultural Technological Research Association

About 140 boy-students in full-time school and several students in part-time school enroll in the association who are strictly volunteer members. It held demonstration or announcement of subject matters researched twice a month in general, published bulletins, and held Bunka-sai (or Cultural event) that is school fair.

However, the association is consisted merely of students in Agriculture course and Livestock course of the school. Students in Forestry course have "Jugei-bu" or Forestry group; students in Agricultural Civil Engineering course have ACE Club organized; students in Homemaking course have School Homemaking Club organized.

3. Transformation of Agricultural Technology Research Association toward School Agriculture Club

3. School Agriculture Club in Hirooka USS.

a) SAC in the school has been organized since September this year. Members of the club is 130 (whole boy students of the school). However, it is one of intra-clubs of student association of the school, as the school is a gricultural upper secondary school.

b) Obtaining useful materials about SAC or FFA is very hard now. Then, both students and teachers expect function of the Japan SAC League that will surely take resourceful leadership on this point.

4. Mr. Hamaguchi exhausted his effort to make the writer feel that SAC in the school is very active and well-organized. Accordingly, he talked things tediously that are out of point from the subject which was questioned. But, the writer was impressed, regardless to his aggressive attitude, that the art of parliamentary procedure, group work, program planning, demonstration, etc. is still in embryo stage that necessitates bringing greater improvement in the club in the future. Furthermore, the writer wader why school teacher in general overlook effectiveness of recreational devices that is desirable to take up in club work of students. Making club work more ease and pleasant is the thing that should be improved in organizations that is organized in school.

Yuchi Tanimoto
Advisor

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CIVIL EDUCATION SECTION
SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 1050

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3. Transformation of Agricultural Technology Research Association toward School Agriculture Club

Since the school was suggested by Monbusho of organizing School Agriculture Club, it organized a Preparatory council for organizing SA Club in it, that is consisted of teachers and representative student of the said ATR Association, Forestry group and ACE Club. A draft constitution has been made up for the new club, that will be decided at the inauguration meeting September this year.

4. Characteristics of SA Club in Kochi Agriculture US School that is under planning

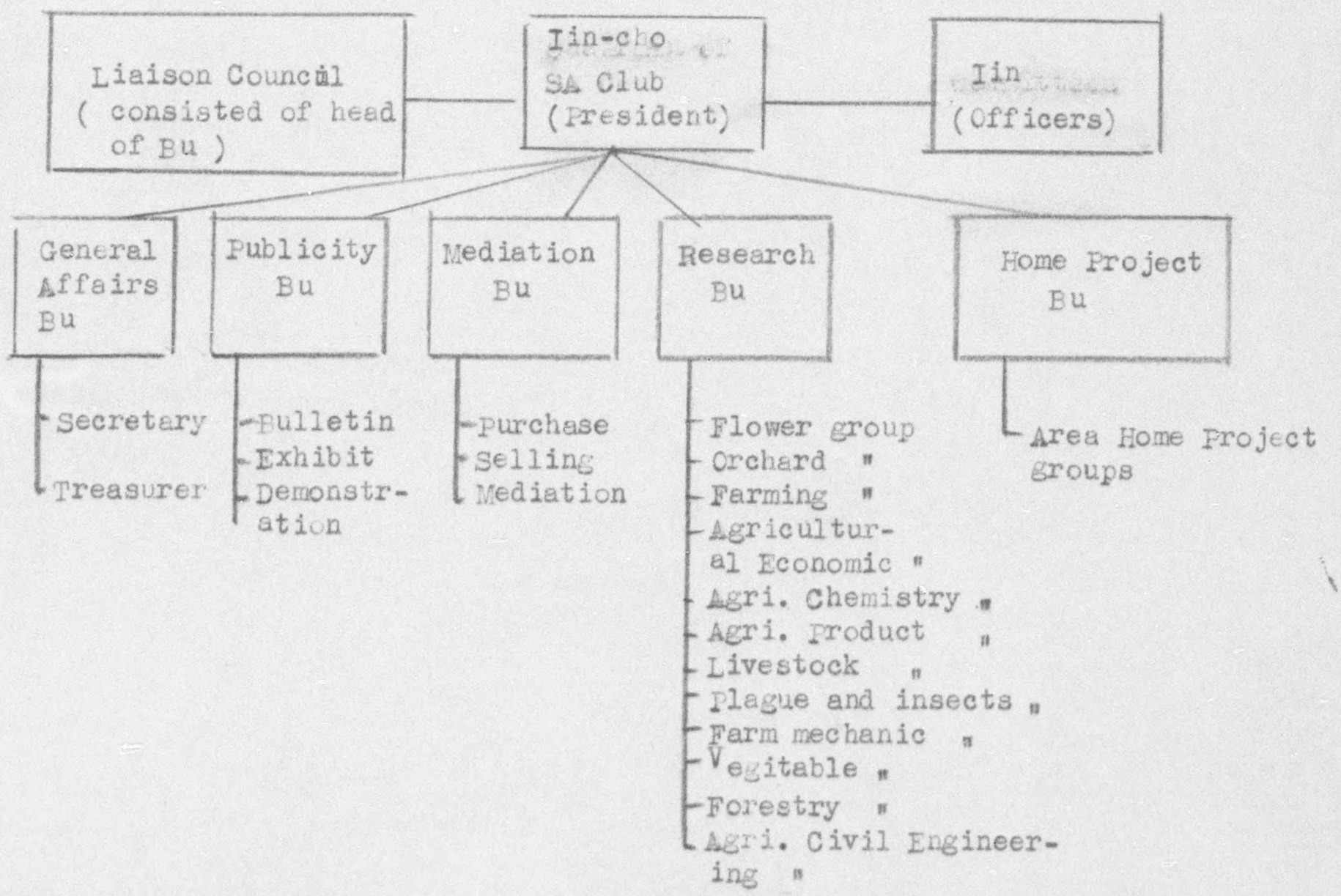
a) SA Club is consisted of students not only in an Agriculture and a Livestock course, but in a Forestry and an Agricultural Civil Engineering course.

b) However, the membership shall be volunteer, except students who are getting comprehensive agriculture education.

c) The club shall conduct autonomous activity in hours after school.

d) The club shall exist separatively from Koyukai of the school.

Tentative plan of structure of the club is as follows:



5. Attitude toward federation of SA Clubs.

The school has received invitation to make a teacher and a student attend to national conferance that is scheduled to be held in Tokyo Sept. this year. If the school does the same, it has to bear assesment amounted ¥ 30,000, that is pretty trouble of the principal for making money. Then, the principal wishes to get the money from School Board.

No initiative voice has ever been heard from any one else of organizing Ken-wide federation in nearest future, the principal disclosed. However, the school is not so independent from movement of organizing nation-wide federation in such a way to ignore the invitation of national conference.

6. Remarks

I found that the school faculty is comparatively interested in organizing club or clubs among students that make students practise of things in respective course lively and autonomously what were taught in the school.

As to the school agriculture club suggested by Monbusho, they wish that the club is to be organized among students autonomously in the way of conducting the above policy. In another words, they don't want to compel students to organize the SA Club, even it is acceptable and worthy.

I recognized that their saying is not false, on the ground as follows:

a) The existing agriculture club has a structure that accelerate home project method among students in residential area, and has groups of special study among students in school.

b) The existing agriculture club is carrying out activities in hours after school among volunteer students.

c) The new SA Club is going to provide section of Home Project. This structure is impossible to see in another SA Club that followed after Monbusho plan strictly.

I recognized the superiority of thinking of teachers about SA Club that I have never observed among school I visited. This must be a frutage that gained by the enthusiastic research of teachers and active participation of students about it in the past.

I expect the development of the club in the future, though both teachers and students of the school should learn more about technique of democracy, including principles and practice of democratic organization, program planning, parliamentary procedure and group work, etc.

Yuichi Tanimoto
Adviser

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CIVIL EDUCATION SECTION
SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 1050

12 May 1950

MEMORANDUM TO ASSIST. CE OFFICER (YA)

Subject: Re workshop for Agriculture Clubs.

1. Leadership training conference for agriculture clubs was held, under the name of "Workshop for agriculture clubs", 1 May and the following two days at the Terao Agricultural Scientific Research Insitute building in Awa, Suzaki-cho, Kochi Prefecture, under the auspieies of the Agriculture Extension Section, Kochi Local Government.

Participants of the conference reached to as many as 74 men and 6 women, including 10 men that live in other 3 Prefedtures on Shikoku. Half of them were adult leaders or officers of 4-H Clubs or other agriculture clubs, and the remaining were extension agents.

2. Way of steering the conference.

The way of steering the conference has been discussed and decided among Agriculture Extension Section officers of 4 Prefectures on Shikoku at its preparatory conference that was held one month ago in Kochi-ken.

I have heard, an officer of the Agriculture Extension Section, Kagawa-ken, suggested a plan, at the conference, that has practised at the same kind of conference in Zentsuji, Kagawa-ken, January 1950; and the plan was decided to take in the training conference in Kochi Prefecture this time; an officer in charge of agriculture clubs, Agri. Extension Section, Tokushima-ken, highly supported the plan on the ground that old-fashioned and undemocratic way of conference provides no effectiveness to agricultura club leaders participated.

Then, chief of the Agriculture Extension Section, Kochi-ken, asked me to come and assist the Section, so as to achieve the goal of the training conference in a success.

3. Proposition

At the assembly, that all the participants attended, for orientaion of the conference how to steer, a plan of it was proposed by the sponsoring body:

a) The conference shall be steered around opinion of participants.
b) All participants shall share work for the conference, and steer it in autonomous and cooperative manner.
c) The sponsoring body and advisors shall form a section that is called "Hōshi-bu (or Service Section)", and assist participants for their autonomous activities.
d) Forming a small group with every several participants that is called a "ei-katsu-han (or Getting-along-group).
e) Forming committees. For example: Program, recreation, hospitality, recording, surveying, getting-along-group, etc.
f) Forming an Executive Committee with chairman of each committee and staffs of the Service Section.

with participants..

Today more than ever, there is a special need for a program of practical education, adjusted to modern social and economic needs. Current Japanese labor market reports call for trained hands and minds: to increase to productivity of farms and mines, to develop the forests and fisheries, to rebuild the power plants and textile mills, to rehabilitate transportation and communication equipment and to provide generally the goods and services needed for the social and economic reconstruction of Japan.

The U. S. Education Mission to Japan was fully aware of the importance of these social and economic factors in the development of a democratic program of education for Japan. In its report to General MacArthur, the Mission pointed out that "Japan needs trained hands, as well as educated minds to rebuild her homes, cities, factories and cultural institutions. There is no better guarantee for democracy in Japan than a body of skilled, employed and informed workmen. It is an asset no less moral than industrial".

For this democratic and functional program of education for Japan, the Constitution has provided a firm foundation. It is now for the citizens and the teachers to build the School.

Louis Q. Moss
Advisor on Adult Education
CI&E Sec. GHQ SCAP

18 February 47

g) Holding assembly very often, and decide plans that was passed through the Executive Committee. The assembly shall be authorized as the highest organ in the conference that the final decision is made how to steer the conference.
h) Slogan for the conference shall be made by participants. For example: to study in autonomous and positive way; to study in bright and fair mind; to study friendly and cooperatively, et cetra.

The plan was approved unanimously, and was put into practice.

5. Schedule of the conference.

A plan of schedule of the conference that has already been built and printed by the Agri. Extension Section, Kochi-ken, was distributed to each participant, in order to make it a reference for building up a decisive schedule.

At the same time, a questionaire sheet for surveying desire of individual participant what matters he or she interest in to study through the conference was delivered to each participant.

The above things have been done prior to opening of the conference. Then, the latter displayed its usefulness when the Surveying Committee make a statistics of each one's desire on subject-matters of study, and when the Program Committee build up a plan of the schedule. The very schedule of the conference that was decided by the participants and was put in practice is as the paper attached.

6. Committee work

Program, getting-along-group, hospitality, recreation, recording and surveying committee was formed. The following people were attached to each committee as adviser.

		(committee)
Mr. Takahashi,	Agri.Extension Section, Kagawa-ken	----- Getting-along-group
Mr. Kawada,	- " - -"-	----- Program
Mr. Kamii,	- " - Kochi-ken	----- Recording
Mr. Nakazawa,	- " - -"-	-----Surveying
Mrs. Yoshikawa,	- " - -"-	----- Hospitality
(Home Demonstration agent)		
Mr. Shimazaki,	Social Education Section, Kochi School Board	- Recreation

All committees worked very well, except these two ---- viz., Hospitality Committee and Recreation Committee. The former was consisted of as many as 47 members, regardless any of other committees is consisted of 6 members. Duties of the Hospitality Committee were a little too complex than the others -- viz.,(a) to have a care for dieting, (b) to arrange full accomodations, (c) to clean meeting-hall and living-rooms, etc.

Adding to that, Mrs. Yoshikawa, the advisor, was unfamiliar how she should help the committee members fulfil their work, and almost the work of the committee has been done by herself. Accordingly, those members had no work to do, and used to crowd into dining-room or the else needlessly.

Similar programs can be developed on the cooperative part-time basis. In the latter plan, there are generally two comparable groups of students. While one is attending classes in the school, the other is engaging in practical training activities in the farm, factory, store, or other employment. At stipulated intervals — two weeks, four weeks, or other convenient periods, the two groups interchange. The advantages of such systems should not be overlooked in the development of vocational education in Japan, especially at this time when there is such a dearth of training equipment and teacher personnel available for courses conducted in the regular secondary schools. Also such plans offer opportunities for students to: gain practical experiences under actual employment conditions, help produce vitally needed goods, and add to the family income.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Vocational guidance and vocational education in the secondary schools can contribute much to the success of these "earn-while-you-learn" educational programs. The school, through its vocational guidance activities, can furnish the students with information regarding the various occupations and the opportunities for employment training and advancement in these occupations. By means of its vocational courses, the school can give students the knowledge and skills which will afford them advantageous entrance into the various available employments.

In order to give full meaning to the students' "Right and obligation to work", the public school system in a modern democratic society must extend its responsibility for the welfare of its students beyond the students' day of graduation or school-leaving. The school should provide these young people with not only preparation for a vocation but also the counselling placement and follow-up service necessary to assist them in finding suitable employments and making adjustments in them.

As I found the wrong of the committee, I proposed, at the Executive Committee meeting, a plan that reforms it into three committees --- viz., Dieting, Accomodation and Beautification. But, it was not approved on the ground that (a) reformation of the committee is pretty troublesome, (b) all participants have recognized enough of the wrong of the committee, as it was formed with too many members, that no one will follow after the way of forming a committee with such a many members even after they went back to home village or town, (c) function of the committee will sufficiently be displayed by means of sharing duties of committee members in each "Getting-along-group". Therefore, I did not keep my opinion, insist any more.

The Recreation Committee worked less. But, it was anticipated beforehand. Because, most of rural people, including youth leaders, have had little concern on recreation, and there are very few who can lead others in playing games, singing melodious songs, or making fun. Mr. Shimazaki, recreation specialist of the Social Education Section, Kochi-ken, took leadership in this field as advisor, and gained a success that the conference was carried out very interstingly and smoothly. Adding to that, participants have learnt many songs and games, so as to be able to pass them on to the rest of the club members or rural youth and juvenile.

The Surveying Committee worked so much effective --- viz.,(a) made up a statistics of individual desire on subject-matters of study, (b) made up participants roll, (c) collected complaints and desires of the participants on steering the conference from time to time,(d) published bulletins twice during the session of the conference , (e) made up a list of club activities that of the participants concern, etc.

The Recording Committee devoted only to record the outline of talks, discussions and business; story of the conference was also compiled by the committee. But, it ceased to mimeograph the above records and story, because of the work is done by the Agri. Extension Section, Kochi-ken.

Getting-along-group Committee worked in the field ---(a) to keep close contact among group-masters, (b) to publicize necessary matters to each participants in the group, etc.

The Executive Committee worked very well and skilfully. It devoted to make the conference autonomous and that of their own. I had a good impression that all participant-members of the committee were capable men.

7. Assembly

Assembly of all the participants that decide business and announce instuctions of the conference were conducted frequently in an interval for several minutes after meal time or within recess period. Chairman of the Executive Committee acted the role of chairman of the Assembly so skilfully.

8. Talks

A short introductly talk on the subjected matter were presented prior to the period for workshop as a rule. But, two-hour lecture on the subject of "youth psychology" was presented by Mr. Okamoto, president of Kochi Women's University. Because, extension agents or rural youth leaders have had little concern on psychology --- especially in youth psychology that is very important to youth leaders.

work has natural limitation, therefore their working conditions should be adapted to their working ability. Compelling them to work in excess of what is deemed reasonable should not be permitted. Concrete stipulations should be provided by law."

EDUCATION AND WORK

Actual work-experience has long been valued as an important factor in the total educational program of young people. In fact, the apprenticeship system was the first educational institution which prepared young people for the learned professions as well as for the skilled arts and crafts. However, with the introduction of power machinery, apprenticeship tended to degenerate into a much too convenient means of exploiting children. The new Constitution is directed against such practices. Progressive industrialized nations have revitalized their apprenticeship training systems. Through the action of joint committees representing employers, labor, and education, they have established national standards for apprentice training and employment. For the same purpose, steps are now being taken to draft a plan of apprenticeship which will provide minimum standards for such training programs throughout Japan. The standards will concern hours, wages, working conditions, length of service and the courses of training to be received by the apprentices. A complete apprentice training program should include activities in practical and technical work, adapted to the needs of the particular trade being learned and also such general and cultural studies necessary for the personal development of the student and for good citizenship. It should include such subjects as Safety, Hygiene, Labor and Economic Relationships.

In many instances, the regular school system can participate in such a program by furnishing instruction in the technical and general subjects while commerce or industry provides the practical work-experiences.

CORRECTION

THIS DOCUMENT

HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED

TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY

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CIVIL EDUCATION SECTION
SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 1050

12 May 1950

MEMORANDUM TO ASSIST. CE OFFICER (YA)

Subject: Re workshop for Agriculture Clubs.

1. Leadership training conference for agriculture clubs was held, under the name of "Workshop for agriculture clubs", 1 May and the following two days at the Terao Agricultural Scientific Research Insitute building in Awa, Suzaki-cho, Kochi Prefecture, under the auspicies of the Agriculture Extension Section, Kochi Local Government.

Participants of the conference reached to as many as 74 men and 6 women, including 10 men that live in other 3 Prefedtures on Shikoku. Half of them were adult leaders or officers of 4-H Clubs or other agriculture clubs, and the remaining were extension agents.

2. Way of steering the conference.

The way of steering the conference has been discussed and decided among Agriculture Extension Section officers of 4 Prefectures on Shikoku at its preparatory conference that was held one month ago in Kochi-ken.

I have heard, an officer of the Agriculture Extension Section, Kagawa-ken, suggested a plan, at the conference, that has practised at the same kind of conference in Zentsuji, Kagawa-ken, January 1950; and the plan was decided to take in the training conference in Kochi Prefecture this time; an officer in charge of agriculture clubs, Agri. Extension Section, Tokushima-ken, highly supported the plan on the ground that old-fashioned and undemocratic way of conference provides no effectiveness to agricultura club leaders participated.

Then, chief of the Agriculture Extension Section, Kochi-ken, asked me to come and assist the Section, so as to achieve the goal of the training conference in a success.

3. Proposition

At the assembly, that all the participants attended, for orientaion of the conference how to steer, a plan of it was proposed by the sponsoring body:

a) The conference shall be steered around opinion of participants.
b) All participants shall share work for the conference, and steer it in autonomous and cooperative manner.
c) The sponsoring body and advisors shall form a section that is called "Hōshi-bu (or Service Section)", and assist participants for their autonomous activities.
d) Forming a small group with every several participants that is called a Sei-katsu-han (or Getting-along-group).
e) Forming committees. For example: Program, recreation, hospitality, recording, surveying, getting-along-group, etc.
f) Forming an Executive Committee with chairman of each committee and staffs of the Service Section.

with participants..

g) Holding assembly very often, and decide plans that was passed through the Executive Committee. The assembly shall be authorized as the highest organ in the conference that the final decision is made how to steer the conference.
h) Slogan for the conference shall be made by participants. For example: to study in autonomous and positive way; to study in bright and fair mind; to study friendly and cooperatively, et cetra.

The plan was approved <u>unanimously</u>, and was put into practice.

5. <u>Schedule of the conference.</u>

A plan of schedule of the conference that has already been built and printed by the Agri. Extension Section, Kochi-ken, was distributed to each participant, in order to make it a reference for building up a decisive schedule.

At the same time, a questionaire sheet for surveying desire of individual participant what matters he or she interest in to study through the conference was delivered to each participant.

The above things have been done prior to opening of the conference. Then, the latter displayed its usefulness when the Surveying Committee make a statistics of each one's desire on subject-matters of study, and when the Program Committee build up a plan of the schedule. The very schedule of the conference that was decided by the participants and was put in practice is as the paper attached.

6. <u>Committee work</u>

Program, getting-along-group, hospitality, recreation, recording and surveying committee was formed. The following people were attached to each committee as adviser.

		(committee)
Mr. Takahashi,	Agri.Extension Section, Kagawa-ken	----- Getting-along-group
Mr. Kawada,	- " - -"-	----- Program
Mr. Kamii,	- " - Kochi-ken	----- Recording
Mr. Nakazawa,	- " - -"-	-----Surveying
Mrs. Yoshikawa,	- " - -"-	----- Hospitality

(, Home Demonstration agent)

Mr. Shimazaki, Social Education Section, Kochi School Board - Recreation

All committees worked very well, except these two ---- viz., Hospitality Committee and Recreation Committee. The former was consisted of as many as 47 members, regardlees any of other committees is consisted of 6 members. Duties of the Hospitality Committee were a little too complex than the others -- viz.,(a) to have a care for dieting, (b) to arrange full accomodations, (c) to clean meeting-hall and living-rooms, etc.

Adding to that, Mrs. Yoshikawa, the adviser, was unfamiliar how she should help the committee members fulfil their work, and almost the work of the committee has been done by herself. Accordingly, those members had no work to do, and used to crowd into dining-room or the else needlessly.

As I found the wrong of the committee, I proposed, at the Executive Committee meeting, a plan that reforms it into three committees --- viz., Dieting, Accomodation and Beautification. But, it was not approved on the ground that (a) reformation of the committee is pretty troublesome, (b) all participants have recognized enough of the wrong of the committee, as it was formed with too many members, that no one will follow after the way of forming a committee with such a many members even after they went back to home village or town, (c) function of the committee will sufficiently be displayed by means of sharing duties of committee members in each "Getting-along-group". Therefore, I did not keep my opinion, insist any more.

The Recreation Committee worked less. But, it was anticipated beforehand. Because, most of rural people, including youth leaders, have had little concern on recreation, and there are very few who can lead others in playing games, singing melodious songs, or making fun. Mr. Shimazaki, recreation specialist of the Social Education Section, Kochi-ken, took leadership in this field as advisor, and gained a success that the conference was carried out very interstingly and smoothly. Adding to that, participants have learnt many songs and games, so as to be able to pass them on to the rest of the club members or rural youth and juvenile.

The Surveying Committee worked so much effective --- viz.,(a) made up a statistics of individual desire on subject-matters of study, (b) made up participants roll, (c) collected complaints and desires of the participants on steering the conference from time to time,(d) published bulletins twice during the session of the conference , (e) made up a list of club activities that of the participants concern, etc.

The Recording Committee devoted only to record the outline of talks, discussions and business; story of the conference was also compiled by the committee. But, it ceased to mimeograph the above records and story, because of the work is done by the Agri. Extension Section, Kochi-ken.

Getting-along-group Committee worked in the field ---(a) to keep close contact among group-masters, (b) to publicize necessary matters to each participants in the group, etc.

The Executive Committee worked very well and skilfully. It devoted to make the conference autonomous and that of their own. I had a good impression that all participant-members of the committee were capable men.

7. Assembly

Assembly of all the participants that decide business and announce instuctions of the conference were conducted frequently in an interval for several minutes after meal time or within recess period. Chairman of the Executive Committee acted the role of chairman of the Assembly so skilfully.

8. Talks

A short introductly talk on the subjected matter were presented prior to the period for workshop as a rule. But, two-hour lecture on the subject of "youth psychology" was presented by Mr. Okamoto, president of Kochi Women's University. Because, extension agents or rural youth leaders have had little concern on psychology --- especially in youth psychology that is very important to youth leaders.

A talk by Mr. Ueta, chief of the Information Section, Kochi-ken, was too derailed from the subject "How to conduct discussions?" towards advertisement of the Information Section activities that is not directly useful to those youth leaders. I was greatly disappointed to his talk. He should explain skilfully about the method of Round-table discussion --- especially in "small-groups" type which is needed directly for workshop in the conference. It was pretty annoyance to the participants who lost entirely a valuable one and a half hour for discussion on the subject "On organization of agriculture clubs ".

I had to undertake too many periods of talk regarding to 4-H Club in US. Because, there ~~is~~ was no one who knows well enough about 4-H Club and works together with me.

9. Workshop

To say the truth, discussion in workshop was not conducted lively among participants except in "Syndicate-type". Because, the Program Committee proposed and got approval of the participants to use "Panel", and put it into practice. However, as far as "Panel" type is used, there should be a thorough preparation among speakers in Panel with leader , prior to the opening of discussion. Notwithstanding, no preparatory talk has been exchanged among the speakers in Panel. This was a main cause of wrong that reduced it to inactive and failure.

Then, I attempted to demonstrate a genuine Panel discussion to the participants by means of placing me the leader at the next discussion period. But, still it gained no great success, owing to lack of thorough understanding of it on the side of speakers in Panel, as well as of general audience. It is pretty trouble that making people understand well of the distinction between Panel and Symposium who have deeply mixed them up. For example, no expression of individual opinions is presented from general audience, but few question is asked to some of speakers in Panel. I explained to them the difference of it as follows:

The function of speakers in Panel is nothing but a "call-water" that is used for taking out water from well through pipe when packing of suction valve in pump has torn out. Neither too much nor too small quantity of "call-water" will not make the pump works well. Speakers in Panel should arouse interest on the subject matter among audience through their own short discussion. Presentation of skilful short discussion by speakers in Panel acts a role that the "call-water" works. Purpose of furnishing a "call-water" is to call water of the well out in large quantity. Then, goal of a Panel discussion is not only the presentation of speakers' opinion, but the group thinking aloud by positive participation of audience.

These speakers in Panel are not lecturers who keep audience listen in silence. Sometimes, a word "Koshi" or "Koshi-sensei" is used to these speakers in Japan to-day. "Koshi" means "speaker" or "lecturer". But, the sound of "Koshi" put us in mind of highly "superior person" than general audience, so that sometimes an honorific "-sensei" is attached on. As far as the word "Koshi" or "Koshi-sensei" is used to them, it is hard to distinct Panel from Symposium, I believe. Then, "Koshi" should be changed to "Panel-no-kata-gata", that keep audience feel the speakers are nothing but people who stand on the same level.

Adding to that, I introduced them three new discussion types --- that

work has natural limitation, therefore their working conditions should be adapted to their working ability. Compelling them to work in excess of what is deemed reasonable should not be permitted. Concrete stipulations should be provided by law."

EDUCATION AND WORK

Actual work-experience has long been valued as an important factor in the total educational program of young people. In fact, the apprenticeship system was the first educational institution which prepared young people for the learned professions as well as for the skilled arts and crafts. However, with the introduction of power machinery, apprenticeship tended to degenerate into a much too convenient means of exploiting children. The new Constitution is directed against such practices. Progressive industrialized nations have revitalized their apprenticeship training systems. Through the action of joint committees representing employers, labor, and education, they have established national standards for apprentice training and employment. For the same purpose, steps are now being taken to draft a plan of apprenticeship which will provide minimum standards for such training programs throughout Japan. The standards will concern hours, wages, working conditions, length of service and the courses of training to be received by the apprentices. A complete apprentice training program should include activities in practical and technical work, adapted to the needs of the particular trade being learned and also such general and cultural studies necessary for the personal development of the student and for good citizenship. It should include such subjects as Safety, Hygiene, Labor and Economic Relationships.

In many instances, the regular school system can participate in such a program by furnishing instruction in the technical and general subjects while commerce or industry provides the practical work-experiences.

Similar programs can be developed on the cooperative part-time basis. In the latter plan, there are generally two comparable groups of students. While one is attending classes in the school, the other is engaging in practical training activities in the farm, factory, store, or other employment. At stipulated intervals — two weeks, four weeks, or other convenient periods, the two groups interchange. The advantages of such systems should not be overlooked in the development of vocational education in Japan, especially at this time when there is such a dearth of training equipment and teacher personnel available for courses conducted in the regular secondary schools. Also such plans offer opportunities for students to: gain practical experiences under actual employment conditions, help produce vitally needed goods, and add to the family income.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Vocational guidance and vocational education in the secondary schools can contribute much to the success of these "earn-while-you-learn" educational programs. The school, through its vocational guidance activities, can furnish the students with information regarding the various occupations and the opportunities for employment training and advancement in these occupations. By means of its vocational courses, the school can give students the knowledge and skills which will afford them advantageous entrance into the various available employments.

In order to give full meaning to the students' "Right and obligation to work", the public school system in a modern democratic society must extend its responsibility for the welfare of its students beyond the students' day of graduation or school-leaving. The school should provide these young people with not only preparation for a vocation but also the counselling placement and follow-up service necessary to assist them in finding suitable employments and making adjustments in them.

Today more than ever, there is a special need for a program of practical education, adjusted to modern social and economic needs. Current Japanese labor market reports call for trained hands and minds: to increase to productivity of farms and mines, to develop the forests and fisheries, to rebuild the power plants and textile mills, to rehabilitate transportation and communication equipment and to provide generally the goods and services needed for the social and economic reconstruction of Japan.

The U. S. Education Mission to Japan was fully aware of the importance of these social and economic factors in the development of a democratic program of education for Japan. In its report to General MacArthur, the Mission pointed out that "Japan needs trained hands, as well as educated minds to rebuild her homes, cities, factories and cultural institutions. There is no better guarantee for democracy in Japan than a body of skilled, employed and informed workmen. It is an asset no less moral than industrial".

For this democratic and functional program of education for Japan, the Constitution has provided a firm foundation. It is now for the citizens and the teachers to build the School.

Louis Q. Moss
Advisor on Adult Education
CI&E Sec. GHQ SCAP

18 February 47

443

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APO 1050

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with participants..

SCHEDULE
of Workshop for Agricuture Clubs
Kochi Prefecture

First day (1May 1950)

1400 Opening ceremony
1410 Self-introduction by individual participants
1430 Orientation of workshop(deciding way of conducting the workshop by participants) and execution of the decision.
1630 Lecture --- "On psychological developing-steps of youth and juvenile, and attitude of leader for them in each step"
Mr. Okamoto, president of Kochi Women's University.
1730 Recreation
1740 Lecture --- "On characteristic of rural youth and juvenile in Japan after the War " Mr. Okamoto (- do-)
1840 Question and answer period
1900 Supper period
2000 Talk ---"Characteristic of 4-H Clubs" Mr. Tanimoto, CE Section, SCAR.
2030 Introduction"On activities of agriculture clubs" by participants
2230 Recess and committee work
2300 Going to bed

Second day (2 May 1950)

0600 Getting up from bed, and cleaning
0700 Breakfast period
0800 Talk & practice --- "On recreation" Mr. Shimazaki, Social Education Sect., Kochi-ken School Board.
0905 Talk --- "On organization of 4-H Club" Mr. Tanimoto
1000 Question and answer period
1020 Recreation
1030 Talk --- "How to conduct discussions?" Mr. Ueta, Chief of the Information Sect., Kochi Local Gov't.
1200 Luncheon period
1300 Talk --- "On project of 4-H Club" Mr. Tanimoto
1330 Workshop --- "Project of agriculture clubs to-day and to-morrow"
1430 Recreation
1435 Talk --- "Special activities in 4-H work " Mr. Tanimoto
1520 Workshop--- " Special activities of agriculture clubs to-day and to-morrow"
1620 Recreation
1625 Talk --"How to conduct a meeting" Mr. Tanimoto
1720 Question and answer period
1730 Workshop --- Free-subject discussion period *
1830 Supper period
1920 Bon-fire meeting (camp-fire)
2030 Motion picture show
2300 Going to bed

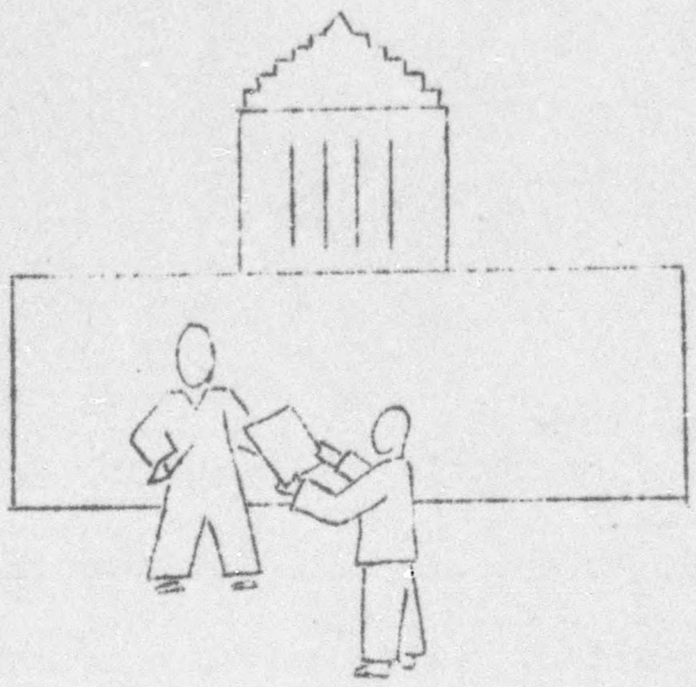
* --- Voting was made and decided to take up theme of discussion as follows: " How to steer agriculture clubs?" and " On sexual love affairs"

Third day (3 May 1950)

Scap Info #35

Vocational Education

Not for publication



THE NEW CONSTITUTION
and
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN A DEMOCRACY

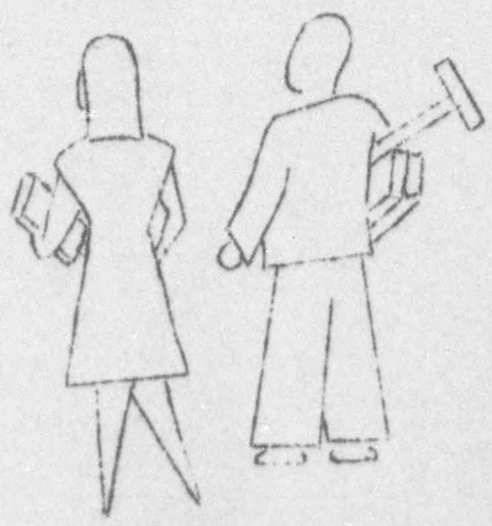
The new Constitution of Japan provides three guarantees of special significance for a democratic and functional program of education:

First, - it provides (in Article 22) that "Every person shall have the freedom to... choose his occupation ....."

Second, - it provides (in Article 26) that "All people shall have the right to receive an equal education correspondent to their ability."

Third, - it provides (in Article 27) that "All people shall have the right and obligation to work."

These new constitutional guarantees relating to: choosing an occupation, equal education according to ability, and the right and obligation to work, have important implications in the field of vocational guidance and vocational education.



RIGHT TO CHOOSE AN OCCUPATION

Take the first provision -- the freedom to choose an occupation. It is easy to see that the act of giving a person freedom to choose an occupation does not endow him thereby with ability to choose one wisely. Generally speaking, a wise choice of an occupation is one that is suited to the person's interests, aptitudes and abilities. Such a choice implies a careful appraisal of one's personal characteristics and qualifications with relation to the nature and requirements of various occupations. For most people such an appraisal is not an easy task. Students especially need whatever assistance that parents, friends and teachers can offer. The school is obliged to accept its share of responsibility in this matter, by providing courses in occupational information, and various kinds of educational and vocational experiences which will contribute to the student's ability to make a suitable choice of a future career or field of work.

It should be noted that the Constitutional guarantee of freedom to choose an occupation has one condition; the occupation chosen cannot be one that interfered with the public welfare. On this point, Dr. Minobe, outstanding authority on Constitutional Law and former professor at the Tokyo Imperial University, wrote in his recent interpretation of the new Constitution, that "It is not the purport of this article in the Constitution to give people freedom to choose occupations which go against the public order, good manners and customs in actual society." Thus, Dr. Minobe makes it clear that the only limitation in this freedom of occupational choice is that the occupation chosen by the individual may not be anti-social. To illustrate the point we might say that this Constitutional

(443)

Prefecture: Kochi
Organization(agency): Agric Extension A gents
Date: 25 Jan 50
Persons present: Mr Okudai, Ag Ext A gent
Mr Yokota "
Miss Bando & Mr Tanimoto

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1. There are 10 towns & villages in this area. The office in which we held the meeting was in the Agric Coop building. There are 3 agents for the area. The agents do not specialize: sometimes the agents cover the whole area; sometimes the work with just a few villages.

2. How do the agents do their work? They distribute information received from the prefectural agric sec and from experimental farms. They distribute information about locally developed ideas. They do their work at meetings usually; evening meetings are frequent. They spend most of their time in the field.

3. The agents say that their relations with the A gric Coop are good.

4. There is only 1 4-H Club in the area, that in Tokujoi-mura. The agents have received information about the clubs from the Agric Ext Sec.

5. There are 3 home ext agents in the prefecture.

to abilities and aptitudes and interests of the students as they advance from a foundation in general education to specialized preparation in the manifold occupations -- agricultural, industrial, commercial, domestic and professional -- of modern society."

RIGHT AND OBLIGATION TO WORK

Let us now consider the third significant provision. In Article 27, the Constitutional guarantee of the "right and obligation to work" recognizes the fact that in a democracy each person contributes according to his ability to the welfare of all. The term, "work", as used here, applies to the efforts of the teacher, doctor, lawyer, businessman, musician, as well as of the farmer, fisherman, carpenter or bookkeeper. Persons in each of these occupations work to provide useful goods or services of some kind, to the general welfare.

In the case of persons who are physically handicapped, through accident, war or other causes, it is obvious that their "right to work" is inseparable from "their right to receive an education correspondent to their ability." Vocational education to fit the special needs of these people is a social obligation and an economic necessity. Unless these handicapped persons are given training for useful employment in an occupation suited to their limited and special abilities their "right to work" would have little meaning for them.

Article 27 also provides that the "Standards for wages, hours, rest and other working conditions shall be fixed by law." For young people the Constitution makes a further stipulation that "children shall not be exploited." The latter provision is not intended to deny young people opportunities to engage in useful and productive employment. On the contrary, it is intended specifically to direct attention (as Dr. Minobe explains it) to the fact that "the ability of children to

is "Syndicate-type", "Philip 66" and "Circular-type", that is very handy to them.

Since they came to use "Syndicate-type" discussion, exchanging individual opinion among participants in small groups was carried out very lively and effectively.

10. Emphasis on guidance

Emphasis was placed on, in the conference, particularly to the necessity of separating an agricuture club into two categories --- viz., 4-H Club, that is consisted of members from 12 or 15 to 20 year old, and Older Youth Agriculture Club, that is consists of members from 21 to 25 or 30 year old.

Introductory talk that was presented by me based distinctly upon the above basis. I introduced to them mainly about 4-H Club in U.S. Then, I guided them to think out the best way (by themselves through workshop) for older youth who are older than 21 year old.

11. Conclusion

True evaluation of the conference whether or not it ~~is~~ was useful to rural youth leaders and extension agents will be taken into a statistics by the Agriculture Extension Section, Kochi-ken, later, as the evaluation has been done by individual participants by survey sheet. It will be broght ~~in~~ here together with the other records and story in near futre.

But, I believe the conference has been conducted in a great success at the following points of view:

a) Rural youth leaders and extension agents have learnt an up-to-date autonomous way of conducting conference or meeting through the training conference.
b) They have learnt so many things on 4-H Club and principles of democratic organization by "doing" through getting along with the other participants during the session of the conference.
c) They did think out aloud together with other participants many things that meet needs and situation of older rural youth and community.

People who amazed at the result of the conference are officers of the Agriculture Extension Section, Kochi-ken, including their chief. They did not believe of the success of the training conference in this type, I guess. But, actually they wittnessed the outstanding result of it which was done by active participation of rural youth leaders and extension agents who were quite unfamiliar to the conference of the kind. This was an another fruitage of the conference that was yielded, I think.

1 Encl:
Schedule

Yuichi Tanimoto
Yuichi Tanimoto
Advisor

Junior Agricaltural Clubs (Kochi Prefecture) (Nov. 1949)

Area	Number of local clubs	Number of members			Age in average	
		male	female	total		
Kohoku	4	100	50	150	?	
Banzai	7	141	25	166	21	
Niyodo	4	35	9	44	19	
Reito	1	9	0	9	23	
Kochi	11	335	16	351	24	
Tsunoyama	4	28	0	28	21	
Kinpo	7	146	0	146	26	
Total	38	794	100	894	22	

At first this district was under the direction of the school committee of the civil board of selectmen. This primitive board was responsible for the school, its maintenance and its operation. It planned the simple program of having a school, furnished the building, kept it in repair, hired a teacher and made a school budget. It was elected by vote of the people of the local district. It delegated only one phase of the administration of the school - actual instruction. This independent teacher organization of the executive activity is the simplest type of organization. While it was the earliest, it still exists today in America in much the same form except that the various States have prescribed the minimum qualifications for teachers, the minimum course of study, the minimum length of the school day and year, school holidays and furnished considerable financial aid.

As the small cross-roads clusters of houses grew into towns and these in turn became cities, the number of children needing school facilities increased. To meet this growing demand, new schools were built. Most of the early ones were still one room affairs. Thus both along the Atlantic seaboard and in the Middle West, there developed independent school districts, each with a separate school board, a one-room building and a single teacher. Since this condition produced too wide a variation in the program, these independent districts were gradually merged into a single urban district with one board of education directing a series of one-room schools. As population increased in a given section, one building for each natural attendance area was gradually evolved. This building had several rooms. Generally, until about 1850, the one board of education in a city having

TO; BJD: Kochi files Sample Courts.

(438)

Date of Translation: 11 January.(49)

Regulations of the Youth Organization of Asahi Tenjin-machi, Kochi city

Chapter I. Name and Aim

Art 1. This youth organization shall be called the Youth Organization of Asahi Tenjin machi of Kochi city.

Art 2. It is the aim of this organization to work hard to seek after truth through voluntary activities, mutual encouragement and close application of young men and women, and at the same time to operate it as an organ of training for social life pure and simple.

Art 3. Matters to be executed for the accomplishment of our purposes stated in Art 2 shall be otherwise provided.

ChapterII. Constitution

Art 4. This organization shall have office at Asahi Tenjin-machi, Kochi city.

Art 5. This organization shall be made up of young men and women living at Tenjin-machi.

Art 6. As occasion demands, the organization (the members of the organization) shall be able to be amalgamated into (to join) another youth organization or organization.

Chapter III. Range of age

Art 7. As a rule, the members of the organization must be unmarried persons of the ages ranging from full 14 years to full 25.

Chapter IV. Officers

Art 8. The officers of the organization must be men of ability in the true sense of the word, and shall be decided by election by the members of the organization.

Art 9. The organization shall appoint the following officers.

Some committee-men (including one chairman of the committee and one vice-chairman)
Some clerks and accountants
Some secretaries
Some advisers
Some councillors

Art 10. The chairman of the committee shall represent the organization and assume control of all concerning the organization. The vice-chairman shall assist the chairman, and in case the chairman is absent from, he shall act for him. The committee-men shall hold a meeting of the committee properly to administer organization business. The clerks shall engage in general affairs, and the accountants report on finance properly. The secretaries shall engage, assisting the committee-men, in organization business. The councillors shall inspect how the business of organization is conducted, and report properly on the conditions.

Art 11. The officers' term of office shall be a year, and they can be re-appointed.

Chapter V. Expenses and expenses of congratulations and condolences

Art 12. The expenses shall be gotten from the expenses of the organization as members of the organization, contributions, incomds from enterprises, and others.

Art 13. The expenses of the organization shall be otherwise provided.

Art 14. The expenses of congratulations and condolences shall be otherwise provided.

Chapter VI. Meetings

Art 15. The meetings of the organization shall be the general meeting, regular meeting of the committee and extraordinary meeting.

Art 16. The organization shall hold the general meeting in April and September every year to deliberate on reports on the affairs of the organization and other necessary matters. As a rule, the personnel shall meet.

Art 17. The organization shall hold the regular meeting once a month, including the months that the general meetings are held. As a rule, the committee-men shall meet once a month.

Art 18. Matters of urgency shall be resolved at the meeting of the committee. Regarding the holding of a regular meeting (or an extraordinary meeting), it is subject to the approval of the members of the organization.

Chapter VII. Admission to membership and withdrawal from it

Art 19. The members of the organization shall be those who come under Art 5. and who approve of the object of the organization.

Art 20. In case a member of the Organization acts like a defilement to the organization or is deemed to be unfit for the membership, he shall

be expelled with the approval of more than two thirds of members of the organization.

Art 21. A person to withdraw from membership of the organization shall get a permit from the committee.

Chapter VIII. Revision

Art 22. The addition of necessary matters to those provided by the Regulations or the revision of the Regulations shall be decided with the approval of more than two thirds of members of the organization.

Chapter IX. Supplementary rules

Art 23. From the viewpoint of operation, the organization shall make the following rules. Regulations (or detailed regulations) for the enforcement of the Regulations of the organization (or the principles).

Art 24. The Regulations of the organization shall come into force on the 15th of December, 1946.

Regulations for the enforcement of the Regulations of the Asahi Tenjin-machi Youth Organization

Art 1. The organization shall carry out the following matters properly in order to accomplish its purpose

1. True aim

   a. Improvement of our physique and vocational faculties.
   b. Training of our sentiments, culture and moral character.
   c. Elevation of our sociological knowledge.
   d. Material and immaterial benefit to the district we live.
   e. Cultivation of friendship among the members, and mutual encouragement and close application with pure friendship.

2. Contents

   a. General affairs: Planning
      Negotiations
      Liaison and communication
      General Affairs
      Organ magazine
      Affiliation and personnel affairs
      Others

   b. Culture: Chain of literature and culture
      Poetry

Cultivation
Books
Discussion and oratorical contests
Sociology, political science, economics, ethics and other studies in general
Others.

c. Physical education: Physical exercises and plays
Athletic sports
Wrestling
Swimming
Ball games
Health
Others

d. Accomplishments: Calligraphy and pictures
Music
Flower arrangement and tea Ceremony
Good manners
Sewing
Others

e. Co-operation: Fire-fighting
Repairs on ditches and roads
Every kind of service
Evening class
Study of farming
Entertainments
Others

Art 2. As a rule, the members of the organization must be unmarried persons with the ages ranging from full 14 years to full 25. However, in case the object of the organization is supported, this rule is not applicable.

Art 3. In accordance with the provisions of Art 9. of the Regulations of the organization, the following officers shall be appointed.

Chairman of the committee	One
Committee-men	Three men and three women (of them, one shall be vice-chairman.)

Kochi, 30 Nov (443)

(a weak spot)

4-H Clubs

Mrs T. Yamawaki, Agric Extension Section in charge 7 clubs, has additional duties, formerly in exp section

1. Number of clubs and names of extension agents or agri school teachers serving as part time asst. extension agents

Started clubs in Apr '49. 38 clubs; 894 members. (Not all called 4-H clubs, but have similar purpose.) Some are by (dept) of youth assoc
About 9⅝ agents; 5 home dem. agents. All are supposed to work with clubs.

2. Are the clubs organized (and run) democratically?

Average age about 23: an adult organiz., he says. Agents lack ability to interest younger people.

3. What materials (on organization, conduct of meetings) are available to the extension agents?

Very little. Mr Y. wrote a pamphlet, but money was not available for publication.

4. Have councils or committees been established? How active are the council members?

In every area, an Agric Exten Comm. Comm., as an extra duty, will be responsible for 4-H clubs. Not very active now. Get separate comm. (?)

a. attend regular meetings
b. assist in trg. members in 4-H activities
c. visit homes to observe demonstrations
d. assume responsibility for the members' group activities

5. Have all the clubs achieved certain minimum goals?

✓ a. a membership for each club of at least 5 working on the same enterprise
meeting places no. ← b. a local leader in charge during the club yr
✓ c. a local club organization, with necessary officers and duties as prescribed in a club constitution
no constitutions yet.
✓ some agents not get informed d. a definite program of work for the year, developed largely by the members themselves under skilled guidance
✓ e. at least 6 regular meetings a year
f. local exhibit held annually by club members

6. What kinds of activities take place at club meetings?

announcement of studies + discussion

attend meeting 7. No training courses held yet.

(over)

SURVEY OF YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS IN KAGAWA PREFECTURE

1. Name of organization: _____

2. Address Telephone No.

3. Object of organization:
   Method adopted in achieving this objective:

4. Qualifications for membership:

4-A Number of members: Male _____ Female _____

5. Officers: Name Address Telephone Age Occupation

   a. President:

   b. V-President:

   c. Secretary

   d. Treasurer

   Date officers assumed their duties
   How officers were chosen or method of election in detail

6. a. Does this organization have a constitution?

   b. When was it adopted?

7. Meetings: a. How often are general meetings held?

   b. How often does the executive committee meet
   Who is on the executive committee

8. Finances: Dues per month or year?
   Subsidies and from whom received?

   Other methods of raising money

   What is the financial condition of the organization?

9. Is the organization affiliated? (Yes) (No.)
   If so name of federation affiliated

   During the past six months what connections has your organization had with the federation

   Are Dues paid federation? How much?

   Do the members of your organization feel that the federation is helping the organization? In what way?

Remarks:

22 May 1950

F442

The Constitution of the FFJ Club of the Kagawa Prefectural Ishida Upper Secondary School

Art 1. The name of this club shall be the FFJ Club of the Ishida Upper Secondary School.

Art 2. The objective of this club is to develop fundamental abilities required inorder to be farmers or leaders of agriculturelin the future.

Art 3. The members of this club shall be students of the Ishida Upper Secondary School who are practising home projects and those who are not practising home projects but wish to join.

Art 4. In order to attain the objective of this club the following activities shall be conducted:

a. Hold lecture meetings to build characters necessary for leaders and good citizens.

b. In order to improve agricultural techniques hold study meetings, announcement meetings and exhibits, observe projects of others and inspect farms of good farmers.

c. As a means to increase efficiency of farm operation and to make the practise of home project convenient, necessary things will be purchased coope atively, and produce will be sold coopera-tively.

d. Regular meetings shall be held once a month and temporary meetings shall be held whenever necessary.

e. Other activities necessary in order to achieve the objective of this Club.

Art 5. This club shall have the following two departments; the research dept. and the handicraft dept. The departments may be divided into groups.

Art 6. The officers of this club shall be:

a.club head; a vice club head
a head of research dept.; two vice head of research dept.
a head of handicraft dept.; two vice heads of handicraft dept.
two persons in charge of culture
two secretaries
two persons in charge of purchase and sale

SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 1050

ANNEX B - 2
April 1950
PUBLIC WELFARE ACTIVITIES

By Mr. Fred Carr

1. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

a. The number of persons receiving assistance rose in all prefectures. The increases ranged from approximately 300 persons in Kagawa to 3300 in Kochi. The rise in Kochi is comparatively extreme, and is largely attributed to dearth of fish and the consequent total depression of a number of fishing villages. Increased expenditures in all prefectures are mainly attributed to accumulation of medical aid bills paid during the last month of the fiscal year.

b. Evidence that some applications for assistance were not forthcoming under the minsei-iin system was reported by officials of three cities. During the first month of assumption of responsibility for applications by paid officials from the minsei-iin, applications received and approved jumped in these cities in comparison with the number for the immediately preceding months. The increase in applications was greater than the increase that could reasonably be attributed to trend alone. Some applications appeared because the minsei-iin were eliminated from the process. The officials also reported that some cases were discontinued, over objections of minsei-iin and only because paid officials made the investigations.

c. Officials of one city reported that clients are complaining that the assistance standards are not real in relation to actual costs. Documentation to the Ministry was suggested, with such factors as non-attendance at school, loss of weight, etc.

2. CHILD WELFARE

a. As reported in March, 26 of the 41 day nurseries in Tokushima are in primary school buildings and under the direction of the school principals. Kagawa Prefecture has 7 of these. Visits were made to a sampling in both prefectures. They have no resemblance to a day nursery as outlined in the Child Welfare Law. They should be financed and supervised by the school officials instead of the child welfare officials. This recommendation has been made by Civil Affairs Welfare and Education Sections but there has been no change. Many large expensive buildings are being constructed throughout the region as nurseries, but as the programs develop they pattern after the kindergarten and do not comply with minimum standards established under the child welfare law.

b. Kagawa officials reported that a region meeting conducted at Kochi during the month for the purpose of discussing minimum standards in nurseries and institutions developed into a strenuous discussion. More than fifty per cent of those present wanted to ignore minimum standards. There seems to be a trend toward placing children in superficial nurseries and ignoring the value and importance of children remaining with and under the supervision of their parents when possible.

Art 7. The duties of the officers are:

The club head will supervise and manage the club.
The vice club head will assist the club head and will act as the club head in case of his (her) absence.
The persons in charge of culture will be responsible for planning and running cultural activities and the persons in charge of purchase and sale will be responsible for purchase and sale, its planning.
The secretaries will be responsible for finance and record keeping.

Art 8. The officers cannot serve more than one post concurrently.

Art 9. Club head, vice club heads, persons in charge of culture, persons in charge of purchase and sale and secretaries shall be elected by the club members. Department heads and vice department heads will be elected by the members of each department. Their terms shall be six months but they may be reelected. The election will be held in April and October.

Art 10. This club will conduct its activities under the guidance of the faculty of this school and also ask for advice of the inquiry committee.

Art 11. Necessary expense shall be born by the club members.

Art 12. The Constitution of this club may be admended by approval of 2/3 of the members.

F442

CIVIL EDUCATION SECTION
SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 1050

23 September 1950

MEMORANDUM TO ASSIST CE OFFICER (YA)

Subject: Report on inauguration meeting of the Kagawa-ken Upper Secondary School Agriculture Club League.

1. Preparatory Council for organizing the said League has prepared everything thoroughly for holding inauguration meeting of the League. And draft of constitution of the League has been made up by Mr. Tada, teacher of Ishida Agricultural USS, and has been approved by the Council previously.

2. The inauguration meeting was held at the Kyoiku Kaikan hall , Takamatsu, 18 Sept. 1950, in an attendance of more than 400 representative members of School Agriculture Clubs and of many guests including teacher-advisers for the clubs that were invited.

Order of budiness was as follows:
1. Opening address
2. Selecting chairman and 2 secretaries for the meeting
3. Report on procedure for organizing the League
4. Consideration of resolution
5. Consideration of constitution of the League
6. Greetings by:
   Governor, Superintendent of Education, Chief of the CE Section, SCAR, Guests, and President of the Agricultural Education Research Association.
7. Closing address

3. Selection of the chairman for the meeting was conducted. Mr. Goto, student of Zentsuji No.2 USS (part-time) (42 years old), was selected by voting by voice of the members attended. Selection of the sectretaries was conducted too. Then, the chairman presided the order of business. Report of procedure for organizing the League was made by chairman of Preparatory Council for organizing SA Club League. Draft of resolution was approved, and consideration of constitution of the League was conducted very circumspectly. (The draft of the constitution has been made up by the Preparatory Council previously.) Heated discussion was conducted among the club members attended, and , at last, it was approved after several points were revised.

4. Atmosphere of the hall was very serious and people in the hall seemed to be very tired, so that the writer suggested to Mr. Ueda, student of Ishida USS, and the chairman of Preparatory Council, to do some kind of recreation for not longer than 10 minutes in order to recreate the attendants. Then, the chairman of the meeting announced 10 minutes rest, and asked to the writer to take leadership for recreation. As the writer has not been

entitled to give greeting in behalf of the chief of the CE Section, presented the thing that is attached to the report. It was very much cheered by students, and was successful, regardless how these important guests did feel to the unprecedented conduct in inauguration ceremony.

5. Guests who made greeting were:

Mr. Ohno, head of the Economic Department of Kagawa Local Govt. --- as the proxy of Governor.

Mr. so and so, as the proxy of Mr. Miyoshi, member of the House of Councillors

Mr. Kurogami, President of the Kita Agriculture University.

Mr. so and so, head of Shikoku Agriculture Experiment Station, Ministry of Agriculture and Forest.

Et cetra.

Why proxy of Mr. Miyoshi, member of House of Councillors, were treated so important and courteously in the meeting is a doubt of the writer. Sphere of influence of a member of House of Councillors is going to be spread to agriculture clubs federation.

6. Inauguration meeting for the National School Agriculture Club League will be held in Tokyo 1 Nov. and the following day --- this was told by by Mr. Tada.

Yuichi Tanimoto
Adviser

Incls:
Greeting, as a recreational device.

Remarks: School Agriculture Club that affiliated in the League is:
Ishida, Kita, Kagawa, Suki, Hanzan, Kasada and Zentsuji No.2 USS.

Greeting (as a recreation)

1. Rule

Vacancies were made purposely by the writer to be filled by objective persons with any adjective word freely. Then, the player asks to the objective persons to fill the vacancies with the words, my voice. After it has been done, the player read the whole sentences loudly. What a funny sentences are made !

2. Sentences that was filled the vacancies

Filthy Kesia typhoon that was being worried very much by the Japanese people has gone through without bringing any big damages to the country. Then, funny Autumn has come with pleasant chirping of insects.

It is very stupid that the Agriculture Clubs of Upper Secondary Schools in Kagawa Prefecture organized a beautiful league in that season, and the cursed inauguration ceremony is going to be held on vivid day to-day.

In America, FFA --- that is an organization called "Future Farmers of America" was being organized among students who are getting agriculture education, and is carrying out activities very lively and autonomously. The value of it is said to be outstanding.

Bored School Agriculture Club which is able to compete with warm FFA has been organized among impudent students in each USS in Kagawa Prefecture since this Spring that provides agriculture course.

It was a round excitement that seeing the picture of a troublesome development is being made day after day in its organization and activities.

Now, it is pretty noisy that the individual organization has been grown up to the extent of uniting together and forming quite a stupid Kagawa-ken USS Agriculture Club League.

In the past, as a bad custom of Japan, there used to be a federation organized hurriedly, notwithstanding the individual organization has not been well-organized enough, and the individual organization was carrying out activities in the same way along the policy of the federation which was decided by small number of the officers. Then, there used to be a non-characteristic, uniform, nominal, controlled and undemocratic activities preveiled among local organizations.

It is out of question among intellectual students whether such a manner is desirable to-day or not.

Since School Agriculture Club that were organized by you, however, is not the one for another, but the shameless club is of, by and for the busy students themselves, such a promising worry seems not to be necessary at all.

A bitter expectation is made for sorrowful activity by desirable students, under delicious supervision of principal and backing with cool adsistance of teacher-advisers, in the future.

In closing the greeting, a square desire is made for smoky development of School Agriculture Clubs, and for gentle activity of the Club members.

Sept 1950

Constitution of Kagawa Prefectural League of School Agricultural Clubs

Chapter I. General rules

Art 1. This league shall be called the Kagawa Prefectural League of School Agricultural Clubs and the headquarters shall be located in~~side~~ the school which the president is attending.

Art 2. The purpose of this league is to help develop the school agricultural club of each school and to act as liaison between the clubs.

Art 3. This league shall consist of all upper secondary school agricultural clubs in the prefecture.

Chapter II. Activities

Art 4. This league shall conduct the following activities inorder to achieve the purpose.

a. Activities which will help develop all school agricultural clubs and home projects

b. Issue and distribute bulletins and pamphlets

c. Commend superior school agricultural clubs, superior members and superior students in home projects

d. [Coordination with concerned agencies] Cooperation with organizations concerned

e. Activities to improve farm living

f. Hold study meetings, consultative conferences, training courses, etc.

g. Other activities necessary

Chapter III. Officers and election of officers

Art 5. The officers of this league are: a president, two vice presidents, two directors (riji) from each school, two kanji from each school, two treasurers, two auditors, two secretaries and several advisors.

Art 6. The duties of the officers are:

a. The president shall represent this league and control (supervise) affairs of the league

b. The vice president shall assist the president and shall take the president's place in case of his absence.

c. The directors (riji) shall dispose the affairs of the league. (an executive body)

d. The kanji shall form a board of kanji which is the decision-making body next to general meeting. Important business of this association shall be discussed and decided by this board.

e. The treasurers shall take care of financial affairs

f. The auditors shall audit financial accounts and business.

g. The secretaries shall take minutes of meetings and conduct other duties referred to them.

Art 7. President, vice presidents and auditors shall be elected at the general meeting, and directors (riji) and kanji shall be elected at each school.

Art 8. The president shall appoint the treasurers and secretaries, and the advisors shall be recommended at the general meeting.

Art 9. The term of office shall be one year. The officers may be reelected. In case of vacancy, the kanji at the meeting of kanji will decide the successor who will serve for the remaining term of the precedent officer.

Chapter IV. General meeting

Art 10. The general meeting shall be the supreme decision-making body of the league and shall consist of delegates from each school agricultural clubs. The number of delegates from a school shall be 5 persons for 100 or under 100 members and 2 persons for each 100 members exceeding the first 100 members. Ordinarily the general meeting shall be held once a year in May.

1. ~~rijo~~
2. riji
3. kanji

Art 11. Temporary meetings shall be called by the president whenever necessary.

Art 12. The meeting shall be held in presence of 2/3 or more than 2/3 of the members. Decisions shall be made by the plurality vote. The chairman shall decide in case of a tie. The chairman of the meeting shall be elected at each meeting.

Chapter V. Finance

Art 13. The disbursement of the League shall be met with the following income.

a. dues, b. donations, c. other

Art 14. The cues of this League shall be decided at the general meeting.

Art 15. The fiscal year shall begin from 1 April and end on 31 March of the next year.

Chapter V I. [By Laws] Additional Regulations

Art 16. The concerned faculty of upper secondary schools may attend any meeting and give guidance and advice in regards to operation of the League.

Art 17. All matters concerned with operation of the League must be approved at the principals' meeting.

Art 18. The constitution [shall] may be amended at the general meeting with the approval of 2/3 or more than 2/3 of the members present.

Art 19. The president shall make the necessary [detailed law of the constitution], by-laws subject to the decision of the board of kanji.

Art 20. This constitution shall come to effect from 18 Sept 1950.

Constitution of the Kagawa Prefectural League of the School Agricultural Clubs.

Sept. 1950

香川縣學校農業クラブ連盟規約案

第一章　總則

第一條　本連盟は香川縣学校農業クラブ連盟と称し本部は会長所在の学校に置く。

第二條　本連盟は各学校農業クラブの発達並に相互の連絡をはかることを以て目的とする。

第三條　本連盟は縣内各高等学校農業クラブを以て組織する。

第二章　事業

第四條　本連盟は第二條の目的達成のため左の事業を行ふ。

一、各学校農業クラブの助長と其の援助に関する事業

二、機関紙パンフレットの発行頒布に関する事業

三、優良学校農業クラブ並に優良クラブ員優良耕作者の表彰に関する事業

四、関係団体との提携協力に関する事業

五、農村生活の改善向上に関する事業

六、研究会協議会講習会等の開催に関する事業

七、其他必要と認める事業

第三章　役員と役員の選挙

第五條　本連盟に左の役員を置く

会長一名　副会長二名　理事各校二名

幹事各校二名　会計二名　会計監査二名

第六條　役員は左の業務を司る

一、会長は本連盟を代表し会務を統轄する

二、副会長は会長を補佐し会長事故ある時はこれを代理する

三、理事は本連盟の会務を處理する

四、幹事は幹事会を組織し總会につぐ決議機関である

五、会計は会計に関する事項を司る

六、書記二名　雑用若干名

第七条
第八条
第九条

一 会計監査は会計及び業務を監査する
一 書記は会議の記録をとりその他委任せられる任務を遂行する
会長副会長 会計監査は総会に於て選出し理事幹事は各校より選出する
会計書記は会長之を委嘱し顧問は総会に於て推戴する
役員の任期は一ヶ年とし再任を妨げない 尚役員に欠員を生じたる場合は幹事会に於て
選任しその任期は前任者の残任期間とする

第十条
第十一条
第十二条

第四章 総会

総会は本連盟の最高決議機関にして各学校農業クラブ代議員を以て構成し各学校
農業クラブ代議員は百名迄五名以下百人増す毎に二名とし通常総会は年一回五月に開催す
臨時総会は会長必要と認めたとき随時開催する事が出来る
会議はすべて構成員数の三分の二以上の出席に依り成立し議決は多数決とし賛
同数の場合議長これを決す尚各会議の議長はその都度選出する

第十三条
第十四条
第十五条

第五章 会計

本連盟の経費は左の収入を以つて之に当てる
一 会費 二 寄附金 三 其の他
本連盟の会費は総会に於て決定する
会計年度は毎年四月一日より翌年三月三十一日迄とする

第十六条
第十七条
第十八条
第十九条
第二十条

第六章 附則

本連盟の運営については各高等学校関係職員は随時出席してその指導助言の任にあ
本連盟の運営に当つてはすべて学校長会の承認をうけるものとする
本規約を改正するときは総会に於て出席者の三分の二以上の賛成がなければなる
本規約に必要な細則は幹事会の決議により会長之を定む
本規約は昭和25年9月18日より実施する

F 4-42

CIVIL EDUCATION SECTION
SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 1050

8 July 1950

MEMORUNDOM TO ASSIST. CE OFFICER (YA)

Subject: Regarding to the conference with officers of Ishida U.S.School Agriculture Club.

I was greatly disappointed when I met with Mr. Tada, teacher, and officers of school agriculture club in Ishida U.S.School yesterday and knew the true situation of S.A.Club in the school, for the following points:

1) Teachers, including Mr. Tada, and students of the school are not so much interested in school agriculture club, as I thought.

2) Neither teachers nor students of the school have well understood about the principles of democratic organization, including its democratic operation. None of them have read Mr. Kerlinger's pamphlet "Technique of democracy" yet.

3) No membership roll has been provided in the club.

4) No effort has ever been made to make members of the club understand well enough about the club constitution. Only a copy of the constitution is being put on the wall of school library.

5) No approved parliamentary procedure has ever taken in club meetings. Understanding of parliamentary procedure and necessity of using it is pretty suspectable in teachers and students.

6) No program of year has ever been built up in the club. None has read Miss Johnson's program pamphlet.

7) Duties of officers have not been understood among officers of the club.

8) No committee work has not been understood enough among students.

9) Role of democratic leader of a group has not been understood among students.

10) Approved methods of discussion or debate has not been understood among teachers and students.

11) No conference period of Home Project is provided for students, or no instruction has been made by teachers to have it by students themselves, though every Wednesday afternoon the students in 1st and 2nd year grade have 3 hours Home Project period and all of them go back home.

12) No under-standing of necessity of recreation in meetings has been made among teachers and students. (Officers of the club was very much amused by song and games that I introduced to them.)

13) Students as well as teachers are waiting any suggestive plan of operating club that will be yielded after Ken-wide federation of school agriculture clubs were organized, in stead of studying SA Club and making efforts to develop the club by themselves.

N.B.

Mr. Tada disliked my conduct of asking questions to officers of the club and getting answer from them. He tried to change my mind to do so. I guessed that he is afraid of disclosing incapability of officers and dullness of activity of the club, etc., as he and the principal has reported to us that everything of the club is being carried on very well and active. Mr. Tada said, officers of the club wish to hear from me talking of FFA, instead of answering for questions offered. I said, I would like to know the degree of understanding that the students provide of SA Club, first of all. Unless otherwise,I can not to cope with the content of my talk with it.

When I saw officers of the club, they were so serious that I attempted to present to them a song " The farmer in the dell ". Mr. Tada surprisingly asked to me, " Is that the song that is sang among members of FFA? " "No, I don't think so. It may be sang among children in Kindergarten." The students laughed and resulted to break serious atomosphere of the room.

The following is a part of my questions and answer of students for them:

Q: How many members do your club has?
A: 146 boys of 1st and 2nd year grade.

Q: How do you understand about the objectives of your SA Club?
A: It aims at developing students to be efficient farmers in the future through club activity.

Q: What activities did you have till now, and do you plan in the following months in this school year?
A: No activity we have had till now since April, and no definit program has been built up yet, except that a meeting we have had , and we are planning to establish student's shop and to hold lecture meeting for students and general farmers on agriculture affairs, by Director of Kagawa Agriculture University.

Q: Anything else?
A: Nothing.

Q: Establishing student's shop and holding lecture meetir , is capable even by Seito-kai, isn't it right?
A: No, it does.

Q: Why do you have separate organization besides Seito-kai to do such a minor activities?
A: The objective is quite different from Seito-kai.

Q: How different is it?
A: Seito-kai does not concern about agriculture education.

Q: Is your school not the agriculture school?
A: Yes, it is. But, there is still difference between Seito-kai and SA Club on the point of objectives.

Q: Agriculture education is conducted in your school in due course, isn't right?
A: Yes, it does.

Q: How useful is your club to help you, students, developing capability to be efficient farmers in the future, with that minor activities?
A: Our SA Club was born 13 Jan. this year. That is nothing but a baby. How can we walk very well from the baby days?

Q: Then, why do you wish to organize Ken-wide federation by the end of August this year, even though you can not walk by yourselves?
A: It is rather wise plan, we think. We can do more things by conserted operation than by individual effort. We are baby, so that we combine.

Q: Where can we find out any originality or individuality from the conserted operation, the thing of which is very important in the point of democracy.
A: ? (silent)

Q: You say, it is wise that shape out any uniform program through the Federation, arn't you? Then, your club will become undertaker of the Federation activities. Does it not lose individuality of your club, then? And, who can decide general policy of School Agriculture Club in Federation, regardless there is no delegate of club that provides successive experience of club activities accomplished?
A: ? (silent)

In conclusion, I think the following measure should be taken by School Board as early as possible.

1) Holding training conference for teacher-advisers of School Agriculture Club in each agriculture school.

Leaders of social organizations, including Seinen-dan and 4-H Clubs, etc., are being trained through IFEL or IFEL follow-up conference. Teacher advisers that are for Seito-kai or the other student organization should be trained, too. Sometimes, they misbelieve that they are trained in all extent on education, because of thinking that they are specialists of education. But, I surprise that there are so many teachers who don't know about principles of democratic organization, parliamentary procedure, group work, program planning, discussion or debate, and leadership for youth and juvenile, etc.

How can they advise usefully to student organization concerned without necessary inteligence ?

2) Holding training conference for SA Club leaders (or officers) must be Held by School Board, by assistance of teacher-advisers trained. This need not to organize Federation of SA Clubs.

3) The School Board must supervise well enough about Home Project that is taken in agriculture school at present. I knew most of the school lacks enthusiasm to it, and most of students spend periods of it doing nothing. We will not be decieved any more by paper report that was printed out very nice.

(help students accomplish

Yuichi Tanimoto
Adviser

(442)

CIVIL EDUCATION SECTION
SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 1050

27 May 1950

MEMORANDUM TO ASSIST. CE OFFICER(YA)

Subject: Situation of school agriculture clubs in Kagawa Prefecture.

1. I have visited the following schools for the purpose of surveying situation of school agriculture clubs in Kagawa Prefecture.

23 May 1950

Kasada U.S.School ---- Mitoyo-gun
Zentsuji No.2 U.S.School(part-time) --- Nakatado-gun
Hanzan U.S.School --- Nakatado-gun

25 May 1950

Suki U.S.School --- Ayauta-gun
Kagawa U.S,School --- Kagawa-gun

26 May 1950

Ishida U.S.School --- Okawa-gun
Kita U.S.School ---- Kita-gun

2. Kasada U.S.School

I saw Mr. H.Fujime, teacher of the school in charge of FFJ(Future Farmers of Japan) Club, and got the following onformation:

Name of club: Kasada U.S.School FFJ Club.

Organized: 10 April 1950

Members: 253 (1st and 2nd grade student)

Teacher adviser: Mr. Hisataro Fujime and 6 other men.

Officers: President, Vice-President, and Secretary-tresurer.

Committee: none

Unit of the club: Home Project Group that is organized with students along geographical area (village).

Meeting: once a week.

Relationship between Seito-kai: keeping separate from it.

Relationship between Extension agent: not in close contact.

Advisery Committee for the Club: none

Materials: Every student is getting a copy of "School Agriculture Club Handbook" that is published by a certain private firm under instruction of Mr. Nelson, GHQ.

3. Zentsuji No.2 U.S.School

As the teacher in charge of School Agriculture Club was not there, I got the following information from another teacher of the school:

Name of club: have not been decided yet.

Organized: have not been organized yet. But, it will be organized by the end of September 1950.

Members: 110 students are presumed to enroll in it.

Teacher adviser: Mr. Hirai

Relationship between Extension agent: none

Relationship between Seito-kai: Agriculture club activities have being conducted since January 1948 under the name of Nogyo-bu (or Agricultur Section) of Koyu-kai. But, in the future, School Agriculture Club will become a part of Seito-kai.

4. Hanzan U.S.School

Name of Club: Hanzan U.S.School Agriculture Club.

Organized: March 1950.

Members: 130 (10 other boys do not want to enroll in it)

Officers: President, vice-President, Yakuin-chò (or Executive), 2 Secretaries, 2 Treasurers, 2 Reporters, 3 Meeting officers, and 3 Section-chief.

Committee: Central committee (or Executive Committee)

Meeting: General meeting --- once a school term
Central committee - once a month

Dues: ¥ 20 per month.

Teacher adviser: Mr. Takeuchi

Relationship between Seito-kai: keeping separate from it. The principal oppose to make the club one of clubs of Seito-kai, in order to give prestige to students of vocational agriculture course that are elisible to National Federation of FFJ.

But, representative student revealed that he is in favor to consolidate these two organizations into one, in view of simplification of student organizations.

Opinion for Federation: The principal is very enthusiastic to have Kagawaken Federation of School Agriculture Clubs organized by the end of May 1950; organizing National Federation is planned by the end of this fall.
Reason of organizing the federation is this: (1) In order to provide a pride to students in agriculture course of the school that no students in other courses is allowed to enroll in organization of the kind which is closely combined with organizations in nation-wide area;(2) To make the pride helpful to call attension of lower secondary school boys so as to select vocational agriculture course when they go to upper secondary school in the future; (3) Unless otherwise vocational agriculture course of the upper secondary school will become more inactive than at present;(4) Mr. Nelson, GHQ, has instructed strongly to have national federation of School Agriculture Clubs organized by the end of this fall.

Relationship between extension agent: coordination in line of exhibits, etc., is being made.

Materials: Every student is getting a copy of "School Agriculture Club Hand-book" (¥90).

5.Suki U.S.School

Name of club: No School Agriculture Club has been organized yet.

Teacher in charge: Mr. Goto.

Opinion for federation: Mr. Goto, teacher in charge of club, insists that federation of School Agriculture Clubs must be organized in order to animate students or applicants for vocational agriculture course.

Prospective date of starting the club: The club will be organized by the end of July.

Prospective number of members: 67 (including 3rd grade students)

Relationship between Seito-kai: Keeping separate from Seito-kai is being planned.

Relationship between extension agent: Written materials are being recieved from Area Agriculture Extension Office.

Materials: Only a teacher has a copy of "Primer of School Agriculture Club" that was published by Monbusho.

6. Kagawa U.S.School

Name of club: No School Agriculture Club has been organized yet.

Teacher in charge: Mr. Hosokawa

Remarks: No teacher of the school is going to learn about the club, despite of the chief of the agriculture section of the school revealed to me that the club must be organized pretty soon. No written material on School Agriculture Club has been kept in school library. Accordingly, students are unfamiliar with organization of the kind.

7. Ishida U.S.School

I saw Mr. Tada, Mr. Yanai and the principal of the school. As Mr. Dobbins has already surveyed the situation of the club, I placed emphasis on the following points:
(1) What conclusion has been made of the conference that was held on 24 May at the Kita Agriculture U.S.School in attendance of teachers of vocational agriculture? (2) What is the situation of organizing federation of School Agriculture Clubs? (3) How to develop School Agriculture Club?

(1) A conference for S.A.Club and its conclusion.

At the session of regular meeting of Agriculture Education Study Association that is organized with teachers of vocational agriculture of U.S.School in Kagawa Prefecture, teachers in charge of School Agriculture Club conducted a separate conference for developing School Agriculture Club. The conclusion of the conference is as follows:
(a) Each U.S.School that provides vocational agriculture course should organize School Agriculture Club by the end of July.
(b) To organize Kagawa-ken Federation of School Agriculture Clubs by the end of August.
(c) To send delegate from each School Agriculture Club to national conference that will be held in Tokyo in September, for the purpose of organizing national federation of S.A.Clubs.
(d) In order to attain the present goal, the following measure should be taken:
(i) A teacher and a representative student of each school should organize a Preparatory Council for organizing Kagawa-ken Federation of S.A.Clubs. (ii) To select Mr.Tada, teacher of Ishida U.S.School, as a drafter of constitution of Kagawa-ken Federation of S.A.Clubs. (iii) The constitution should be decided by the end of July.

The conference was adjourned after decided the theme of next conference as follows: " How should the relationship between Seito-kai and School Agriculture Club be?"

(2) Situation of federation of S.A.Clubs.

The principal of the Ishida U.S.School is very interested in organizing federation of School Agriculture Clubs both in prefecture-wide and in nation-wide. His opinion that necessitates an earliest possible formation of the federation is as follows:

(a) To adjust misconception of farming among people that is despised than other occupations in the world.
(b) To adjust misconception of vocational agriculture among students that is despised than other courses of U.S.School.
(c) To know well about prestige and enjoyment of school life that is exclusively endowed for students who are in vocational agriculture course.

He is planning to organize a brass-band with S.A.Clubs' members that will demonstrate the exsistence of Federation of S.A.Clubs. Stage-drama performance group is also under consideration of him that will do the same function.

(3) Developing School Agriculture Club.

Mr. Tada, in charge of School Agriculture Club in Ishida U.S.School, and Mr. Yanai, teacher of the school and teacher consultant of school board in the field of vocational agriculture, is not always agreeable to the principal's opinion that is organizing federation by all means before the clubs have satisfactorily developed. They are preferable to built up sound and well-organized local S.A.C. first of all. They think that the federation issue should be considered two or three years later. I asked questions to them as follows:
(a) Basis of S.A.Club --- Is Home Project the basis of S.A.Club? How to develop H.P. through the club?
(b) Organization ---- Whose club is it? What a mening of officers is? What is the difference between officers and "Yakuin" that is familialized among Japanese? What is the function of committees? What is the difference between officers and committee members? Who make decision of the club? Relationship between the club and study-groups that are organized inside the club? What committees are supposed to form in the club? What kind of study-group be preferable that is organized inside the club?

Then, Mr. Tada revealed his opinion that arouse interest of students strongly. He is anxious to know about the address of a certain Future Farmers of America, so as to be able to exchange letters with students of America in vocational agriculture course. I was asked by him to convey his desire to Mr. Dobbins that is expected to find out a certain FFA for students of the school.

8. Kita U.S.School

Vocational agriculture course in Kita U.S.School has started just in April 1950. Accordingly, no preparation for organizing S.A.Club in the school has been made. Mr. Okamoto, teacher of vocational agriculture, is studying about the club as well as Home Project. The teacher is planning to organize S.A.Club that subdues to Seito-kai as a part of it. He is quite opposit to hasten organizing federation of clubs before the clubs have been developed well enough. He is thinking of developing vocational agriculture course through live activities of the club, instead of spreading out false propaganda to the world.

9. Conclusion

Only 3 schools (Ishida, Hanzan and Kasada) have School Agriculture Club organized out of 7 schools that is going to organize Kagawa-ken Federation of S.A. Clubs. Even in these 3 schools that have organized S.A.Club respectively, act-

ivity of the club is pretty dull. This is entirely depend upon incapability of teachers in charge of S.A.Club; no teacher has been learned well enough about the overall picture of S.A.Club; know nothing what a democratic organization is or how to conduct a democratic meeting. Even teachers like this, how students be able to build up a democratic and well-organized School Agriculture Club. Thinking of federation of these clubs is nothing but a funny thing in the present status of S.A.Club in each school. I would rather think of necessity of holding leadership training conferences for S.A.Club in the nearest future, in attendance of teacher in charge and representative member of each S.A.Club.

I would like to keep close contact with Ishida U.S.School in the field of School Agriculture Club, in order to learn about proceeding of the club in the school.

Yuichi Tanimoto
Adviser

--its final form--is not yet established; next year, for example, the school will experiment with an agric club that will also include the activities of a regular student assoc. It is not necessary to have a federation in order to hold discussions. This method of procedure is too much like the organizational methods before & during the war.

5. Referred to pamphlet, p. 25, and suggested a wider use of committees. Under heading Program of Work.

ISSUE SLIP

PAGE 1 OF 2 PAGES

FROM	BASE OR STATION ACCOUNTABLE OFFICER SHIKOKU MG. REGION SUPPLY OFFICER, APO 1050.	ISSUE SLIP NO.	PROPERTY
		TYPE OF ISSUE	PROPERTY CLASS
TO	ORGANIZATION OR UNIT ② OFFICERS CLUB, TAKAMATSU.	INITIAL / REPLACEMENT / MEMO RECEIPT	ACCOUNT SYMBOL WORK ORDER NO.

ITEM NO.	STOCK OR PART NO.	NOMENCLATURE	AUTH. ALLOW.	ON HAND AND DUE IN	UNIT	QUANTITY REQUESTED	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST	ACTION
1.	37-G-225	Game, back checkerboard			ea				1
2.	37-G-227	Game, backgammon, comb			ea				1
3.	37-G-220	Game, " " equip			ea				1
4.	37-G-770	Game, card playing			dk				6
5.	37-G-300	Game, calvacade, horserace			ea				1
6.	37-G-415	Game, checkeman only			ea				1
7.	37-G-427	Game, chessman only			ea				1
8.	37-G-426	Game checker, traveling			set				1
9.	37-G-452	Game, domino, double 6			set				2
10.	37-G-470	Game, jeep board			ea				1
11.	37-B-3697	Game, board cribbage			ea				2
12.	37-G-520	Game, easy money			ea				1
13.	37-G-700	Game, snake eyes			set				1
14.	37-C-825	Chips, poker			set				2
15.	37-D-350	Dice			pr				2
16.	37-G-600	Game, parcheesi india			ea				1

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AUTHORITY:

ISSUANCE OF QUANTITY IN "QUANTITY REQUESTED" COLUMN IS AUTHORIZED. ITEMS MARKED "DUE OUT" WILL BE ORDERED AND WHEN RECEIVED ORGANIZATION WILL BE NOTIFIED.

APPROVED

George C Meyer Jr

24 Mar 49 (DATE) GEORGE C MEYER JR CAPT (FOR THE ARMY OR STATION ACCOUNTABLE OFFICER)

QUANTITIES SHOWN IN "ACTION" COLUMN HAVE BEEN ISSUED:

24 Mar 49 (DATE) Walter L. Bruer Cpl WALTER L. BREWER, CPL. (KEEPER)

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

(DATE) (ORGANIZATION SUPPLY OFFICER)

QUANTITIES SHOWN IN "ACTION" COLUMN HAVE BEEN RECEIVED:

25 MAR 1949 (DATE) Charles R Stephens Jr 1st Lt (AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE)

VOUCHER NO. 371

WD AGO FORM 1 MAR 47 446 Edition of 1 Jul 1946 may be used. Replaces WD AAF Form 81B, 20 Jun 45, which may be used.

2895—FEC Printing Plant—10/48—3MM

442

Prefecture: Kagawa

Date: 18 May 1950

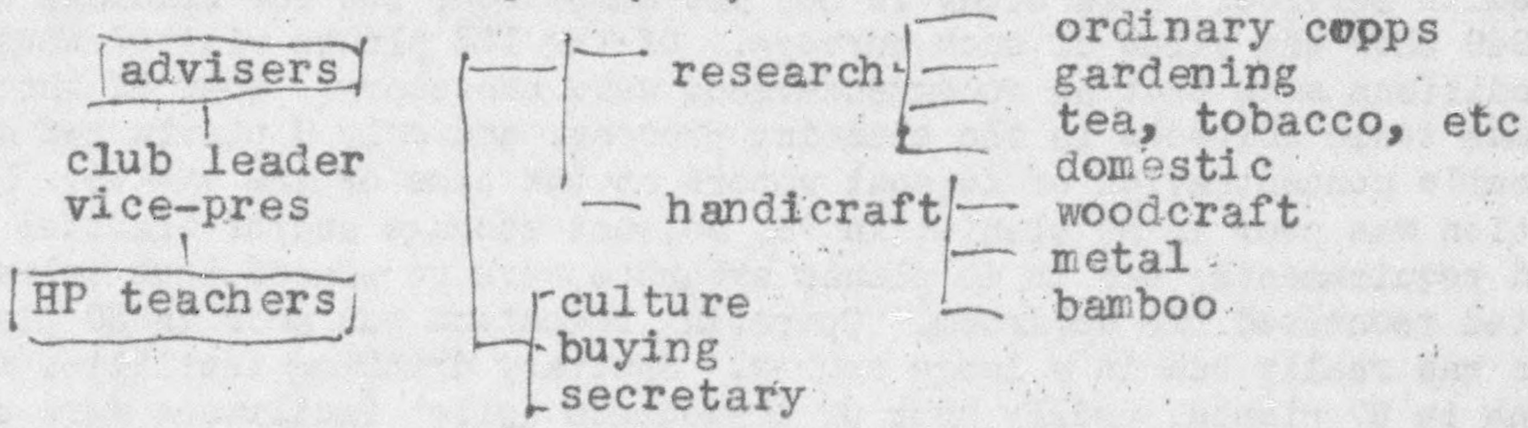
Organization: student clubs (Ishida Agric Up Sec Sch)

Persons present: Principal of Ishida Agric Up Sec Sch
Mr Yanagi, teacher
Mr Tada, teacher (in charge of agric club)

Subject: student clubs

1. Material about student clubs. School has received "Handbook of Sch Agric Clubs", issued by M/Ed. There is a magazine publ by the Agric Dept of the Tokyo Educ Univ. Clubs began this Jan., as a result of a meeting in Tokyo meeting last yr (at which Mr Nelson talked). Meeting attended by principal & home project teacher. Also they have a "School Agric Club Textbook"

2. Future Farmers of Japan (FFJ)



3. All students of the 1st and 2d years belong to the club; there are no other qualifications. Meet about once a month; there have been 6 meetings this yr. Agenda: chiefly reports on projects & discussion. Dues have been decided upon as ¥10 per mon. Program: reports on school projects at meetings; club has no projects as such.

4. Relationship to seito-kai. Mombusho says a seito-kai and agric club. So in comprehensive schools, all students belong to seito-kai; agric students, to agric club. Principal thinks that next yr will have only agric club. Will make experiment. Wishes to encourage pride among atudents as prospective farmers. Agree that one organization is enough; but he could try to have just a seito-kai. --Kita (to be abolished), Kasada, & Ishida are the Agric Up Se Schools.

Last semester, Hanzan & these 3 schools formed agric clubs. (But Mr Yanagai says that he presumes that other schools have formed clubs.) In May will be a federation!--In Sept will be a Japan-wide Federation of Agric Clubs. Will stimulate formation of good clubs. --Disagreed with this. The stimulus for a prefectural federation comes, I think, from the people that I was talking to.)--Other schools (Agric Clubs) in feder.: Zentsuji & about 7 others will be in federation.--Principal says that his school is a "model school" as far as agricultural methods are concerned; so it must be a model as regards its agricultural club. In order to show other schools how to form a club, and in order to hold discussions, must have a federation. --The Ministry pamphlet, however, says that only after clubs are well established will there be thought of a federation. The club here

the beryllium used. Since there was a stockpile of bulbs on hand at the time of the change-over, the Medical Advisory Committee which had been studying results of work on beryllium for three years, reissued its instructions on the safest way to dispose of used fluorescent lights. Single (or a few) lights "should be broken out of doors in a waste area or in a waste container, and the person breaking them should avoid breathing the dust or vapor that arises." More complicated instructions were issued for use in plants where large numbers of these bulbs have to be disposed of at one time, including the wearing of a respirator by the operator, and the ultimate disposal in such a way that the public would not be unduly exposed to powders.

On December 1, 1949 a former milestone in industrial hygiene was celebrated, when the union hatters of Danbury, Conn. took an unpaid holiday to commemorate the eighth anniversary of the adoption of a state law banning the use of mercury in the processing of hat materials. Prior to the time the law was enacted, many workers were afflicted with mercury poisoning, known locally as the "hatters' shakes".

The need for improvement of conditions in dry cleaning plants was stressed by a survey of such plants in Mississippi, initiated by the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the Mississippi State Board of Health in October 1948, with the assistance of the U.S. Public Health Service. This study is not yet completed, but the findings up to December 1, 1949 show the value of such surveys. Of the 172 plants visited thus far, only 7 had conditions such that no recommendations were necessary. Most of the plants now use the less toxic solvents in the cleaning process, and only 9 plants had more than the allowable concentration of solvent vapors at the time of the visits. However, ventilation was poor in 30 plants; in 73, solvent storage and/or transfer was below standard requirements; and in 45 plants exhausts were so placed that solvent vapors exhausted reentered the workroom. Operating technique was poor in 39 plants, and sanitation was really bad in a large number. Sanitary drinking facilities were totally lacking in 87 plants, poorly kept or inadequate toilet facilities were common and handwashing facilities were practically non-existent.

In recent years new industrial processes have created serious air pollution problems. President Truman has called a conference on air pollution - the first government-sponsored conference of its kind - to be held in Washington, D.C., May 3-5. Government, industry, and education will all send their best qualified scientists to participate in this technical conference. By this kind of cooperation, including the widest possible exchange of technical information, it is hoped to solve some of the problems that result in such things as the smog disaster last year at Donora, Pa.

Improvements in industrial hygiene are the preventive side of the picture as it affects the worker's health. The other side, of course, is medical care when illness or disability comes. Constantly increasing numbers of medical care programs are being set up to answer this problem. "Medical Care Programs in Industry", a brochure issued by the U.S. Public Health Service in 1949, gives brief reviews of 7 leading plans now in operation, including government plans, union plans, and company plans. The TVA program for the health and safety of its 14,200 employees; the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York, with its membership (mostly city employees and their families) of approximately 200,800; the Labor Health Institute of St. Louis, Mo., established through collective bargaining with management and now covering any union groups which include an LHI clause in their contracts; and the various company plans; - all these have as their underlying philosophy "the conservation and wise utilization of human resources."

Progress has been made along the line of medical care, but there are still big gaps in the coverage of workers and the National Women's Trade Union League will continue to support national health insurance legislation. We believe with Dr. Bonmosche of New York, speaking on Mrs. Roosevelt's recent television debate program on national health: "With regard to national health insurance I feel that the rich man should pay and pay well to the doctor of his choice, but let the poor man have an equal

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CIVIL EDUCATION SECTION
SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO1050

3 March 1950

MEMORANDUM TO ASSIST. CE OFFICER (YA)

Subject: Report of visiting Shinmyo 4-H Club, Sogisho-mura, Kagawa-ken.

1. Agricaltural Extension Section, Kagawa-ken, selected Shinmyo 4-H Club as a candidate of model agricaltural club in the prefecture. Then, I visited to Sogisho-mura with Mr. Kawada, in charge of 4-H Club of the section, 27 Feb. in order to see activities of the club.

2. A meeting was opened at 2100 in attendance of 14 boys and 7 girls at the club house. An extension agent and two advisers were there attended. As I was requested, I taught them a song "Hunting Yell" and a game "Fish, Bird and Tree". Soon after I recognized these boys and girls became quite at home, I did a talk on " Characteristics of a 4-H Club --- Projects and democratic procedure of club activities ". Questions were asked by a few members and advisers. So I answered to them. After I repeated the song " Hunting Yell ", the meeting was adjourned. I took a lodge in a farm house with Mr. Kawada.

3. Next morning, I had a conference with the club officers, some members, advisers and the extension agent at the club house. Through this conference, I learned the situation of the club. I emphasized the necessity of fixing an adult leader or leaders besides an extension agent, conducting democratic procedure through meetings, and holding meeting of adviser's committee, etc. After I took a lunch, I was led by the club officers to see projects that is being taken by members.

4. The following is my critisism for the club organization and its activities.

A) Organization

a) An extension agent acts as leader for the club. However, some one in the village should take his place that serves for the club as adult leader.

b) There are 16 advisers are installed for the club. But, no meeting has ever been had with them. I wonder how many of them are active and helpful to the club works. In pre-war days in Japan, there was a trend that install many ghost, bossy advisers honourary in order to prevent action of hindrance to works of a club. I suspect, here is a remains of the bad custom yet. These advisers should be decreased to 7 or 9, and should organize an Adviser's Council or Committee that hold meeting once a month at least in an attendance of club leader and extension agent.

c) The club has a nice constitution that is depend upon Mr. Kerlinger's pamphelet "Technique of Democracy".

HEADQUARTERS KOCHI MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 1050

SUBJECT: Orders 17 June1948.

TO Pfc Howard M..Bussard Cav RA15254228

1. You are directed to proceed as courier to Hq Shikoku Military Government Region APO 1050 on 18 June 48 for period of one (1) day. Upon compl you will ret present sta. TDN: Tvl by rail and govt mtr T auth. No per diem. A copy of this order will be presented to RTO clerk for issue of necessary ticket. Auth Sec 1, Cir 185, Hq Eighth Army 15 Nov 47.

BY ORDER OF LT COLONEL AXELSON:

C. H. ERSKINE
Major CMP
Adjutant

DISTRIBUTION:

3 indvl concerned
1 file

d) Ages of members that are consisted of the club are as follows:

Boys Group		Girls Group	
Ages	Number of members	Ages	Number of members
23	 2	21	 1
22	 1	20	 2
21	 4	19	 3
20	 1	18	 1
19	 3	17	 3
18	 3	Total	10
17	... 5		
16	 2		
Total	21		

I got impression through discussion that members that are older than 20 years old should organize a separate club which serves for youngster's club.

B) Activities

a) Projects Idea of projects in a 4-H Club is all right. But, no project record book they use.

b) Parliamentary procedure They pay no special attention on necessity of technique of conducting meetings. This is depend upon their leader, extension agent, who has little concern and ability to guide it to them.

c) Committee work Each committee has had no meeting by its own. I wonder how it makes out its effectiveness without holding meetings.

d) Study Groups A word "Project" in 4-H Club is pretty difficult to translate into Japanese. "Study work" seems nice translation in its sound. The club put a name of Study-group to each project groups. This is all right. But, no meeting has ever been held in each Study-group. The very group should be a unit of the club, in which an active work should be done.

e) Program A chart of year program that is particularized along each month was hung on a wall of the club house. This is all right. But, I would like to prefer the form that provides spaces so as to be able to put the record of things practised on it.

5. Mr. Nakazoe, (extension agent,) is very enthusiastic man in 4-H Club movement. Therefore, I believe the club will be improved so as to be a model of 4-H Club in Kagawa prefecture. He disclosed me, when I leave the village, that an adult leader will soon be selected from advisers after organized a Adviser's Council.

Yuichi Tanimoto
Adviser

HEADQUARTERS
KOCHI MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 1050

Kochi, Shikoku
17 June 1948

SUBJECT: Travel Order

TO : 1st Lt KENNETH H. KINARD O-178635 MC, This orgn
Mrs Juanita Waterworth, Region PH Nurse

You are directed to proceed from Kochi, Shikoku, Japan , to Nakamura & Sukumo, Shikoku Japan for approximately 2 days. They will be accompanied by Mr Frank Takezaki, Interpreter and Toshio Komotsu, Driver Japanese Nationals. They are auth to stay atJapanese hotels.

on temporary duty for the purpose of carrying out instructions of Commanding Officer, Kochi Military Government Team, APO 1050. Upon compl of TDY will return to proper orgn & sta. Tvl by govt mtr and/or rail auth. TDN. A copy of this tvl order will be presented to RTO Clerk for issuance of necessary ticket. Auth: Sec 1, Cir 185, Eighth Army, dtd 15 Nov 47.

BY ORDER OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL AXELSON:

C. H. ERSKINE
Major, CMP
Adjutant

OFFICIAL:

C. H. ERSKINE
Major, CMP
Adjutant

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CIVIL EDUCATION SECTION
SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 1050

21 April 1950

MEMORANDUM TO ASSIST. CE OFFICER (YA)

Subject; Re 4-H work in Kagawa Prefecture.

1. During Mr. Dobbins' absence by furlough, I made a research on the subjected matter. The following is the report that was summarized.

2. I attended a conference, that is named as " Conference on developing 4-H drive ", and was held at Sue Area Office of Agricultural Extension Section 25 March 1950. About 30 young men and women were there attended. They were representative of young people in each neighbouring village and representaive of each 4-H Club in the area. Most of these representative young people was member of youth organization in their village. They unanimously pointed out the fact that of inactiveness of activity in their own youth organization in these day. The main reason came from lack of acceptable and concrete objectives and efficient leaders that guide them members to the acceptable way of life in the organization --- they revealed. Amidst of the situation, only in agriculture-study interst is increasingly being promoted among these young people in rural village --- they disclosed.

I made an introductory talk on 4-H Club as a reference for them.

3. I attended an inter-prefectural 4-H Club Ralley that is called "4-H Club Fair", and was held at the Agricultural Experiment Station in Busshozan-cho 1 April, in auspicies of Agricultural Extension Section, Kagawa Local Government. About 300 young people were there attended. 15 outstanding clubs presented activities of their own that have done in 1949-1950 year. Exhibition of projects in 4-H Clubs in the prefecture was conducted at a hall as crowded as hard to distinguish which project has been done by either club. 6 clubs were awarded for their outstanding activities, and other 9 clubs were recognized for their efforts in farm and home betterment.

The first 4-H Club Ralley reduced to a great success, though it was not so well prepared --- for example, no demonstration of projects, no judging contest, and no game was conducted, except motion picture showing.

4. I attended a conference on 4-H Club work that was held by Kabe Area Extension Office 6 April. Kabe 4-H Club was a club that is consited of about 30 lower secondary school boys in Kabe-mura. A teacher of the Kabe L.S.School is very much interested in the 4-H Club work, and assists area extension agents to carry out club activities well and alive. A big seed-bed that is nursing seeds of tomato, cucumber, egg-plant and pumpkin, et cetra, was set in a corner of the school ground, and showing successful growing of them.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

31 December 1948

CATALOG

OF

DIRECTIVES

TO THE

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

SCAPINs 1 - 1953

(Less 1347 and 1488, and including 8/1, 37/1, 96/1, 403/1, 408/1, 408/2, 430/1, 534/1, 805/1, 822/1 through 822/3, 884/1, 927/1 through 927/16, 1033/1, 1095/1, 1095/2, 1215/1, 1215/2, 1228/1 through 1228/12, 1285/1, 1299/1 through 1299/6, 1309/1, 1309/2, 1335/1, 1367/1, 1391/1, 1457/1 through 1457/3, 1474/1, 1591/1 through 1591/3, 1603/1 through 1603/7, 1609/1, 1612/1, 1656/1, 1693/1, 1707/1 through 1707/6, 1716/1, 1736/1, 1736/2, 1744/1, through 1744/12, 1750/1, 1751/1 through 1751/44, 1759/1 through 1759/7, 1762/1 through 1762/11, 1765/1 through 1765/4, 1770/1, 1771/1, 1771/2, 1772/1, 1772/2, 1775/1, 1777/1, 1777/2, 1782/1, 1782/2, 1811/1, 1818/1, 1819/1, 1830/1 through 1830/10, 1832/1 through 1832/3, 1837/1, 1845/1, 1851/1, 1852/1, 1868/1, 1870/1, 1872/1 through 1872/6, 1875/1, 1876/1 through 1878/3, 1880/1, 1900/1 through 1900/4, 1902/1, 1907/1, 1911/1, 1913/1, 1914/1, 1926/1, 1926/2, 1934/1 and 1935/1)

This Index supersedes all previous indexes. Supplements will be issued periodically to bring the Index up to date.

Users are requested to notify Statistics and Reports Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, of any errors or omissions.

CAUTION: Users of this Index should investigate all SCAPINs pertaining to a subject because, in some cases, later SCAPINs rescind earlier ones.

I did an introductory talk on 4-H Club work that the emphasis was put on project and function of officers and committees. Because, these boys lack of understanding on the above things. I encouraged the area extension agents to foster the club to the extent that of a model 4-H Club. I asked to the teacher of assisting the club in teaching parliamentary procedure in meetings, so as to be able to demonstrate a model meeting to others as early as possible. I gave them a copy of Mr. Kerlinger's pamphlet, "Technique of Democracy".

5. I attended a conference for encourging 4-H work that was held at Kita Branch Office of Kagawa-ken Agricultural Cooperative Federation 7 April, in auspicies of Hirai Area Extension Office. About 30 youngmen in villages of the area were there attended, including representative of each 4-H Club in the area. After presentation on 4-H Club activities made by two clubs ~~==~~ finished, youngmen revealed the situation of farm and home betterment work in their own village. But, to say the truth, there were no organization conducted an acceptable activities, except 4-H Clubs in the area.

President of Hirai-cho Seinen-doshi-kai (Youth Companion) disclosed interesting story about finance of the organization. The Youth Companion holds 140 members enrolled; holds a meeting twice or thrice a month; Agricultural class is taken in program of every meeting. However, expenses for paying honorarium are needed so much. Because, for example, it has to pay ¥ 1,000 for lecturer, such as director of Kita Agricultural College. For proffessors of the College, less money may be paid as honorarium. But, the president is very doubtful why these faculty of the national college are not so helpful to the farm and home betterment work in a manner that request no honorarium at all or satisfy with a small amount of money. This prove why the college is not helpful to 4-H work in this prefecture, notwithstanding, in US, the Agricultural College of each State University provides an Agricultural Extension Service, including 4-H work, and work out positively in the field of farm and home betterment. 4-H Clubs in Japan nowadays cannot and will not pay a big amount of honorarium to any ledturer.

I made an introductory talk on 4-H work that the emphasis was put on separating these organizations along age-group --- such as 10 to 20 years old group and 21 to 25 years old group.

6. In conclusion, I can say, undetermined policy on developing 4-H work by Agricultural Extension Section, Kagawa-ken, made ~~it complicated in~~ membership of ~~the~~ an organization complicated. So far as the name "4-H Club" is used, the organization should be formed with members under 20 years old. Young people that of older than 20 years old should form not a 4-H Club, but an older rural youth organization on farm and home betterment --- whatever the name may be. Here is the reason for it as follows:

(a) Way of citizenship training is not the same for these two age-groups. There should be two steps in the training. The first step is a preparatory training of citizenship that should be done for youth under 20 years old. The next step is supplimentary training of citizenship that should be done for older youth than 20 years old.

(b) Way of farm and home betterment training through projects is not the same

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

31 March 1949

SUPPLEMENT

TO

INDEX

OF

DIRECTIVES

TO THE

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

(SCAPINs 1954 - 1987)

Including

484/1	1832/4	1900/6
927/17	1845/2	1900/7
1278/1	1858/1	1910/1
1335/2	1866/1	1925/1
1457/4	1868/2	1926/3
1704/13	1872/7	1926/4
1704/14	1872/8	1928/1
1762/12	1872/9	1930/1
1771/3	1872/10	1965/1
1775/2	1877/1	1971/1
1830/11	1880/2	1971/2
	1900/5	

This Index supplements the Index of SCAP Directives to the Japanese Government for SCAPINs 1 through 1953 dated 31 December 1948.

Both the Index and the Supplement must be used for complete coverage of any subject matter.

Users are requested to notify Statistics and Reports Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, of any errors or omissions.

CAUTION: Users of this Index and Supplement should investigate all SCAPINs pertaining to a subject because in some cases later SCAPINs rescind earlier ones.

for these two age-groups. There should be two steps in the training. The first step is primary agriculture and homemaking education that should be done for youth under 20 years old. The next step is higher agricultural and homemaking education that should be done for older youth than 20 years old.

(c) Another reason why these two age-groups shouldbe separated is entirely depend upon psychological needs of youth, especially in group work.

Therefore, definit policy that is based upon the above principles should be taken upon extending the drive. In this respect, Tokushima-ken is only prefecture that the policy are being propelled from the beginning distictly.

I think, the Agricultural Extension Section of Kagawa-ken will come to torture officers of the Section in the future by the very action that has taken in the past.

Yuichi Tanimoto
Adviser

REGULATIONS FOR THE SALE IN JAPAN
OF TRANSLATION, REPRODUCTION AND
PERFORMANCE RIGHTS TO FOREIGN
COPYRIGHTED MATERIALS.

1. National groups of publishers and copyright owners (or individuals if no national group exists) which have been licensed to sell translation, reproduction and performance rights to Japanese nationals will not be permitted for the time being to station representatives in Japan. This headquarters will delegate to a Japanese group the handling of business arrangements regarding such rights and will act as an agency for transmitting necessary correspondence between the Japanese group and the foreign groups concerned.

2. Individual publishers and copyright owners will be permitted to sell translation, reproduction and performance rights to Japanese publishers through these channels only if their country has no national group.

3. Any licensed national group of publishers and copyright owners may recommend specific books to Japanese publishers for publication in translation or the original language if they demonstrably would further the objectives of the Occupation.

4. Through the Mission of the group's nation in Japan and the Foreign Liaison Division of G-2 (if United States, directly to the Civil Information and Education Section), such recommended books will be submitted in two copies (with English translations if the original language is not English).

5. The Civil Information and Education Section, if the books are found to be helpful in furthering the objectives of the Occupation, will see that such books are offered to Japanese publishers for competitive bidding on the translation or reproduction rights. The recommending group may stipulate minimum prices or royalties but will allow the Japanese offers to be determined through competitive bidding. The highest bids will be transmitted to the national group concerned for acceptance or rejection.

6. Applications and offers from Japanese publishers for translation or reproduction rights on non-recommended foreign books likewise will be transmitted to the foreign publisher groups concerned if they are judged to be helpful in furthering the objectives of the Occupation.

7. This headquarters may request foreign publisher groups to offer translation or reproduction rights on specific books which it believes would further the objectives of the Occupation.

8. To discourage dissipation of paper, each book from any one country which does not contribute in a positive manner to furthering the objectives of the Occupation but otherwise is harmless must be matched by a book from the same country which does further the objectives of the Occupation in a positive manner.

Inclosure 2

442

Prefecture: Kagawa
Organization (Agency); EA gric E xtension Agents
Date: 8 Feb 50
Persons present:; Four A gric Ext Agents
Village mayor (S ue Mura)
Miss Bando & Mr Tanimoto
Represen of Agric Ext Sec

1. short conference was held in ~~office~~ area office of Agric Ext Sec, which was in A gric Coop in Sue-mura.

2. This area comprises 11 villages, in which there are 4 H Clubs. In each village, also, there is an agricultural section of the Youth Association. The average size of the 4H Clubs is 35 members. A bout the Youth Assoc.: generally all members of the Youth Associations belong to the agricultural section; so in each block (the section is divided into blocks) there are about 45 members.

3. The agents attend meetings of the agricultural clubs once or twice a month. They say that they do not visit the Youth A ssociations so often.

4. We talked about projects and democratic procedure at a meeting. The man from the A gric Ext Sec said that the section was working on a record book for use of the clubs. They acknowledged that they knew little about democratic procedures in running a meeting, and asked our help.

5. We were scheduled to visit a 4H Club in Sue-mura. It has been in existence for 25 years, first as a Youth A ssoc, now as a 4H Club. We even were shown the records of 25 years of activity. This club derives its revenue from A bamboo and plum orchard that it owns; it raises fish and lotus root (renkon). If we had had more time, we would have visited these "projects." They probably are not real experimental projects. They are probably well-managed and produce well; but it didn't sound as though they were truly projects.

6. During the course of the conference, Mr Tanimoto asked the "leader" whether he had read Mr K's pamphlet, Tech. of Democracy. He said that the club did not have a copy but that he had looked at the book.

b. The steward has executive control of the Club. He is responsible for its management, the performance of duty of assistants and employees, and is Custodian of its property and funds.

c. He will receive, disburse, and account for funds in accordance with appropriate regulations and the policies and procedures of the board of governors.

d. He will be responsible for the proper taking of inventories.

e. On or before the 15th of each month there will be prepared the financial statements and operating reports and he will certify as to the correctness thereof.

f. He will act as recorder, without vote, to the board of governors.

g. He will be financially liable for losses of Club Funds and Property, only where dishonesty, fraud, or obvious negligence on his part is established.

h. He will be responsible for Club Records, including all accounts and records of property and transactions pertaining to the establishment, operation and liquidation of the Club.

i. He is, within the specific authority vested in him by the board of governors, empowered to execute contracts in the name of the Club.

j. He will see that the accounting system is maintained and operations conducted in such a manner as to provide adequate measures of internal control for the prevention of losses through dishonesty of employees or members.

7. SAFEGUARDING OF FUNDS:

a. Club funds will be safeguarded in the manner prescribed in pertinent Army Regulations for welfare and sundry funds. Investment of excess working capital will be limited to United States Government Bonds, notes or certificates of indebtedness.

(1) A double entry accounting system will be installed and maintained.

(2) At the end of each month statements will be prepared to reflect the financial condition of the Club and analysis of operations for the month. Financial statements will conform in principle to those prescribed for army exchanges.

b. All transactions will be recorded and posted currently so that periodic audits, statements, and reports can be made without delay.

Junior Agricaltural Clubs (Kagawa Prefecture) (10 Jan. 1950)

City or County	Number of clubs			Number of members			Adult leaders	Sponsoring Institutions or Committees
	4-H Club	Agricaltural Club (21 to 25 years old)	Total	male	female	total		
Okawa-gun	7	23	30	1026	0	1026		14
Kita-gun	4	11	15	511	0	511	2	8
Shozu-gun	2	6	8	187	0	187		
Kagawa-gun	4	10	14	404	42	446		
Ayauta-gun	9	9	18	572	15	587		
Nakatado-gun	0	1	1	32	0	32		
Mitoyo-gun	1	8	9	349	0	349	1	2
Takamatsu City	1	5	6	525	0	525		
Sakaide "	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Marugame "	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	28	73	101	3606	57	3663		

Remarks: (1) No definite materials have reached to know the number of adult leaders and sponsoring institutions or committees.
(2) However, the fact that very few leaders have been installed is known.
(3) There is a tendency that more than 2 organizatons serve jointly for a club.

RESTRICTED

FILE

Annex A Political and Governmental Activities (cont'd)

3. Judicial

For the third month in a row the number of cases pending trial decreased. The decrease this month was due to receiving a fewer number of new cases rather than the courts trying more cases, Since they are endeavoring to finish the back-log of 1948, only one case was taken up in which the new trial procedure was used.

4. Government Administration

Thirteen of the 43 members in the prefectural assembly will be affected by the National Public Service Law and the proposed Local Public Service Law. Since three of them are teachers and 10 are mayors, it will be necessary for them to resign from one of their positions. Most all of them plan to stay on the assembly and resign from the other position.

RESTRICTED

442

Program practised for the leadership training course
for 4-H Club leaders at Zentsuji
(11 Jan. - 13 Jan. 1950)

11 January

1100 Opening
Orientation --- made up 5 groups and 4 committees (Program, Hospitality, Printing, Recreation)
Agenda was set up by participants.

1200 Luncheon period

1300 Song, self-introduction of participants

1300 Youth psychology (Mrs Ogawa)

1420 On democracy for young people in rural district (Mr. Moore)

1520 Youth psychology (Mrs. Ogawa)

1700 Supper period

1900 Principle and practice of group work (Mr. Ogata)

2000 Introduction and Discussion " Situation of 4-H Club " in each area of the participants.

2130 Recess

2200 Going to sleep

12 January

0700 Getting up

0730 Breakfast period

0830 On leadership for youth leader (Mr. Tanimoto)

1010 Organization and management of a 4-H Club (Mr. Takahashi)

1120 " How to play " Kamishibai" (Mr. Fujii, Local Section, Kencho)

1200 Luncheon period

1300 On "home project" in a school (Mr. Takeuchi, teacher of Hanzan U.S.S.)

1400 On recreation, and how to conduct discussions (Mr. Ogata)

1500 Charateristic of a 4-H Club (Mr. Tanimoto)

1600 Discussion " What project should a member of 4-H Club select? " (Panel)

HEADQUARTERS
SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
APO 1050

Takamatsu, Shikoku
3 July 1948

CO	
ADJ	
SGT MAJ	
ECON	
PH	
CE	
CI	
LEGAL	

FILE

SUBJECT: Travel Orders

TO : MR VARCER LOWRY, DAC
Kochi Mil Govt Team
APO 1050

You are directed ~~[illegible]~~ to proceed:

From: Kochi, Shikoku, Japan

To : 28th Station Hospital

o/a : 8 July 1948 For approx: Four (4) days

For purpose of: Medical Attention

Upon completion will return to proper organization and station. Travel by government mtr and/or rail authorized. TDN. A copy of this travel order will be presented to RTO clerk for issuance of necessary ticket. Auth for T: Section I, Cir 185, Eighth Army, dtd 15 Nov 47.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL COUGHLIN:

JOHN E. MIKKEISEN
1st Lt Infantry
Adjutant

OFFICIAL:

JOHN E. MIKKEISEN
1st Lt Infantry
Adjutant

DISTRIBUTION:

5 DAC concerned
1 File

1700 Supper period

1830 Characteristic of a 4-H Club (Mr. Tanimoto)

1930 → Discussion !" How to manage a 4-H Club" (Syndicate-type)

2030 ← Recreation period (4-H Skit by each group, and stunt by each participants)

2200 Going to sleep

13 January

0700 Getting up

0730 Breakfast period

0800 An idea of new education (Mr. Ogata)

0900 Discussion " What kind of organization should be selected for sponsoring 4-H Club?"

1000 What I desire to 4-H leaders? (Mr. Dobbins)

1030 Evaluation of the Course by each participants

1100 Closing

Remarks 1) Participants of the course was 39 in all. About half of them were Extension agents, and the other were 4-H Club leaders.

result → one agent from each office; one 4-H Club leader from each area

2) Participants and the promoting body surprised to the method of the course, because it was to be conducted by participants freely under the self-determination of committees. This is a reason why they participated the course so actively and made it success.

3) Mr. Ogata's leadership on recreation was very pertinent. This was another reason what the course successfully carried out. However,

4) Not enough time was given to Mr. Tanimoto to make them understand well enough about a 4-H Club. Especially in parliamentary procedure. This was very regrettable. In fact, "Kamishibai" show was not expected previously. Mr. Takahashi's self-planned program it was.

5) Meaning and idea of "Project" in a 4-H Club is not understood enough among Extension agents and 4-H Club leaders --- so I observed. I tried to put emphasis on this point after I observed.

6) A Pamphlet of 4-H Club has not been printed out by the Extension Section, Kencho, yet. This was unexpected matter and was very inconvenient to carry out the course.

HEADQUARTERS
SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
APO 1050

CO	
ADJ	
SGT.MAJ	
ECON	
PH	
CIE	
CI	
LEGAL	

Takamatsu, Shikoku
2 July 1948

SUBJECT: Travel Orders

TO : LT A W F ROFE, NX 181264, BCOF
Kochi Military Government Team
APO 1050

FILE

You are ~~xxxxxxx~~ authorized ~~xxxxxxx~~ to proceed:

From: Kochi, Shikoku, Japan

To : Kure, Honshu, Japan

o/a : 3 July 1948 For approx: Indef

For purpose of: Returning to Unit.

Upon completion will return to proper organization and station. Travel by government mtr and/or rail authorized. TDN. A copy of this travel order will be presented to RTO clerk for issuance of necessary ticket. Auth for T: Section I, Cir 185, Eighth Army, dtd 15 Nov 47.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL COUGHLIN:

JOHN E. MIKKEISEN
1st Lt Infantry
Adjutant

OFFICIAL:

JOHN E. MIKKELSEN
1st Lt Infantry
Adjutant

DISTRIBUTION:
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1 BCOF
1 File

E V A L U A T I O N

of Leadership Training Course for 4-H Club leaders at Zentsuji (11 Jan.-- 13 Jan., 50)

Articles	Good	Fair	No good
A) Have the purport of the Training Course been understood well enough by the participants before the opening of the Course?	21	7	0
B) Have the scheme been disseminated properly on the community of each participants?	9	21	3
C) Was the selection of participants conducted properly?	15	11	4
D) Was the section of site of meeting place conducted properly?	23	7	1
E) Was the accomodation of meeting place good enough?	20	12	0
F) Was the printing equipments furnished useful?	11	18	2
G) Was the preparation of food well enough?	14	14	2
H) Was the committees organized by participants well specialized?	18	13	0
I) Was the management of committees successful?	17	13	0
J) Did the participants conduct their own duty sponteniously?	9	19	0
K) Did the participants conduct their duty cooperatively?	13	18	0
L) Did the participants conduct their duty friendly each together?	22	15	0
M) Did the participants conduct themselves so self-determined in the life at the meeting place?	16	15	1
N) Did the participants cooperate to the promoting body for the management of the course?	23	7	0
O) Did the promoting body conduct the course efficiently?	22	7	1

HEADQUARTERS
SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
APO 1050

Takamatsu, Shikoku
14 July 1948

SUBJECT: Travel Orders

TO : MR DOUGLAS P CAMPBELL, DAC
This Orgn

You are directed ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ to proceed:

From: Takamatsu, Shikoku, Japan

To : Kochi, Shikoku, Japan

o/a : 14 July 1948 For approx: Four (4) days

For purpose of: TDY

Upon completion will return to proper organization and station. Travel by government mtr and/or rail authorized. TDN. A copy of this travel order will be presented to RTO clerk for issuance of necessary ticket. Auth for T: Section I, Cir 185, Eighth Army, dtd 15 Nov 47.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL COUGHLIN:

JOHN E. MIKKELSEN
1st Lt Infantry
Adjutant

OFFICIAL:

for Charles H. Back, O.D.
JOHN E. MIKKELSEN
1st Lt Infantry
Adjutant

DISTRIBUTION:
2 DAC concerned
1 File

E V A L U A T I N

Articles	Hours spent: Good	fair	too short	Value: Good	Fair	No good
A) Youth psychology (Mrs. Ogawa)	0	21	9	18	13	0
B) On democracy --- for young people in rural district. (Mr. Moore)	1	15	15	14	16	1
C) Principle and practice of "Group Work" (Mr. Ogata)	1	21	10	14	16	0
D) On leadership --- for youth leader. (Mr. Tanimoto)	2	17	11	12	16	2
E) Organization and management of 4-H Club. (Mr. Takahashi, Extension Sect.)	1	16	14	11	17	2
F) How to conduct discussions? (Mr. Ogata)	0	21	10	16	13	1
G) On Home Project (Mr. Takeuchi, teacher of Hanzan U.S.School)	1	16	14	8	17	5
H) How to play "Kamishibai" (Mr. Fujii, Local Section, Kencho.)	3	6	21	22	7	0
I) On Recreation (Mr. Ogata)	1	17	12	20	8	1
J) Characteristic of 4-H Club (Mr. Tanimoto)	0	20	11	10	20	0
K) Information of 4-H Club in U.S.A.	1	9	21	12	14	2
L) An idea of new education (Mr. Ogata)	1	15	14	13	17	0
M) What I desire to 4-H Club leaders. (Mr. Dobbins)	0	17	14	12	14	4

FILE
Date 21-8-48

CO CO

HEADQUARTERS
SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
APO 1050

Takamatsu, Shikoku
20 August 1948

SUBJECT: Travel Orders

TO : PFC ROBERT M MITCHELL, RA 16234993
Shikoku Mil Govt Region
APO 1050

You are ~~directed~~ authorized ~~invited~~ to proceed:

From: Kochi, Takamatsu, Shikoku, Japan

To : Kochi, Shikoku, Japan

o/a : 20 August 1948 For Approx: Three (3) days

For Purpose of: Pass. Cost of travel will be borne by ~~principal~~ individual.

Upon completion will return to proper organization and station. Travel by government mtr and/or rail authorized. ~~NYN~~. Acopy of this travel order will be presented to RTO clerk for issuance of necessary ticket. Auth for T: Section I, Cir 185, Eighth Army, dtd 15 Nov 47.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL COUGHLIN:

JOHN E. MIKKELSEN
1st Lt Infantry
Adjutant

OFFICIAL:

JOHN E. MIKKELSEN
1st Lt Infantry
Adjutant

DISTRIBUTION:
3 ~~HR~~ Concerned
1 File

442

Takamatsu
6 Dec 49

{ Mr Takahashi
Planning, 4H Clubs
Agric Ext Sec.

{ Mr Kawada
Agric Ext Sec

1. Clubs

18 clubs. All ~~separate~~ organized as Agric. clubs. 560 members. May have about 100 clubs by Feb. Began organizing in May 49.

94 agric. ~~ext~~ extension workers (in local offices), includ. 7 women

Are 17 local areas; an office in each area (in police sta., agric. coop., etc.) Amt. of time ~~to~~ be devoted to club work depends on individual ext. worker.

3. Materials

Miss Warren's book.

4. The Farm Ext. Committees act as "sponsors" for agric clubs.
Do a Farm Ext. Comm. in each area. Ag Comm. in villages under it.
Probably not very active in club affairs.

Are local ldrs for clubs. Are local people who serve as advisors.

5. Have 7 pcers
Meet monthly
Twice in Aug. young people interested in clubs were brought together for 3 days of trng.

6. Recognize that organizational aspects of club are being neglected.

{ attend meetings
get report on clubs (see Kag. report)

(42)

4-H Clubs in Kagawa prefecture (1 Oct. '49.) by Agricaltural Extension Section, Kagawa-ken.

Address	Name	Name of its adult leader (age)	Number of members	Membership (age)	Date Organized	Projects	Remarks
Okawa-gun					(1949)		
Kamobe-mura	Kamobe 4-H Club	H. Matsuoka (?)	27	14-17	29 Sept.	Study of Agricalture & cultural activities	
Oda-mura	Oda 4-H Club	H.Aota (?)	11	15-17	Oct. (?)	- " -	
Kamosho-mura	Kamosho 4-H Club	T*Yabuuchi (?)	6	16-17	Oct. (?)	- " -	
Tsuda-cho	Kinrin 4-H Club	M.Hirano (?)	16	15-17	Oct. (?)	- " -	
Kita-gun Tanaka-mura	Tanaka-mura 4-H Club	T. Ikemoto (28)	20	22	7 May.	Study meeting, tai ning course, buying commodities, etc	
Ayauta-gun Hashioka-mura	Ban to 4-H Club	K. Tsunekane(23)	24	22-23	? May	growing greens	
Sogisho-mura	Kashiwara 4-H C.	A.Nagai (24)	30	17-25	? Sept.	- " -	
Okada-mura	Okada-mura 4-H C.	R. Ishigaki (24)	?	16	16 Sept.	Growing Cabbage	
Nagasumi-mura	Nagasumi 4-H C.	T.Hagihara (16)	?	16	17 Sept.	Onion, Cabbage & farming.	
Nishibun-mura	Nishibun 4-H C.	R.Nishioka (24)	?	18-24	? August	Farm-products, Live-stock-raising	
Sue-mura	Kaino Seinen Club	I.Iwaki (23)	?	18-25	? Oct.	Bamboo, plum-tree, fish, etc.	
Mitoyo-gun c/o Ohmi L.S.School Ohmi-mura	Ohmi-mura 4-H C.	?	56	14-16	12 Sept.	Farming in general (Rabbit Club -- 19 members)	

昭和二十四年十一月五日

香川県農業改良課

四国民事部社会教育課 印

青少年クラブ結成状況報告の件

標記の件、別紙の通り報告致します。

青少年クラブ結成状況

昭和二十四年十月一日

所在地	名稱	リーダー氏名（年令）	構成人員（年令）	結成月日	事業名	備考
大川郡鴨部村	鴨部 四Hクラブ	石岡英樹	二七名（一四―一七）	24、9、29、	農業研究 文化活動	
〃 小田村	小田 四Hクラブ	青田啓	一一名（一五―一七）		〃	（十月上旬結成予定）
〃 鴨庄村	鴨庄 四Hクラブ	藪内俊文	六名（一六―一七）		〃	（〃）
〃 琴林村	琴林 四Hクラブ	平野道昭	一六名（一五―一七）		〃	（〃）
木田郡田中村	田中村 四Hクラブ	池本常一（二八）	二〇名（二二）	24、5、7、	研究会講習会対論会 読書会物資購入	
綾歌郡端岡村万灯	万灯 四Hクラブ	常包一平（二三）	二四名（二二―二三）	24、5、	蔬菜栽培	四人一グループの六グループ
〃 粉所村柏原	柏原 四Hクラブ	長居昭信（二四）	（一七―二五）	24、9、		
〃 岡田村	岡田村 四Hクラブ	石道良一（一五）	（一一六―）	24、9、16	甘藍栽培	
〃 長炭村	長炭 四Hクラブ	萩原敏一（一六）	（一六）	24、9、17、	玉葱甘藍 菠薐草栽培	
〃 西分村	西分 四Hクラブ	西岡良一（二四）	（一八―二四）	24、8、	農加、畜産 農事等研究	
〃 閏村飼野	飼野 青年クラブ	井脇勇（二三）	（一八―二五）	24、10、	竹林、梅林 養魚等研究	

三豐部隊	大見村	今明	五名	24 9 12	整事完了	兵班十九名
不見村來	四日ヨリ		(一四—一五)			
救護班	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
〃	[illegible]	[illegible]	(一六)	[illegible]	[illegible]	
〃	[illegible]	[illegible]	(一七)	[illegible]	[illegible]	
〃	[illegible]	[illegible]	(一八—一九)	[illegible]	[illegible]	
〃	[illegible]	[illegible]	(一九—二〇)	[illegible]	[illegible]	
〃	[illegible]	[illegible]	(二一—二二)	[illegible]	[illegible]	
〃	[illegible]	[illegible]	(二三—二四)	[illegible]	[illegible]	
〃	[illegible]	[illegible]	(二五—二六)	[illegible]	〃	(〃)
〃	[illegible]	[illegible]	(二七—二八)	[illegible]	〃	(〃)
〃	[illegible]	[illegible]	(二九—三〇)	[illegible]	〃	(十四日後解隊ト成ル)
〃	[illegible]	[illegible]	(三一—三二)	[illegible]	[illegible]	
大三隊	[illegible]	[illegible]	(三三—三四)	[illegible]	[illegible]	
在宿者	小笹	[illegible]	(三五—三六)	解隊四四	世話係	藤 [illegible]

十四六名ハ以上解隊決定 | 留守中自炊十四/四

Training Course, 4-H Club Leaders
Zentsuji
13 Jan 49

1. The agricultural clubs are a part of a program that has been started and is being carried on by the Ministry of Agriculture. The leadership in making these clubs a success must come from the Min. of Agriculture and the workers in the Agricultural Extension Section. The success of these clubs will depend primarily, chiefly, on the agri. extension worker. He may ask for help if he needs it,--from the Social Education Section of the Board of Education, from the CE Section of Shikoku CA Region. We shall be glad to help, and I think that the Social Education Section will be glad to help. But neither the CE Section nor the Ministry of Education can take any responsibility for the agricultural clubs. The leadership and the enthusiasm must come from the agriculture extension worker. The agricultural extension worker will be responsible for establishing a club where a small group on interested people can be found. The extension worker must explain the purposes of this new kind of club to the young people and to their parents; he must secure interested and capable people to be on the sponsoring committee; he must consult with the sponsoring committee in order to secure a good adult leader for the club. For the job of the extension worker is to be a "leader of leaders"--he will not work directly in the clubs so much as he will work with the adult leaders,--giving them suggestions and ideas. Guiding them, and helping them. As I said, if he wishes help from other agencies, I think that he should receive it, but only if he requests it. For the agricultural clubs are part of a large plan to improve agriculture that is being sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture. And the agents of the Agriculture Extension Section must accept final responsibility for the agricultural clubs.

SCHOOL: Ananai Primary School DATE: 6 June 1947

VI. PHYSICAL PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

A. How much more building space is needed for efficient operation? There are six (6) ordinary classrooms, a supply room, and a faculty room. The partition between two (2) classrooms can be removed, and these classrooms can be used as an auditorium. Two (2) special classrooms are needed for efficient operation.

B. What further requirement does the school have for athletic space and facilities? The school playground is too small to permit baseball. A space twice as large as the present one is needed. For facilities the school has a volleyball, horizontal bars, and vaulting boxes. More volleyballs, dodgeballs, and softball equipment are needed.

C. Is there an operating library? Yes.

1. How many volumes does it have? Forty (40)

2. Are current newspapers and magazines on file? Yes.

3. Can books be checked out for home use? Yes.

D. What additional classroom equipment is needed?

Maps and supplementary books.

E. What additional laboratory equipment is needed?
The school is in need of scales, such as balance scales, thermometer, hydrostatic balance, etc, and chemicals, such as sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, alchol, sulphur, caustic soda, etc.

F. What is the physical condition of the buildings and equipment? The physical condition of the buildings is fair. In all the school is in need of 172 window-panes. By wear and tear the desks and chairs, blackboards, and other equipment are in poor condition.

G. Comments and suggestions:

The school needs a piano, phonograph and public address system.

CORRECTION

THIS DOCUMENT

HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED

TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY