DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

RG 331, National Archives and Records Service

Allied Operational and Occupation
Headquarters, World War II

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

Civil Affairs Section
Kinki Regional Affairs
Civil Affairs Subject File
1945-51

Policy File to Local Autonomy

Box No. 2954

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 77-0376

GHQ/SCAP Records (RG 331, National Archives and Records Service)

Description of contents

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1 CI
1 File

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

AG 072 (9 Sep 49)CPC/FP
SCAPIN 2042

9 September 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT: Trade-Marks, Trade Names, and Marking of Merchandise in Japan

1. The Japanese Government is directed to provide and enforce the necessary procedures to implement the provisions of this memorandum relating to trade-marks, trade names, and marking of merchandise in Japan.

2. Trade-mark rights in Japan which, at the date of outbreak of hostilities between Japan and the country of the national concerned, belonged to nationals of countries at war with Japan and which have since been cancelled or invalidated or have lapsed by reason of expiration of term shall be revalidated and restored on request of the former owners or their successors, without payment of any fees, and shall remain in force from the date of such restoration for a period equivalent to the period of protection to which they were still entitled at the date of the outbreak of hostilities.

3. When, as a result of conditions growing out of World War II, trade-mark rights of the national of a country at war with Japan could not be exercised before the date of the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and the country of the national concerned, such rights shall be restored in accordance with the principles of paragraph 2 above for a period equivalent to the period of protection to which such national was still entitled at the date when his rights could not be exercised.

4. Any actions or procedures taken with respect to applications for registration of trade-marks in Japan by nationals of countries at war with Japan or with respect to demands for trial or appeals against rejection of claims for registrations of trade-marks in which such nationals comprised one or both of the parties, and on which final action had not been taken at the date of the outbreak of hostilities, shall on request of such nationals, be declared to be null and void and the status of such applications, demands for trials or appeals shall be considered to be the same as it was at the outbreak of hostilities. Similar provisions will be made in respect of applications, demands for trials or appeals made for and on behalf of such nationals after the outbreak of hostilities. No payment of any special fees shall be required for such reinstatement.

5. A national of a country at war with Japan who had duly filed in [illegible]country the first application for a trade-mark registration not earlier than six months before the outbreak of hostilities, or the date of loss of opportunity to file an application in Japan as the result of

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conditions growing out of World War II, shall be entitled, upon request, to apply for corresponding registration in Japan with a right of priority based upon the previous first filing of the application.

6. The Japanese Government shall adopt and strictly enforce appropriate regulations to prevent registration in Japan of marks or trade names which are confusingly similar to marks or names of foreign nationals which are used by such foreign nationals anywhere and are well-known in Japan.

7. Nationals of countries members of the United Nations shall be permitted to apply to the Japanese Patent Agency for the cancellations of the registrations of any trade-marks registered in Japan which so resemble marks or names previously used by the applicants and which are well-known in Japan, as to be likely to cause confusion or mistake or to deceive purchasers. The Japanese Patent Agency shall deal expeditiously with such applications and, if the facts presented by the applicants are found to be correct, shall cancel registrations of such trade-marks and allow registrations of the applicants' trade-marks if they so desire.

8. The Japanese Government is further directed to take positive steps to:

a. Assure that merchandise manufactured in and/or exported from Japan is not marked or advertised so as to suggest that it is made or processed elsewhere than in Japan.

b. Assure that goods made in or exported from Japan are not so marked or otherwise described as to convey a false impression of their quantity, quality or content.

9. Requests in accordance with paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5, or 7 above may be made within one (1) year from the date of the legislation which will carry into effect the provisions of this memorandum. In addition, a reasonable time thereafter shall be permitted such owners to perform all legally required acts in connection with restoration, revalidation, use, and/or maintenance of their rights which may not have been performed since the loss of opportunity to exercise such rights.

10. The foregoing provisions shall apply, whenever applicable, to trade names and to commercial or corporate names or marks.

11. The Japanese Government will submit to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for approval, not later than thirty (30) days from the date hereof, proposed legislation, cabinet orders, and/or ministerial orders setting out the laws, procedures, and practices intended to carry out the provisions of this memorandum.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

R. M. LEVY,
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.

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TALK GIVEN TO PUBLISHERS AND EDITORS OF KINKI REGION

by

Colonel O'Mohundro

16 March 1950

I am happy to be here today and to be given the opportunity to discuss with you several matters which have occupied my thoughts for sometime.

My subject is democratic journalism - what journalism should be and what it should do.

Please do not consider this a press conference.

I myself do not desire any publicity and members of my staff do not need any.

The things I say here today merely express the views of a layman, given to you as a group for whatever use you care to make of them in your chosen field. Nothing said here today is for publication.

This is a policy which I follow in my advice to all government officials, I feel very strongly that they, and in this case you gentlemen of the press, should be given the responsibility and whatever credit that might go with any worthwhile suggestions I might make.

May I suggest however that you take my various thoughts and suggestions back to your newspaper companies and give them deliberate and conscientious consideration before dismissing them.

Many of the matters to be discussed today have probably been brought to your attention before.

Since the Occupation began, you have heard and read much pertaining to journalism and good journalistic practice.

You have seen various articles and booklets prepared by Major Imboden and Mr. Garrett of Press and Publication Branch, CIE, SCAP.

Many attempts have been made to guide and assist the Japanese press in an effort to elevate both their practical and ethical standards.

A newspaper should be impartial - but never indifferent.

It should and must do more than merely report the news. It should, in its editorial columns, attempt to persuade its readers to take courses in the conduct of public affairs that it honestly believes are to the best interest of the majority of the people in the community concerned.

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It should support those seeking public office who have given evidence of honesty, intelligence and who possess the ability and a desire to serve.

It should oppose those who seek office for purely personal gain or for any other reason counter to the public welfare.

The average person thinks of a newspaper only as a business enterprise.

It is more than that, it is also a public service, woven into the fabric of a democratic society. If the threads are weak, the fabric will tear.

In a totalitarian or feudal state, a newspaper is a highly organized, closely supervised business acting as a propaganda mouthpiece for the dictator, or controlling faction.

In a democratic society it is also a profession charged with providing honest, unbiased news of the day.

It is looked to for leadership in public affairs.

It is expected to be free of the pressure of partisan interests, not because it is protected but because it is vigorous and ready to defend, if necessary, the right to maintain its freedom.

We know that democratic government, with its freedoms and its protections for the rights of the people, cannot survive without newspapers that are honest, vigorous, and ready to engage in a crusade for the welfare of the majority of the people of the community.

In the United States, journalism has a long history. Its practitioners are considered to be members of a great and honorable profession.

The people look to them for information which is essential to good government.

Historically and culturally the Japanese have not been prepared to realize the importance and value of local self-government, or local autonomy as its is most often called.

Many Japanese have failed to realize the importance that has been given to local affairs by the change in government

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that has taken place since the end of war.

They have been told that the power is now vested in the people and that government now derives its authority by the consent of the governed, but they have failed to understand the full import of the change.

Not understanding the change, they resist it, or at best show little or no interest in it.

Editorial columns in local papers should most often be concerned with local problems. They should be diverted from local problems only by national problems of surpassing interest, and which also have a direct bearing on local affairs.

A local paper should be editorially concerned with community or prefectural problems such as the administration of school systems, good highways for the benefit of local industry, the administration of municipal and prefectural government, juvenile delinquency and the need for public playgrounds and supervised recreation, problems of sanitation and public health, and a host of other matters which need the support of the press if they are to be achieved and maintained.

Every newspaper should stand for something. It should have some creed, for example: "This newspaper believes in the dignity of the individual. It pledges itself to fight against injustice in the courts and corruption in government and above all to report, in so far as is possible, all the news of this community. It will report this news factually, truthfully and objectively."

A creed such as this should appear over the editorial columns in every edition.

If you will run your newspaper with courage and integrity, keeping in mind that you are running it for the benefit of the majority of the people in the community, - if you will fight for the things you believe to be right and against the things you believe to be wrong, - if you are willing to champion the weak and defy the strong, - if you believe in your newspaper and are willing to fight for it in fair competition, you will have a good future and good journalism.

It is source of considerable alarm to me when I find so many articles in the newspapers these days dealing with graft, crime, and corruption.

I believe the newspapers of this region should take a positive stand against many things happening in governmental circles.

If a public official resigns for some reason or other, his resignation should not be accepted as the end of the matter.

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When he fell, many others fell with him.

About 30 years ago, the "Chicago Tribune" exposed a scheme to defraud the City of Chicago and obtained a court verdict ordering the mayor and nine other officials to return almost two million dollars to the taxpayers of Chicago.

To make a long story short, the "Chicago Tribune" broke up a powerful political organization, which had been using public money for political campaigns.

Then there is the story of the Kansas City "Star" which took a firm stand against fraud in city and county elections and corruption in municipal government.

It exposed and denounced those responsible for dishonesty in elections: it offered rewards for the conviction of election crooks: It employed detectives to watch for fraud on election day.

It waged relenting warfare against "gang rule" and against the protection of gambling and vice.

For many years it fought against monopoly in street railway transportation and against the granting of long term franchises, without adequate return to the city.

It prevented a thirty-year extension of the franchise of the monopoly by arousing sufficient public sentiment against it to induce the mayor to veto the proposed grant after it had been passed by the city council.

Publisher William Rockhill Nelson carried on campaigns for these and many other worthwhile projects.

All of these campaigns were carried out in accordance with Nelson's belief that it is the function of a newspaper to bring about all forms of city improvement. "Anybody can print news", he declared, "but the Star tries to build things up. That is what a newspaper is for."

A certain amount of progress has been made in the democratization of Japan.

I would indeed be naive if I told you that everything is all right. You and I know that everything is not all right.

You know that certain matters have been neglected by the press.

You know that many important Japanese people have taken the easy way of "looking the other way".

It seems obvious that some Japanese officials are not interested in honest government; that much action taken to

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bring about reform has only been of a token nature; and that the situation calls for corrective action.

In this, the Press must take the leading role.

Now for a few words about subversive groups. While you are resting, they are planning.

While you are sleeping, they are active.

While you are hesitating, they are pushing out propaganda.

They are taking advantage of many situations currently existing in Japan to further their own ends.

Do not think that, after they have read all of these articles appearing in newspapers today on graft and corruption, they will forget them.

They build upon the failure and weaknesses of others.

Do not underestimate the subversive groups. Their propagandists are not as stupid as many of us think.

Once again this matter of democracy in journalism involves both freedom and responsibility.

The very root of democratic government is composed of freedom and responsibility in equal portions. If the root lacks the strong fiber of responsibility, then the great tree itself will most certainly come crashing to the ground.

It, therefore, becomes your responsibility to make doubly sure that the root is not weakened.

Subversive groups are attempting to weaken that root. You can and must strengthen the root. When you think of democracy, thing of RESPONSIBILITY.

The Kinki Civil Affairs Region is not in the news dissemination business. I trust that you will consider seriously that these are only words of guidance and assistance. After all, this is your country, and these problems exist in <u>your country</u>.

If I can answer any specific questions I would be glad to do so.

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Q - Concerning subversive groups, from which direction do you think the most damage is likely to come, from the "Left" or from the "Right"?

A - Again I can only give you the views of a layman. Regardless of the direction of a typhoon certain damage is bound to occur, the extent of damage depends on the velocity and duration of the wind.

Before leaving, I would like to clear up two or three points to make sure there is no misunderstanding:

First: My appearance before you today was not required by directives from higher headquarters, nor are the views expressed necessarily those of my superiors. I merely wanted to meet you and informally bring to your attention matters which I personally consider of vital importance.

Second: In my reference to corrupt public officials, I do not mean to infer they are in the majority. On the contrary, I consider the great majority of officials in this region, with whom my work brings me in daily contact, to be above reproach and doing their jobs in a commendable manner. It is also in fairness to these faithful public servants that those guilty of abuse of their office should be exposed.

Finally, lest I havepainted an overall gloomy picture. With the present prospect of increased foreign trade, I feel confident of better days to come. Of one thing I am sure, should your fine beer, of which I have tasted a sample here this afternoon, be exported to the United States, it would be a very popular product.

I hope you have an enjoyable and profitable meeting. Good bye, and good luck.

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POLICY FILE

Section VII- 16 Press Code 10 September 1945

1. SCAPIN - 33, Press Code for Japan, 19 Sept 45.
2. GHQ, Code for Japanese Press, 21 Sept 45.
3. SCAPIN - 43, Radio Code for Japan, 22 Sept 45.
4. SCAPIN - 51, Disassociation of Press from Government, 24 Sept 45.
5. SCAPIN - 66, Further Steps toward Freedom of Press and Speech, 27 Sept 45.
6. SCAPIN -146, Elimination of Japanese Govt Control of the Motion Picture Industry, 16 Oct 45.
7. SCAPIN -153, Control of Veneral Diseases, 16 Oct 45.
8. SCAPIN -287, Elimination of Undemocratic Motion Pictures, 16 Nov 45.
9. SCAPIN -733, Censorship of Local Radio Broadcasts, 13 Feb 46.
10. SCAPIN -735, Publication of Reader's Digest in Japan, 14 Feb 46.
11. SCAPIN -745, Action regarding Banned Japanese Motion Pictures, 17 Feb 46.
12. SCAPIN -776, Banned Books and Other Publications, 26 Feb 46.
13. Extract from Synopsis of SCAPINS pertaining to CI&E.
14. SCAPIN -824, Confiscation of Propaganda Publications, 17 Mar 46.
15. CIRCULAR - 12, Admission of foreign magazines, books, motion-pictures, news and photograph services, et cetera, and their dissemination in Japan, 5 Dec 46.
16. Extract from Synopsis of Eighth Army Operational Directives pertaining to CI&E.
17. Operational Directive #85, Public Opinion Poll, 17 Oct 46.
18. Operational Directive #10, Land Reform, 18 Jan 47.
19. Operational Directive #22, Local Government Elections, 1 Mar 47.
20. Hqs I Corps, Public Relations, 8 Apr 47.
21. Operational Directive #57, Civil Information Activities, 16 Aug 47.
22. Check List for Regional CI&E Officer, 26 Aug 47.
23. Extract from Alphabetical Index to SCAP CI&E Directives, 27 Aug 47.
24. Operational Instructions #2, I Corps, Civil Information Program, 17 Oct 47.
25. Hqs I Corps, Change in Operational Instructions #2.
26. Hyogo MG Team, CI&E Objectives for period 1 Nov 47 to 31 Jan 48, 31 Oct 47.
27. Extract from I Corps, Annex E-3 months plan, period 15 Nov 47 - 15 Feb 48.
    Extract from Kinki Military Government Region Memorandum, 6 Sept 47.
28. Operational Directive #67, Motion Picture Projection Equipment for use by Military Govt Units, 15 Oct 47.
29. Hqs Eighth Army, Priority of Military Govt Activities, 9 Dec 47.
30. Operational Directive #71, Mil Govt Operational Reports, 10 Dec 47.
31. I Corps Daily Bulletin #30, PIO Activities, 5 Feb 48.
32. I Corps Annex F - 3 months plan, period 15 Feb 48 - 30 June 48, 9 Feb, 48,
33. I Corps, Inspection of Commodity Prices, 7 Feb 48.

FUNCTIONAL CHART FOR MILITARY GOVERNMENT UNITS

Senior Military Government Officer

Executive (Executive and Adjutant)

Detachment Commander

ECONOMICS

Agriculture
Crop Collection
Food Distribution
Fertilizer
Fisheries
Mining
Incentive Goods
Forestry
Transportation
Electric Power
Petroleum
Construction
Public Works
Redistribution of Critical Materials
Import-Export
Stimulation of Critical Industries
Elimination of Control Associations
Labor Procurement for Occupation Forces
Labor Relations
Labor Education
Wages and Working Conditions
Employment
Blackmarket
Use of Japanese Supplies and Facilities by the Occupation Forces
Release of Installations
Reparations
Restricted Industrial Operations
Economic Investigation Board
*Finance and Civil Property
- Japanese Tax Administration
- Maintenance of UN Property
- Restoration of UN Property
- Looted Property
- German Property
- Precious Metals
- Rehabilitation of Postal Savings Branches

*In Regional Teams the responsibility of a separate Finance and Civil Property Section.

CIVIL EDUCATION

Surveillance, Encouragement and Assistance in:
- Public and Private Education
- Reorganization and Decentralization of School System
- Adult Education
- Youth Organizations
- Teacher Training
- Screening of Teachers
- Arts and Monuments
- Religion

PUBLIC WELFARE

Surveillance, Encouragement and Assistance in:
- Public and Private Welfare Programs
- Public Assistance
- Child Welfare Service
- Welfare Institutions
- Correctional Institutions
- Welfare Training
- Relief Supplies
- Welfare of Foreign Nationals
- Disaster Operations
- Social Insurance
- Community Organizations

PUBLIC HEALTH

Surveillance, Encouragement and Assistance in:
- Public Health Program
- Preventive Medicine
- VD Control
- TB Control
- Distribution and use of medical supplies
- Port Quarantine Activities
- Medical Education
- Hospitalization
- Nutrition Surveys
- Narcotic Controls
- Nursing Affairs
- Veterinary Affairs
- Sanitary Affairs
- Dental Affairs

CIVIL INFORMATION

Guide and Assist in:
- Development of local information media and organizations
- Planning, conducting local info. programs
- Reinforcing national information programs

LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT

- Japanese Constitution
- Japanese Laws
- Japanese Courts
- Civil Service Admin.
- Governmental Activities
- Activities of Political parties
- Elections
- Purge of Officials except teachers
- Special Investigations
- Assist in Military Occupation Court Matters

UNIT ORG. AND ADM.

- Personnel
- Training
- Supply
- Mess
- Motors
- Quarters
- Mail
- Post Exchange
- Special Service
- Recreation
- Discipline

Standard Op Proc

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TABLE OF AUTHORIZATION

Typical Military Government Teams

13 December 1948

Duty Assignment	Specification Serial Numbers	Tohoku MG Region (IX Corps)	Tokyo MG Team (Major)	Osaka MG Team (Major)	Gifu MG Team (Intermediate)	Kochi MG Team (Minor)
SMGO	8104	1	1	1	1	1
Executive Officer	2124	1	1			
Adjutant	2110	2	1			
Exec. and Adj.	2124			1	1	1
Detach Commander	2136	1	1	1	1	1
Supply Officer	4000	1				
Supply and Motor Officer	0600		1			
Economics Officer	8000	2	6	5	2	2
Labor Relations	2330	1	1	1	1	
Legal & Government	8107	2	2	2	1	1
Civil Information	5403	1	1	1	1	1
Civil Education	5503	2	5	3	2	1
Public Health Officer	3005	1	2	1	1	1
Public Health Nurse	3430	1	1	1	1	1
Sanitary Officer	7960	1	1			
Veterinary Officer	3200	1				
Public Welfare	5900	1	3	2	1	1
TOTAL OFFICER TYPE POSITIONS		19	27	19	13	11
First Sergeant	502	1	1	1	1	1
Chief Clerk	502	1	1	1	1	1
Reports NCO	520	1				
Detach Clerk	405	1	1	1	1	1
Motor Sgt	014	1	1	1	1	1
Mechanic	014	2	2	1	1	1
Driver	345	2	2	2	1	1
Mess Steward	824	1		1	1	1
Cook	060	1		1	1	1
Supply NCO	821	2	1	1	1	1
Asst Supply NCO	821	1				
Msg Center Clerk	667	2	2	2	2	2
Medical Aid Man	657					1
Interpreter-Translator	320	2	2	2	2	2
Clerk-Stenographer	213	2	1	1	1	1
Clerk-Typist	405	6	6	5	5	4
Basic	521					2
NCO ASSISTANTS:						
Economics	502	2	6	6	3	3
Legal & Govt	502	2	2	2	1	1
Civil Information	502	1	1	1	1	1
Civil Education	502	2	3	3	2	2
Public Health	502	4	4	3	1	1
Public Welfare	502	2	3	2	1	1
TOTAL ENLISTED TYPE POSITIONS		39	39	37	28	30
AGGREGATE		58	66	56	41	41

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Policy File, cont'd.

34. Operations Memorandum #3, I Corps, 6 March 48.
35. Operational Directive #71/1 for 1947, Mil Govt Operational Reports, 9 Mar 48.
36. Extract from GHQ Weekly Bulletin, Period 29 Feb - 6 Mar.#62.
37. Information Activities for Period 15 Feb to 30 June 48, 28 Feb 48. (Hyogo MG Team)
38. Hqs Eighth Army Priority List, April - June, 48.
39. I Corps, Policy File and Policy Index, 1 Apr 48.
40. Ltr from General Swing, (Teletype), 22 April 48.
41. Hqs Kinki Mil Govt Region, Japanese Terminology for Civil Information Sections, 28 Apr 48.
42. Hqs Eighth Army Priority of MG Activities, 11 Sep 48.
43. Hqs I Corps, 21 Aug 46, Citizens Public Halls (Komin-kan), Hatsusha #122.
44. Scapin - 2049 Earthquake Reports
45. SCAPIN - 1591/4, 8 NOV 49, ESTABLISHMENT and operation of a Direct Radiotelegraph Circuit Between Tokyo, Japan and Batavia, Netherlands East Indies.
46. Scapin - 1880/4, Restoration of Propty. in Japan to U.N. and their Nationals, 7 NOV 49.

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POLICY FILE

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I SCAP DIRECTIVES, CHECK LISTS

II ACTIVITIES

III ELECTIONS

IV LAND REFORM

V FOREIGN MEDIA OF MASS COMMUNICATIONS

VI MOTION PICTURES

VII PRESS

VIII PUBLIC RELATIONS PROGRAMS

IX PUBLIC OPINION POLLS

X RADIO

XI REPORTS

XII CD CONTROL

XIII MISCELLANEOUS

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Civil Information

HEADQUARTERS
KINKI MIL GOVT REGION
APO 25 (Osaka, Honshu)

250 10 May 1949

SUBJECT: Conduct of Occupation Personnel

TO : See Distribution

1. Reference is made to letter, this headquarters, same subject as above, dated 18 March 1949 in which, among other things, it was directed that all personnel assigned to military government units familiarize themselves with the contents of Annex 8, Headquarters Eighth Army, Administration Order 21, 1948 (or Annex 8, Headquarters Eighth Army, Administration Order 22, 1949).

2. Reports continue to reach this headquarters of dealings by section chiefs and other specialists with Japanese officials which leave much to be desired. These reports indicate instances of loss of self-control, threats of removal from office, or threats of other forms of coercion if the Japanese does not conform to the orders of the representative of military government.

3. It is recognized that every day there are many official dealings between section chiefs or other specialists with Japanese which are carried on in a highly satisfactory manner and on which no comment is ever heard. It is the undesirable or unfortunate incident which makes the news and counteracts much of the good work and good will previously established.

4. Section chiefs and all others on military government teams must bear in mind that their mission is to advise, assist, conduct surveillance, and report. Individual members of the teams represent the team commander and whenever a representative of military government discovers failure on the part of Japanese officials and employees, or some other situation which cannot be corrected within the scope of authority of the representative, such facts should be reported to the team commander for appropriate action. Under no circumstances should the team member make statements of proposed action, threats to remove the official from office, or promises of other forms of drastic action which the representative does not have the authority to accomplish. In the event a firm position must be taken and explained to a Japanese official, or a warning of possible recommendation for removal from office under Operational Directive #8, 1948 is

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deemed necessary, such action should be taken by the team commander in an impersonal and official manner.

5. There is another type of incident of which reports come too frequently to this headquarters, wherein individuals, usually under the influence of alcohol, conduct themselves before Japanese in a manner which not only reflects adversely on their integrity as individuals, but discredits the occupation forces generally. A typical example is where a member of the occupation forces, on off-duty status, orders from Japanese services of a nature or at a time when such services cannot be rendered and when the Japanese are unable to make available the services demanded. The member of the occupation forces then becomes abusive and conducts himself in a manner which discredits himself as well as the aims and objectives of the Occupation.

6. It is the policy of this headquarters to take appropriate disciplinary action (attention directed to GHQ SCAP Circular 7, 1948, a copy attached hereto as inclosure #1) against the offender, together with the receommendation to higher headquarters that, in the case of a Department of Army civilian employee, said employee be returned to the zone of the interior, and in the case of military personnel, the soldier or officer be relieved from duty with military government.

7. It is directed that a copy of this letter and inclosure be distributed to each section of your military government team and made a part of the Policy File maintained by the section.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL O'MOHUNDRO:

1 Incl:
GHQ, SCAP Circular
#7, 1948

/s/ George Minarik
/t/ GEORGE MINARIK
Captain CE
Adjutant

DISTRIBUTION:

15 copies ea MG Team, KMGR
2 copies ea Section, KMGR

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [redacted]

COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

CIRCULAR)
NO.....7)

15 March 1948

ACTIONS OF PERSONNEL OF THE OCCUPATION FORCE
(BOTH MILITARY AND CIVILIAN) WHICH ARE INIMICAL
TO THE OBJECTICES OF THE OCCUPATION

1. (Rescission of GHQ SCAP Circular #1, 1947)

2. There are many limitations upon the activities of personnel of occupying forces in occupied countries which are necessary in order to further the objectives of such occupation. The general principle underlying such limitarions is that individuals of occupation forces are bound to refrain from all business and professional activities and interests or other actions not directly connected with their occupational duties which would tend to interfere with or influence in any degree the full and proper discharge of their duties or would normally give rise to a reasonable suspicion that such activities would have that effect. Any substantial departure from this underlying principle constitutes conduct which is inimical to the objectives of the occupation, and is punishable under the powers vested with the Supreme Commander for the Allied powers.

3. It is impracticable to enumerate all the various activities and interests which are referred to in paragraph 2. The following examples may be regarded as typical prohibitions:

a. The acceptance by any member of the occupation forces of a contribution, gift, or emolument other than those of small value from nationals of occupied countries.

b. The approval or countenance of the acceptance of a substantial loan, gift, or emolument to the immediate family by any member of the occupation forces.

c. The use of or permission of the use of their titles in connection with commercial enterprises of nationals of occupied countries.

d. The acceptance of entertainment offered by nationals of occupied countries when such entertainment might be intended, or give the appearance of being intended, either as repayment of favors received from a member of the occupying forces in his official capacity, or as a means of placing such member under a business or professional obligation to the host.

AG 005 (29 Feb 49) GA

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

/t/ PAUL J MUELLER
Major General, General Staff Corps
Chief of Staff

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OCCUPATION CONTROLS IN JAPAN

By Ralph J. D. Braibanti

The basic theme of the administrative theory of the occupation of Japan is the concept that the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP) exercises authority through Japanese governmental machinery and agencies, including the emperor, to the extent that such an arrangement satisfactorily furthers the policy of the Allied Powers. The fundamentally different character of the Japanese occupation from the early stages of control in Germany, Austria, Korea, and the Philippines is due in part to the application of this basic theme.

Continued implementation of such a policy presumes an increasing range of reliance on the Japanese government for both executory and enforcement responsibilities. A corresponding decline in participation, surveillance, and enforcement by occupation authorities can also be expected. Given a compliant and cooperative government which assumes more initiative and independence as the occupation matures, a reasonable conclusion would be that military government would gradually "wither away"--indeed, the rate of progression toward disappearance becomes a measuring rod of its success.

Comparative examination of the actual governmental behaviors that occur in the occupation with the "withering away" theory reveals much of value in assessing the great American experiment in Japan.

Broadly viewed, the administrative structure established by General MacArthur in Tokyo is well adapted to implement the conceptual purpose of the occupation. There are, however, certain inconsistencies in the internal relations between SCAP and forty-six prefectural field offices of SCAP (designated officially as prefectural military government teams of either minor, intermediate, or major classification) which cannot be viewed with confidence. It is conceivable that long-continued conduct of the occupation with these inconsistencies may operate to delay the assumption of full responsibility by prefectural echelons of Japanese government.

There has been superimposed on the Japanese government a highly centralized occupation structure of similar though not parallel stratification. The American structural pattern is in reality more centralized than the usual military structure, since virtually no discretion as to substantive matters is delegated below the SCAP level. In this respect the American organization

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closely resembles the Structure of Japanese government as it existed before the occupation. The past two years have witnessed a marked decentralization in Japanese government and the transfer of much operative autonomy to prefectural echelons. Curiously, the once highly centralized government of Japan is now considerably more decentralized than the structure of American military government. This dichotomy is in itself no cause for alarm, for within limits we can reconcile the paradox of democratization by force; and a centralized administrative structure is characteristic of an army organization which operates by force.

SCAP'S PROCEDURAL MECHANISMS

Classified functionally, SCAP has developed at least four procedural mechanisms in its control of Japan Grouped together these mechanisms serve the purpose of SCAP which can be briefly (though not with absolute accuracy) described as "administrative superintendence." The first procedural device was characteristic of the occupation during the first year or so of its development but is used now less than it was in 1945 and early in 1946. This device is the mandatory directive of the nature of an injunction or prohibition. Such directives served to remove the existing restraints to democratization and to impose continuing restraints upon corruptive, anti-democratic forces. Typical of this device are the directives which ordered the demilitarization of Japan, abrogation of certain laws, abolition of licensed prostitution, curtailment of certain courses in schools, and abolition of state sponsorship of Shinto. The second procedure is the use of mandatory directives of a constructive, positive nature. In this category can be placed such measures as the revision of local election laws, extension of the franchise to women, the constitution of 1946, and other positive messures. A third mechanism is the judicial procedures established by a system of provost courts, military commissions, and the International Military Tribunal of the Far East. They are mandatory in nature, and their actions are judicial rather than administrative.

The fourth and perhaps most important control device is the consultative, advisory assistance which officials of the occupation or special American missions render to the Japanese government. For the past two years most of the control over the Japanese government has been exercised by means of this technique. In practice most of the important decisions of the Japanese government have been greatly influenced by technical experts in the special staff sections of SCAP, and constant

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informal contacts with Americans have served as a stimulant for westernization of institutional patterns. Whether of the formal type (such as the Educational Mission or the Mission on Combines) or of the informal type (such as an informal conference between minor American and Japanese officials), this advisory service is non-mandatory in nature, and in this respect is unique among the four procedural mechanisms described here. Theoretically it might be assumed that any "suggestion" made by the conqueror to the vanquished would be in effect coercion. Whatever the reasons, such behaviour does not mark Japanese response to American non-coercive techniques. The suggestion of the Education Mission that Romaji be taught in the schools was spurned by Japanese officials, as have been countless numbers of similar proposals of greater and lesser scope. The increased reliance of SCAP on consultative, advisory assistance is the strategic element in our relations with the Japanese government. It is only when we are successful in this procedure that we are really successful at all. Conversion by force is too easily reconverted. The furious tempo at which alien concepts are being infused into the Japanese system and the fact that most of the reforms originate in policies of recent enemies should make us suspicious of protestations of unconditional compliance. There is greater chance for democratic growth when there is a pattern of consultative, bilateral behaviour rather than use of stringent military means as a method of control. The shift in dominant focus of activity from mandatory directives to non-mandatory advice is an indication of the maturation of the occupation process.

Insofar as SCAP is concerned, military government teams operating in the forty-six prefectures are legally non-existent. Official reports of occupation progress (Monthly Summation of Non-Military Activities) rarely mention the prefectural military government teams, and refer to them obliquely as "occupation forces when reference is made. Hence most American observers are unaware of the existence of special military government teams separate and distinct in mission and organization from the tactical troops stationed in Japan. Responsibility for the conduct of the occupation below the national government level is delegated to Eighth Army with headquarters in Yokohama. The hierarchy evolved by Eighth Army in few ways parallels Japanese government. Japanese governmental structure abruptly descends from the national government in Tokyo to the forty-six prefectural governments. There is at present no intermediate layer, although from January 1943 to November 1945 prefectures were grouped into eight administrative regions.

OCCUPATION STRUCTURE

American occupational structure interposes three administrative layers between SCAP and the prefectural military government teams. None of these interstratifications has a Japanese counterpart. The first organization below SCAP is Eighth Army,

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essentially a tactical unit, reflecting a tactical attitude, professionalized by the appendage of a military government section to its headquarters. The next lower echelon is the corps, of which there are two in Japan: I Corps with headquarters at Kyoto, and IX Corps at Sendai. Both corps are tactical units modified by the addition of a military government staff section. Interticed between the corps and the prefectural teams are eight military government regional headquarters, each supervising the activities of a group of prefectural teams. The regional headquarters are nominally special military government units, created as early as July 22, 1945, probably to perallel the eight regions which then existed in Japanese government. Their continued existence in Japan is a curious anomaly and serves only as an administrative irritant.

In none of the three administrative layers described above does there exist a level of competence of staff comparable to that found in the special staff sections of SCAP. Except for public health officers and an occasional education officer, there exists little professionalization of staff at the Eighth Army, Corps, and regional levels. The functional experts, trained at the School of Military Government in Charlottesville for two months and at various Civil Affairs Training Schools for six months, left Japan in the summer of 1946. They were replaced by regular army officers transferred from troop duty and equipped with no training in military government and area studies except brief exposure to a badly organized two-week course at Carlisle Barracks. Those transferred from units in Japan did not have that inadequate training.

MacArthur's headquarters transmits its instructions to the national government by means of a series of directives commonly referred to as "SCAPINS" or as "SCAP Directives." The official designation is "Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government." Copies of the directives are sent to Eighth Army, whose military government section determines the character of the action to be taken by prefectural military government teams. After such determination an Eighth Army "Operational Directive" is prepared and addressed to Corps. The operational directive, best described as an ancillary directive of parallel scope, usually repeats the substance of the SCAPIN concerned. It is generally more specific in content than the SCAPIN and directs local military government units to "exercise surveillance and report instances of non-compliance to this headquarters." The operational directive may direct local teams to make periodic inspections and submit special reports. It is noteworth ythat since the SCAPIN makes no reference to local military government units, the operational directive is the first legal basis for action by those units.

There is some administrative discretion delegated by SCAP to Eighth Army, but it is usually procedural rather than substantive and is not comparable to the broad discretion allowed an army field

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commander in battle. For example, Eighth Army requires each field team to inspect at least five schools monthly. This decision was based on a SCAPIN which directed what reforms the Japanese were to make in the school system. Eighth Army established the procedure for enforcement; SCAP established the policy for reform.

Eighth Army operational directives are transmitted to each corps where another ancillary directive is prepared, usually repeating the operational directive and making no substantive changes except to advance the deadline for submission of required reports. Corps operational "Memoranda," as they are designated, are sent to the military government region, where the only action taken is to advance report deadlines and transmit the papers to military government teams.

The scope of allowable behavior of the prefectural military government teams can best be characterized as surveillance. Surveillance implies observation of the degree of compliance by the Japanese with SCAPINS and the reporting of instances of non-compliance through military channels to SCAP.[2] There is no legal provision made for on-the-spot correction of non-compliant behavior in the field. Local military government officials are limited to reporting the infractions. The three administrative layers through which the report must pass are limited to transmitting the report upward. When the report of infraction is received by SCAP, it is referred to the appropriate ministry of the national government with the expectation that the ministry will order the appropriate local official to correct the infraction. This reliance on the Japanese to enforce American directives and to punish infractions thereof through Japanese enforcement agencies is consistent with occupation aims.

PRACTICE UNDERMINES THEORY

In practice the procedure operates badly and acts to undermine the concept of letting the Japanese enforce SCAPINS. (Since the promulgation of Imperial Ordinance 311, effective July 15, 1946, SCAPINS have for all practical purposes had the effect of Japanese statutory law. The citizenry can be held accountable for compliance with SCAPINS even when no parallel Japanese law has been enacted.) The report of infraction is delayed considerably by its halting progress through three administrative echelons. Reports finally received by SCAP and transmitted to the Japanese government often become lost in the complexity of Japanese bureaucracy. This is especially so in the present reorganization of the national government resulting in the dissolution of the Home Ministry, which formerly controlled all prefectural and police affairs. Partly because the precedure functions badly, and partly because field administrators are not

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well indoctrinated in occupation policies, the procedure is usually ignored by local military government officials. They invariably attempt to remedy instances of non-compliance by summary corrective action. This unauthorized but inevitable assumption of discretionary power to correct non-compliant behavior in the field is the central problem of occupation administration in Japan. Local military government officials, frustrated by a centralized structure unresponsive to their needs and desirous of impressing the Japanese with the promptness and efficiency of American action, are impelled to act in a personal capacity, thus exceeding their function as observers and reporters. They become, in effect, disciplinarians and eforcement officers. The prestige of the American army is such that order given is readily obeyed. This prompt acquiescence by the Japanese flatters the American administrator and he relies more and more on the efficacy of his personal action.

The assumption of enforcement powers in this manner by field officials merits careful consideration on at least three counts.

(1) Failure to report all instances of non-compliance to SCAP results in an inaccurate and overly optimistic view as to the progress of the occupation. SCAP reports are necessarily compilations received from the forty-six prefectural team or from field studies prepared by SCAP researchers, who rely almost exclusively on data obtained from prefectural units. It is this factor more than any other which has distorted the impressions of the occupation released by SCAP. A few analysts, familiar with Japanese government and working from independent native sources, have noted the distortion but have not identified the nexus between the distortion and the administrative process.

(2) Correction of behaviors of non-compliance in the field results in a pattern of enforcement policy as varied as the individuals assuming the prerogative of enforcement. The limited understanding on the part of local administrators of the philosophy and aims of the occupation results in a pattern lacking uniformity. An offense punished in one prefecture by mild ramonstrance may result in trial by provost court in another. Enforcement policies may or may not be in consonance with SCAP policy and attitudes. This results in a pattern of justice essentially disparate and based on ministerial caprice.

(3) The most serious result of such action lies in the subtle transfer of responsibility from Japanese officialdom to American administrators. Japanese citizens have become increasingly disdainful of their own government.[3] Government agencies have become the scapegoat for domestic troubles, and individual Japanese have looked to American authorities for leadership. Japanese officials, unable to compel compliance, have leaned on the prestige of American authorities. This has tended to

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make Japanese prefectural government less independent and less self-confident and has burdened the military government with a scope of duties quite beyond its competence and purpose.

This fact was dramatically demonstrated in the 1948 rice collection campaign. The records of the Ministry of Agriculture show that 90.7 percent of the national program of rice collection was accomplished by January 31,1948.[4] By this date in 1947 only seventy-three percent of the rice collections had been made and the campaign was never successfully terminated. In 1946 and 1947 the farmers defied their government and refused to turn in their full quote of rice, but this year local military government teams intervened. Military government personnel accompanied Japanese rice collectors into farm villages and backed up Japanese threats of sanctions. The rice collection was successful but the implications of such action on occupation policy are evident. Military government participation of this kind may result in gradual supersession of Japanese activities by American officialdom.

There is a delicate balance in the administrative process in Japan. We seek efficiency in the Japanese government. As long as we are patient and encourage efficiency by advice rather than by direct participation, the balance remains undisturbed. The balance is upset when 2,000 military government officials in the field assume direct action in thousands of situations involving enforcement.

Modification of administrative structure in Japan will serve to mitigate the inconsistencies presented by the present pattern. Occupational structure should parallel Japanese structure. If this were done, Eighth Army, I Corps, IX Corps, and the eight regions would have to be relieved of military government functions. Clear, direct channels could then be established between the expertise of SCAP and the forty-six prefectural teams. This modification would so tighten the control of SCAP over its forty-six field offices that there would be considerably less assumption of enforcement responsibilities. It is significant that an informal organizational pattern has developed which follows the structure projected above. Military government officers in the field frequently by-pass intermediate echelons and seek the expert advice of SCAP (when they escape detection by their intermediate commanders), and SCAP representatives often work directly with prefectural teams. It is usual to find a divergence between structures informally developed and those eleborated through formal organizational practices. Ordinarily such divergence would produce corrective interaction. But such normal development is obstructed in this instance by the inflexibility of military organization in peacetime.

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There are, moreover, historical and psychological reasons for the retention of Eighth Army, Corps, and the eight regions in the hierarchy of military government organization. Military government is still regarded as a mere phase of a military operation rather than as an aspect of foreign policy; hence tactical echelons retain control of military government functions. Further, in an occupation, training for combat loses its appeal and glamour; military government has a prestige which is attractive to most regular army officers.

Analysis of behaviors of governance as they occur at the prefectural level would indicate that progression toward self-rule is less evident than at the national level. This is aggravated by the assumption of unauthorized powers by field officials made inevitable by faulty administrative structure. It is further aggravated by the bewilderment with which prefectural officials tend to face the completely new problems of government created by decentralization and by their dependence on American officials for the solution of problems of local autonomy never before faced by either the central or the local governments of Japan. This dependence and the response of Americans is real rather than apparent and will serve to delay the development of semi-autonomous prefectural governments in Japan.

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1. This term implies "instructions as to policy and occasional discussion as to means and methods." See L. Urwick, The Elements of Administration, New York, 1943, p.66.

2. This study excludes consideration of the very important role played by local military government teams in rendering advice and assistance to local Japanese officials. Although this practice is officially discouraged, it is impossible to control adequately. The consultative function at the local level is treated more fully by the author in a study scheduled for publication in the August 1948 issue of the American Political Science Review.

3. See New York Times, April 11, 1948, 22:1, for an indication of this apathy.

4. New York Times, February 15, 1948, 10:1.

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DOCUMENTS PERTINENT TO CIVIL INFORMATION OPERATIONS

Section I
GENERAL

1. Documents listed below are essential to general understanding of civil information activities. They also are pertinent to other phases of military government operations in Japan.

a. The Joint Communique on the Cairo Conference.

b. The Potsdam Declaration.

c. Terms of Japanese Surrender.

d. Instrument of Surrender.

e. Imperial Rescript.

f. Basic Post Surrender Policy for Japan.

Section II
DOCUMENTS RELATED DIRECTLY TO CIVIL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

2. Subparagraph a, below, contains a list of directives issued by SCAP to the Japanese Government. Subparagraph b, below, lists directives issued by Headquarters Eighth Army. Comprehensive knowledge of these directives is essential to the conduct of civil information activities.

a. <u>Directives: SCAP to Japanese Government</u>.--

(1) SCAPIN #16, 10 Sep 45, subj: Freedom of Press and Speech; content: The Japanese Government to issue necessary orders to prevent the dissemination of news, through newspapers, radio broadcasting or other means of publication, which fails to adhere to truth or which disturbs public tranquility.

(2) SCAPIN #33, 19 Sep 45, subj: Press Code for Japan.

(3) SCAPIN #43, 22 Sep 45, subj: Radio Code for Japan.

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(4) SCAPIN #51, 24 Sep 45, subj: Disassociation of Press from Government, content: Elimination of government-created barriers to dissemination of news and removal of direct or indirect control of newspapers and news agencies.

(5) SCAPIN #52, 24 Sep 45, subj: Clarification of Censorship of Censorship Directive.

(6) SCAPIN #66, 27 Sep 45, subj: Further Steps Toward Freedom of Press and Speech; content: Directive to render inoperative the procedure for enforcement of peacetime and wartime restrictions on freedom of the press and freedom of communications.

(7) SCAPIN #93, 4 Oct 45, subj: Removal of Restrictions on Political, Civil and Religious Liberties; content: Abrogation of all laws restricting freedom of thought, religion, assembly, and speech.

(8) SCAPIN #146, 16 Oct 45, subj: Elimination of Japanese Government Control of the Motion Picture Industry; content: Directive to render inoperative the procedures for enforcement of peace-time and war-time restrictions on freedom of speech in motion pictures including newsreels.

(9) SCAPIN #195, 26 Oct 45, subj: Elimination of Newspaper and Publishers' Control and Distribution of Paper; Content: Japanese Government required to assume control of distribution of newsprint and foreign-type papers to publishers.

(10) SCAPIN #735, 14 Feb 46, subj: Publication of Reader's Digest in Japan.

(11) SCAPIN #776, 26 Feb 46, subj: Banned Books and Other Publications; content: All restrictions on free circulation of publications by libraries to be abrogated.

(12) SCAPIN #824, 17 Mar 46, subj: Confiscation of Propaganda Publications; content: List of publications to be collected and stored. Instructions for disposal to be given later.

(13) SCAPIN #843, 27 Mar 46, subj: Confiscation of Propaganda Publications--Supplement No. 1; content: propaganda publications to be confiscated in addition to these listed in SCAPIN #824.

(14) Ltrs, GHQ, SCAP; 15 Apr 46, 30 Apr 46, 17 May 46, 31 May 46, 10 Jun 46, 8 Jul 46, and 31 Jul 46; Supplements 2-8 inclusive; subj: Propaganda publications to be confiscated in addition to those listed in SCAPINs 824 and 843.

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(15) SCAPIN #1056, 8 Jul 46, subj: Census of Foreign Films in Japan; content: Instructions for taking a census of foreign films in Japan as of 15 Jul 46.

(16) Circular 12, GHQ, SCAP, 5 Dec 46, subj: Admission of foreign magazines, books, motion pictures, news and photograph services, et cetera, and their dissemination in Japan.

b. Operational directives, Headquarters Eighth Army.--

(1) OD #85, 17 Oct 46, subj: Public Opinion Polls

(2) OD #5, 10 Jan 47, subj: Public Opinion Polls

(3) OD #22, 1 Mar 47, subj: Local Government Elections.

(4) OD #57, 16 Aug 47, subj: Civil Information Activities

(5) OD #67, 16 Oct 47, subj: Motion Picture Projection Equipment for Use by Military Government Units.

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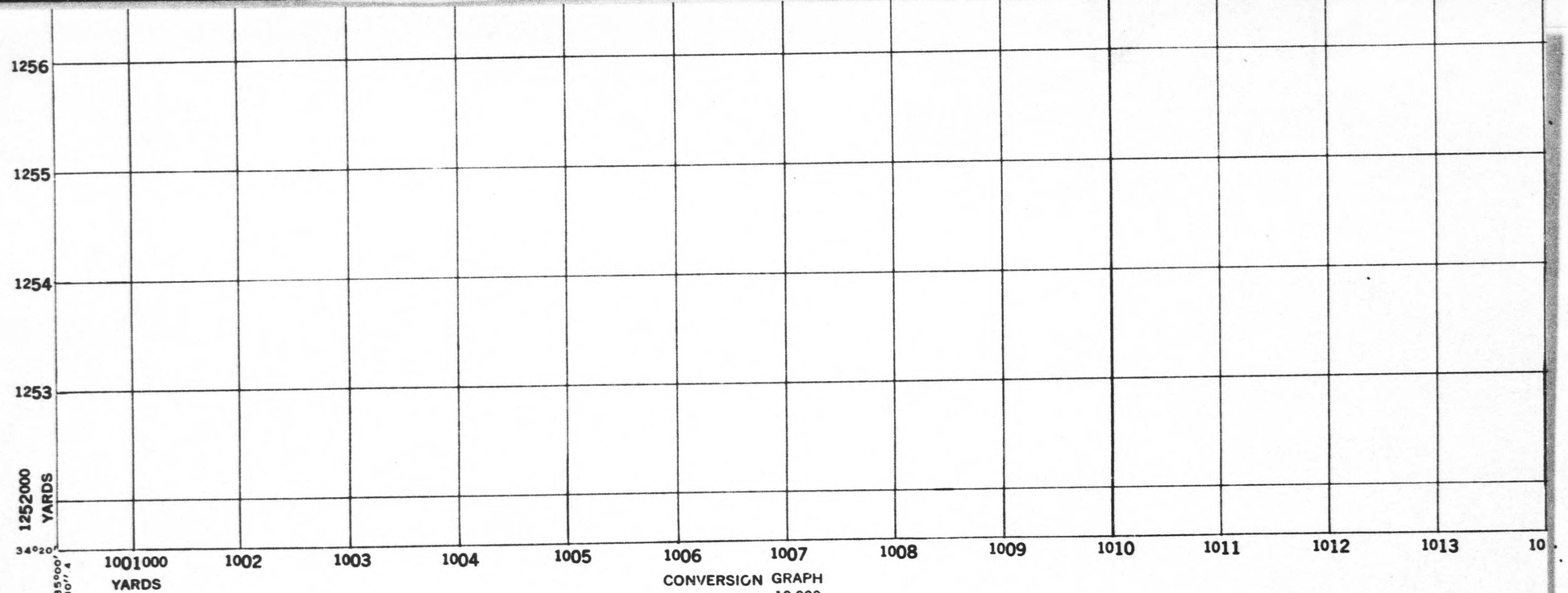

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Prepared under the direction of the Engineer, Sixth U.S. Army, by the 671st Engineer Topo Co., August 1945.

TOPOGRAPHY compiled from large scale vertical photography, mission 5M-290-2, and small scale vertical photography, mission 5M-290-IV by the 3rd PR-21st BC, June 1945.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION from Central Japan 1:250,000 A.M.S. Sheet No. 38 OSAKA, Second Edition 1945.

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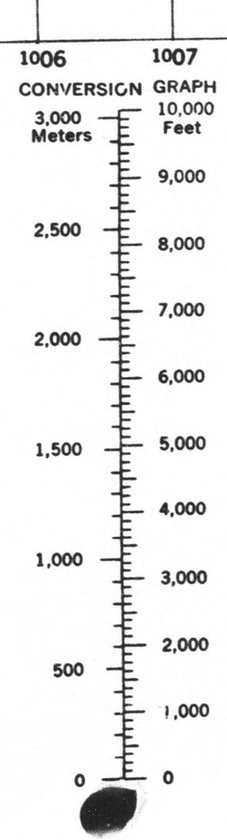

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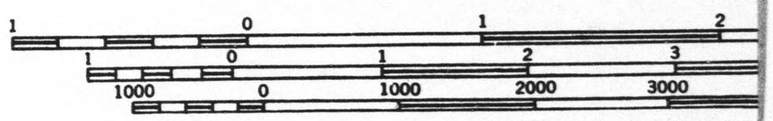

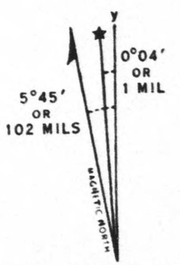

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FOR CENTER OF SHEET
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ONE THOUSAND YARD WORLD POLYCONIC GRID. BAND
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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [redacted]

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT ORIENTATION SCHOOL
APO 343

13 May 1948

OUTLINE OF INSTRUCTION

CIVIL INFORMATION

		Paragraphs
Section I.	Objective and scope	1 - 2
II.	Outline of lecture	3 - 15
III.	Questions for review	16 -

SECTION I

OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE

1. OBJECTIVE.-- To familiarize military government students with Japanese information media and organizations and related activities of the civil information officer.

2. SCOPE.-- Lecture and discussion on:

a. Information media and organizations.

b. Military government relations with information media and organizations.

SECTION II

OUTLINE OF LECTURE

3. GENERAL.--a. Minimize statements for publication.

b. Interpretation of policy.

c. Responsibility of team commander.

d. Publication of names and positions.

e. Censorship:

(1) Newspapers.

(2) Magazines.

(3) Radio.

(4) Motion pictures

(5) Exhibits, kami-shibai, and posters.

(6) Pamphlets and leaflets.

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4. DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITY.--a. Overlap of responsibility.

b. Coordination.

5. NEWSPAPERS.--

6. RADIO.--

7. MAGAZINES.--

8. MOTION PICTURES, FILM STRIPS, AND SLIDES.--a. OD 67.

b. Central Motion Picture Exchange.

9. EXHIBITS AND POSTERS.--

10. PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEMS.--a. Railway station.

b. Mobile.

c. Theatres.

11. PAMPHLETS AND LEAFLETS.--

12. BULLETIN BOARDS.--

13. CITIZENS' PUBLIC HALLS.--

14. READING ROOMS AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES.--

a. Reading Rooms.

b. Public Libraries.

15. ORGANIZATIONS.--a. Women's Organizations.

b. Political, labor, farm, et cetera.

16. PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SECTIONS.--

SECTION III

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW

17. QUESTIONS.--a. What principle guides interpretation to the Japanese of policy of higher headquarters or the Japanese Government?

b. What system is followed in working with the prefectural press?

c. To what degree should the military government team prepare press releases?

d. How can materials for use with slide projectors be obtained for particular local programs?

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HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
Military Government Section
APO 343

13 May 1948

OUTLINE OF INSTRUCTION

CIVIL INFORMATION

SECTION I
OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE

1. OBJECTIVE--To acquaint military government students with functions of civil information officers and development of civil information programs.

2. SCOPE--Lecture and iscussion on:

a. Flow of information from SCAP, through military government, to Japanese media.

b. The duties and responsibilities of civil information officers at various echelons.

c. Preparation by class of information program.

SECTION II
OUTLINE OF LECTURE

3. REORIENTATION--A primary goal of the Occupation based on:

a. Potsdam Declaration.

b. Post-Surrender Policy for Japan.

c. OD 57, Hq. Eighth Army, dtd 16 Aug 1947.

4. FUTURE SCHEDULE FOR CI ACTIVITIES.

5. FLOW OF INFORMATION.

a. SCAP.

b. Eighth Army Military Government Section.

c. I and IX Corps.

d. Regions

e. MG Teams.

f. Japanese media.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [redacted]

6. DUTIES OF CI OFFICERS

a. Liaison with MG team sections and CO.

b. Pick themes.

c. Select target groups.

d. Choose appropriate media.

e. Contact Japanese officials.

f. Confer with media.

g. Adjust programs.

h. Report progress.

7. SAMPLE INFORMATION PLAN.-- Presentation of "Agriculture Production Program for 1948."

8. BUILDING A PLAN-- Class to prepare a collective information plan orally on "Fish and Vegetable Ration Control."

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HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT ORIENTATION SCHOOL
APO 343

1 April 1948

OUTLINE OF INSTRUCTION

CIVIL INFORMATION

			Paragraphs
Section	I.	Objective and scope	1 - 2
	II.	Outline of lecture	3 - 8
	III.	Questions for review	9 -

SECTION I

OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE

1. OBJECTIVE.-- To orient military and/or civilian personnel concerning civil information operations of military government units.

2. SCOPE.-- a. The course of instruction consists of:

(1) Definition and characteristics of civil information and military government mission --1-hour.

(2) Operations -- 2 hours.

(3) Review -- 1/2 hour.

(4) Examination -- 1/2 hour.

(5) Critique -- 1/2 hour.

b. A ten-minute discussion period is allotted at the end of each period. Students are requested to note their questions and ask them at that time.

c. During the examination, students will be permitted the use of notes.

d. Students are provided an outline of the course to facilitate the taking of notes; also, for future reference, a bibliography of pertinent directives and other documents.

SECTION II

DEFINITION, CHARACTERISTICS AND MISSION

3. DEFINITION.-- Civil information is the collecting, organizing and imparting of timely and essential knowledge to a population or segment thereof.

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4. CHARACTERISTICS.--a. Abstract but powerful.

b. Constructive or destructive

c. Provides the individual with knowledge.

d. Efficiency and effectiveness depended upon speed, volume, scope, and timeliness.

(1) Effectiveness cannot be measured with precision.

(2) Results easily perceivable.

5. SIGNIFICANCE.-- Unrestricted exchange of knowledge essential to development and perpetuation of democratic societies.

a. Democracy is the inherent power of the people of a society, guided by the will of the majority with consideration for the common welfare, and expressed collectively to govern the relationship between individuals, societies, and nations.

(1) Individuals responsible for decisions.

(2) Premium placed upon collection, organization, and exchange of knowledge.

(3) Stimulates creation of new ideas.

(4) Facilitates decision; prevents confusion.

(5) Necessitates guarding of civil liberties.

b. Restricted and controlled civil information functions result in:

(1) Erroneous individual decisions.

(2) Indecision and mental confusion.

(3) Control of information media.

(4) Acceptance of minority leadership.

(5) Submerging of democratic processes.

(6) Emergence of totalitarian state.

c. In summary:

(1) Democratic society must foster origination and exchange of ideas.

(2) Totalitarian state must control origination and exchange of ideas.

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6. APPLICATION TO OCCUPATION.--

7. MISSION.--a. Observe and report.

b. Assist and encourage:

(1) Development of media and organizations.

(2) Media and organizations in planning and conducting civil information programs.

8. PRINCIPLES.--a. Policies and national programs originated by GHQ.

b. Encouragement and assistance given to Japanese; direction, only as authorized.

c. Planning and conduct of information activities is responsibility of Japanese agencies; military government facilities and personnel utilized only when Japanese efforts are inadequate.

d. No deviation from normal command channels.

SECTION III

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW

9. QUESTIONS.-- a. What is civil information?

b. What is civil information intended to accomplish?

c. What is the place of civil information in a democratic society?

d. How is civil information related to centralized government -- to decentralized government?

e. What is the military government mission in civil information?

f. What are some of the principles by which civil information activities in military government are guided?

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EXTRACT FROM ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO SCAP DIRECTIVES

(Pertaining to Civil Information & Education)

27 August 1947

INFORMATION

Press:

Censorship 52, (Circular 12)
Elumination of Control 51, 93, 195, 776
Library Restrictions 776
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Code 33
Restrictions 16, 66
Readers' Digest, Publication 735

Radio:

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Code - 43
Production, receivers 277
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Motion Pictures:

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SCAP
G.D.
CIE

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EXTRACT FROM CHECK LIST FOR REGIONAL CI&E OFFICER (This Check List is for Information only)

26 Aug 47

2. Files

a. Suspense file for reports.
b. Policy file (note 2)
c. Record of telephone calls.
d. Correspondence file.
e. Past schedules.
f. Weekly schedule.
g. Monthly plan.

9. Information

a. What percentage of your time is devoted to your public information program?
b. Is your program effective?
c. Do you keep contact with local publishers, reporters, and radio station directors? Are they cooperative?
d. Is your program of assistance to other MG sections?(note 8)
e. Do you maintain a file of authorized information materials?
f. Have you planned a line of action to:
   (1) Indoctrinate the Japanese in the importance of public information?
   (2) Encourage the Japanese to prepare and disseminate public information?
g. Do you keep a file of clippings of pertinent news items from local publications?
h. Are you making maximum use of available educational films?
i. Is the employment of films integrated with your planned information program?
j. What is the attitude of local Japanese officials toward your information program? (note 9)
k. Do you encourage local Japanese organizations to participate in public information activities?

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Extract from Supplement to "Check List for CI&E officers"

Note 2:

A policy file should be set up according to subject (screening, religion, press, etc.). Material such as memos, phone conversations correspondence, etc.,should be filed chronologically according to those subjects so that all material on policy of any one subject is readily accessible.

SCAPIN's and Operational Directives could be divided and filed under headings: "Education," "Arts and Monuments," "Religion," and "Information," with each SCAPIN or OD tabbed and in numerical order for each division. A catalog sheet for each heading listing the number,subject and possibly a short description of each SCAPIN and OD could be placed in each file soas to indicate the topics under each main heading.

Note 7:

The effectiveness of available media in disseminating information to specific population strata should be determined. For example, which means of disseminating information to farmers is most effective in your area, (1) Radio, (2) Newspaper, or (3) Public Meetings?

Note 8:

a. An effort should be made to assist other sections of Military Government in facilitating public information programs in their respective lines of endeavor. This matter should be discussed with the other MG sections to insure that they are aware of the essential nature of public information with relation to their special fields.

b. The CI&E officer must be familiar with public information programs which have been initiated in public health, land reform, rice collections, the new constitution, and various other field.

Note 9:

a. An effort should be made to determine the attitude of local Japanese officials with respect to public information. Do these officials promote distribution of available information materials or do they retard its dissemination? In the latter event, corrective measures must be taken.

b. Working relations with organizations known to be furthering occupation objectives should be established and their efforts guided towards proper information activities. Such organizations may include labor unions, youth organizations, PTA's and similar groups.

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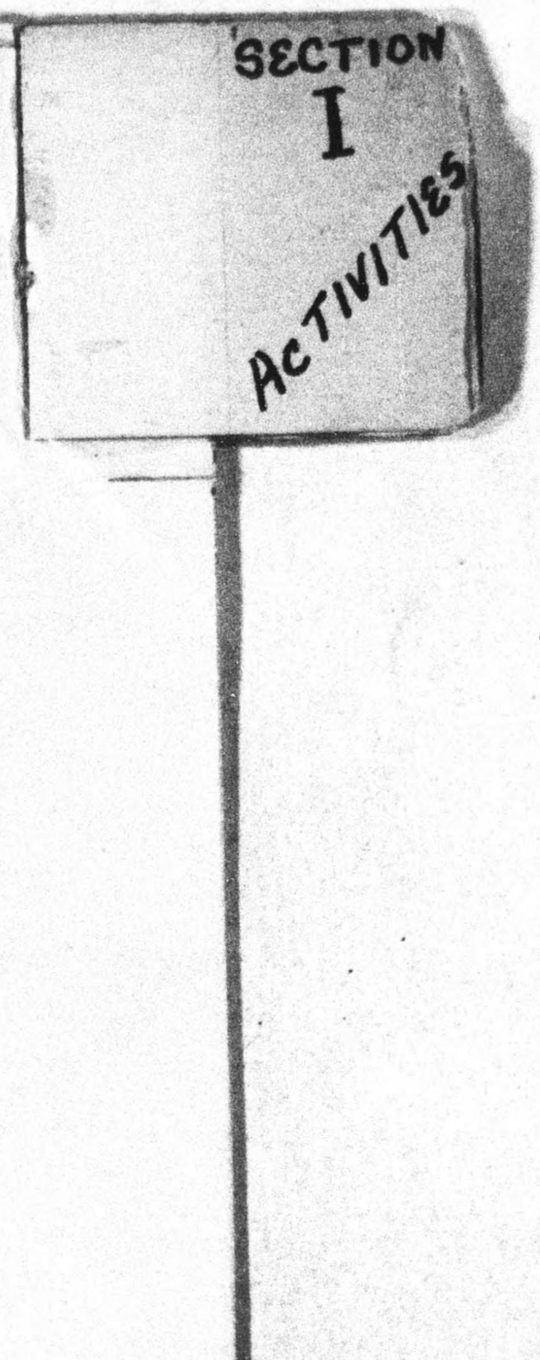

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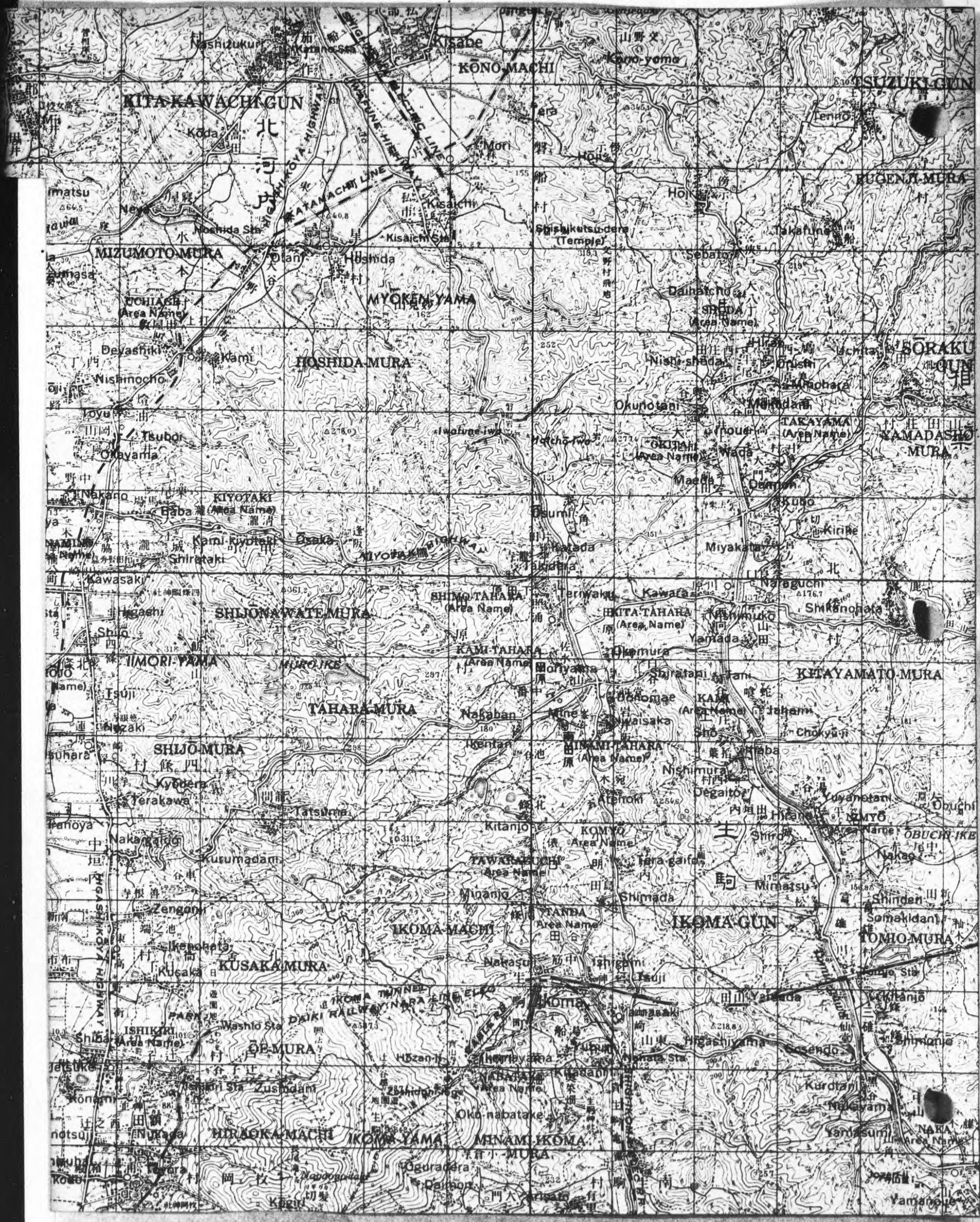
KITA-KAWACHI-GUN
KŌNO-MACHI
SUZUKI-GUN
FUGENJI-MURA
MIZUMOTO-MURA
HOSHIDA-MURA
MYOKEN-YAMA
SHIJONAWATE-MURA
SHIMO-TAHARA (Area Name)
KITA-TAHARA (Area Name)
KAMI-TAHARA (Area Name)
TAHARA-MURA
SHIJŌ-MURA
KITAYAMATO-MURA
IIMORI-YAMA
MINAMI-TAHARA (Area Name)
IKOMA-MACHI
IKOMA-GUN
TOMIO-MURA
KUSAKA-MURA
ŌE-MURA
HIRAOKA-MACHI
IKOMA-YAMA
MINAMI-IKOMA MURA
NABARA (Area Name)
TAWARAGUCHI (Area Name)
YANDA (Area Name)
KOMYO (Area Name)
TAKAYAMA (Area Name)
OKITA (Area Name)
KIYOTAKI (Area Name)
SHIRATAKI (Area Name)
ŌBUCHI-IKE
YAMADASHŌ MURA
SHIGA KOGEN HIGHWAY
SHIGARAKI LINE
ATAMACHI LINE
IKOMA TUNNEL
DAIKI RAILWAY LINE
Kisabe
Nishizukuri
Kano-sho
Kano-yama
Lento
Koda
Mori
Hori
Kisaichi
Kisaichi Sta
Hoshida Sta
Shishikutsudera (Temple)
Takafune
Sebatoge
Daihatcho
Nishi-shada
Hirano
Ishita
Onishi
Minobara
Murodani
Okunotani
Iwatsue-iwa
Hatcho-iwa
Inoue
Wada
Maeda
Demon
Kubo
Kirihe
Miyakatani
Nagaguchi
Shimonohata
Kawara
Nishimuko
Yamada
Okamura
Shiratani
Tani
Jaharu
Chokyuji
Nishimura
Degaito
Yuyamotani
Hirano
Shiro
Obuchi
Nakao
Minatsu
Shinden
Somakidani
Kamo Sta
Yamada
Shimono
Higashiyama
Sosendo
Kurotani
Nagayama
Yamasumi
Yamanoue
Tsuboi
Okayama
Nakano
Kawasaki
Higashi
Shio
Tsuji
Nozaki
Kyōdera
Terakawa
Tatsuma
Nakagaito
Kurumadani
Zengoro
Ikenohata
Kusaka
Washio Sta
Ishikiri Sta
Shibata (Area Name)
Nukada
Kōgiri
Deyashiki
Kami
Nishinocho
Toyu
Kawanoya
Tsujiai
Kitanio
Minanio
Shimada
Ikoma
Ikomayama
Nabata
Oko-nabatake
Oguradera
Daibon
Nagata Sta
Ishigami
Nakasuji
Terawaki
Tsujiai
Kamo
Kamiyama
Kitadani
Nakayama
Nakaban
Ikentan
Mine
Nishisaka
Atenoki
Kamo
Kami-kiyotaki
Ōsaka
Miyota
Ōsumi
Kataoka
Akidera
Baba
Shiratani
Kami

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POLICY FILE

Section: I
ACTIVITIES

A-0- Hq I Corps, 21 Aug 46, Hatsusha #122, KOMIN-KAN.

A-1- OD #57, Hq Eighth Army, 16 Aug 47.

A-2- Objectives Period 1 Nov 47 - 31 Jan 48.

A-3- PRIORITY list - Hq Eighth Army, 9 Dec 47

A-4- Activities CI, HMGT, Period 15 Feb 48 - 30 Jun 48.

A-5- OM #3, Hq I Corps, 6 Mar 48.

A-6- PLAN, I Corps MG, Period 15 Feb 48 - 30 Jun 48.

A-7- PRIORITY list, Eighth Army, April, June 48.

A-8- Priority list, Hq Eighth Army, 11 Sept 48.

A-9- Letter Hq I Corps, I Apr 48, POLICY.

A-10 Letter Hq Kinki MG Region, 28 Apr 48.
JAPANESE TERMINOLOGY FOR CI SECTIONS.

A-11 Letter Hq Kobe Base, 6 May 1948, Operating procedure for Release news & photographs.

A-12 Letter Hq Eighth Army, 21 Jan 49, Plan CI Activities on Child Welfare.

A-13 Civil Information Themes and Techniques for Priority Programs-May 49, Hqs Eighth Army, Tax Collection Information Program.

A-14 Civil Information Themes and Techniques for priority Programs-June 49, Hqs Eighth Army, Tax Collection Program, etc.

A-15 Same as above, July 1949.

A-16 Civil Information Themes and Techniques for priority Programs ---August 1949.

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SECTION VI

CIVIL INFORMATION

1st Priority

1. Information programs.

   a. Tax collection.

   b. Political reorientation.

      (1) Local autonomy.
      (2) Elections (local).

   c. Production, collection and distribution of food

   d. Coal Production (in producing areas).

2nd Priority

1. Information programs.

   a. Labor-management relations and labor education.

   b. Health center improvement.

2. Media development.

   a. Group media, including as locally applicable, meetings, forums, citizens' public halls, local information committees and utilization of organizations.

   b. Visual education program, emphasizing utilization of locally produced materials.

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O.D.	Date	Subject

SECTION VI

CIVIL INFORMATION

1947

5	10 Jan 1947	Public Opinion Polls
19	26 Feb 1947	Civil Education Program
38	1 May 1947	Control of Tuberculosis
57	16 Aug 1947	Civil Information Activities

1948

6.	30 Jan 1948	Public Health Education Program
12	13 Feb 1948	Rehabilitation of Fish and Vegetable Distribution Systems
38	14 Jun 1948	Reforestation Program
40	30 Jun 1948	Pine Bark Beetle Damage
43	12 July 1948	Fertilizer Distribution
48	17 Aug 1948	Surveillance of Japanese Tax Administration
57	25 Oct 1948	Japanese Visual Education Program

1949

11	10 Mar 1949	The Japanese Fisheries Cooperative Program
12	10 Mar 1949	Agricultural Reform
13	11 Mar 1949	Crop Collection
19	2 Apr 1949	Elections and By-Elections
20	8 Apr 1949	Guidance and Supervision of Organizations Engaged in Public Health and Welfare Information and Education Activities
22	21 Apr 1949	Food Distribution

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

ANNEX E-2

To Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period Ending 28 February 1950

CIVIL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

Prepared by Walter Thoresen, DAC

1. Priority Programs:

a. Production, Collection, and Distribution of Food:

Major emphasis was again given to crop collection; information activities in all areas included the use of press, radio and "rice collection towers and barometers".

During the month, blackmarket traffickers were curbed quite effectively. "Cease and desist" warnings aimed at the blackmarketeers were carried by the radio stations, the public address systems, the newspapers, and other media.

Chief of this headquarters awarded certificates to various prefectures, cities, and districts with exemplary crop collection records. The press gave adequate coverage to these ceremonies.

b. Political Reorientation:

The Kyoto City information section, newspapers, chambers of commerce, political party headquarters, and labor unions were visited by CI in an effort to encourage a maximum degree of cooperation and publicity on the mayoralty election held on 8 February. Kyoto Shimbun sponsored two general pre-election campaign meetings; arrangements were made for the three candidates to appear on the platform to make their speeches and to answer questions. Throughout the City, speech recordings were used extensively, and campaign sound cars and motor cycles were much in evidence. On election day, the Kyoto Shimbun tried a new "stunt" involving the shooting of rockets which, on explosion, released banners which carried such messages as "Vote today," "Vote before you go home today," etc. In spite of the active campaigning by the candidates and the use of all media in publicizing the election, only 58.5% of the eligible voters turned out.

In conferences with election committee members, CI has stressed the importance of prominent identification and general cleanliness of all voting places. One practice being discouraged is that of placing the numerous election committee representatives a nd inspectors in prominent

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places at the entrances to the voting places. Under the "eagle eyes" of the officials, the voters get the impression that they are being watched by their "bosses". Also, they gain the impression that the voting place is a place where they should wear their "holiday clothes."

Officials are encouraged to ask these election inspectors to seat themselves in the rear of voting places from which point they can supervise the activities without being too prominently visible.

The third anniversary of the enforcement of the Local Autonomy Law is being coordinated with the general political reorientation program in all the prefectures of the region. Various programs are being encouraged with special emphasis being placed on public town meetings.

c. Labor-Management Relations and Labor Education:

The importance of holding the wage price line as a check against new inflation was stressed in all talks with prefectural labor officials. In cooperation with their respective labor standards bureaus, all prefectural labor sections embarked upon a labor safety and accident prevention campaign in the factories throughout the refion. The campaign in Hyogo was most impressive. It included conducting meetings on safety information, sending out committees to check on actual working conditions in several factories, displaying various safety devices in factories with detailed explanations as to their application, and preparing numerous posters, charts, leaflets, and pamphlets.

Shiga Prefecture also organized and sent out committees to visit factories in order to encourage adequate usage of labor safety devices. During this period Osaka Prefecture concentrated on education directed at factory workers, distributing 10,000 leaflets on "unity of laborers" and holding 14 CIE film and lecture meetings at various factories.

In Shiga, the coming election in March of district labor committees was adequately publicized. Kyoto directed its efforts towards conducting meetings in factories at which women are employed, educating the women in respect to their rights as workers. All the prefectures continued the publication and distribution of their labor news periodicals during the period.

d. Health Center Development:

To facilitate a better understanding of the problems of health education, Dr. Ito of the prefectural health department in Osaka conducted a meeting on 13 February with representatives of the Public Health and Civil Information Sections, this headquarters. The importance of accurate, factual writing of articles concerning preventive health measures was discussed with specific, pertinent quotations from news items

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already printed. It is believed that a better understanding was gained by this free discussion.

Emphasis has been on general hygiene during the durrent report period and lectures on preventive measures to be taken to control the spread of diseases were given. Although some lectures were given for adults, many were given at schools to the studerts. It has been recommended that when such lectures are given in the schools, parents should be invited to attend. Poster exhibits for preventive measures and a kamishibai on general hygiene have been circulated to health centers in Osaka Prefecture. A lecture given at the Nara health center to 36 doctors on the topic "Mother and Child Hygiene" has aroused interest and the nurses are requesting that a similar meeting be held for members of their profession. This indicates a growing professional feeling among the nurses and is being encouraged.

Reports from all prefectures indicate that leacture meetings continue to be a favorite medium. The suggestion has been given to health center directors that lectures are of little value to the general public unless couched in simple language and supplemented by visual aids or practical demonstrations. In Hyogo, eleven meetings were held for school children and for nurses and hospital employees on general hygiene. Posters were displayed, pamphlets distributed, and health films were shown at each meeting. Combinations of media are being encouraged.

Kyoto City states that a five-day lecture course on baby feeding and care was given to 90 mothers at Chuo health center. Demonstrations were made showing actual preparation of food. In Kyoto, health center doctors examined 7,000 babies during the month to determine diet needs. Mothers of these babies had made application for sugar ration.

e. Tax Collection and Savings:

Osaka Prefecture planned a month's campaign using various media for collection of loca l taxes. 73.2% of the stated amount was collected. Hyogo also set a definite collection and achieved a 45.8% collection.

During the month of February, ten groups -- chiefly owners of small businesses (storekeepers, factory owners, etc.) requested a speaker from the Osaka Prefecture commerce and industry section (ref. Annex E-2, MG-4, January, 1950). At each meeting a discussion period was held and the Osaka Regional tax bureau reports that audiences showed considerable interest and numerous questions were asked. Several requests were made for further information on simple bookkeeping.

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Kyoto reports that the idea of keeping books in a systematic manner is still difficult for the average businessman to accept. The statement is often made that they "believe in the value of the blue paper report system", but many insist that they do not have time to keep such records.

2. Operation of Prefectural Information Sections:

All prefectural information offices continued the publication and distribution of their respective administrative organs during this period. General highlights were tax collection, health matters, and "thank you" messages on successful completion of crop collection. On 1 February, the Osaka information section steered the Osaka public information liaison council. This council is made up of 59 liaison officials representing each section and department in the prefectural administration and will meet once each month to coordinate and develop their informational activities under the supervision of the information section. The Hyogo Prefecture information section sponsored a meeting attended by the governor, vice-governor, and heads of all sections and departments to plan general informational activities for 1950. Plans for the production of a documentary film "Hyogo" were also discussed. Hyogo also sponsored a three-day conference of information personnel from all Hyogo cities, towns, villages, Hyogo prefectural section and department representatives, and representatives of the information sections of prefectural governments in the region. The CI Officer, this headquarters, addressed the group of 200 representatives on the opening day and stressed the importance of information work, suggesting ways and means of carrying out the programs. Civil Information is encouraging the meeting of all information personnel (prefectural and city) from time to time in order to compare notes and to exchange ideas.

In March, Nara Prefecture will set up an information section. A budget of 2,400,000 yen has been recommended by the governor. As a special project for February and March, a representative of the CI Section is encouraging the organization of information sections in every city in the region. Outside of the prefectural capitals and a few other cities, information activities in most satellite cities are presently conducted by the different sections or departments in the city administrations, under the supervision of the general affairs sections. All cities now being visited are urged to coordinate all informational work under the supervision of some one person with experience in this line of work.

3. Visual Aids Program:

To utilize fully the record players recently distributed by CIE, SCAP, the Kinki Regional repair and distribution office is installing recording facilities. In order to assure that audiences fully understand the films being shown, recordings to explain the "gist" of the films are being planned.

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The repair and distribution office has also built a radio device which can be attached to Natco projectors in order to intercept local radio broadcasts. This device will be used in "idle" moments -- before, between, and after film showings. One radio device has been completed for each prefectural audio-visual library.

Record players are being used continuously at opaque card and film strip showings. They are also being used for record concert meetings.

The counteract communistic activities in the rural districts in Wakayama Prefecture, the audio-vidual library has established a mobile citizens' public hall, whereby projecting equipment, public address systems, and books are carried to the rural districts for showings and the dissemination of important information to all the districts, especially where communist activity seems to be present. Plans are being made to install an electrical generator in the mobile CPH for use in rural districts where electricity is not available for CIE film showings.

Projectionist training courses were conducted in each district and city in Wakayama Prefecture from 13-22 February. Technical guidance on the operation of projectors and other visual aids equipment were given with the assistance of the regional repair and distribution office personnel.

An increase in damaged films has necessitated closer supervision by this section. All audio-visual officers and projectionist were informed as to the method of handling CIE films.

4. Other Matters of Significance:

a. A committee headed by the secretary of Y.M.C.A. in Osaka has been holding monthly meetings for some time to discuss and plan ways and means of getting rid of salacious literature in evidence on the market. Conferences with the chief and other members of the committee reveal that the negative approach, putting the emphasis on the wrong publications, is the one being used. Efforts have been made to get them to change to a positive approach. Japanese women have been asked to review magazines and evaluate materials so that lists of worthwhile publications can be suggested to women's groups, libraries, and schools.

Major Imboden's talk given at Saitama University 23 February on "Vulture Publishers" was widely copied in local papers in this region with the press devoting considerable space to the material.

Several conferences have been held with representatives of

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publishing companies to discuss materials which will have appeal and also be of value to the average reader. Interest was expressed in improving the publication.

It has been reported that "Aozora" (Azure Skies), a magazine for teen-age girls, published by Hiroshima Publishing Company will cease with the March issue because of financial reasons. With a dearth of good material, there is a great need for magazines of this type.

b. Kyoto Prefecture information section has emphasized the idea of regularly-planned savings as a possible means of improving tax collection in the future and also as a means of developing better living conditions. Lectures and discussions were held in five parts of the prefecture. A speech contest was sponsored among upper secondary school students to emphasize the idea of regular savings. An article, which was printed in Yukan Mainichi on 12 February, stressing the idea of educating school children to the vital need of planned savings, has been used for publicity. From reports given, indications are that some thoughtful planning has been put into the program.

Osaka Prefecture government distributed 3,500 pamphlets, titled "Chochiku" (savings). In these the importance of systematic savings to aid the fulfillment of the economic program is described.

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

ANNEX E-2

To Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period Ending 31 January 1950

CIVIL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

Prepared by Walter Thoresen, DAC

1. Priority Programs:

a. Production, Collection, and Distribution of Food:

Rice collection drive is nearing completion in all prefectures of the Region. Nara attained its goal on 27 January. In all prefectures, the final period shows increased activity on the part of encouragement teams, tokurei han, that are contacting village officials and farmers in urging full participation in this program, especially in weak areas.

The Regional Chief awarded certificates of commendation to the cities of Maizuru, (Kyoto), Takada (Nara), Kaizuka and Ikeda (Osaka), and Nishinomiya (Hyogo), and to the districts of Okutango (Kyoto), Uchiyoshino (Nara), and Yabu (Hyogo) for their efforts in completing their quotas first in their respective prefectures. Ceremonies were adequately covered by the press.

In order to avoid the damaging effects upon food crops encountered during the present crop year, prefectural extension sections have been encouraged to begin active information programs to combat imochibyo, the premature growth of wheat plants, and other detrimental factors. Maximum use of extension pamphlets and field agents is anticipated. Indication of rivalry is reported in some of the prefectures where the agricultural cooperative associations' guidance federations are in conflict with the interests of the full development of the agricultural extension service.

Stringent enforcement of the staple food control laws have been re-emphasized to the police agencies of the Region. An accelerated publicity campaign against blackmarketeers and food-running gangs has been encouraged. In Osaka on 18 January, the CI Officer attended a conference of police chiefs called by the governor to assist and advise them on proper and timely information methods to be employed for this purpose. Similar programs are being stimulated in the other prefectures by other members of the CI Section.

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Use of media and techniques mentioned in previous activities reports are being continued and progressing satisfactorily, in this program.

b. Political Reorientation:

Hyogo Prefecture was completely covered in visits by Civil Information personnel who emphasized the importance of the by-election held on 12 January to fill a vacancy in the House of Councillors of the Diet. Officials of the election management committees, education boards, chambers of commerce, labor unions, and newspapers were contacted and asked to exert their efforts in publicizing the election in their respective fields. Election management committees were asked to indicate clearly and prominently call voting places, and chamber of commerce officials were encouroged to orient all employers on the adoption of a staggered work schedule for election day, in order to give their employees and opportunity to vote. Education boards were contacted and were requested to devote some time to discussions on the election in all classrooms, and to encourage all students to publicize the election in their homes and neighborhoods. Several localities reported the awarding of prizes to classrooms that reported the highest percentage of voters from their respective household. School children were especially urged to hurry home after school, and to stand watch in their homes, while their elders went to the voting places. In spite of the cold weather and the lack of interest on the part of many because the outcome of election was well known, 50.60% of the registered voters turned out for the elections, which was an improvement over a similar by-election held in June, 1949.

Kishiwada City, Osaka Prefecture, issued two special election editions of their monthly municipal newspaper in 22,000 copies each, informing the people of the by-election for a member to the Osaka Prefecture Assembly held on 25 January. 2,000 posters, and thousands of handbills were widely distributed, and a sound truck toured the city for three days. A special drive to enforce "prevention of absenteeism" by utilizing school children was conducted, and the school whose district registered the highest percentage of voters was awarded a special prize. Turn-out for this by-election was 75.5%, with males registering 77.3% and females 74.0%.

The governor of Wakayama Prefecture visited Higashimuro and Nishimuro districts and held town meetings with the mayors and officials of the cities, towns and villages in attendance, for five days from 7 January. Policies and programs of the prefecture and respective localities were discussed openly, with the public participating.

c. Labor Management and Labor Education:

All Prefectural information offices, in cooperation with their respective labor standards bureaus and labor sections, have held preliminary conferences to conduct "Labor Safety and Accident Prevention Week" in

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February.

Kyoto during this period held five conferences with labor union leaders in five different cities and towns, discussing the problems of employment security, unemployment insurance, and possibilities of new employment.

Hyogo Prefecture held one prefecture-wide lecture meeting on the organizing of labor unions at Nishinomiya City on 17 January, attended by employers' and employees' representatives, and two labor education film showings at Minamitani Village and Amagasaki City, on 24 and 25 January. A two-day conference on fair employment practices was held by the officials of the labor standards bureau and the labor section with employment agents on 16 and 17 January.

Osaka was very active during this period, sponsoring a labor exhibit at the Daimaru Department Store from 18 to 22 January; 2 lecture meetings on "labor law"; and 6 round-table conferences on various labor subjects, 7 labor education film showings; and 5 slide projection meetings on labor problems at various factories.

Shiga Prefecture held four lecture meetings on subjects dealing with general labor problems during this period.

All prefectures continued the publication of their respective Labor News during this period; and Hyogo in addition distributed 10,000 leaflets each, on "unemployment insurance for day laborers", and "campaign for more jobs for day laborers."

d. Health Centers

The centers continue to hold meetings and courses on various health topics. A mobile health exhibit on nutrition, prepared by public welfare section, has been used in Wakayama Prefecture. In Nara a set of slides, "Health Keeping in Winter," has been rotated to primary schools in several health center districts. Centers in Kyoto aimed through their planned programs to give information to prevent epidemics. The programs of all centers seem to be very general. It is believed that more practical information for the public could be given through regularly-organized classes and practical demonstrations.

e. Tax Collection:

As the end of current tax collection period neared, emphasis was given to recommendations made by the Shoup Mission. Conferences and

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discussions have been held in prefectures of the Region for tax officials and the public. In Kyoto City the officials from the ward offices held discussion meetings and also announced that they were available for private conferences. Facts of government finance were presented. They report that many citizens took advantage of this, and that an increase in tax payments was noted at once. Authorities here conclude that collecting taxes by "mutual consent is more effective than assuming a strong coercive attitude." An announcement of this fact was made in local papers and notices were sent to all ward office chiefs urging collection of taxes through tax education. The Sonobe Tax Office, Funai District, Kyoto, followed the plan of tax education with successful results. During part of their campaign they borrowed a sound truck from the Osaka National Tax Bureau and reported its use to be effective. Rural groups are impressed by this medium of information while city group usually take it for granted. It has been noted in several instances, where emphasis has been placed on tax education programs, that results have been more gratifying than in places where forced collection plans without education programs have been followed. The value of the newspaper as medium of information is great. Here emphasis has been placed on editorials and articles instead of paid advertisements. Osaka Regional Bureau has encouraged citizens to follow simple bookkeeping practises and has urged groups to request an instructor from the commerce and industry section who is trained to give advice and guidance.

2. Operation of Prefectural Information Sections:

Purchase of a publicity car equipped with loud speaker equipment has been approved for the Hyogo prefecture information office. Osaka, already in possession of a publicity truck, plans the purchase of a second, smaller publicity car, for use in touring the thickly-populated areas.

All prefectural information offices continued the issue of their respective administration publications during this period and also directed their efforts towards the publicity of the priority programs.

At the suggestion of this office, emphasis on the repair and maintenance of information bulletin boards was particularly stressed during this period. Information officials in all prefectures were advised to stress the importance of well-maintained, up-to-date bulletin boards in cities, towns, villages and burakus.

3. Successful Techniques:

Officials of Minato Village, Hyogo, recently reported that they have found the use of blackboards (2 or 3 in each ward) both economical and effective. Pertinent information concerning community problems and projects are written up and citizens are continually reminded to read the blackboard. House-wives are urged to read them daily as they go for their rations.

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During the last few weeks of the year "street classes" were held by the Kyoto municipal office. When groups of citizens were assembled, questions concerning their daily problems were encouraged. This type of meeting received such enthusiastic response that the city office has compiled a booklet of "questions and answers," many of which are problems of general interest.

4. Visual Aids Program

To implement visual education programs to the fullest extent, conferences are held each month at prefectural audio-visual film libraries. During the current month, a conference was held at the Nara film library on 20 January. Revised Hatsusha 103 and the problems of each prefectural library were discussed by the audio-visual libraries.

Constant surveillance of the audio-visual film libraries is being maintained, and routine advice and suggestions are offered in an effort to increase efficiency and to improve service.

5. Problems and Lessons Learned:

When on routine visits to town and village offices, advance notification of visits has been found inadvisable. Officials who expect a visit stage a preliminary rehearsal, and prepare themselves with ready answers, thus giving personnel from this office no chance to get the true picture of the situation and the problems.

The feudalistic practice of centering all responsibilities in section and department heads in local government offices is still widely prevalent. Subordinate officials in the absence of their heads, are many times reluctant to answer questions, or are totally ignorant of what is going on in their sections or departments. Information on local autonomy directed at the officials in these towns and villages receives considerable attention in visits to their offices.

6. Other Matters of Significance:

a. Anti-Totalitarian Activities:

Communist opposition has been reported as the main reason for failure of several villages in Shiga and one village in Hyogo to complete their rice-collection quotas. The deputy village master of Nishishikata Village in Hyogo states emphatically that the chairman of the cell in Innami District is conducting a one-man campaign, thus delaying the collection in his district.

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Communists are reported to have set up tax-consultation offices in may localities in the Region, and have enhanced their prestige and fattened their treasuries by succeeding in having some taxes lowered for their clients. The mayor of Akashi City reported that he has directed his tax officials to exercise care and not to weaken when approached by Communists on tax problems, but instead to deal with them firmly. He lamented the fact that some tax offices had made reductions for tax-payers who were represented by Communists, thus giving the public the impression that Communists were the only champions of the hard-pressed tax-payers.

b. Registration of Aliens

The entire Region was widely covered in an attempt to check on maintenance of proper and adequate publicity on informing aliens of the registration, which was held during 16 to 31 January. Posters and handbills - in Japanese, Korean, and English - were widely disseminated in areas populated by aliens. In spite of the lack of cooperation by the Koreans in the early stages, registration has progressed normally.

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HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
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CIVIL INFORMATION THEMES AND TECHNIQUES FOR PRIORITY PROGRAMS--DECEMBER 1949

The following themes are suggested for such local adaptation and use as is deemed desirable they may be disseminated by any medium. All themes are being implemented nationally by CIE, SCAP. The techniques have proved successful in one or more prefectures and are for use with the general program under which they are listed, not for any particular theme. The techniques may be added to the appropriate medium under the List of Information Techniques distributed from this headquarters 10 June 1949.

POLITICAL REORIENTATION PROGRAM

Themes:

1. Official announcements of the examination dates for appointment or reappointment to civil service executive positions have been published. Under a democracy even high-placed officials must prove their fitness to hold responsible positions and effectively serve the public, which pays their salaries.

2. Local newspapers are, or should be, the guardians of Japan's new-found freedoms and should be alert to combat any threat to them. With the withdrawal of Civil Affairs team supervision from the prefectures, the newspapers have an even greater responsibility to challenge any revival of tonari gumi activities or return of political bossism, and to encourage the community to fight any corrupt controls.

3. While it is the duty of a newspaper to expose official corruption or private wrong-doing, it must also be sure of its facts and avoid unjust injury to individual reputations. In some areas, gorotsuki shimbun have increased activity and resorted to the old practices of blackmail and intimidation. The Press Code forbids such illegal and unethical activities.

4. Important legislation on taxation, economic and social matters has been passed by the special session of the Diet. The regular session, which is scheduled to open on 13 December, will consider additional critical matters in these fields. Business men, workers, farmers and all other citizens can profitably take an interest in these legislative activities, which directly affect the daily lives of the people.

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Techniques:

1. Stimulate interest in the January examinations for civil service executive positions and determine that the posters and other official announcements have been distributed and utilized locally. Encourage newspapers, magazines and radio to publicize the examinations and explain their significance and democratic basis. Successful business men, university students and other qualified persons may be urged to apply for examination.

2. The resurgence of tonari gumi and feudalistic bosses can be countered by town meetings, newspaper reports, strong editorials, letters to the editors, radio talks, and new series of lectures and discussion meetings on the subjects of citizens' rights, citizens' responsibilities and democratic processes, as a follow-up to the series of local government meetings conducted by Legal Division, this section.

3. The press might well be urged to clean house vigorously and eliminate blackmailing reporters and gorotsuki newspapers. Such newspapers may be reported to the Japan Newspaper Publishers and Editors Association, which will send out investigators to report violations of the Press Code. Above all, individuals being blackmailed may be induced to bring suit for libel as well as to report such criminal offenses to the procurators. Convictions and judgments secured against violators of the law, if given the widest possible publicity, will serve to discourage illegal practices.

TAX COLLECTION PROGRAM

Themes:

1. Continue to encourage publicity on the importance of prompt and complete payment of taxes, emphasizing the duty of everyone to pay his full share.

2. Sustain interest in the Shoup Commission recommendations, especially the suggestion that a blue application be used by firms which keep an adequate set of books.

3. Direct attention to tax bills passed by the special Diet session and the further bills and discussions in the regular session of the Diet, which opens on 13 December.

4. Local autonomy and any new laws that may be passed assigning taxing powers to local governments will be closely related. Such legislation, if enacted, will have an important bearing on autonomous bodies and will bring new opportunities and responsibilities.

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Techniques:

1. The end of the year is traditionally the time when oriental debtors pay off all debts. The public may be reminded through various media that taxes are debts owed to their government and likewise need to be cleared up.

2. The statements of tax officials need to be watched to avoid implications that heavy taxes are levied by the Occupation and that the officials are trying to "rescue" the Japanese people by lowering taxes.

3. Kites with attached signs can be used effectively to focus interest on the tax program and the Shoup recommendations.

4. Traveling displays of books, booklets, posters, charts and pictorial material are effective in attracting attention to the tax program and showing how the taxpayers' money is spent.

5. Remind those who receive year-end bonuses from their employers to save part of them for payment of fourth-quarter taxes.

NINE-POINT ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PROGRAM

Themes:

1. Current newspaper reports indicate a gradual increase in Japanese exports to non-dollar areas, which will permit increased imports from those countries of the food and raw materials so vital to the economy and individual living standards of the people.

2. Recent lifting of certain export controls permit greater initiative on the part of exporters and the opportunity for more competitive selling. In the future it will be more necessary than ever to increase the efficiency of commercial and industrial firms and to reduce their operating costs.

3. The new trade agreement between Japan and the Sterling Area is hailed as an important step toward economic stabilization and is expected to stimulate exports of Japanese manufactured goods and increase employment.

4. With inflation halted, savings can be deposited in banks with less fear of depreciated value, and banked savings can increase the financial resources to be channeled into essential production.

Techniques:

1. Encourage the newspapers and the radio to publicize the improvement in trade and living conditions and to promote greater confidence in business circles.

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2. Suggest that not only banks but also business firms encourage saving and depositing in bank accounts, showing how such money helps to expand industry, increase production, create more jobs and result in more food, clothes and other needed items.

3. Develop film strips, kamishibai and exhibits to illustrate simply and interestingly how manufacturers, workers, farmers and traders must work together to increase living conditions and hasten prosperity.

PRODUCTION, COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD

Themes:

1. Although Civil Affairs Teams have left the prefectures, civil Affairs is still vitally concerned with crop collections, and will continue to maintain close contact with the situation.

2. The Agriculture and Forestry Minister has announced the detailed figures for reduced delivery quotas of rice and potatoes for each prefecture in the current year. With quotas reduced, the farmers should feel encouraged to meet their goal and eliminate the need for higher food imports.

3. Food in Japan is still in short supply and its distribution must still be controlled to assure everyone's getting a fair share at a fair price.

4. The farmers and the buying public need to cooperate in observing all regulations in order to avoid local shortages, to wipe out the blackmarkets and to reduce the amount of food that has to be imported.

5. "Ghost populations" are still consuming more than their share of rationed foods or are diverting them into blackmarket channels.

Techniques:

1. Speed up publication of local revised delivery quotas so that every community can be made aware of its goal.

2. Suggest the erection of giant measuring cups, scales, and other devices to record the rate of collection against assigned quotas.

3. Use pictures and news stories of food ships arriving from the U.S., Canada and other countries, to demonstrate that Japan must still import and pay for food to make up its own deficiencies.

4. Urge local officials to check up on available storage facilities for the new crops to make sure that adequate space and thorough protection are in readiness.

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5. Urge the local officials to investigate charges of "double-rationing" and the public to report "ghost populations" that are drawing illegal rations.

6. Enlist the help of the women's and housewives organization in detecting and reporting blackmarket operations in food.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS AND LABOR EDUCATION

Themes:

1. While the number of unemployed has increased in recent months, the number has not exceeded expectations, and provision has been made to handle the problem and take care of the needy

2. Labor is beginning to realize its responsibilities to both itself and to the nation and is turning away from radical agitators and left-wing groups in order to assure continuous employment and production.

3. Employers can help to combat unemployment by listing all job vacancies with the nearest Public Employment Security Office and also trying to find jobs elsewhere for those who have to be dismissed.

4. New legislation based on the Shoup recommendations will affect labor, management and the general public, and the end results of such legislation need to be understood by all.

5. Employers have a duty to keep unemployment premiums paid up in order to protect their workers from possible hardships in the future

Techniques:

1. The press, radio and posted notices may be utilized to list the names, addresses and services of PESO and other unemployment and welfare agencies so that everyone concerned will be well informed

2. Initiate news stories, photographs and special articles on the opportunities for training in the Public Vocational Training Centers.

3. Determine that prefectural labor officers are familiar with the CIE films, exhibits, film strips and other educational material on labor problems - and make good use of such material.

4. Seek the cooperation of newspaper editors and radio commentators in analyzing new labor, economic and tax laws and in explaining their significance to labor and management.

5. Encourage labor unions to learn about unemployment relief agencies, vocational training courses and their own companies' status with regard to unemployment premiums.

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Theses

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

File

CIVIL INFORMATION THEMES AND TECHNIQUES
FOR PRIORITY PROGRAMS--NOVEMBER 1949

The following themes are suggested for such local adaption and use as is deemed desirable; they may be disseminated by any medium. All themes are being implemented nationally by CIE, SCAP. The techniques have proved successful in one or more prefectures and are for use with the general program under which they are listed, not for any particular theme. The techniques may be added to the appropriate medium under the List of Information Techniques distributed from this headquarters 10 June 1949.

POLITICAL REORIENTATION PROGRAM

Themes:

1. The date that the Supreme Court will move into its new building has been set back to 11 November. In addition to ceremonies in Tokyo, all district courts in Japan, with the exception of those in the eight cities in which high courts are located, will suspend regular court activities on that day and will be open to the public on a "get acquainted" bases. Pamphlets, posters, and other materials provided by the Supreme Court will be available. (In Tokyo, Sapporo, Sendai, Nagoya, Osaka, Hiroshima, Takamatsu, and Fukuoka, high courts will be open to the public.) The occasion will provide an opportunity to focus attention again on the judiciary as one of the three main branches of government.

2. The first anniversary of the National Public Service Law will be on 3 December. Because it is the newest of the fundamental reforms instituted since the Surrender and because many of its far-reaching effects are just now being felt, it is still necessary to discuss this law, its significance, and application in the simplest terms. These are essential points:

a. During the past year the foundation has been established for a progressive, efficient civil service. It was inevitable that reform as revolutionary as the NPSL should be the subject of controversy, and constructive criticism is healthy. Citizens should be wary, however, of attacks by selfish groups representing reactionary or subversive interests.

b. Recruitment, classification, and compensation systems have been initiated which, in contrast with the old civil service system, provide equal opportunities and reward ability and diligence.

c. Government employees are servants of the whole community and not of any group thereof. This is the primary reason for limiting the political activities of government employees. According to the Civil Service Division, Government Section, these limitations are less stringent than those applying to the U. S. civil service.

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3. Beginning 1 November the Diet will be in special session for about a month, preparing important legislation that will be of general interest.

4. The third anniversary of farmland reform, 21 October, was the subject of a letter from General MacArthur to Prime Minister Yoshida commending the results so far attained as "one of the most important single demonstrations of Japan's approaching maturity as a democratic nation". With half the population of Japan a farmland population, the people have a vital stake in modern democracy and need to guard against encroachments from the right or the left.

5. More than 2,000 fisheries cooper tive associations have now been duly authorized to replace the 3600 feudalistic associations, but the new cooperatives cannot begin functioning with official authorization unless an enabling law is passed. New legislation is also needed to reallocate the old hereditary fishing rights on an equitable basis. The livelihood of working fishermen throughout Japan is in danger, and the cause of democracy will be injured unless needed reform bills are passed by the Diet.

Techniques:

1. Encourage local press and radio coverage of the Supreme Court transfer to its new building and suggest that school children and adult groups study the role of the judiciary in protecting civil liberties.

2. Stimulate interest among high school and college seniors in choosing civil service as a career now that ability and achievement are to be the basis for advancement. CIE films, exhibits and posters can be used effectively in illustrating talks and discussions led by local government officials.

3. Suggest that the newspapers publish the names of local Diet representatives, the committees on which they serve, and how they have voted on current legislative issues. The papers can also publicize proposed bills now before the committees and urge the voters to write to their representatives.

4. Agricultural cooperatives, CPH's and other rural groups should be encouraged to invite members of the land reform committees to meet with them and report on local problems and progress.

NINE-POINT ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PROGRAM

Themes:

1. Why Japan must export to live. Japan, like Great Britain, is an overpopulated country relatively poor in raw materials. Without foreign trade, Japan cannot import necessary raw materials nor adequately feed and clothe its people. Japan, therefore, must export to survive. With the return of buyers' markets in most parts of the world, keen competition has developed in international trade. In order to compete, Japan must produce better-quality merchandise at lower prices. Accomplishment of this objective will require:

a. More efficient utilization by management of plant, fuel and raw materials.

b. Improved labor efficiency - greater production by the same number of workers.

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c. Halting diversion of Japan's resources into blackmarket consumer items.

d. Reduction of hoarding of essential raw materials and consumer goods.

e. Channeling of Japan's limited financial resources into essential production.

2. Why increasing Japan's exports will require sacrifices from all of the people - from management, laborers, farmers and the general public. Japan not only is critically short of raw materials and supplies but also lacks working capital. Since Japan must export a sizeable part of its production in order to pay for essential imports, consumer goods must be held to minimum requirements. This will result in continuing scarcities and will require sacrifices by the Japanese until the country can balance its exports and imports and again become self-supporting.

3. What American aid is contributing to the Japanese economy. Japan, partly because of losses suffered during the war, has been unable to balance its exports and imports, and the United States has been propping up the economy by supplying essential food and raw materials. Since U.S. aid cannot continue indefinitely, all Japanese should work together to achieve economic self-support as soon as possible. (See Fact Sheet No. 13, 23 Sept. 1949.)

4. On 26 October floor prices for Japanese export products were abolished, permitting a return to competitive pricing at the authorized exchange rate. The Japanese government will exercise general surveillance to ensure maximum return of foreign exchange and to safeguard against unfair commercial practices. It is expected that this move will result in increased sales to all markets and resumption of full-scale export activities.

5. Prices of commodities essential to daily living must still be controlled. So long as the supplies of such commodities are insufficient to meet the needs of people throughout the country, those supplies must be sold at official prices, through legal channels, in fair amounts to those authorized to receive them.

6. Increased yen savings contribute to the success of the 9-point Economic Stabilization Program by creating reserves for emergency needs of individuals and also by furnishing needed capital for investments.

Techniques:

1. Exhibits, posters and pamphlets displayed in department stores, libraries, post offices, banks and other public and private places can be utilized to good effect in featuring the basic principles of the 9-point Economic Recovery Program.

2. In rural areas traveling displays and Japanese information teams may be promoted to carry information to PTA's, CPH's, agricultural cooperatives and other local groups, explaining the need for buying and selling at official prices, saving part of the proceeds from crops, and depositing savings in the banks.

3. The cooperation of Labor Department officials should be sought in order to persuade organized labor to work with management in increasing production and attaining higher efficiency.

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4. Follow up as much as possible on the use being made of the posters, pamphlets, wall-newspapers, film strips and other materials being distributed to local agencies periodically by the Economic Stabilization Board. (See the Japanese information plan of ESB for the "Over-all Information Program," 12 Sept. 1949.)

TAX COLLECTION PROGRAM

Themes:

1. Notice to taxpayers who failed to file a full, complete return by 31 October to file immediately if they wish to avoid heavy penalities.

2. Emphasis on the importance of honest declarations and complete payment of taxes by showing improvements in tax collections since the termination of the war and stressing the improvement in living, educational and social conditions.

3. Full, free discussion by the Japanese of the Shoup Mission report. As before, no attempt should be made to "sell" any part or all of the recommendations made by Dr. Shoup but only to promote careful, intelligent discussion of them so that the Japanese, through their representatives in the Diet, can determine for themselves that new tax legislation seems desirable.

4. Proposed tax reform laws, expected to be debated in the special session of the Diet, are of interest to every tax payer and should develop public expressions of opinion.

Techniques:

1. Suggest that local newspapers remind their readers that tax returns for the period ending 31 October are now overdue, but payments should still be made to avoid or reduce penalties.

2. By means of lantern slides in commercial movie theaters and posters in public places, point out that it is everybody's business to see that honest and complete tax returns are made by every individual and company. Show that tax evasions merely place an additional financial burden on the honest tax payers.

3. Suggest that business concerns organize "corporation tax payment associations" and that labor unions form postal savings associations to encourage prompt payment of taxes as well as to furnish to members information on the importance of tax collection and the uses made of tax revenues.

4. Encourage prefecture-wide poster, motto, essay or oral contests on the subject of tax payments and the uses of tax money.

PRODUCTION, COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD

Themes:

1. Continued all-out promotion of maximum crop deliveries by farmers.

a. The need for farmers to exceed their delivery quotas should be tied in with the 9-point economic stabilization program. For instance, Japan's best hope for self-sufficiency rests in increased exports, which will require

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improved production efficiency. This, in turn, depends upon lower costs and better-fed workers. Another factor is the need to hold food imports to the minimum to permit Japan's foreign exchange funds to be used for raw materials.

2. Explanation of the confused situation on decontrol of potatoes. Government officials should be pressed for clarifying statements to reassure farmers who are hesitant about planting potatoes for harvest next year.

3. The appeal procedure for farmers who think their 1950 spring crop quotas are unfair. Many former tenants are still discriminated against when village officials divide up quotas. These farmers should know their rights of appeal and how to exercise them.

4. Advance notice of rationed food items to be distributed throughout the following month. Food officials <u>can</u> plan in advance to announce items and availability dates for individual communities or entire prefectures and thus permit housewives to buy rationed food as needed and prepared balanced meals.

5. Continue the campaign to eliminate issuing of rationed foods to "ghost populations". Enlist general cooperation by pointing out that the recients of double rations are simply robbing the rest of the consumers.

6. Importance of proper storage of fertilizer.

a. Fertilizer losses in storage and transit, due to improper handling, are serious, especially as supplies are inadequate. Over-all losses are estimated at 2.5%.

b. If the loss of nitrogen alone were halved, the estimated saving would fertilize over 30,000 <u>cho</u> of wheat or barley.

c. Rough handling and over-stacking of bags of fertilizer result in many broken bags. They should not be stacked more than 10 high, yet stacks of 15 bags are common, resulting in bursting of the bags at the bottom of the piles.

<u>Techniques</u>:

1. News stories and pictures should be used to publicize crop collection towers and other devices erected in prefectural capitals and other centers. Special programs should be arranged to create interest in collection progress, with speakers from all groups - farmers, housewives, school children, factory workers, and government.

2. "Farmers' Festivals," county fairs, livestock shows and agricultural exhibits are timely and effective at this season if well organized and widely publicized.

3. Encourage the newspapers, radio, agricultural bulletins and the agricultural bulletins and the agricultural cooperatives' information offices to feature the official policy in regard to decontrol of potatoes.

4. Encourage rural newspapers, local radio stations and the RFD (Radio Farm Director) to inform the farmers how to appeal against quota discrimination by unfair officials.

5. Urge representatives of agricultural cooperatives and of the rural press to spot-check the handling and storing of fertilizer and report abuses.

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LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS AND LABOR EDUCATION

Themes:

1. How the Labor Standards Law protects miner workers.

2. How labor legislation has helped to elevate the position of women workers.

3. The work of the Labor Relations Board - how the Board helps to promote and maintain peaceful labor-management relations.

4. How unemployment can be relieved through activities of PESO (Public Employment Security Offices), including training institutes.

5. The importance of employers' listing of all job vacancies with the nearest PESO office.

6. The need for paying unemployment insurance premiums within the prescribed period to assure future security.

7. More widespread ownership of business and industry benefits Japan by:

a. Providing needed capital for industrial reconstruction.

b. Promoting healthy competition, boosting production, and lowering production costs.

c. Encouraging export trade to balance imports.

d. Improving the relationship between management and labor.

8. The Shoup Mission recommendations on reduction of corporation taxes and abolition of double taxation on dividends in order to free more capital for investment and reconstruction. (See Shoup Mission Report.)

9. How released stocks are bought through public offerings, employee sales at fixed prices, and underwriting.

Techniques:

1. Suggest that the newspapers accept "Help Wanted" telephone notices from employers and post them daily on a public bulletin board as well as forwarding them to the local PESO office.

2. Encourage use of railway and street loudspeakers to give details of the employment program and to give addresses of PESO offices.

3. Promote the holding of Labor Fairs in various business and industrial centers, utilizing sound trucks, educational films, speeches, locally-produced posters and other media.

4. Encourage the establishment of labor libraries and the programing of lectures, discussions, film showings, exhibits, displays of labor pamphlets and books, and other informational material.

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Mr. Macfarlad
Mr. Tsunezumi

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Civil Affairs Section
APO 343

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

CIVIL INFORMATION THEMES AND TECHNIQUES
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1. Encourage local press and radio coverage of the Supreme Court transfer to its new building and suggest that school children and adult groups study the role of the judiciary in protecting civil liberties.

2. Stimulate interest among high school and college seniors in choosing civil service as a career now that ability and achievement are to be the basis for advancement. CIE films, exhibits and posters can be used effectively in illustrating talks and discussions led by local government officials.

3. Suggest that the newspapers publish the names of local Diet representatives, the committees on which they serve, and how they have voted on current legislative issues. The papers can also publicize proposed bills now before the committees and urge the voters to write to their representatives.

4. Agricultural cooperatives, CPH's and other rural groups should be encouraged to invite members of the land reform committees to meet with them and report on local problems and progress.

NINE-POINT ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PROGRAM

Themes:

1. Why Japan must export to live. Japan, like Great Britain, is an overpopulated country relatively poor in raw materials. Without foreign trade, Japan cannot import necessary raw materials nor adequately feed and clothe its people. Japan, therefore, must export to survive. With the return of buyers' markets in most parts of the world, keen competition has developed in international trade. In order to compete, Japan must produce better-quality merchandise at lower prices. Accomplishment of this objective will require:

a. More efficient utilization by management of plant, fuel and raw materials.

b. Improved labor efficiency - greater production by the same number of workers.

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c. Halting diversion of Japan's resources into blackmarket consumer items.

d. Reduction of hoarding of essential raw materials and consumer goods.

e. Channeling of Japan's limited financial resources into essential production.

2. Why increasing Japan's exports will require sacrifices from all of the people - from management, laborers, farmers and the general public. Japan not only is critically short of raw materials and supplies but also lacks working capital. Since Japan must export a sizeable part of its production in order to pay for essential imports, consumer goods must be held to minimum requirements. This will result in continuing scarcities and will require sacrifices by the Japanese until the country can balance its exports and imports and again become self-supporting.

3. What American aid is contributing to the Japanese economy. Japan, partly because of losses suffered during the war, has been unable to balance its exports and imports, and the United States has been propping up the economy by supplying essential food and raw materials. Since U.S. aid cannot continue indefinitely, all Japanese should work together to achieve economic self-support as soon as possible. (See Fact Sheet No. 13, 23 Sept. 1949.)

4. On 26 October floor prices for Japanese export products were abolished, permitting a return to competitive pricing at the authorized exchange rate. The Japanese government will exercise general surveillance to ensure maximum return of foreign exchange and to safeguard against unfair commercial practices. It is expected that this move will result in increased sales to all markets and resumption of full-scale export activities.

5. Prices of commodities essential to daily living must still be controlled. So long as the supplies of such commodities are insufficient to meet the needs of people throughout the country, those supplies must be sold at official prices, through legal channels, in fair amounts to those authorized to receive them.

6. Increased yen savings contribute to the success of the 9-point Economic Stabilization Program by creating reserves for emergency needs of individuals and also by furnishing needed capital for investments.

Techniques:

1. Exhibits, posters and pamphlets displayed in department stores, libraries, post offices, banks and other public and private places can be utilized to good effect in featuring the basic principles of the 9-point Economic Recovery Program.

2. In rural areas traveling displays and Japanese information teams may be promoted to carry information to PTA's, CPH's, agricultural cooperatives and other local groups, explaining the need for buying and selling at official prices, saving part of the proceeds from crops, and depositing savings in the banks,

3. The cooperation of Labor Department officials should be sought in order to persuade organized labor to work with management in increasing production and attaining higher efficiency.

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4. Follow up as much as possible on the use being made of the posters, pamphlets, wall-newspapers, film strips and other materials being distributed to local agencies periodically by the Economic Stabilization Board. (See the Japanese information plan of ESB for the "Over-all Information Program," 12 Sept. 1949.)

TAX COLLECTION PROGRAM

Themes:

1. Notice to taxpayers who failed to file a full, complete return by 31 October to file immediately if they wish to avoid heavy penalities.

2. Emphasis on the importance of honest declarations and complete payment of taxes by showing improvements in tax collections since the termination of the war and stressing the improvement in living, educational and social conditions.

3. Full, free discussion by the Japanese of the Shoup Mission report. As before, no attempt should be made to "sell" any part or all of the recommendations made by Dr. Shoup but only to promote careful, intelligent discussion of them so that the Japanese, through their representatives in the Diet, can determine for themselves that new tax legislation seems desirable.

4. Proposed tax reform laws, expected to be debated in the special session of the Diet, are of interest to every tax payer and should develop public expressions of opinion.

Techniques:

1. Suggest that local newspapers remind their readers that tax returns for the period ending 31 October are now overdue, but payments should still be made to avoid or reduce penalties.

2. By means of lantern slides in commercial movie theaters and posters in public places, point out that it is everybody's business to see that honest and complete tax returns are made by every individual and company. Show that tax evasions merely place an additional financial burden on the honest tax payers.

3. Suggest that business concerns organize "corporation tax payment associations" and that labor unions form postal savings associations to encourage prompt payment of taxes as well as to furnish to members information on the importance of tax collection and the uses made of tax revenues.

4. Encourage prefecture-wide poster, motto, essay or oral contests on the subject of tax payments and the uses of tax money.

PRODUCTION, COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD

Themes:

1. Continued all-out promotion of maximum crop deliveries by farmers.

a. The need for farmers to exceed their delivery quotas should be tied in with the 9-point economic stabilization program. For instance, Japan's best hope for self-sufficiency rests in increased exports, which will require

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improved production efficiency. This, in turn, depends upon lower costs and better-fed workers. Another factor is the need to hold food imports to the minimum to permit Japan's foreign exchange funds to be used for raw materials.

2. Explanation of the confused situation on decontrol of potatoes. Government officials should be pressed for clarifying statements to reassure farmers who are hesitant about planting potatoes for harvest next year.

3. The appeal procedure for farmers who think their 1950 spring crop quotas are unfair. Many former tenants are still discriminated against when village officials divide up quotas. These farmers should know their rights of appeal and how to exercise them.

4. Advance notice of rationed food items to be distributed throughout the following month. Food officials <u>can</u> plan in advance to announce items and availability dates for individual communities or entire prefectures and thus permit housewives to buy rationed food as needed and prepared balanced meals.

5. Continue the campaign to eliminate issuing of rationed foods to "ghost populations". Enlist general cooperation by pointing out that the recients of double rations are simply robbing the rest of the consumers.

6. Importance of proper storage of fertilizer.

a. Fertilizer losses in storage and transit, due to improper handling, are serious, especially as supplies are inadequate. Over-all losses are estimated at 2.5%.

b. If the loss of nitrogen alone were halved, the estimated saving would fertilize over 30,000 <u>cho</u> of wheat or barley.

c. Rough handling and over-stacking of bags of fertilizer result in many broken bags. They should not be stacked more than 10 high, yet stacks of 15 bags are common, resulting in bursting of the bags at the bottom of the piles.

<u>Techniques</u>:

1. News stories and pictures should be used to publicize crop collection towers and other devices erected in prefectural capitals and other centers. Special programs should be arranged to create interest in collection progress, with speakers from all groups - farmers, housewives, school children, factory workers, and government.

2. "Farmers' Festivals," county fairs, livestock shows and agricultural exhibits are timely and effective at this season if well organized and widely publicized.

3. Encourage the newspapers, radio, agricultural bulletins and the agricultural cooperatives' information offices to feature the official policy in regard to decontrol of potatoes.

4. Encourage rural newspapers, local radio stations and the RFD (Radio Farm Director) to inform the farmers how to appeal against quota discrimination by unfair officials.

5. Urge representatives of agricultural cooperatives and of the rural press to spot-check the handling and storing of fertilizer and report abuses.

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LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS AND LABOR EDUCATION

Themes:

1. How the Labor Standards Law protects minor workers.

2. How labor legislation has helped to elevate the position of women workers.

3. The work of the Labor Relations Board - how the Board helps to promote and maintain peaceful labor-management relations.

4. How unemployment can be relieved through activities of PESO (Public Employment Security Offices), including training institutes.

5. The importance of employers' listing of all job vacancies with the nearest PESO office.

6. The need for paying unemployment insurance premiums within the prescribed period to assure future security.

7. More widespread ownership of business and industry benefits Japan by:

a. Providing needed capital for industrial reconstruction.

b. Promoting healthy competition, boosting production, and lowering production costs.

c. Encouraging export trade to balance imports.

d. Improving the relationship between management and labor.

8. The Shoup Mission recommendations on reduction of corporation taxes and abolition of double taxation on dividends in order to free more capital for investment and reconstruction. (See Shoup Mission Report.)

9. How released stocks are bought through public offerings, employee sales at fixed prices, and underwriting.

Techniques:

1. Suggest that the newspapers accept "Help Wanted" telephone notices from employers and post them daily on a public bulletin board as well as forwarding them to the local PESO office.

2. Encourage use of railway and street loudspeakers to give details of the employment program and to give addresses of PESO offices.

3. Promote the holding of Labor Fairs in various business and industrial centers, utilizing sound trucks, educational films, speeches, locally-produced posters and other media.

4. Encourage the establishment of labor libraries and the programing of lectures, discussions, film showings, exhibits, displays of labor pamphlets and books, and other informational material.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Civil Affairs Section
APO 343

CIVIL INFORMATION THEMES AND TECHNIQUES FOR PRIORITY PROGRAMS—OCTOBER 1949

The following themes are suggested for such local adaptation and use as is deemed desirable; they may be disseminated by any medium. All themes are being implemented nationally by CIE, SCAP. The techniques have proved successful in one or more prefectures and are for use with the general program under which they are listed, not for any particular theme. The techniques may be added to the appropriate medium under the List of Information Techniques distributed from this headquarters 10 June 1949.

TAX COLLECTION PROGRAM

Themes:

1. Full free discussion by the Japanese of the Shoup Mission's report enables Diet representatives to study public reaction and determine what new tax legislation seems advisable.

2. Notice to taxpayers that the October provisional return, the revised provisional return and second period income tax payments are due in October.

3. A careful record of income and expenses is good insurance for farmers and business men against possible over-assessment of taxes.

4. Tax payments evaded by black-marketeers and other "chiselers" must be made up by honest taxpayers eventually.

5. Enforcement of penalty provisions in the tax laws protects the honest taxpayers.

6. Relationship between the 1949-50 budget and success of the Nine-Point Economic Stabilization Program.

Techniques:

1. Encourage discussion of the Shoup recommendations in the press, over the air, and in public meetings. Suggest that individuals and organizations write to their local Diet representatives and express their views on desirable new tax legislation.

2. Publicize the due date for tax returns and payments.

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3. Induce honest taxpayers to report tax evaders to tax offices or the police.

4. Urge local tax officials to tour their districts, explaining the need for prompt, accurate returns and how to keep simple records of business transactions.

POLITICAL REORIENTATION PROGRAM

Themes:

1. The Supreme Court will move into its new quarters on or about 1 November. The occasion will provide an opportunity to focus further attention on the judiciary as one of the three main branches of government. It is important to play up the independence of the courts from the other branches; the fact that the Chief Justice holds equal rank with the Prime Minister; and, most important, that all petitioners have equal opportunity before the courts.

2. In implementing the National Public Service Law, the inauguration of the position classification plan is the first step on putting modern personnel administration into effect in the Japanese Government.

3. Appointments, promotions, and transfers can be approved quickly on an equitable and accurate basis when every position in the regular government service is properly established in conformance with the position classification plan. Compensation and assignment of work and responsibility to government employees will then be on the basis of "equal pay for equal work."

4. Analysis of the results of the 18 August and 20 September land commission elections, as an indication of public interest in democratic elections and civic responsibilities. The analysis should include the volume of voting, participation by women, and ratio of new commissioners to re-elected commissioners.

Techniques:

1. Suggest that the newspapers cover the move of the Supreme Court into its new quarters with news stories and pictures and with editorials on the functions of this branch of the government.

2. Suggest the newspapers publish a step-by-step description, or run a cartoon strip, of how a candidate qualifies for a government position under the new classification system - from posting of the notice for applications to the final confirmation of a probationer in the position for which he has qualified.

3. When the results of the prefectural land commission election are announced, the chairman or an Agriculture-Forestry Ministry official might broadcast friendly congratulations and suggestions to the new prefectural and local commissioners. He might also remind both the commissioners and the farmers that it is a civic duty to speed up the registration of land transfers, a process that is lagging badly in many prefectures.

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PRODUCTION, COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD PROGRAM

Themes:

1. Continued explanation of the significance and current development of the 9-point stabilization program generally and as they affect farmers. Many farmers still think they are bearing the heaviest burden under the program, whereas all groups in Japan are being hit.

2. Over-quota bonus price for rice-especially important to emphasize at this season.

3. Explanation of the premium price and storage program for sweet potatoes. Agriculture offices can supply the details of this program, which has been changed drastically from last year. Basically, farmers who store their potatoes and deliver them in the late winter months in dried form will receive more yen than farmers who flood the market with raw potatoes during the harvest season. The importance of disinfecting potato storage facilities and maintaining proper storage conditions should be explained.

4. Comparisons with last year's crop delivery figures on corresponding dates.

5. White potato production. Current stories about consumer reluctance to purchase white potatoes should not deter farmers from planning for maximum production next season. (Agriculture sections can furnish details on this theme.)

6. Explanation of the Shoup tax recommendations particularly applicable to farmers, with follow-up reports on any government action to put the recommendations into effect.

7. Feature a major recommendation: "That most farmers be relieved of the necessity of filing declarations of estimated income and be required to pay at the time they receive money from the sale of crops, by a system of withholding at the source of payments made to them by government bodies for their crops, and that this be coupled with a much closer approximation to each farmer's actual income as shown by production records and other data relating to him, in place of using average data for an area." It should be noted that the Shoup recommendations do not necessarily have SCAP approval. They be discussed, however, in public forums through various media - radio, press, meetings, agricultural cooperatives, etc.

Techniques:

1. Promote interest in crop collection by encouraging construction and dedication at prefectural and local levels of big outdoor recording devices-giant thermometers, rice bowls, marathon races, mountain climbers, etc.

2. Suggest press and radio coverage of crop collection, using human interest stories, pictures and "firsts". Examples: over-quota deliveries achieved despite unusual handicaps by widows, physically-handicapped farmers, etc.; the first village and first gun to make its quota.

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3. News photos of smiling farmers receiving incentive goods for over-quota deliveries.

4. Urge the local press to check closely on distribution of rationed foods and publish news stories about any delays in distributions and the reasons therefor.

COAL PRODUCTION PROGRAM

Themes:

1. Explanation of the Mine Safety Code, which became effective 15 August. Reports should be given on how the code is being applied at various mines. The safety problem should be analyzed in terms of the causes of accidents and deaths, by areas. (Refer to ESB district offices for statistics.) Stress prevention of the accidents which cause the most lost time to miners.

2. Use of established grievance mechinery to settle labor disputes. It is still not understood or utilized sufficiently.

3. Repeated explanation of the new wage formula, which is geared to production.

4. The importance of production efficiency. With controls lifted, every mine must compete for markets. The working miners have as big a stake as management in producing efficiently. This vital interest is not always understood by the miner and must be explained in simple terms.

5. Promote good health and sanitation among the miners and their families. Sick miners cannot produce coal.

Techniques:

1. Cash awards for safety and production suggestions should be made regularly and publicized in the local press and on company bulletin boards.

2. Urge greater use of CIE films, film strips, opaque reflector material, kamishibai, and leaflets at miners' meetings in order to promote understanding of mine safety, efficiency, general health, the new wage formula, democratic unions and cooperation with management.

3. Publicize the establishment of new industries or the expansion of established industries which expand the market for coal.

4. Suggest public commendations of coal mines, working teams, engineers and individual miners for outstanding contributions to production efficiency and safety.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Civil Affairs Section
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CIVIL INFORMATION THEMES AND TECHNIQUES FOR PRIORITY PROGRAMS -- SEPTEMBER 1949

The following themes are suggested for such local adaptation and use as is deemed desirable; they may be disseminated by any medium. All themes are being implemented nationally by CIE, SCAP. The techniques have proved successful in one or more prefectures and are for use with the general program under which they are listed, not for any particular theme. The techniques may be added to the appropriate medium under the List of Information Techniques distributed from this headquarters 10 June 1949.

TAX COLLECTION PROGRAM

Themes:

1. Explanation of what is being done to improve the tax administration system. (The report of the "Shoup Mission" tax study will be released soon and will receive wide dissemination. Local media will probably want to carry the releases and comment on the report as a means of rebuilding confidence in the tax structure and the collection system.)

2. The sales tax is necessary to balance the budget and provide essential services. Pay it in full and do your share to help rebuild the Japanese economy.

3. Businessmen and farmers who keep an accurate set of books will be able to prove conclusively that tax returns are correct.

4. The painless way to pay taxes is to use the newly established bank deposit plan for tax savings (Nozei Junbi Yokin). (See page 21 of MG Bulletin No. 9.) Banks, because of their interest in increased deposits, might be encouraged by regional finance bureaus to conduct publicity campaigns.

Technique:

Suggest that the chief of the tax office prepare form letters explaining the necessity for full, prompt tax payment and send them to the top bracket taxpayers in his area.

POLITICAL REORIENTATION PROGRAM

Themes:

1. The Diet is scheduled to convene in September. Legislation

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relating to taxation reform -- based on the recommendations of the Shoup Mission -- is expected to receive primary attention. Media can emphasize:

a. That taxation reform legislation, if enacted, will not be a cure-all for Japan's economic problems and should not be expected to bring relief overnight.

b. All legislation should be studied and discussed by the people. This is particularly true with reference to the possible revision of the police and election laws.

c. The voting records of members of the Diet should be noted, especially in view of the election in April 1950 of half of the House of Councillors.

2. The Code of Criminal Procedure. It is believed that publicizing specific provisions of the code should be limited, generally to groups such as procurators, judges, and bar associations. The average citizen hopes and believes that he will never be hailed into court. To him, it is important to be aware that a revolutionary change has been made in criminal proceedings. Legal Section, SCAP, believes that it is still important to explain the philosophy behind the code and its relationship to other reforms initiated since promulgation of the Constitution.

3. Civil liberties. The Attorney-General's Office is drafting ordinances to implement the Human Rights Commissioners Bill passed by the last Diet session. Many people in SCAP and some thoughtful Japanese doubt the wisdom of putting the government in the civil liberties "business". Media can emphasize that these commissioners cannot dispense civil liberties, but that their primary purpose is to increase the understanding of the need for protecting these liberties. It is extremely important to emphasize that the appointment of commissioners will not decrease the importance of the Civil Liberties Union. The latter needs support and encouragement.

Techniques:

1. Conduct town and village forums on taxation problems and the significance of the forthcoming "Shoup Report". Recommendations and resolutions agreed upon during the meetings could be forwarded to elected representatives at prefectural and national levels.

2. Newspapers will want to cover these forums, and broadcasts of meetings would further stress the point that the people have a voice in the amount of taxes levied and the method of their disbursement.

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PRODUCTION, COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD PROGRAM

Themes:

1. Sweet potato storage. Farmers should be told how to build good storage facilities and how to use the local warehouses recently established by the Agriculture-Forestry Ministry in potato areas.

2. Assignment of wheat, barley, and rape seed quotas. Pre-planting quotas for these fall-planted crops should be assigned to individual farmers promptly. The quota allocation machinery and the avenues of appeal open to farmers who think their quotas are too high should be explained.

3. Continued explanation of the significance of the 9-point stabilization program for farmers. Farmers should know the burdens falling upon other groups in the economy, particularly upon laid-off workers in government and industry.

4. Continued public discussion of farm taxation problems.

5. The need for over-quota delivery of 1949 summer crops. The Japanese food situation needs be reviewed from the standpoint of domestic production and minimum imports and their effect upon the over-all economy.

Technique:

1. Equip a trailer with a loudspeaker and big kamishibai and send throughout the prefecture urging farmers to meet and exceed quotas. Furnish visual aid material to community meetings explaining the necessity for crop deliveries.

COAL PRODUCTION PROGRAM

Themes:

1. Inauguration of the new mine safety code 15 August. Government agencies may explain the provisions of the new code. Miners should understand that all mines cannot and are not required to adopt all provisions of the code immediately. This explanation is needed to forestall walkouts by unions on the unjustified pretext that certain mines are not conforming to the safety code.

2. The need for increased production of high quality coal. Current coal surpluses are in low quality coal. The demand for high grade coal is still great and will continue so.

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3. The need for more workers at the coal "face". While publicity has been given to arriving at a ratio of 60 underground to 40 surface workers throughout the coal fields, operators and miners sometimes forget that simply getting men underground isn't enough. More miners are needed at the digging "face" to get out coal.

Techniques:

1. Inaugurate a distinctive badge to designate "face workers" in coal mines thus promoting pride in being a "real" coal miner and setting them apart from surface workers who support them.

2. Hold press conferences by mining officials in which they point out that current coal surpluses are of low grade and that the demand for high grade coal is still greater than the supply.

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HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Civil Affairs Section
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CIVIL INFORMATION THEMES AND TECHNIQUES FOR PRIORITY PROGRAMS--AUGUST 1949

The following themes are suggested for such local adaptation and use as is deemed desirable; they may be disseminated by any medium. All themes are being implemented nationally by CIE, SCAP. The techniques have proved successful in one or more prefectures and are for use with the general program under which they are listed, not for any particular theme. The techniques may be added to the appropriate medium under the List of Information Techniques distributed from this headquarters 10 June 1949.

TAX COLLECTION PROGRAM

New themes:

1. The sales tax is necessary to balance the budget and provide essential governmental services; by paying it, each person does his share to rebuild Japan.

2. An accurate set of books will prove conclusively that tax returns are correct.

Continuing themes:

1. Equitable distribution of taxation demands that every person pays his fair share of taxes. Tax evaders are the enemies of Japan. Persons who fail to pay their taxes increase the burden of all honest taxpayers.

2. The painless way to pay taxes is to use the newly established bank deposit plan for tax savings (Nozei Junbi Yokin). (See page 21 of MG Bulletin No. 9.) Banks, because of their interest in increased deposits, might be encouraged by regional finance bureaus to conduct publicity campaigns.

Technique:

Publish simplified account books for merchants and farmers, with a printed explanation of their use. Schedule instruction classes on an itinerant tour of villages.

POLITICAL REORIENTATION PROGRAM

New themes:

(The National Public Service Law requires primary attention. In anticipation of possible strikes against the government with the beginning of discharges of government employes, the National Personnel Authority is promoting the following themes.)

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1. It is the duty of public servants to enforce laws,

2. It is the duty of public servants to obey orders of superiors under the law.

3. It is the duty of public servants to keep the services of the public in operation.

As on Constitution Day, 3 May, the Attorney General's Office will establish civil liberties consultation offices in various cities on 15 August, the anniversary of the surrender. These will provide materials and free expert legal advice to anyone who feels his civil liberties have been impaired. Persons or organizations interested in furthering knowledge of civil liberties should contact these offices for literature and suggestions. Local newspapers will probably want to support the service. The temporary offices will be established in each prefectural capital (plus Hakodate, Ashigawa and Kushiro in Hokkaido) and will be open on 15 August only.

Techniques:

1. Encourage city, town, and village assemblies to publish after each session a bulletin with the following information: Title of each important bill passed, resume of contents, originator, and names of representatives who voted for and against it.

2. Encourage a newspaper to survey two or three towns and compile a list of the instructions the town office received from the prefectural or national government during a 90-day period. Indicate which of the matters covered might better have been left to the discretion of the mayor or town assembly, according to the principles of local autonomy.

PRODUCTION, COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD PROGRAM

New theme:

Maximum delivery of summer crops (wheat, barley, white potatoes) is vital to Japan's recovery. Farmers should meet and exceed their quotas because:

a. Japan's need for domestically produced food is as great as ever. During the past year domestic production furnished less than 80 percent of the staple foods consumed. The balance was imported.

b. If Japan is to achieve economic stabilization, food imports must be held to a minimum, thus leaving more foreign exchange to buy the raw materials for Japan's factories; this in turn will make goods available for a higher standard of living.

c. Farmers have price incentives and material incentives for over-quota deliveries. Premium yen bonuses are given for every bale delivered in excess of quota; and incentive goods are available at low official prices. Distribution is based on a point system according to the amount delivered.

Continuing theme:

The revised procedure for distributing incentive goods.

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Techniques:

1. Encourage an agricultural cooperative-sponsored gun fair. Make a trial attempt in one gun at first on a simple, inexpensive scale; get newspapers to publicize the best agricultural products and the agricultural improvement section to plug the best production methods, giving credit to the innovators.

2. Distribute to all co-ops a list of topics related to food production for which the agriculture improvement section can furnish qualified speakers with visual and demonstration materials. Place the extension agents on call or have them accompany the visual aid itinerant unit to rural areas.

COAL PRODUCTION

New themes:

1. Management and miners can cooperate to produce better quality coal more economically.

2. Mine safety is an important factor in increasing productivity. Miners who work under unsafe conditions cannot do their best.

Continuing themes:

1. Management and miners can cooperate to eliminate unnecessary expenses.

2. Management and miners can cooperate to promote more efficient operations.

Techniques:

1. Adopt the suggestion box technique for miners to propose desirable safety features and ideas for increasing efficiency.

2. Establish incentive awards for techniques to increase production or cut expenses. Offer cash bonuses in proportion to the saving made possible by the suggested technique.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
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Military Government Section
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CIVIL INFORMATION THEMES FOR PRIORITY PROGRAMS--JULY 1949

The following themes are suggested for such local adaptation and use as is deemed desirable, and they may be disseminated by any medium. All themes are being implemented nationally by CI&E, SCAP. Because a compilation of techniques has been recently forwarded to each team, none is included here.

TAX COLLECTION PROGRAM

New theme:

1. Importance to businessmen, large and small, of keeping an accurate set of books as evidence of true income and thus being able to prove conclusively that returns are correct.

2. Equitable distribution of taxation demands that every person pay his fair share of taxes. Tax evaders are the enemies of Japan. Persons who fail to pay their taxes increase the tax burden of all honest taxpayers.

3. Encourage taxpayers to use the newly established bank deposit plan for tax savings (Nozei Junbi Yokin) in anticipation of their 1949-50 tax payments. (See page 21 MG Bulletin No. 9). Banks, because of their interest in increased deposits, might be encouraged by regional finance bureaus to conduct publicity campaigns.)

Continuing themes:

1. Relationship between the 1949-50 budget and the 9-point Economic Stabilization Program.

2. Necessity for retaining the sales tax in order to balance the 1949-50 budget.

POLITICAL REORIENTATION PROGRAM

New theme:

1. How the National Public Service Law contributes to efficiency in government. (The people benefit from effective utilization of manpower in government as in private enterprise. Stress new training methods, advancement based upon individual performance, opportunity for graduates of all schools).

Continuing themes:

1. The right of the public to expect honest and conscientious administration by government employes.

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2. The responsibility of government employes to administer laws on behalf of the people.

3. The advantages of the representative form of government over far-left totalitarianism.

PRODUCTION, COLLECTION, DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD PROGRAM

New theme:

1. The need for meeting and exceeding summer crop delivery quotas.

a. July and August are important harvest months for fall-planted wheat and barley, and potatoes.

b. Japan's need for maximum deliveries is as great as ever despite great improvement in the world food situation. The 9-point economic program calls for heavy increased in Japan's exports which means that raw materials must be imported. By reducing food imports through greater utilization and production of domestic crops, Japan will have more foreign exchange to buy raw materials for its factories.

c. Heavy emphasis as an inducement for crop deliveries should be given to the attractive bonus payments for deliveries made above the pre-planting quotas.

Continuing theme:

1. The revised procedure for distributing incentive goods.

2. The significance to farmers of recent food price increases for consumers.

COAL PRODUCTION

New themes:

1. Appeal to coal miners to make up in the second quarter the deficit incurred in the production quota during the first quarter.

2. Effective utilization of grievance machinery to settle all disputes peacefully and to prevent work stoppages.

3. Why 42,000,000 tons of coal are needed in 1949--necessity of increased production to achieve 1949 export goals under the 9-point Economic Stabilization Program.

Continuing theme:

1. Vital importance of cooperation of management and miners to promote more efficient operations and eliminate unnecessary expenses. (Tie to Labor-management Relations and Labor Education Program).

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LAND COMMISSION ELECTION

Although not listed as a priority program for the third quarter, the election of land commissioners on 18 August is considered the most important activity concerning land reform during the period. An information plan for the election was distributed during May to all prefectural governments by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The only material contemplated by MAF is a leaflet explaining the importance and mechanics of the election. This will be distributed to each farm household in Japan (6,000,000 copies) during early July. Local election administrative committees are responsible for conducting the elections and will undoubtedly want to give the elections wide publicity. Editorial comment will likely point out the importance of the land reform program and the vital part played by the local land commissions. The important themes of the program are:

1. Get out a large vote.

2. Explain changes in the election procedure.

3. Encourage qualified candidates to stand for election.

4. Inform voters of registration technique.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Military Government Section
APO 343

CIVIL INFORMATION THEMES AND TECHNIQUES
FOR PRIORITY PROGRAMS--JUNE 1949

The following themes are suggested for such local adaptation and use as is deemed desirable. Themes may be disseminated by any medium; those starred * are being implemented nationally by CI&E, SCAP.

TAX COLLECTION PROGRAM

New theme:

*1. Prompt, correct and full declaration of the first income tax return for the new fiscal year by June 30.

Continuing themes:

*1. Relationship between the 1949-50 budget and the 9-point Economic Stabilization Program.

*2. Necessity for retaining the sales tax in order to balance the 1949-50 budget.

3. How the self-assessed income tax return is to be filed and when.

4. The part played in recovery by honest declarations and complete tax payments.

Techniques:

1. Print tax payment reminder calendars that show dates for filing returns, with a picture on each page showing a service obtained through taxes.

2. Set up tax information booths in department stores and public places.

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POLITICAL REORIENTATION PROGRAM

New themes:

*1. The right of the public to expect honest and conscientious administration by government employees.

*2. The responsibility of government employees to administer laws on behalf of the people.

*3. What services are offered by Civil Liberties Union branches? (Branches are located in Tokyo, Kyoto, Matsumoto, Matsusaka, Nagano, Osaka, Nagoya, Onomichi, Otayamo, Kobe and Sapporo).

Continuing theme:

1. The advantages of the representative form of government over far-left totalitarianism.

Techniques:

1. Organize Better Government Leagues to sponsor forums, debates, special lectures, and as a result of these make specific recommendations to local officials on ways of improving the government.

2. Obtain a list of organizations from the local CIC detachment that might be interested in refuting false statements of Communists; furnish them with materials to counter such statements.

PRODUCTION, COLLECTION, DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD PROGRAM

New themes:

*1. The revised procedure for distributing incentive goods. (Farmers now have more freedom in picking the kind of goods they buy under the point system. Also, the procedure for issuing coupons has been greatly simplified--less red tape and delay. Details can be obtained from the ken economics department and village offices.

*2. The significance to farmers of recent food price

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increases for consumers. (While the consumer price boost is based upon the farm parity price index for 28 February, the official prices to farmers for summer crops will be set on the basis of 30 June index and for fall crops on the 30 September index. In other words, farmers shouldn't worry that their official prices for 1949 crops will be pegged to the 28 February index).

*3. Encourage specific plans for storage facilities for sweet potatoes. Many potatoes spoiled last year causing loss to both farmers and consumers because of improper storage.

Techniques:

1. Publicize the 1949 production plans of specific villages and individuals.

2. Suggest that the economics section prepare a series of hints to increase crop production for the local radio station so that they may be inserted into programs.

COAL PRODUCTION PROGRAM

New theme:

*1. Importance of full, continuous production and elimination of the "summer slump" to achieve the 42,000,000-ton goal.

Continuing themes:

*1. Necessity of increased coal production to achieve 1949 export goals under the 9-point Economic Stabilization Program.

*2. Vital importance of cooperation of management and miners to promote more efficient operations and eliminate unnecessary expenses. (Tie to Labor-management Relations and Labor Education Program).

Techniques:

1. Inform all miners' wives, through women's groups and newspapers, that under a new plan no miner receives American incentive goods unless total mine production reaches quota.

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2. Women's organizations in coal mining areas can make their memberships continually aware that for miners to participate in the incentive goods program each mine must reach its quota each month, according to the new plan. Also the women should know that Class A, B and C miners must work 20, 23 and 25 days per month respectively, to receive indigenous incentive goods. Besides this aspect, the fewer days miners work the smaller is the salary that must buy all the necessities for home and children.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS AND LABOR EDUCATION PROGRAM

New themes:

*1. Only if production is increased can real wages be increased.

*2. How to eliminate domination of trade unions by Communist factions and other subversive groups. (Refer to the following material previously distributed to team labor officers: "The Rights of Labor, Democracy vs. Totalitarianism," AFL International Labor Relations Department pamphlet; "The Struggle for Trade Union Democracy," a paper prepared by GHQ, SCAP, ESS; "Communists within the Labor Movement." Chamber of Commerce of the United States pamphlet).

Techniques:

1. Prepare a poster depicting two cats tied together straining to reach two bowls of fish just out of reach; in succeeding illustration show that through cooperation the cats can have both bowls. Identify the cats as labor and management.

2. In a community where there is a strike, encourage school children to write letters to both labor and management urging them to settle their dispute quickly for the good of Japan.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFF

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Military Government Section
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CIVIL INFORMATION THEMES AND TECHNIQUES FOR PRIORITY PROGRAMS - MAY 1949

The following themes and techniques are suggested for such local adaptation and use as is deemed desirable. Themes may be adapted for use by any medium; all are being implemented nationally by CI&E, SCAP. The techniques have been used successfully in one or more prefectures. They are not necessarily suggested for any particular theme.

TAX COLLECTION INFORMATION PROGRAM

Themes:

1. Relationship between the 1949-50 budget and the 9-point Economic Stabilization Program.

2. Necessity for retaining the sales tax in order to balance the 1949-50 budget.

3. How the self-assessed income tax return is to be filed and when.

4. The part played in recovery by honest declarations and complete tax payments.

Techniques:

1. Offer a tax familiarization course in schools which presents simple tax problems, with emphasis on filing procedure.

2. Display semi-permanent exhibits in windows of business houses and tax offices portraying how tax moneys are spent and their importance in recovery.

POLITICAL REORIENTATION INFORMATION PROGRAM

Theme:

1. The advantages of the representative form of government over far-left totalitarianism.

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Techniques:

1. 3 May will be the second anniversary of the new Constitution and will undoubtedly call forth expressions of appreciation by prominent citizens, officials and especially newspaper editors. Appropriate background material for editorializing is being sent to all daily newspapers in Japan by the sponsors of the anniversary celebrations: Atterney General's Office, Supreme Court, and Civil Liberties Union. A month-long program - during May - has been planned by these agencies to re-emphasize to the Japanese People the changes in their personal lives brought about by the constitution and implementing laws. It would be appropriate for women's groups, unions, farmers' organizations and others to discuss the preamble to the Constitution and how their personal liberty has been affected by it. Two excellent films "Dawning Tower" and "Who Sits in This Chair", are available in prefectural film libraries. Discussion guides may be prepared by group leaders from the enclosed material entitled, "Democracy in the New Constitution" which is a chapter in "Primer of Democracy, Vol.II" soon to be published by the Ministry of Education. This material also may be used as background for editorials, radio programs or leaflets.

FOOD PRODUCTION INFORMATION PROGRAM

Themes:

1. Fallacies in the advice of those who urge farmers to avoid paying taxes.

2. The gains that will accrue to farmers upon stabilization of prices.

3. The fairness of the parity index which fixes farm prices. This index establishes a fair relationship between prices of products the farmer sells and those he buys.

Techniques:

1. Discuss the above themes in Agriculture Cooperative Association meetings.

2. Show the farmer how to keep a simple set of books to provide an accurate basis for tax payments.

COAL PRODUCTION INFORMATION PROGRAM

Themes:

1. The necessity for increased coal production in achieving 1949 production goals under the 9-point Economic Stabilization Program.

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2. How cooperation between management and miners will promote more efficiency and eliminate unnecessary expenses. (Tie to Labor-management Relations and Labor Education Program.)

3. Importance of cooperation between management and miners in the administration of the new wage system which is geared to production.

Techniques:

1. Promote composition contests in schools on "Why Peak Coal Production Will Mean More Consumer Goods for Everyone".

2. Stage a "guessing contest" offering a prize to the person who most closely estimates monthly or weekly production in local mines.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

AGMGCI 005

21 January 1949

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Plan for Civil Information Activities on Child Welfare

TO: See Distribution

1. Transmitted herewith is the suggested plan for civil information activities on child welfare, designed to promote a feeling of public responsibility for child welfare, to provide a general knowledge of facilities available for child care, and to encourage an understanding of juvenile delinquency.

2. This material is being sent to all echelons. Supplementary material and instructions may be issued by corps and regions as desired. The material is non-directive.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

Monroe N. Hiney

MONROE N. HINEY
Major, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

1 Incl:
Information Plan

DISTRIBUTION:
CGs I and IX Corps
COs All MG Regions
COs All MG Teams

Extra copy given to Mr Artigues

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PLAN FOR CIVIL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES ON CHILD WELFARE

References:

OD 9, this headquarters, 14 Jan 47, subject: Public Welfare.

Public Health & Welfare Technical Bulletin No. 11, Feb 1948, subject: The Child Welfare Law.

Public Health & Welfare Technical Bulletin No. 11 (Supp), Aug 1948, subject: Child Welfare.

Public Health & Welfare Technical Bulletin No. 12, June 1948, subject: School Lunch Program.

Public Health & Welfare Technical Bulletin No. 16, Sept 1948, subject: Juvenile Delinquents and Child Welfare.

Child Welfare Law No. 164 effective 1 Jan 1948 and 1 April 1948.

Welfare Commissioner Law No. 198 effective 29 July 1948.

Leaflet, "Protection of Working Children," sent to military government women's affairs officers on 21 October 1948.

SECTION I
THE SITUATION

The traditional Japanese concept placed the whole problem of welfare as one for family concern. Financial assistance for the needy, if available, came almost exclusively from relatives. Since the responsibility assumed by the government was limited, public assistance was inadequate and acceptance of it was considered a disgrace.

Customarily all resources of the family were exhausted before resorting to outside help. This meant that young children were kept out of school to work at hard labor, stunting their physical and mental growth. Abnormality in a child was a cause for parental shame, so minor maladjustments were hidden in the home, and major problems were handled by committal to institutions, for the most part inadequate.

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The legal concept embodied in old criminal laws was that a child under 14 could not commit, and therefore, could not be punished for a crime. However, treatment of children in conflict with society was generally a crisis procedure — after the child had been brought before juvenile court. The treatment of such delinquent cases was almost entirely delegated to institutions, whereas sound practice usually dictates supervision within their own homes or substitute homes.

Child Welfare Law

Post-war disorganization, as exemplified by an increase in juvenile delinquency, has given impetus to the acceptance of public responsibility for all children. Growing concern in government circles over problems of children's and youth's well-being resulted in the passage in November 1947 of the Child Welfare Law. Essentially, the law:

1. Points out that the national and local public bodies as well as parents and guardians are responsible for the healthy growth of children.

2. Establishes national and prefectural child welfare boards to study the needs of children and advise welfare officials of these needs.

3. Provides for the employment of child welfare workers for the promotion of the welfare of children and the welfare of expectant and nursing mothers.

4. Provides for the establishing of prefectural child welfare centers for the purpose of child study for proper placement, consultative service, health examinations and guidance, and for other problems.

5. Provides for a maternal and child health program with free service for those unable to pay; urges expectant and nursing mothers to take advantage of such service; provides additional food and other necessary supplies for expectant and nursing mothers; provides obstetrical service in "lying-in" agencies.

6. Provides care and protection for neglected or abused children.

* 7. Provides for a foster home program.

* 8. Protects children from exploitation and prohibits them from engaging in certain harmful occupations.

Prefectural Organization

Under this and other laws the organization for child welfare in a typical prefecture consists of the following organs (See PH&W Technical Bulletin No. 11, February 1948):

Child welfare board (jido fukushi iin-kai), 20 members chosen from public officials and those persons who have experience in work with children. This board makes recommendations to the governor and juvenile section officials based upon their studies of the prefectural child welfare situation.

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Welfare department (minsei-bu), subdivided into four sections, one of which is the juvenile section (jido-ka), responsible for child welfare in the prefecture.

Child welfare officials (jido fukushi-shi). These are distinct from the juvenile section officials; they are appointed from among qualified persons to act as consultants to the general public on children's problems. Their number varies from 3 to 50 depending on the population of the prefecture.

Child welfare workers (jido-iin), volunteer consultants on child problems. They work out of city, town, and village offices, providing the field contact for the above organs. Duties of jido-iin are performed concurrently by minsei-iin, volunteer public welfare workers, with whom the general public is already familiar.

Other Laws

Other legislation related to juvenile welfare is embodied in:

The Juvenile Law which establishes the family court as a substitute for the juvenile court, so that facilities of special courts can be provided to children in all parts of Japan and not merely in those areas where separate juvenile courts had been established in the past.

* The School Education Law, which makes attendance at elementary and secondary school compulsory.

* The Labor Standards Law, which establishes maximum hours and minimum working standards for adults as well as children.

Thus, child welfare, administratively, is a joint responsibility of the welfare, education, and labor standards offices — and one other, the health bureaus, since their various services, including health centers, are vitally concerned with care for children and expectant mothers. In the enactment of these laws the Diet and various government bureaus have officially accepted public responsibility for the welfare of all children and established machinery which if utilized adequately will fulfill this responsibility better than in many other modern civilized countries.

Public Attitude

The passage of laws, however, is one thing and arousing a general public sentiment for their support is another. A lag in public sentiment exists, as shown by the widespread violation of the Labor Standards Law, the lack of sympathy in many rural areas with compulsory school attendance, and the incomplete use of facilities and consultation services for child care which have been made available by the Child Welfare Law.

SECTION II
OBJECTIVES

Objectives of the information program are to: