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HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Military Government Section
APO 343

APR 10 1949

FOR THE CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER:

Recognition Copy: Leaflet entitled: "Let's Develop Our Agriculture Cooperative Association."

Prepared by: Agricultural Administration Bureau
Quantity: 6,000,000 copies
Distribution date: 28 March thru 4 April 1949
Distributed to: All Prefectural Governments

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DISTRIBUTION:
CGs I and IX Corps.
COs ALL MG Regions
COs ALL MG Teams
CO Hokkaido District

われらの農業協同組合をもりたてよう！

皆さんの組合はいくつできたか

農民の皆さん、あなた方の手でつくつた農業協同組合はいま全國で二萬九千になりました。そして組合に加入している皆さん方農民は七百五十萬人にも及んでいます。

このように全國的にすばらしく大きな組織をつくつた皆さんが、協同して農業協同組合をもりたてていつたら、どんなに皆さんの利益が大きくなり皆さんの町や村が明るくなることでしょう。

組合は皆さん方のものです

農業協同組合は、皆さん方が相談して皆さん方の利益を大きくするたりません。「仕方なく義理で」という考えで一口の出資しか出してはいませんか。いまどこの組合でも資金不足で皆さん方の利益になる事業ができないで困つています。出資金も一口だけでなく多く出しましょう。賦課金も納めましょう。

また「タンス貯金」や他所に貯金することはやめて皆さん方の組合に貯金して組合の事業に使つて貰いましょう。

七、組合の事業を喜ら利用しましょう。

組合の事業が盛んになればなるほど、皆さん方の利益が大きくなります。組合の發展を喜ばない競爭相手の人達は、一時は多少の損をしても、皆さん方に組合以上の利益を與えるような様子をするでしょう。しかし眼先の誘惑にまどわされたら、皆さん方の組合はつぶれて、結局皆さん方が損をします。したがつて、專ら組合の事業を利用して組合をもりたてましょう。

貯金も組合にしましょう。配給ものの登錄も組合にし、日用品等も組合から買いましょう。農産物の集荷の登錄も組合にし、組合を通して賣りましょう。精米、製粉、製麺、製パンその他の加工も組合に委託しましょう。農機具の修理も組合の修理工場でしましょう。農村工業の原料はどんどん組合に供給しましょう。その他經營改善の事業も生活文化の事業も、團體協約の事業等もすべて組合で實行しましょう。

すべては協同の力です

皆さん、皆さん方の生活をもつと樂にし、皆さん方の町や村をもつと明るく住みよいところにするために、以上の事柄を必ず實行して農業協同組合をもりたてましょう。そして組合をもりたてる一番根本となるのは、皆さん方の强固な、しかも長く續く協同の力です。

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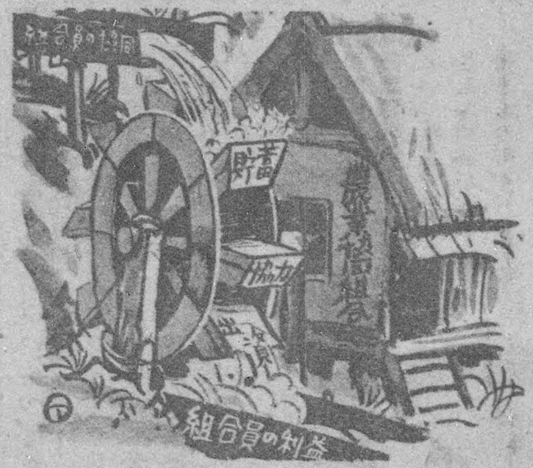
ためにつくつた筈です。ですから組合は誰のものでもなく皆さん方自身のものです。農業會の時ですと、つくりさえすれば、仕事はお役所からどんどん言いつかりましたが、農業協同組合はつくつても、皆さん方が自分達で仕事をするように組合を動かしていかなければ、ただ看板を掛けただけで一つも皆さん方の利益になりません。農業協同組合法は、皆さん方の利益を高めるためにあなた方自身で組合を動かせるように、また組合はあなた方にサービスできるような仕組になつているのです。したがつて若し皆さん方の組合が實際にそうなつていないならば、それは皆さん方の組合をもりたてていく方法が間違つているのであり、また組合をもりたてていく協同の努力が足りないからです。皆さん、よく考えてみましょう。



組合をもりたてるには

では、皆さん、組合をもりたてていくには一體どうしたら良いかを考えてみましょう。

一、組合の仕組みをよく理解することに努めましょう。

まず、組合法の趣旨や、事業の種類や、運營の方法や、皆さん方の權利や義務等を研究してよく理解することに努めましょう。

二、農民はみんな組合員になりましょう。

「組合員になつても、ためにならないから」という考えから、あるいは感情上の問題からまだ組合員になつていない方もあるかもしれませんが、農業協同組合は皆さん方自身で「ためになるように」動かしていくものですし、また感情上の問題にこだわつていると、自分だけが昔ながらの細々した暗い生活に落ちこんでしまいますから、組合員になつて皆さん方の生活を高めましょう。また、皆さん方の家の主人だけが組合員になつているかもしれませんが、それでは組合をもりたてていく力が足りません。主婦も、息子さんも、娘さんも田畑で働らくものはみな組合員になりましょう。

三、組合の會合には必ず出席して積極的に意見を述べましょう。

皆さん方は組合を運營する最も重要な方針を決定したり、役員を選擧したり、組合の事業の內容の說明を求めたりする權利があります。總會やその他組合の會合には必ず出席して、遠慮することなく意見を述べて討論し、議案の採決に當つては、はつきり賛成か不賛成かの意思を表明しましょう。「自分一人ぐらい出なくたつて」という考えから出席しなかつたり、他人の顔色を見て發言しなかつたりすることは昔のやり方です。必ず改めましょう。

四、役員には適任者を選擧しましょう。

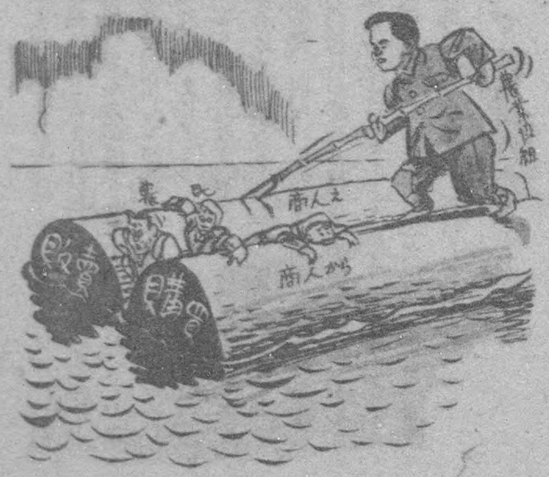
役員には、公平に皆さん方の利益をはかつてくれる、信用のある人格者で、經營の能力を持つている人を選擧しましょう。財產家であるとか、顔役であるからといつて、必ずしも皆さん方の味方とはいえません。よく自分で判斷して選びましょう。

五、組合の事業や財產の狀況をよく知り理解することに努めましょう。

組合の會合に必ず出席して、役職員やその他の人々から說明を十分きいたり、組合から配布される書類をよく讀んだり、組合の掲示に絕えず注意したりして、それでもまだ納得しかねるときは、組合の帳簿や書類を見せて貰つたりして、事業や財產の狀況をよく知ることに努めましょう。單に感情的にあらさがしするのではなく、組合をもりたてるために努力しましょう。

六、組合の資金を營言にしましょう。

皆さん方が仕事をするには、他人のふところをあてにしてはいけません。皆さん方自身が資金を出さなければ



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

AGMGCE 405

SUBJECT: Agricultural Cooperatives 9 SEP 1948

TO: Commanding Officer, Shikoku Mil Govt Region, APO 1050
(ATTN: CI & CE Officers)

Transmitted for your information are copies of "Agricultural Cooperatives" (Japanese and English) issued by the Japanese Women's Bureau, for the purpose of orienting the farm women of Japan as to the benefits to be derived from such an organization.

Sufficient copies are included for the civil information and women's affairs officers of each team.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL RYDER:

1 Incl (12 copies)
as indicated

R. SCHAFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

HEADQUARTERS
SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
APO 1050

AG 000.7

Takamatsu, Shikoku
20 September 1948

SUBJECT: Agricultural Cooperatives

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

Transmitted for your information are copies of "Agricultural Cooperatives" (Japanese and English) issued by the Japanese Women's Bureau, for the purpose of orienting the farm women of Japan as to the benefits to be derived from such an organization.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL COUGHLIN:

1 Incl:
Agricultural Coops

JOHN H. MIKKELSEN
1st Lt Infantry
Adjutant

P H _____
P W _____
ECON ✓
C I _____
C E _____
LABOR _____
LEGAL _____

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ことにもなります。進んで安心して、お産の出来るところ、産前産後の養生の仕方や赤ちゃんの育て方を教える所ができれば、婦人は無駄な苦しみをしないですみます。また保育所をつくれば赤ちゃんは滋養のある食物を與えられ、良い習慣もつけられます。母親も子供の育て方や家庭生活についていろ〳〵學ぶことができれば子供が丈夫になり死亡率もずつとへるわけです。こういうところでは産兒調節の相談にもあづかるようにしたいものです。

樂しい生活

男も女も新聞や雜誌を讀み、會合にも出て相談にあづかり、自分の國や世界の進歩發展に遲れないようにすることが民主的社會だということができましよう。圖書館とか映畫館或は集合所などを設け、それをよく利用して、立派な村民になるようにつとめれば、結局良い村をつくり、良い日本を育てあげることにもなります。

○協同組合のつくり方

1. 協同組合のつくり方について村の役場へ相談に行きます。
2. その問題に關心のある婦人があつまつて話し合いますが、はじめはほんの十四、五人でも協同組合はできます。
3. この最初の會合の際に委員を指名して、その人達が組合の規約をつくります。

この規約は組合の仕事、組合員の資格、地域等についてごく簡單なものでよいわけです。

4. しばらくして結成大會をひらき、あらかじめ委員會でつくつた規約の草案について意見をかわします。
5. この大會の席で組合の役員を選び、組合の方針をきめます。
6. 組合の結成について地方廳の許可を求め、許可が出れば直ぐに保育でも料理でも何でも希望の仕事が始められるわけです。

農業協同組合の設立及規約についての御質問は村役場に御問い合せ下さい。印刷物もそこで手に入る筈です。

○組合の仕事を男まかせにしないよう

男も女も一緒になつて明るい農村をつくりましよう。組合の仕事を男にまかせておいたのでは折角の計畫もおながれになり開やたのしみのあるよい暮し方が出來なくなります。

會合にも出て自分の意見をのべ事業の相談にもあづかり上手にお金を使つて無駄のない樣、組合を自分のものにして育てゝ行くうちに、日本の農村婦人の生活は今より少つと進歩して自分でも知らなかつた力が生れ、眠つていた才能がめざめてやがては自分達を仕合せにし、村も日本全體も仕合せにすることができましよう。

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農家の婦人へ

昔から日本の農家の婦人は子供を産んで育て、不便な臺所で面倒な仕事に追いまわされ、一方畠では背骨も曲るほどつらい仕事に縛られていましたので、文化生活とか家庭生活の改善など思いもよらぬことでした。

しかしこんど農業協同組合法という法律ができて、皆さんはこれまでの窮屈な生活から解放されることになりました。毎日々々の衣食住や教育、娯樂などを豊かなものにして行くのがこの法律の目的で、これからは畠に出て働く人々も都會で働く婦人も、皆同じように文明人としてふさわしい生活をすることができる樣になりました。しかしこの法律はそういう生活をするための規則をきめたゞけで、これからこの組合をつくり育てゝ行くのは皆さん自身なのです。

協同組合は民主的な團體ですから誰でも自由に組合員になれますし、一人でいくつもの組合に入ることもできます。組合員のうち正會員、つまり耕す農民だけが役員の選擧や、組合の進む道をきめる投票權をもち、無記名投票によつて役員の選擧をするこのように農民が男女の別なく組合員として一票づつの投票權をもち、無記名投票によつて役員の選擧をするので、政府や村の「顏役」などに指圖されたり干渉をうけることのないのが、この組合の大きな特徴なのです。

○男子と同じ權利

農業協同組合は男女の別なく、農民の協力によつて、近代的な進歩した農業をいとなむことを目的とするものであります。

一年の內九十日（三ケ月）以上田に出て働く人は、女でも男と同樣に投票權をもつ組合員になれます。さて皆さんが男女同等な權利をもつためには、皆さんも組合の仕事に對して責任を負い、この新しい民主的な組合の事業が良い成績をあげるよう、進んで組合の活動に加わらなくてはなりません。

○婦人組合員の權利

婦人組合員は、組合の會議に出席して自分の意見をのべ、投票することができますが、特に日常の生活と密接な關係のある事業計畫をおこしたいと思えば他の組合員と相談して組合に要求することもできますし、或は何か一つ特殊な事業をおこすために婦人組合員同志が共同して別に新しく協同組合をつくることもできます。二、三その例を擧げてみましょう。

榮養

日本ではこれまで榮養不足のため國民の體質が惡くなり、チブス、結核その他傳染病に侵されやすく、乳幼兒の死亡率は非常に高く、國民の平均壽命は短いのです。特に田舍では百年前と殆ど變らない方法で料理したものを食べており、しかも臺所の仕事は相變らず頗わしく忙しいものです。そこで協同組合が村の學校の中に食堂を作れば、榮養專門家の指導を仰ぎ、お母さん方も協力して、子供達に榮養價の高い食物を食べさせることができます。そうなれば家庭の仕事も樂になり、子供達を丈夫に幸福に育て上げることもできるわけです。

娘さん達はこの共同炊事場でお手傳をしながら榮養食を簡單に安くつくることをおぼえます。食堂は協同組合の事務所の中におくこともでき、農繁期や主婦の病氣の場合などには特に役に立ち、手數も燃料もどれだけ節約になることでしょう。その他パン燒工場、調味料の製造所。その他加工、半加工の食事を提供する處ができれば主婦は大助かりです。

衣服の改善

昔は糸をつむぎ布を織ることが、みなひとりびとりの女の手でおこなわれましたが、今は大勢工場に集つて仕事を手わけし、紡績や機械はたで昔の何百倍の能率をあげています。皆さんが共同して一つの仕事場をつくり、そこで縫物や繕いものまで、機械の力をかりて手早くするようにすれば、主婦の手間も省けますし、そこにもまた娘さん達の新しい職場が開かれることにもなります。

洗濯

洗濯も隨分ひまをとる面倒な仕事です。共同で電氣洗濯機を買えば勞力と時間がずつと省けます。農繁期には洗濯一つする暇もない皆さんが、この方法をとればどんなに便利かわかりません。

産院と保育所

丈夫な婦人もお産の時にむりをしたり、手當がとゞかないと、恐しい病氣にもなれば、とり返しのつかない

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES (translation)

For centuries you Japanese farm women have been in practical bondage..... to back-tiring toil on the land, to the drudgery of ill-equipped kitchens and homes, to child-bearing and rearing. You had little time or opportunity to improve the living conditions of your family and your cultural life.

Now democratic reforms are freeing farm women from this bondage. The agricultural cooperative law gives women who till the soil equal rights with men in improving conditions cooperatively. Now that this law gives farm women new opportunities to enrich their daily lives in respect to eating, clothing, housing, education, and entertainment, farm villagers can lead a life not inferior to city people.

But, wait a minute, the new cooperative law only gives you the opportunity for better living. You personally must take part in forming and running the cooperative associations.

Agricultural cooperative associations are democracy in practice. Membership is voluntary. You can join as many cooperatives as you wish. Only active farmer-members have voting rights to elect officials and to decide policies. Every farmer-member, including eligible women, has only one vote, the same as his neighbor. Officers are elected by secret, written ballots. Most important, agricultural cooperatives can operate free from domination by bosses or the government.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN

Agricultural cooperatives seek to realize a modern and advanced agriculture life through cooperation among farm people, irrespective of sex. Women who work in the field have equal rights with men.

The membership rules of cooperative associations make all men or women eligible for voting membership if they work in the field 90 days (3 months) or more each year. This equality imposes responsibilities upon women. If you want to gain the rewards of the new democratic cooperatives, you must share in the activities.

WHAT COOPERATIVE OFFERS WOMEN

Farm women who qualify as full members of a cooperative, can attend meetings, voice opinions, and cast votes. You and other women members can ask the cooperative to engage in special enterprises affecting your lives, or you may join with other women to organize a cooperative association for a special enterprise. Here are a few opportunities:

BETTER NUTRITION ... Poor nutrition among Japanese people makes them poor in constitution and easily attacked by infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and typhus. Infant mortality in Japan is high. In rural districts people eat almost the same food and prepare it the same as 100 years ago. Kitchen work is still slow, hard drudgery. So the cooperative law opens the way for us to establish a dining room in the village school. Mothers can act cooperatively to feed their children good food under the guidance of nutrition experts. This will lessen the household tasks and build healthy happy children. Your daughters can go to the kitchens to help and to learn. Then they will know how to cook nutritious meals economically and easily.

You can also establish dining rooms at the cooperative association building. These dining rooms could be used during the busy season for joint cooking. They also would be available to every villager for eating when housewives are sick. Labor and fuel would be saved through this cooperation. Housewives would save time and work if they had cooperative bread-baking plants, and warehouses where process(or half-processed food could be stored.

BETTER CLOTHING ... For centuries hand-sewing has been individual farm women's work in Japan. Yet modern machinery can spin and sew with speed a hundred times greater than that of hand by getting numbers of women in a factory to take charge of various processes. If you could start a small factory in your village, you could do the sewing and patching cooperatively with small machines. This would save the toil of housewives and make a new working place for young girls, too, just like the cooperative kitchens.

EASIER WASHING ... Hand washing takes too much time for farm women. cooperatively you could buy an electric washing machine and save much time and toil. In the busy seasons of spring and fall, this machine would be particularly useful. As it is now, many farm women don't have time to wash their clothing during the busy weeks of farming.

HOSPITAL AND NURSERIES ... Many strong women die or become sick because of improper diet and care before and after child birth. Much suffering can be avoided if women establish cooperatively a place where they are taught how to care for themselves before child birth, how to bear babies in peace, and how to bring up babies. A day nursery could be established where babies would be fed nutritious food and taught good habits. Mothers would get guidance in bringing up their children and improving home life. All this would improve the health of children and reduce the death rate of infants, and also would give good information about birth control.

BETTER LIVING ... Both men and women should read newspapers and magazines, attend discussion meetings and keep pace with the progress of the nation and the world. The establishment of cooperative libraries, movie theaters, and meeting halls will make rural people better citizens. It will build a better Japan.

HOW TO ORGANIZE COOPERATIVES

1. You go to the village office to get the information regarding the formation of cooperatives.
2. The women who are interested in the project get together to discuss. Fourteen or fifteen people can begin a cooperative.
3. At the first meeting you select the committee who would make the rules of the cooperative. The rules can be quite simple in regard to the works of the cooperative, membership qualification, the region, etc.
4. After a while you hold the inauguration meeting, and exchange opinions concerning the draft of rules made by the committee.
5. At the conference you elect the officers and decide the course of the cooperative.
6. You request the permission of the local government concerning the formation of the cooperative, and as soon as you obtain it, you can begin any work you like, such as a nursery, cooking, etc.

You can ask your village office for printed materials and other information about the laws for organizing and running agricultural cooperatives.

DON'T LEAVE COOPERATIVE WORK TO THE MEN

Both men and women must participate to build a bright village. If you leave everything to the men, you will endanger your opportunities for better living, more leisure, and more enjoyment.

Take part in all activities of the cooperatives in your village. Take part in the meetings. Take part in deciding the advantageous spending of money. Regard the cooperative as your own. Then the cooperative will improve the life of women in rural Japan. You will gain strength which you did not expect. Your abilities will be developed. Then you yourselves will become more happy, and the entire village and the entire Japan will benefit greatly.

DISTRIBUTION PLAN OF LEAFLET "TO FARM WOMEN"

30,000 copies have been distributed to local branches of the Women's Bureau as follows:

Hokkaido	1,250	Tokyo	1,200	Osaka	1,150	Aichi	1,000
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Hiroshima	850	Saitama	850	Aomori	600	Iwate	600
Miyagi	600	Akita	600	Yamagata	600	Fukushima	600
Tochiga	600	Gumma	600	Gifu	600	Mie	600
Kyoto	600	Okayama	600	Yamaguchi	600	Ehime	600
Nagasaki	600	Kumamoto	600	Oita	600	Miyazaki	600
Kagoshima	600	Toyama	400	Ishikawa	400	Fukui	400
Yamanashi	400	Shiga	400	Nara	400	Wakayama	400
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ことにもなります。進んで安心して、お産の出来るところ、産前産後の養生の仕方や赤ちゃんの育て方を教える所ができれば、婦人は無駄な苦しみをしないですみます。また保育所をつくれば赤ちゃんは滋養のある食物を與えられ、良い習慣もつけられます。母親も子供の育て方や家庭生活についていろ〳〵學ぶことができれば子供が丈夫になり死亡率もずつとへるわけです。こういうところでは産兒調節の相談にもあづかるようにしたいものです。

樂しい生活

男も女も新聞や雜誌を讀み、會合にも出て相談にあづかり、自分の國や世界の進歩發展に遲れないようにすることが民主的社會だということができましょう。圖書館とか映畫館或は集合所などを設け、それをよく利用して、立派な村民になるようにつとめれば、結局良い村をつくり、良い日本を育てあげることにもなります。

○協同組合のつくり方

1. 協同組合のつくり方について村の役場へ相談に行きます。
2. その問題に關心のある婦人があつまつて話し合いますがきます。はじめはほんの十四、五人でも協同組合はで
3. この最初の會合の際に委員を指名して、その人達が組合の規約をつくります。
   この規約は組合の仕事、組合員の資格、地域等についてごく簡單なものでよいわけです。

4. しばらくして結成大會をひらき、あらかじめ委員會でつくつた規約の草案について意見をかわします。
5. この大會の席で組合の役員を選び、組合の方針をきめます。
6. 組合の結成について地方廳の許可を求め、許可が出れば直ぐに保育でも料理でも何でも希望の仕事が始められるわけです。
   農業協同組合の設立及規約についての御質問は村役場に御問い合せ下さい。
   印刷物もそこで手に入る筈です。

○組合の仕事を男まかせにしないよう

男も女も一緒になつて明るい農村をつくりましよう。組合の仕事を男にまかせておいたのでは折角の計畫もおながれになり關やたのしみのあるよい暮し方が出來なくなります。

會合にも出て自分の意見をのべ事業の相談にもあづかり上手にお金を使つて無駄のない樣、組合を自分のものにして育てゝ行くうちに、日本の農村婦人の生活は今よりずつと進歩して自分でも知らなかつた力が生れ、眠つていた才能がめざめてやがては自分達を仕合せにし、村も日本全體も仕合せにすることができましよう。

農家の婦人へ

昔から日本の農家の婦人は子供を産んで育て、不便な家所で面倒な仕事に追いまわされ、一方農では背骨も曲るほどつらい仕事に縛られていましたので、文化生活とか家庭生活の改善など思いもよらぬことでした。

しかしこんど農業協同組合法という法律ができて、皆さんはこれまでの窮窟な生活から解放されることになりました。毎日々々の衣食住や教育、娯楽などを豊かなものにして行くのがこの法律の目的で、これからは農に出て働く人々も都會で働く婦人も、皆同じように文明人としてふさわしい生活をすることができる様になりました。しかしこの法律はそういう生活をするための規則をきめたゞけで、これからこの組合をつくり育てゝ行くのは皆さん自身なのです。

協同組合は民主的な團體ですから誰でも自由に組合員になれますし、一人でいくつもの組合に入ることもできます。組合員のうち正會員、つまり耕す農民だけが役員の選擧や、組合の進む道をきめる投票權をもち、無記名投票によつて役員の選擧をすることのように農民が男女の別なく組合員として一票づつの投票權をもち、無記名投票によつて役員の選擧をするので、政府や村の「顧役」などに指圖されたり干渉をうけることのないのが、この組合の大きな特徴なのです。

○男子と同じ權利

農業協同組合は男女の別なく、農民の協力によつて、近代的な進歩した農業をいとなむことを目的とするものであります。

一年の内九十日（三ヶ月）以上田に出て働く人は、女でも男と同樣に投票權をもつ組合員になれます。さて皆さんが男女同等な權利をもつためには、皆さんも組合の仕事に對して責任を負い、この新しい民主的な組合の事業が良い成績をあげるよう、進んで組合の活動に加わらなくてはなりません。

○婦人組合員の權利

婦人組合員は、組合の會議に出席して自分の意見をのべ、投票することができますが、特に日常の生活と密接な關係のある事業計畫をおこしたいと思えば他の組合員と相談して組合に要求することもできますし、或は何か一つ特殊な事業をおこすために婦人組合員同志が共同して別に新しく協同組合をつくることもできます。二、三その例を擧げてみましよう。

榮　養

日本ではこれまで榮養不足のため國民の體質が惡くなり、チブス、結核その他傳染病に侵されやすく、乳幼兒の死亡率は非常に高く、國民の平均壽命は短いのです。特に田舍では百年前と殆ど變らない方法で料理したものを食べており、しかも家所の仕事は相變らず煩わしく忙しいものです。そこで協同組合が村の學校の中に食堂を作れば、榮養專門家の指導を仰ぎ、お母さん方も協力して、子供達に榮養價の高い食物を食べさせることができます。そうなれば家庭の仕事も樂になり、子供達を丈夫に幸福に育て上げることもできるわけです。娘さん達はこの共同炊事場でお手傳をしながら榮養食を簡單に安くつくることをおぼえます。食堂は協同組合の事務所の中におくこともでき、農繁期や主婦の病氣の場合などには特に役に立ち、手數も燃料もどれだけ節約になることでしよう。その他パン燒工場、調味料の製造所、その他加工、半加工の食事を提供する處ができれば主婦は大助かりです。

衣服の改善

昔は糸をつむぎ布を織ることが、みなひとりびとりの女の手でおこなわれましたが、今は大勢工場に集つて仕事を手わけし、紡績や機械はたで昔の何百倍の能率をあげています。皆さんが共同して一つの仕事場をつくり、そこで縫物や繕いものまで、機械の力をかりて手早くするようにすれば、主婦の手間も省けますし、そこにもまた娘さん達の新しい職場が開かれることにもなります。

洗　濯

洗濯も隨分ひまをとる面倒な仕事です。共同で電氣洗濯機を買えば勞力と時間がずつと省けます。農繁期には洗濯一つする暇もない皆さんが、この方法をとればどんなに便利かわかりません。

産院と保育所

丈夫な婦人もお産の時にむりをしたり、手當がとゞかないと、恐しい病氣にもなれば、とり返しのつかない

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES (translation)

For centuries you Japanese farm women have been in practical bondage..... to back-tiring toil on the land, to the drudgery of ill-equipped kitchens and homes, to child-bearing and rearing. You had little time or opportunity to improve the living conditions of your family and your cultural life.

Now democratic reforms are freeing farm women from this bondage. The agricultural cooperative law gives women who till the soil equal rights with men in improving conditions cooperatively. Now that this law gives farm women new opportunities to enrich their daily lives in respect to eating, clothing, housing, education, and entertainment, farm villagers can lead a life not inferior to city people.

But, wait a minute, the new cooperative law only gives you the opportunity for better living. You personally must take part in forming and running the cooperative associations.

Agricultural cooperative associations are democracy in practice. Membership is voluntary. You can join as many cooperatives as you wish. Only active farmer-members have voting rights to elect officials and to decide policies. Every farmer-member, including eligible women, has only one vote, the same as his neighbor. Officers are elected by secret, written ballots. Most important, agricultural cooperatives can operate free from domination by bosses or the government.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN

Agricultural cooperatives seek to realize a modern and advanced agriculture life through cooperation among farm people, irrespective of sex. Women who work in the field have equal rights with men.

The membership rules of cooperative associations make all men or women eligible for voting membership if they work in the field 90 days (3 months) or more each year. This equality imposes responsibilities upon women. If you want to gain the rewards of the new democratic cooperatives, you must share in the activities.

WHAT COOPERATIVE OFFERS WOMEN

Farm women who qualify as full members of a cooperative, can attend meetings, voice opinions, and cast votes. You and other women members can ask the cooperative to engage in special enterprises affecting your lives, or you may join with other women to organize a cooperative association for a special enterprise. Here are a few opportunities:

BETTER NUTRITION ... Poor nutrition among Japanese people makes them poor in constitution and easily attacked by infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and typhus. Infant mortality in Japan is high. In rural districts people eat almost the same food and prepare it the same as 100 years ago. Kitchen work is still slow, hard drudgery. So the cooperative law opens the way for us to establish a dining room in the village school. Mothers can act cooperatively to feed their children good food under the guidance of nutrition experts. This will lessen the household tasks and build healthy happy children. Your daughters can go to the kitchens to help and to learn. Then they will know how to cook nutritious meals economically and easily.

You can also establish dining rooms at the cooperative association building. These dining rooms could be used during the busy season for joint cooking. They also would be available to every villager for eating when housewives are sick. Labor and fuel would be saved through this cooperation. Housewives would save tim and work if they had cooperative bread-baking plants, and warehouses where process or half-processed food could be stored.

BETTER CLOTHING ... For centuries hand-sewing has been individual farm women's work in Japan. Yet modern machinery can spin and sew with speed a hundred times greater than that of hand by getting numbers of women in a factory to take charge of various processes. If you could start a small factory in your village, you could do the sewing and patching cooperatively with small machines. This would save the toil of housewives and make a new working place for young girls, too, just like the cooperative kitchens.

EASIER WASHING ... Hand washing takes too much time for farm women. cooperatively you could buy an electric washing machine and save much time and toil. In the busy seasons of spring and fall, this machine would be particularly useful. As it is now, many farm women don't have time to wash their clothing during the busy weeks of farming.

HOSPITAL AND NURSERIES ... Many strong women die or become sick because of improper diet and care before and after child birth. Much suffering can be avoided if women establish cooperatively a place where they are taught how to care for themselves before child birth, how to bear babies in peace, and how to bring up babies. A day nursery could be established where babies would be fed nutritious food and taught good habits. Mothers would get guidance in bringing up their children and improving home life. All this would improve the health of children and reduce the death rate of infants, and also would give good information about birth control.

BETTER LIVING ... Both men and women should read newspapers and magazines, attend discussion meetings and keep pace with the progress of the nation and the world. The establishment of cooperative libraries, movie theaters, and meeting halls will make rural people better citizens. It will build a better Japan.

HOW TO ORGANIZE COOPERATIVES

1. You go to the village office to get the information regarding the formation of cooperatives.
2. The women who are interested in the project get together to discuss. Fourteen or fifteen people can begin a cooperative.
3. At the first meeting you select the committee who would make the rules of the cooperative. The rules can be quite simple in regard to the works of the cooperative, membership qualification, the region, etc.
4. After a while you hold the inauguration meeting, and exchange opinions concerning the draft of rules made by the committee.
5. At the conference you elect the officers and decide the course of the cooperative.
6. You request the permission of the local government concerning the formation of the cooperative, and as soon as you obtain it, you can begin any work you like, such as a nursery, cooking, etc.

You can ask your village office for printed materials and other information about the laws for organizing and running agricultural cooperatives.

DON'T LEAVE COOPERATIVE WORK TO THE MEN

Both men and women must participate to build a bright village. If you leave everything to the men, you will endanger your opportunities for better living, more leisure, and more enjoyment.

Take part in all activities of the cooperatives in your village. Take part in the meetings. Take part in deciding the advantageous spending of money. Regard the cooperative as your own. Then the cooperative will improve the life of women in rural Japan. You will gain strength which you did not expect. Your abilities will be developed. Then you yourselves will become more happy, and the entire village and the entire Japan will benefit greatly.

DISTRIBUTION PLAN OF LEAFLET "TO FARM WOMEN"

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1. 協同組合のつくり方について村の役場へ相談に行きます。
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農家の婦人へ

昔から日本の農家の婦人は子供を産んで育て、不便な臺所で面倒な仕事に追いまわされ、一方畠では背骨も曲るほどつらい仕事に縛られていましたので、文化生活とか家庭生活の改善など思いもよらぬことでした。

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ので、政府や村の「顔役」などに指圖されたり干渉をうけることのないのが、この組合の大きな特徴なのです。

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榮養

日本ではこれまで榮養不足のため國民の體質が惡くなり、チブス、結核その他傳染病に侵されやすく、乳幼兒の死亡率は非常に高く、國民の平均壽命は短いのです。特に田舍では百年前と殆ど變らない方法で料理したものを食べており、しかも臺所の仕事は相變らず煩わしく忙しいものです。そこで協同組合が村の學校の中に食堂を作れば、榮養專門家の指導を仰ぎ、お母さん方も協力して、子供達に榮養價の高い食物を食べさせることができます。そうなれば家庭の仕事も樂になり、子供達を丈夫に幸福に育て上げることもできるわけです。

娘さん達はこの共同炊事場でお手傳をしながら榮養食を簡單に安くつくることをおぼえます。食堂は協同組合の事務所の中におくこともでき、農繁期や主婦の病氣の場合などには特に役に立ち、手數も燃料もどれだけ節約になることでしょう。その他パン燒工場、調味料の製造所、その他加工、半加工の食事を提供する處ができれば主婦は大助かりです。

衣服の改善

昔は糸をつむぎ布を織ることが、みなひとりびとりの女の手でおこなわれましたが、今は大勢工場に集つて仕事を手わけし、紡績や機械はたで昔の何百倍の能率をあげています。皆さんが共同して一つの仕事場をつくり、そこで縫物や繕いものまで、機械の力をかりて手早くするようにすれば、主婦の手間も省けますし、そこにもまた娘さん達の新しい職場が開かれることにもなります。

洗濯

洗濯も隨分ひまをとる面倒な仕事です。共同で電氣洗濯機を買えば勞力と時間がずつと省けます。農繁期には洗濯一つする暇もない皆さんが、この方法をとればどんなに便利かわかりません。

産院と保育所

丈夫な婦人もお産の時にむりをしたり、手當がとゞかないと、恐しい病氣にもなれば、とり返しのつかない

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES (translation)

For centuries you Japanese farm women have been in practical bondage..... to back-tiring toil on the land, to the drudgery of ill-equipped kitchens and homes, to child-bearing and rearing. You had little time or opportunity to improve the living conditions of your family and your cultural life.

Now democratic reforms are freeing farm women from this bondage. The agricultural cooperative law gives women who till the soil equal rights with men in improving conditions cooperatively. Now that this law gives farm women new opportunities to enrich their daily lives in respect to eating, clothing, housing, education, and entertainment, farm villagers can lead a life not inferior to city people.

But, wait a minute, the new cooperative law only gives you the opportunity for better living. You personally must take part in forming and running the cooperative associations.

Agricultural cooperative associations are democracy in practice. Membership is voluntary. You can join as many cooperatives as you wish. Only active farmer-members have voting rights to elect officials and to decide policies. Every farmer-member, including eligible women, has only one vote, the same as his neighbor. Officers are elected by secret, written ballots. Most important, agricultural cooperatives can operate free from domination by bosses or the government.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN

Agricultural cooperatives seek to realize a modern and advanced agriculture life through cooperation among farm people, irrespective of sex. Women who work in the field have equal rights with men.

The membership rules of cooperative associations make all men or women eligible for voting membership if they work in the field 90 days (3 months) or more each year. This equality imposes responsibilities upon women. If you want to gain the rewards of the new democratic cooperatives, you must share in the activities.

WHAT COOPERATIVE OFFERS WOMEN

Farm women who qualify as full members of a cooperative, can attend meetings, voice opinions, and cast votes. You and other women members can ask the cooperative to engage in special enterprises affecting your lives, or you may join with other women to organize a cooperative association for a special enterprise. Here are a few opportunities:

BETTER NUTRITION ... Poor nutrition among Japanese people makes them poor in constitution and easily attacked by infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and typhus. Infant mortality in Japan is high. In rural districts people eat almost the same food and prepare it the same as 100 years ago. Kitchen work is still slow, hard drudgery. So the cooperative law opens the way for us to establish a dining room in the village school. Mothers can act cooperatively to feed their children good food under the guidance of nutrition experts. This will lessen the household tasks and build healthy happy children. Your daughters can go to the kitchens to help and to learn. Then they will know how to cook nutritious meals economically and easily.

You can also establish dining rooms at the cooperative association building. These dining rooms could be used during the busy season for joint cooking. They also would be available to every villager for eating when housewives are sick. Labor and fuel would be saved through this cooperation. Housewives would save time and work if they had cooperative bread-baking plants, and warehouses where processed or half-processed food could be stored.

BETTER CLOTHING ... For centuries hand-sewing has been individual farm women's work in Japan. Yet modern machinery can spin and sew with speed a hundred times greater than that of hand by getting numbers of women in a factory to take charge of various processes. If you could start a small factory in your village, you could do the sewing and patching cooperatively with small machines. This would save the toil of housewives and make a new working place for young girls, too, just like the cooperative kitchens.

EASIER WASHING ... Hand washing takes too much time for farm women. cooperatively you could buy an electric washing machine and save much time and toil. In the busy seasons of spring and fall, this machine would be particularly useful. As it is now, many farm women don't have time to wash their clothing during the busy weeks of farming.

HOSPITAL AND NURSERIES ... Many strong women die or become sick because of improper diet and care before and after child birth. Much suffering can be avoided if women establish cooperatively a place where they are taught how to care for themselves before child birth, how to bear babies in peace, and how to bring up babies. A day nursery could be established where babies would be fed nutritious food and taught good habits. Mothers would get guidance in bringing up their children and improving home life. All this would improve the health of children and reduce the death rate of infants, and also would give good information about birth control.

BETTER LIVING ... Both men and women should read newspapers and magazines, attend discussion meetings and keep pace with the progress of the nation and the world. The establishment of cooperative libraries, movie theaters, and meeting halls will make rural people better citizens. It will build a better Japan.

HOW TO ORGANIZE COOPERATIVES

1. You go to the village office to get the information regarding the formation of cooperatives.
2. The women who are interested in the project get together to discuss. Fourteen or fifteen people can begin a cooperative.
3. At the first meeting you select the committee who would make the rules of the cooperative. The rules can be quite simple in regard to the works of the cooperative, membership qualification, the region, etc.
4. After a while you hold the inauguration meeting, and exchange opinions concerning the draft of rules made by the committee.
5. At the conference you elect the officers and decide the course of the cooperative.
6. You request the permission of the local government concerning the formation of the cooperative, and as soon as you obtain it, you can begin any work you like, such as a nursery, cooking, etc.

You can ask your village office for printed materials and other information about the laws for organizing and running agricultural cooperatives.

DON'T LEAVE COOPERATIVE WORK TO THE MEN

Both men and women must participate to build a bright village. If you leave everything to the men, you will endanger your opportunities for better living, more leisure, and more enjoyment.

Take part in all activities of the cooperatives in your village. Take part in the meetings. Take part in deciding the advantageous spending of money. Regard the cooperative as your own. Then the cooperative will improve the life of women in rural Japan. You will gain strength which you did not expect. Your abilities will be developed. Then you yourselves will become more happy, and the entire village and the entire Japan will benefit greatly.

DISTRIBUTION PLAN OF LEAFLET "TO FARM WOMEN"

30,000 copies have been distributed to local branches of the Women's Bureau as follows:

Hokkaido	1,250	Tokyo	1,200	Osaka	1,150	Aichi	1,000
Hyogo	1,000	Fukuoka	1,000	Ibaraki	850	Chiba	850
Kanagawa	850	Niigata	850	Nagano	850	Shizuoka	850
Hiroshima	850	Saitama	850	Aomori	600	Iwate	600
Miyagi	600	Akita	600	Yamagata	600	Fukushima	600
Tochiga	600	Gumma	600	Gifu	600	Mie	600
Kyoto	600	Okayama	600	Yamaguchi	600	Ehime	600
Nagasaki	600	Kumamoto	600	Oita	600	Miyazaki	600
Kagoshima	600	Toyama	400	Ishikawa	400	Fukui	400
Yamanashi	400	Shiga	400	Nara	400	Wakayama	400
Tottori	400	Shimane	400	Tokushima	400	Kagawa	400
Kochi	400	Saga	400				

Total 30,000

Local offices are charged with the responsibility of distribution to appropriate agencies, Social Education Section, Women's Organizations, Agricultural Cooperatives, Prefectural Minsei Iin, etc.

Distribution to Authorities Concerned:

SCAP	300
Ministry of Education (School Education Bureau & Social Education Bureau)	100
Ministry of Welfare (Children's Bureau & Social Affairs Bureau)	50
Ministry of Justice (General Affairs Section)	50
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	500

Remaining copies (19,000) will be distributed as a result of mail requests, etc.

皆さんと農業協同組合

農民の皆さん!!

新らしい協同組合は、あなた方の手で進めていますか。

農業協同組合法が出てあなた方農民は自分のために仕事をするだけ、その結果が自分のものになるようになりました。

しかしこの法律は、たゞそうできる道を開いてくれたゞけで、實際にその結果を自分のものにするためには、あなた方自身が協力してやらなければなりません。あなた方の組合の事業や役員の仕事ぶりをあなた方はいつもよく知つていなければなりません。特に組合の會合に出て、報告を聞き、わからないことは、聞きたゞし、自分の考えを遠慮なく述べるようにしなさい。そういうふうにして組合の事業を自分で動かすようにすれば、自然に自分の利益がふえるでしょう。

農業會より優れた農業協同組合

新らしい品種が、今までのものより取れ高が多いと知つたら、あなた方は、必ずそれを作るでしょう。では新らしい組合と農業會とは、どちらがあなた方の役に立つでしょうか。勿論それは新らしい組合です。

――なぜなら――。新らしい組合では、投票したり議決したりする權利は農民だけしかありません。從つて組合を動かすのは農民だけですから、

◇新らしい組合を、あなた方の手で動かすために、農民である組合員は、誰でも一票づつの投票ができ、同じように決議に加わることができます。

◇新らしい組合は役所の指圖や口出しを受けません。

◇あなた方は好きな組合の組合員になれます。一つの組合から出て他の組合に入る事も自由です。二つ以上の組合に入る事もできます。

◇新らしい組合法では農民が必要と思うどんな事業でも協同して出來るようになつています。例えば貯金を預つたり、金を貸すこと、入用な物を買うこと、作つた物を賣ること、農村工業を始めること、耕作とか取入れとかの仕事を共同でやること、農地の改良、機械の利用、病院の經營など何でもができます。

あなた方が自分の組合を自由に動かすことによつて、あなた方の生活が豐かになり、孫子の將來も明るくなります。今やあなた方は自分のために仕事をすればするだけ、その結果を自分のものにすることができるのです。

嬉しいことではありませんか。

農業會の解散の仕方に注意なさい

しつかりした農業協同組合を作るためには、農業會の解散が正しく行われなければなりません。新らしい組合が十分活動できるように、農業會の建物や倉庫や工場その他の財産を組合のものにすることが必要です。そこで農業會の財産を一番先に手に入れる權利が法律によつて新らしい組合に、與えられています。農民は、農業會に

皆さんと農業協同組合

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次の二つの利害關係をもつています。

一、村農業會、縣農業會、全國農業會にある持分

二、農業會に預けてある貯金

當然のことですが、あなた方は、農業會の財産の正當な分配を受ける權利があります。それはあなた方のものなのですから、あなた方の家族が永い間田畑で汗水流して働いたたまものなのですから。

資産處理委員は農業會の解散が正しく行われるための番人です。この委員の四分の三以上は農民でなければならないことになつています。これは委員會が正しくやれるためにどうしても必要だからです。

資産處理委員會は農業會の資産を護り渡してよいかどうかをきめる責任をもつています。

市町村農業會は、どんな資産を動かす場合にも、知事の認可を受けなければならないことになつています。農業會の理事や消算人は資産處理委員會のいう通りにしなければなりません。資産處理委員會が正しい意見がいえるように委員は皆農業會の財産や事業について十分調べかねばなりません。

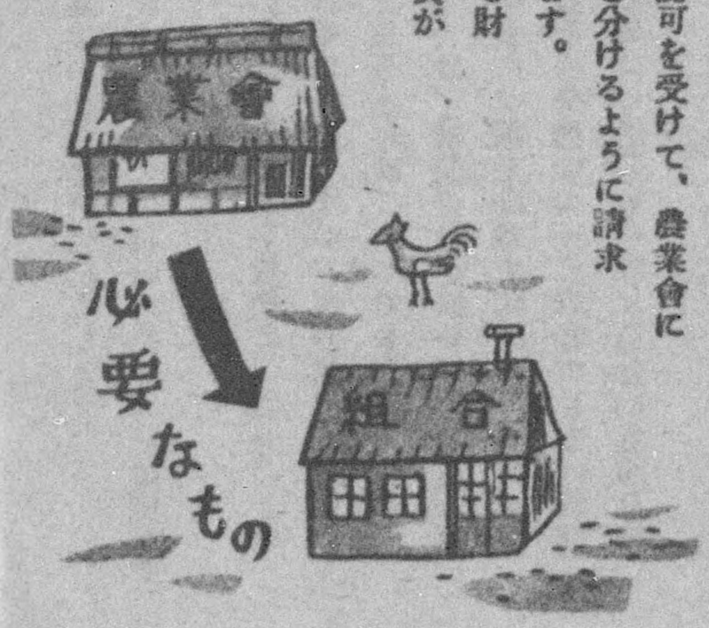
農業會のすべての會員は、こんな重大な役目を持つている委員に出來るだけ協力し、ためになる意見を申出ることが必要です。農業會の解散に不正なことをするものがあれば知事か農林省に知らして下さい。不正なことをした人は重く罰せられます。

農業會の財産分配についての規則

一、財産の分配は會員の持分に應じて公平に行われねばなりません。

二、農業會の會員の一部が組合員になつている農業協同組合は、知事の認可を受けて、農業會に對し、その財産を分けるように請求することが出來ます。

三、組合に移される財産は、其の組合員が農業會に對してもつている持分と同じ率でなければなりません。



四、役所は農業會に對して、其の財産を讓り受けたいという農業協同組合に、それを讓り渡すように命令を出すことも出來ます。

それはあなた方の財産であり貯金です。資産處理委員會が正しく、そして十分に活動できるようみんなで協力しましよう。

組合の役員に力を合せましよう

協同組合を作る上に一番大事なことは、あなた方がお互の利益のために協同して働くということです。あなた方の選んだ役員だけで仕事をうまくやりとげることはできません。どうしても皆さんの助けが必要です。それには

◇會合には必ず出席しましよう。

◇組合の報告や事業の具合を研究しましよう。

◇役員から頼まれたら色々の委員會に出て大いに働きましよう。

あなた方は自分の名前を書かない投票で、自分のよいと思う人を役員に選擧するのですが、次の選擧の時までに役員を變えたいと思うときは、いつでも改選することができます。此の場合は、准組合員を除いた組合員全體の五分の一以上で組合に改選を請求すればよいのです。

改選は理事又は監事の全體について同時にしなければなりませんが、この場合の選擧もやはり自分の名前を書かずに投票します。

次のことを忘れないように

新しい農業協同組合はあなた方農民のものです。あなた方が組合を動かす權利をもつているのです。此の組合があなた方の家族を將來仕合せにするかどうかは、あなた方の努力次第できまるのです。

農業協同組合と農業會解散についての新しい法律をくわしく知りたい方は地方事務所に問合せて下さい。

昭和廿三年七月二十日印刷　發行所　東京都千代田區有樂町一ノ七　農林省農政局農業協同組合部・總務局弘報課
昭和廿三年七月廿五日發行　印刷所　東京都港區芝濱松町　スター印刷株式會社納

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Military Government Section
APO 343

For the Civil Information Officer

Recognition Copy - You and Your Agriculture Cooperative Leaflet

Poster prepared by Agriculture and Forestry Ministry

Distributed 25 July
Number of copies printed - 6,000,000
Distribution:
To prefectural government economic section in sufficient copies for one per farm household. See NRS Weekly Summary No. 145, 19-24 July 1948 for further breakdown.

Translation:
See NRS Weekly Summary No. 145, 19-24 July 1948.

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

F 100.1

GUIDE TO MANAGEMENT OF DEMOCRATIC AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION
KOCHI PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT

1. <u>WILL AGRICULTURAL PANIC COME?</u>

WE OFTEN HEAR PEOPLE SPEAK OF THE ADVENT OF AN AGRICULTURAL PANIC IN JAPAN.

WHEN THE JAPANESE PEACE TREATY IS CONCLUDED AND FREE TRADE IS RESUMED IN THE NOT -VERY DISTANT FUTURE, LARGE QUANTITIES OF FOOD AS WELL AS OTHER NECESSITIES WILL BE IMPORTED. WE MUST BE READY TO MEET THIS NEW SITUATION EVEN THOUGH THE ADVENT BE NOT IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE.

THE JAPANESE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS PRODUCED AT HIGHER COST WILL HAVE GREAT DIFFICULTY IN COMPETING WITH LOW-COST FOREIGN FOODS (SUCH AS THOSE OF THE U.S.), CAUSING JAPANESE AGRICULTURE TO DECLINE GRADUALLY AND DISINTEGRATE YOUR OWN LIVELIHOOD.

IN ORDER TO SOLVE THIS PROBLEM, IT IS ABSOLUTELY IMPERATIVE TO REVOLUTIONIZE JAPANESE INDUSTRY. HERE LIES THE VERY INSTRUMENTALITY OF THE AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

111USTRATION: THE AVERAGE JAPANESE FARMER PRODUCES FOOD ENOUGH TO FEED TWO PERSONS WHILE THE U.S. FARMER PRODUCES NO LESS THAN 34 PERSONS'SHARE.

2. FARMLAND REFORM AND ITS RELATION WITH AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

SINCE JAPAN'S SURRENDER, HER AGRICULTURE HAS BEEN REFORMED STEADILY; ITS FIRST STEP BEING THE FARMLAND SYSTEM REFORM. BY VIRTUE OF THE FARMLAND REFORM LAW, THE TENANT SYSTEM, WHICH HAS HITHERTO IMPEDED THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN JAPAN, WAS ABOLISHED 90 PERCENT AND TENANT FARMERS ARE GRADUALLY BECOMING INDEPENDENT FARMERS. THIS FACT, HOWEVER, IS NOTHING BUT AGRICULTURE DIVERSIFICATION OR AN AGGREGATION OF PETTY FARMERS.

DEMOCRATIZATION OF JAPANESE INDUSTRY WILL BY NO MEANS TO ATTAINED UNLESS AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT IS REFORMED BY THE FARMLAND REFORM SYSTEM.------IT IS CERTAIN THAT JAPANESE FARMERS WILL FACE UNFAVORABLE COMPETITION WITH FOREIGN AGRICULTURE AND BE ENGULFED IN THE ANTICIPATED PANIC.

TRE NEED OF AN AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION IS GREAT IN ORDER TO DODGE IT.

MEMBERS OF THE AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS ARE REQUESTED TO BE READY FOR TIDING OVER THE ANTICIPATED PANIC BY TAKING SUCH MEASURES AS: CONVERSION OF MAN POWER INTO CATTLE OR MACHINERY POWER, IMPROVEMENT OF FARMLAND (ELEVATION OF PRODUCTIVITY BY LABOR), LOWERING OF PRODUCTION COST, RATIONALIZATION OF MANAGEMENT, AND INTRODUCTION OF FARM INDUSTRY SO THAT FARMERS MAY EARN PROFITS OTHER THAN BY FARMING.

Clothing and Shoe Ration Report

Prefecture: Tokushima Month covered by this report: June

Type of Clothing	Unit of Measure	Production	Stocks (end of last month)	Net Receipts	Total (4) Plus (5)	Distribution	Losses	Total (7) Plus (8)	Stocks end of this month
				SUPPLY			CONSUMPTION		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Cotton Cloth	Sq. Yds.	0	131,245	26,000	157,245	30,000	0	30,000	127,245
Blankets	each	0	1,856	0	1,856	900	0	900	2,756
Working Dresses	each	0	1,646	0	1,646	0	0	0	1,646
Under Shirts	each		71	0	0	0	0	0	71
Tabi	pair	500,000	0	90,000	90,000	0	0	0	90,000
Bedding	set	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wst'd & Wln. Cloth	Sq. Yds.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cloth Shoes	pair	0	10,200	0	10,200	10,200	0	10,200	0
Boots	pair	0	0	2,370	2,370	0	0	0	2,370
Sewing Threads	Kg.	0	37.5	0	37.5	0	0	0	37.5

ILLUSTRATION:

PER CAPITA OUTPUT OF FARMER

JAPAN--------0 0 120 DOLLARS

U.S. --------00000
00 696 DOLLARS

3. WHAT ARE THE FUNCTIONS OF ACA?

IN ORDER TO INCREASE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND STABILIZE YOUR LIVELIHOOD EVEN IN THE ADVENT OF AN AGRICULTURAL PANIC, YOU MEMBERS OF ACA ARE ENTITLED TO UNDERTAKE ANY OF THE BELOW-LISTED ENTERPRIZED SUITABLE FOR YOUR LOCALITY--AS MANY AS YOUR CIRCUMSTANCES PERMIT.

A) DEPOSIT AND LENDING OF MONEY.

HOW USEFUL IT WILL BE IF THERE IS A BANKING INSTITUTION IN YOUR FARMING VILLAGE! MOST OF THE MONEY DEPOSITED BY YOU DURING THE WAR WENT TO MUNITION FACTORIES TO BUILD AIRPLANES AND WARSHIPS, ONLY A SMALL PART GOING FOR MAKING AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND FERTILIZER. UNDER THE NEW SYSTEM OF ACA, YOUR DEPOSITS WILL NOT ONLY BE USED FOR MAKING AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND FERTILIZER, BUT ALSO FOR SERVING AS ROTATION MANEY OF YOUR COOPERATIVE. THUS IF YOU DEPOSIT MONEY IN YOUR COOPERATIVE, IT WILL SERVE AS IMPEDING INFLATIONAL TREND AND PROFIT YOU AS WELL.

THE MORE MONEY YOU DEPOSIT IN ACA, THE MORE WILL IT PROSPER AND THE MORE STABLE WILL YOUR LIVELIHOOD BECOME.

BESIDES, ACA GIVES LOANS NECESSARY FOR YOUR WORK AND LIVING.

THE ARGICULTURAL BILL SYSTEM HAS NEWLY BEEN ESTABLISHED FOR PROVIDING LOWINTEREST FUNDS FOR PURCHASING NECESSITIES SUCH AS FERTILIZER, TO WHICH YOU HAVE EASY ACCESS BY PRESONTING A BOND OF DEBT.

IN REPAYING THE DEBT, IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO PAY IN CASH, FOR YOU ARE ENTITLED TO HAVE IT LIQUIDATED FROM THE PRICE OF GOVERNMENT PURCHASED STAPLE FOODS. THIS WILL SAVE YOU VERY MUCH TROUBLE. DO UTILIZE THIS SYSTEM.

B) PURCHASING OF VARIOUS NECESSITIES USEFUL FOR ACA MEMBER'S AND ESTABLISHING OF JOINT UTILIZATION FACILITIES. ONE OF THE ACA'S FUNCTIONS IS TO PURCHASE FOR YOU NECESSITIES SUCH AS FERTILIZER, AGRARIAN IMPLEMENTS, AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS AND SELL OR DISTRIBUTE THEM TO YOU EITHER IN THEIR ORIGINAL OR PROCESSED FORM AT MOCERATE PRICES.

MG FORM 100II

SECTION II
Cont'd

	Yes	No

1. Legal and Government:
   a. Is there a complete file of ordinances current in the Prefecture?
   b. Have laws been abrogated as directed by SCAP?
   c. Are ordinances checked against SCAP Directives to the Imperial Japanese Government to determine degree of compliance?
   d. Has a procedure been established to check directives received by Military Government against directives received by Prefectural authorities?
   e. Has the cooperation of Japanese authorities been satisfactory in carrying out investigations directed by this headquarters?
   f. Has the activity of political parties been observed?
   g. Are any of these subversive?
   h. Have Labor Laws been investigated and are they being adhered to?
   i. Have election trends been followed and are methods legal?
   j. Are there civil cases pending, between United Nationals and Japanese?
   k. Has action been taken for their disposition?

2. Information and Education:
   a. Are translations made of local press and other influential publications and are these periodically observed?
   b. Are the influences of these publications constructive to public opinion?
   c. Are they subversive to the occupational aims?
   d. Is close liaison maintained with CIC as a source of information and investigation?
   e. Are political meetings covered by CIC and is information determined in this fashion available to the Military Government companies?
   f. Does an informal relationship exist with the G-2 of local tactical forces and are G-2 reports available?
   g. Are the influences of radio and motion pictures in conformity with the occupational objectives?
   h. Has progress been made in democratizing education?
   i. Does it receive public support?
   j. Does the education officer follow the local education programs closely?
   k. Is he able to make positive recommendations relative to its development?
   l. Does he have internal organizational duties which limit his activity in the education field?
   m. Have the activities of religious orders been investigated?
   n. Have the directives controlling Shintoism been complied with?

NOW YOU ARE ABLE TO PURCHASE THINGS WHICH YOU REALLY WANT AT LOW PRICES AND AT YOUR CONVENIENCE. PURTHER, YOU MAY HAVE ACA EQUIPPED WITH A MOTOR, RICE POLISHING MACHINE, FLOUR-MILLING MACHINE, AUTOMATIC SPRAY, HOSPITAL AND SO FORTH SO THAT ITS MEMBERS MAY UTILIZE THEM FULLY.

C) PROCESSING, SALE AND KEEPING CUSTODY OF YOUR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS. PROCESSING OF PRODUCTS IN QUANTITY WILL ECONOMIZE FARMING LABOR GREATLY AND UNIFY THEIR QUALITY TO YOUR ADVANTAGE.

POLISHING OR FLOUR MILLING OF RICE AND WHEAT IS AN EXAMPLE.

ADDITIONALLY KEEPING IN CUSTODY OF GOVERNMENT-BOUND PRODUCTS DELIVERED BY FARMERS IN ACA'S WAREHOUSE WILL MAKE THEM FREE FROM RODENTS DAMAGE AND PREVENT DETERIORATION OF THEIR QUALITY.

D) RAISING OF EFFICIENCY BY JOINT OPERATION.

THERE ARE MANY AGRICULTURAL TECHNIQUES AND IMPLEMENTS THAT CANNOT BE ADOPTED OR UTILIZED BY SEPERATE INDIVIDUAL MANAGEMENT.

AS REGARDS PURCHASING OF A SPRAY FOR INSECT CONTROL, FOR INSTANCE, JOINT PURCHASING WILL GREATLY REDUCE THE EXPENSE AND RAISE FARMING OFFICIENCY.

IN SHELF-SHAPED FIELDS ON THE SEASIDE OR ISLAND, MECHNIZATION OF AGRICULTURE IS APPARENTLY OUT OF THE QUESTION. IN SUCH A CASE, CARRYING OF FERTILIZER ON YOUR SHOULDER WILL REQUIRE A CONSIDERABLE PHYSICAL EXERTION. IF YOU ESTABLISH A CABLE BY JOINT PURCHASE, IT WILL SAVE LABOR GREATLY.

THUS BY JOINT MANAGEMENT YOUR FARMING OPERATION WILL BECOME EFFICIENT AND MANAGEMENT ITSELF RATIONAL, WITH THE RESULT THAT YOU LIVELIHOOD WILL BECOME STABLE ENCUGH TO BE PANIC-PROOF.

E) IMPROVEMENT OF FARMLAND AND IRRIGATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF INCREASED PRODUCTION.

IMPROVEMENT OF IRRIGATION WILL CAUSE A GREAT DECREASE IN YOUR LABOR AND A CONSIDERABLE INCREASE IN PRODUCTION.

YOUR EXCESSIVELY SWAMPY FIELDS WILL BECOME TWO-CROP FIELDS BY ESTABLISHING A CULVERT DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

F) CENTRALIZATION AND READJUSTMENT OF ARABLE LAND.

ARE YOUR FARMLANDS ASSEMBLED IN ONE PLACE? IF THEY ARE SCATTERED YOUR ACCESS TO RESPECTIVE FARMS WILL REQUIRE A GOOD DEAL OF LABOR. IF THEY ARE ASSEMBLED IN ONE PLACE BY EXCHANGE OF YOUR FARMLANDS FOR OTHER WITH SIMILAR AREAS AND CROPS, IT WILL BRING ABOUT A GREAT ADVANTAGE TO YOU.

FURTHER, EVEN IN THE CASE OF SPACIOUS FIELDS, HAVE THEY NOT TOO MANY RIDGES RUNNING BETWEEN NUMEROUSLY PARTITIONED FIELDS?

Name	Location
Kotohira Branch Office of Marugame Local Court	No. 167, No. 168/1, No. 168/2, Kotohira-cho, Nakatado-Gun.
Tadotsu Branch Office of Marugame Local Court	No. Ko 497/1, No. 501, Tadotsu, Tadotsu-cho, Nakatado-Gun.
Toyohama Branch Office of Marugame Local Court	No. 1216, Wadahama, Toyohama-cho, Mitoyo-Gun.
Takuma Branch Office of Marugame Local Court	No. 1338/6, Takuma, Takuma-cho.
Kamitakase Branch Office of Marugame Local Court	No. 90, No. 91, Kamitakase, Kamitakase-Mura.
Saitaono Branch Office of Marugame Local Court	No. 714/1, No. 714/2, Saitaono, Saitaono-Mura.

(b) Deposit Office - 1

Name	Location
Takamatsu Deposit Office	No. 11, Uchimachi, Takamatsu.

(c) Branch of Deposit Office - 1

Name	Location
Marugame Branch of Takamatsu Deposit Office	No. 18, Rokubancho, Marugame.

b. Status of Dockets.

(i) Civil Cases, Takamatsu District Court.

(a) Number of cases of original Jurisdiction pending: 59 - Number determined: 5.

(b) Number of cases of appellate Jurisdiction pending: 2 - Number determined: 1.

(c) Average time between filing of complaint and final determination in cases of original jurisdiction: None determined for reported month.

IF SO, THE TOTAL AREA OF SUCH RIDGES WILL AMOUNT TO A HIGH FIGURE. LABOR NEEDED EVEN IN ATTENDING TO THEM CANNOT BY ANY MEANS BE SMALL.

G) MANAGEMENT OF FARMING INDUSTRY.

THIS IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT TASKS TO BE UNDERTAKEN IN THE PRESENT-DAY JAPAN.

YOU MUST BE PREPARED FOR THE EXPECTED AGRARIAN PANIC WHEN FREE TRADE IS RESUMED AND CHEAP COMMODITIES BEGIN TO BE IMPORTED IN LARGE QUANTITIES. EVEN FROM THE STAND-POINT XX OF MEETING THE SITUATION OF ANTICIPATED PANIC, INDUSTRIALIZATION OF FARM VILLAGES SHOULD BE ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ENTERPRIZES TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY ACA.

FARM VILLAGE INDUSTRIES RANGE FROM PROCESSING OF YOUR PRODUCTS (NOT ONLY AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, BUT ALSO OTHER PRODUCTS), REPAIRING OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND OTHERS SUCH AS WATCHES, CHEMICALS AND ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES.

YOU ARE REQUESTED TO SHOOSE ENTERPRIZES MOST SUITABLE FOR YOUR LOCALITIES. BY SO DOING YOU WILL BE ABLE TO FIND SOURCES OF REVENUE OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE AND SURPLUS AGRARIAN LABOR CAN BE ASSIGNED THERETO.

H) INTRODUCTION OF MODERN TECHNIQUES TO YOUR AGRICULTURE.

YOUR AGRICULTURAL LIFE MAY BE COMPARED TO A RACE IN WHICH THE MOST SUCCESSFUL YOUR AGRICULTURAL LIFE MAY BE COMPARED TO A RACE IN WHICH THE MOST SUCCESSFUL PRODUCER AND MANAGER WILL BE THE WINNER. IF YOU CANNOT CATCH UP WITH OTHERS EITHER IN PRODUCTION OR IN MANAGEMENT, YOU ARE SURE TO LOSE THE RACE. YOU WILL HAVE TO LEAD A MISERABLE LIFE UNLESS YOU ARE ON THE ALERT TO ADOPT EVER ADVANCING AGRARIAN TECHNIQUES. SUCCESS IN ADOPTING WUCH TECHNIQUES DEPENDS UPON WHETHER YOU MAKE YOU COOPERATIVE FUNCTION TO ITS FULLEST EXTENT.

I) RELIEF WORK IN TIME OF NATURAL CALAMITY AND DISASTER

SINCE THE COOPERATIVE'S OBJECTIVE IS TO PROVIDE MUTUAL AND COOPERATIVE ASSISTANCE, IT IS QUITE NATURAL THAT MEMBERS SHOULD AID ONE ANOTHER IN TIME OF CALAMITY.

THEY MAY WELL EXTEND THIS SERVICE OF ASSISTANCE TO CALAMITY INSURANCE IN THE FORM OF AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE. MOREOVER, THE AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION IS TO BE ESTABLISHED IN EACH COMMUNITY. THE ASSOCIATION S FUNCTION IS TO ENGAGE IN ASSISTANCE SERVICE IN AGRAGIAN PRODUCTS, SERICULTURE, CATTLE, AND SO FORTH.

NOW LET US COOPERATE IN FORMULATING A STRONG COOPERATIVE SO THAT WE CAN FRUSTRATE ANY PERCUSSIONS THAT NATURAL DISASTER MAY BRING ABOUT--BY FULL UTILIZATION OF THIS ASSOCIATION.

b. Labor Dispute.

Type of Industry	Number of workers involved
Machine Tool	35

(1) Cause of Dispute:

a. Original plan of the Company was to conduct operation by joint labor-company management. Before this could be put into effect, work orders for company were cut 75%. The president felt that the company could no longer operate, so an oral dismissal was given workers.

b. Workers refused to accept the President of the companies dismissal, dispossessed the management and continued to operate the plant. The workers used materials on hand, manufactured household utensils, sold the finished articles, and paid them themselves their salaries.

c. Attention of this headquarters was first called to the dispute when two representatives of the Union called on the labor officer and requested his help in forcing the President to recognize the Union. They claimed that the management had locked the workers out of the factory. Investigation disclosed that the management had not locked the workers out of the factory but that the workers had locked the management out of the factory.

d. Representatives of both the Union and management were advised to either settle the dispute, or refer the dispute to the Kagawa Ken Labor Arbitration Committee.

(2) Settlement:

a. The Company approved the union of employees and collective-bargaining.

b. Both concerned will observe the agreement with good faith to each other to promote working efficiency.

c. One-third of company profits resulting from production will be distributed to employees.

(3) Persons Settleing Dispute:

a. Goro Oka, member of Japan Federation of Labor, and a representative of the employees, Tsuneo Nakajima.

(4) Final Results:

a. Settlement agreed to, 18 May 1946.

b. Plant discontinued operation and closed down, due to unsound financing, 30 May. Union proposed and agreed to shut down.

J) IMPROVEMENT OF FARMING LIFE AND DEVELOPMENT OF ITS CULTURE BY ESTABLISHING A NURSERY, CLINIC, LIBRARY AND SO FORTH.

YOU CAN MAKE YOUR COOPERATIVE ESTABLISH:

A) A NURSERY WITHIN A TEMPLE, PUBLIC HALL OR THE LIKE IN YOUR COMMUNITY TO LOOK AFTER YOUR CHILDREN DURING HARVESTING SEASON SO AS TO ENABLE YOU TO WORK ON THE FARM FREE FROM ANXIETY OVER CHILDREN.

B) A LIBRARY THAT WILL PROVIDE YOU AND YOUNG PEOPLE OF VILLAGE USEFUL BOOKS OF AGRICULTURAL TECHNIQUE, AMSEVENTS AND CULTURE TO WHICH YOU HAVE EASY ACCESS ON HOLIDAYS AND WHENEVER YOU HAVE TIME TO SPARE.

C) A CLINIC THAT WILL RENDER MEDICAL SERVICE TO YOU

D) OTHER ENTERPRISES SUCH AS INSTRUCTION CLASSES, RESEARCH MEETINGS THAT WILL ELEVATE YOUR WELFARE AND CULTURE. TO ATTAIN THIS OBJECT, THE LAW STIPULATES THAT THE ACA USE AT LEAST ONE TWENTIETH OF ITS SURPLUS MONEY IN EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS.

4. GUIDE TO THE MANAGEMENT OF ACA

A) ORGANS OF ACA

FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF A COOPERATIVE, IT IS NECESSARY TO HAVE SOME ORGANS. THE ACA HAS THREE ORGANS, NAMELY, THE GENERAL MEETING, BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS. THE GENERAL MEETING OR VOTING ORGAN DECIDES UPON MATTERS CONCERNING THE MANAGEMENT OF THE COOPERATIVE; THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ENGAGES IN ITS BUSINESS; AUDITORS ADJUST THE SERVICE OF DIRECTORS.

JUST AS THE STATE HAS LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL ORGANS TO CONDUCT ITS MANAGEMENT, SO THE ACA HAS THREE ORGANS.

B) GENERAL MEETING.

THE GENERAL MEETING, THE MOST IMPROTANT OF THE THREE ORGANS DECIDES UPON GENERAL MATTERS CONCERNING THE COOPERATIVES MANAGEMENT. YOU SHOULD ATTEND THIS MEETING AND DELIVER YOU OPINIONS ON VARIOUS PROBLEMS IN RELATION TO YOUR COOPERATIVE. THE MORE YOU DISCUSS ABOUT WAYS OF ITS MANAGEMENT; THE BETTER WILL YOUR COOPERATIVE BECOME.

THE GENERAL MEETING IS DIVIDED INTO TWO MEETINGS; THE REGULAR GENERAL MEETING AND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE FORMER IS HELD ANNUALLY AND USINESS REPORT IS MADE. THE LATTER IS HELD WHENEVER DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS FIND IT NECESSARY TO DO SO OR IT IS DEEMED NECESSARY TO DO SO FOR MANAGEMENT OF THE COOPERATIVE.

5. General Observations:

a. Unemployment:

(1) A report in Kochi Shimbun, at the early part of this month, described a "noticeable tendency to an increase among the white-collar unemployed - jobs of office work are now in a saturated condition and factories and business places do not want to hire intellectual persons as workmen. It is therefore very hard to find positions for the intellectual class." The item also comments on the fact that there is an increasing concern among employers that the effect of the establishment of labor union organization may tend to make permanent any increase of their working forces.

(2) Among employables:

OCCUPATION	MALE	FEMALE
Technical workers (including factory workers and those out of them)	2,860	255
Factory workers (unskilled laborers)	4,210	1,115
Office workers	2,290	775
Medium and small industrialists	2,015	295
General laborers	2,320	540
Farmers	575	330
Fishermen	270	
Timber-merchants	65	
Others	5,500	3,185
Total	20,105	6,495
(3) Among unemployables	6,850	2,190
(4) Total population	375,536	421,803

b. Reemployment:

(1) Strong emphasis is being given to a program to bring more workers into industries producing collateral goods. For reasons beyond the limits of practical discussion here, cotton mills, silk mills, wool mills and hemp mills can ot procure the number of workers which they desire.

(2) General reports as well as personal observation, indicate that local silk spinning mills are experiencing difficulties in procuring sufficient women operators.

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THOUGH IT IS DESIROUS THAT THE EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING BE HELD EVERY MONTH, YOU SHOULD OPEN IT AT LEAST FOUR TIMES A YEAR.

IT IS SUGGESTED THAT IN THIS MEETING THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE AND RECREATION COMMITTEE BE ELECTED TO INTRODUCE TO MEMBERS BOOKS OF MODERN TECHNIQUES AND HOLD MOVIE SHOW, PAPER SHOW, DINNER PARTY AND SO FORTH RESPECTIVELY. BY SO DOING YOU WILL CONTRIBUTE MUCH TOWARD THE DEVELOPMENT OF YOUR COOPERATIVE, AND HAVE A GOOD TIME AT IT. MOREOVER, WHEN NECESSARY, YOU MAY ASK OFFICIALS OF THE AGRICULTURE EXPERIMENTAL STATION TO EXPLAIN ABOUT NEW AGRICULTURAL TECHNIOUES SUCH AS DIRECT SOWING SYSTEM OF TICE PLANTS AND SEASONAL FERTILIZER APPLICATION.

C) OFFICERS OF ACA

DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS ARE CALLED "OFFICERS" EN BLOC. THE NUMBER OF DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS SHOULD BE MORE THAN 5 AND 2 RESPECTIVELY, THE SPECIFIC NUMBER BEING STIPULATED IN THE ARTICLES OF THE COOPERATIVE.

THE GENERAL MEETING IS TO ELECT SUCH OFFICIALS. SINCE OFFICERS ARE SELECTED IN MEMBERS'CONFIDENCE, THEY SHOULD ASSUME FULL RESPONSIBILITIES AND RENDER THEIR UTMOST EFFORTS FOR THE CAUSE OF THEIR MEMBERS.

FURTHER, IT SI ADVISABLE TO SELECT THE PRESIDENT AND THE MANAGING DIRECTOR FROM AMONG DIRECTORS BY DIRECT ELECTION.

THE COOPERATIVE MAY HAVE COUNCILLORS CORRESPONDING TO MANAGERS OF A COMPANY AND A CHIEF ACCOUNTANT CORRESPONDING TO THE TREASURER OF THE VILLAGE OFFICE.

D) REGULATIONS

JUST AS THE STATE HAS A CONSTITUTION AND LAWS, SO THE COOPERATIVE HAS ITS EQUIVALENTS CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

INDEED, IT SI VERY GOOD TO MAKE DETAILED STIPULATION IN THE CONSTITUTION, BUT YOU HAD BETTER STIPULATE DETAILED MATTERS CONCERNING MANAGEMENT IN THE BY-LAWS RATHER THAN CONSTITUTION BECAUSE IN ORDER TO REVISE THE CONSTITUTION, ONCE DECIDED, SPECIAL DECISION AT A GENERAL MEETING IS REQUIRED--BY THE MAJORITY OF MORE THAN TWO THIRDS OF THOSE PRESENT, WHICH SHOULD BE MORE THAN HALF THE REGULAR MEMBERS--AND THAT WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE PREFECTURAL GOVERNOR--RATHER A TROUBLESOME PROCEDURE.

THE RELATION OF THE CONSTITUTION TO BY-LAWS MAY BE COMPARED TO THAT OF THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTION TO THE LAWS.

THE COOPERATIVE IS MANAGED BY THE COOPERATION OF THE THREE ORGANS ON THE BASIS OF THESE TWO SETS OF REGULATIONS. YOU SHOULD BE FAMILIAR WITH THIS FACT AND REVISE THEM WHEN SOME DEFECTS ARE FOUND IN EITHER CONSTITUTION OR BY-LAWS AFTER FULL DELIBERATION.

YOU CAN HAVE A MEETING A REPRESENTATIVES IF YOU SO STIPULATE IN THE ARTICLES.

E) MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES

IT IS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE FOR MANAGEMENT OF THE COOPERATIVE TO HOLD A GENERAL MEETING IN WHICH EACH MEMBER HAS CHANCE TO DELIVER HIS OPINIONS FREELY, BUT CALLING A GENERAL MEETING FOR EVERY DECISION OF ORDINAL IMPORTANCE WOULD BE CONSIDERABLY INCONVENIENT IN CASE THE COOPERATIVE'S JURISDICTIONAL AREA IS TOO GREAT AND THE NUMBER OF ITS MEMBERS IS AS MANY AS 1000. IN SUCH A CASE, YOU CAN HAVE A MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES. REPRESENTATIVES, WHICH ARE ELECTED IN THE GENERAL MEETING, OUGHT TO BE MORE THAN 200 IN NUMBER. THE MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES, HOWEVER, IS NOT AUTHORIZED TO DECIDE. REVISION OF THE ARTICLES NOR DISSOLUTION OR ANNEXATION OF THE COOPERATIVE. NOW THIS MEETING IS TO BE ESTABLISHED ONLY WHEN IT IS INEVITABLE, UNDER SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES; IT IS NOT DESIRABLE THAT THE COOPERATIVE HAVE IT.

ADDIT ONALLY, YOU CAN STIPULATE PROVISIONS CONCERNING COMMITTEES SUCH AS MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE IN THE REGULATIONS.

YOU ARE REQUESTED TO ACTIVELY MANAGE YOUR COOPERATIVE BY EXPRESSING YOUR CANDID OPINIONS FREELY TO THESE ORGANS.

AS REGULAR MEMBERS HAVE A RIGHT TO DEMAND RE-ELECTION OF THE OFFICERS, COUNCILLORS AND CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, YOU SHOULD INVOKE THAT RIGHT IN CASE YOU HAVE FOUND ANY IRREGULARITIES COMMITTED BY THESE OFFICERS.

5. STRUCTURE AND DUTIES OF THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

IN ORDER TO OMPROVE THE COOPERATIVE'S MANAGEMENT, A MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE IS ESTABLISHED BESIDES OFFICIALS OF THE COOPERATIVE. A SPECIFIC NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS ARE TO BE ELECTED FOR EVERY SUBDIVISION OF THE COMMUNITY AT THE GENERAL MEETING.
MEETINGS AS OFTEN AS YOU WANT BECAUSE OF VARIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES; THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE WILL CONFER ON MANAGEMENT FOR YOU, CO-ORDINATING, WITH DIRECTORS.

YOU ARE ENTITLED TO HEAR SUCH A MEETING AND DELIVER YOUR OPINIONS THERETO. THE RESULT OF CONFERENCES AT THE COMMITTEE'S MEETING HAS TO BE REPORTED TO THE NEXT GENERAL MEETING FOR ITS APPROVAL.

AS REGARDS MEMBERS WHO FAILED TO DELIVER THEIR OPINIONS AT THE GENERAL MEETING, THEY HAVE A CHANCE TO HAVE SUCH OPINIONS DULY DELIBERATED UPON BY DIRECTORS IF THEY COMMUNICATE THE OPINIONS TO A COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNITY THEY BELONG TO, WHICH WILL INTURN COMMUNICATE THEM TO THE DIRECTORS.

IT IS REQUIRED THAT COMMITTEES BE ESTABLISHED BY BUSINESS GROUPS, BESIDES THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.

5. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS:

a. Unemployment:

Demobilized servicement and army employees	13,325
Factory Workers	12,505
Repatriates	1,087
Others	3,405

b. A total of 1768 persons applied for jobs through labor service offices; of these, 1,239 were given employment.

6. RECOMMENDATION BY THIS HEADQUARTERS:

a. None submitted.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

IVAN L. BOGERT
1st Lt, SnC
Adjutant

6. RIGHTS OF MEMBERS

A) THERE ARE TWO KINDS OF MEMBERS, NAMELY, REGULAR AND QUASI-MEMBERS.

BY A REGULAR MEMBER WE MEAN AN INDIVIDUAL ENGAGED IN EITHER REGUALR ON IRREGULAR AGRICULTURE, THE SPHERE OF WHICH IS STIPULATED IN THE ARTICLES OF THE COOPERATIVE. A QUASI-MEMBER IS ONE WHO DWELLS IN THE DISTRICT OF THE COOPERATIVE AND UTILIZES ITS FACILITIES, THE PROVISIONS OF WHICH ARE ALSO STIPULATED IN THE ARTICLES.

A REGULAR MEMBER HAS A RIGHT OF VOTING AT A SINGLE GENERAL MEETING AND TO SELECT OR TO BE SELECTED AS OFFICER. AS REGARDS THE RIGHT OF VOTING, HE IS ELIGIBLE FOR VOTING BY SENDING A WRITTEN BALLOT OR BY PROXY ONLY IN CASE MATTERS CONCERNED ARE REPORTED IN ADVANCE. A QUASI-MEMBER HAS NEITHER THE RIGHT OF VOTING NOR THAT OF FRANCHISE, ONLY THAT IT SI POSSIBLE TO ELECT DIRECTORS FROM AMONG NON-REGULAR MEMBERS TO THE EXTENT OF A QUARTER OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DIRECTORS.

AUDITORS MAY BE ELECTED FROM AMONG WHOMEVER YOU LIKE. YET, DIRECTORS AT THE TIME OF THE COOPERATIVE'S ESTABLISHMENT MUST ALL BE REGULAR MEMBERS.

B) REGULAR MEMBERS ARE INVESTED WITH THE RIGHT TO DEMAND RE-ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND COUNCILLORS OR CHIEF TREASURER, WITH THE CONSENT OF MORE THAN ONE FIFTH AND ONE TENTH OF THE MEMBERSHIP, RESPECTIVELY.

C) FURTHERMORE THEY HAVE RIGHT TO DEMAND THE DIRECTORS TO CONVOKE A GENERAL MEETING, WITH THE CONSENT OF MORE THAN ONE FIFTH OF THEM AND TO ASK THE COMPETENT GOVERNMENT AGENCY TO CONDUCT AUDITING OF THE COOPERATIVE IN CASE THERE ARE FOUND ANY IRREGULARITIES IN EITHER THE BUSINESS OR ACCOUNTING OF THE COOPERATIVE, WITH THE CONSENT OF MORE THAN ONE TENTH OF THEM. AS TO THIS RIGHT TO DEMAND AUDITING, QUASI-MEMBERS ARE ALSO INVESTED WITH IT.

7. DUTIES OF MEMBERS

A) A MEMBER OF THE INVESTED COOPERATIVE HAS TO HOLD A SHARE OR SHARES OF CAPITAL INVESTMENT. THE MORE SHARES YOU HAVE, THE GREATER WILL BECOME YOUR PROFITS FROM THE INVESTMENT.

THE DIFFERENCE IN NUMBER OF SHARES BETWEEN YOU AND OTHERS DOES NOT GIVE YOU ANY FURTHER PREVILEGE THAN THAT OF SUPERIORITY OR INFERIORITY IN RECEPTION OF DIVIDENDS.

THAT IS TO SAY, IT DOES NOT AFFECT YOUR RIGHT OF VOTING AND OTHER AT ALL.

8. ADMISSION TO AND SECESSION FROM MEMBERSHIP

YOU ARE FREE EITHER TO ENTER INTO OR SECEDE FROM THE MEMBERSHIP.

by-laws are yet to be certified by the Committee.

(3) No unusual interest in the matter of labor organization has been noted, although the organization of a Federation of Labor, a Federation of Labor Unions, a Federation of Industrial Unions, and possibly one others, this organization, if formed, will result in the existence of 5 separate labor federations in Kochi Prefecture.

(4) Particularly noteworthy is the proposed organization of 20 shoe factories; these constituting the first industrial union embracing all plants of a particular industry in this prefecture.

(5) The foregoing is not the only instance of the kind, however since the individual unions in various paper plants have consolidated, in certain parts of the prefecture.

b. Strikes, Lockouts, or other labor disputes:

(1) No case of a strike has been reported.

(2) One of the first written agreements in the history of this prefecture between a labor union and an employer, was reported to have taken place at the beginning of the period, between the Kochi Transportation Co. Ltd and the Kochi Transportation Labor Union. This agreement resolved a dispute over questions of wages and allowances, by providing for a general pay increase of 5 yen daily, special allowance of 3 yen daily to workers in the larger towns, and commodity allowances ranging from 50 yen to 100 yen.

(3) There is a noticeable trend developing towards negotiations between groups of union locals and groups of factories. One illustration is the agreement between the Kata gun Central Construction Laborer's Union and the managers of nine factories, covering matters which included wages, hours, and holidays.

(4) Kochi Paper Manufacturing Co., (one factory) Labor Union engaged in a severe dispute with the employer, principally over the wage question. This dispute spread to neighbouring paper manufacturing factories. The dispute was finally settled by joint agreement.

(5) A thorny problem arising out of the dismissal of a prison guard by the local prison chief which produced considerable public agitation a while back, may finally find solution through the offices of the Prefectural Labor Committee. This committee has taken jurisdiction of the matter, and is giving it consideration.

THE COOPERATIVE CANNOT, SO STIPULATED THE LAW, REFUBE APPLICATION FOR ENTRANCE INTO THE MEMBERSHIP FILED BY A FARMER DULY QUALIFIED WITHOUT PROPER REASONS SUCH AS HIS DELIBERATE OBSTRUCTION IN THE COOPERATIVE'S ENTERPRIZES. NEITHER CAN IT IMPOSE CONDITIONS LIKE CHARGE OF ENTRANCE FEE UPON ENTRANCE INTO MEMBERSHIP.

YOU CAN SECEDE FROM EMMBERSHIP AT THE END OF THE BUSINESS YEAR BY SUBMITTING A NOTICE 6 MONTHS BEFOREHAND.

DISMISSAL OF A MEMBER FROM MEMBERSHIP REQUIRES THE APPROVAL OF THE GENERAL MEETING.

THIS IS ONLY AN OUTLINE OF THE COOPERATIVE'S MANAGEMENT. WHETHER OR NOT YOU CONDUCT WISE MANAGEMENT OF IT HAS A VITAL BEARING UPON YOUR LIVELIHOOD.

SINCE THE AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY FOR RECOVERY OF JAPANESE AGRICULTURE, YOU SHOULD RENDER YOUR UTMOST EFFORTS TO MAKE YOUR COOPERATIVE AN IDEAL ONE IN PERFECT COOPERATION.

BELOW ARE LISTED AVAILABLE REFERENCE BOOKS CONCERNING ACA AND GENERAL AGRICULTURE.

TITLE	COMPILER OR AUTHOR	PUBLISHED BY	PRICE	POST-AGE
COMMENTARY ON AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE ASS'N LAW	NOSEI-KA OF AGRICULTURE & FORESTRY MINISTRY	NIPPON KEIZAI SHIMBUN SHA KAYABACHO, NIHONBASHI, CHUO-KU, TOKYO	¥120	¥10
READERS OF ACA LAW	JAPAN BROADCASTING ASS'N	JAPAN RADIO PUBLISHING ASS'N.	¥45	

c. Black marketing

The people at the present depend on buying many household items through the black market rather than wait an indefinite period for legal distribution. Therefore the cost of living is too high for the average laborer and consequently many laborers prefer to go on relief rather than work for an inadequate wage.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS BY THIS HEADQUARTERS:

Recommend that more public works projects be allocated to Kagawa Ken in view of increasing unemployment.

Also recommend that a new Fixed Wage Scale be drafted, as the cost of living has greatly increased since the last scale was put into effect in February.

RECOVERY OF JAPANESE AGRICULTURE	YOICHIRO WATANABE	CHUBU NIPPON SHIMBUN SHUPPAN-BU MIYUKI HONMACHI DORI, NAKAKU, NAGOYA CITY	¥60	¥10
LAND REFORM & ACA	FARMLAND REFORM COUNCIL	FARMLAND REFORM COUNCIL NO. 3, MARUNOUCHI, KOJIMACHI KU, TOKYO-TO	¥15	¥1.5
GUIDE TO ACA	"	"		
EXCHANGE & MERGE OF FARMLAND	"	"	(NOT YET COMPLETED)	
ABC TO 10% INCREASED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	NOSEI-KYOKU, AGRICULTURE & FORESTRY MINISTRY	NOSEI-KYOKU AGRICULTURE & FORESTRY MINISTRY	FREE OF CHARGE	
PREVENT DAMAGE OF PEARL-MOTHS	KOCHI PREFECTURAL GOV'T	KOCHI PREFECTURAL GOV'T	"	

MONTHLY LABOR REPORT, EHIME KEN

1. **Identification:**

   a. Prefecture covered: Ehime Ken
   b. Report for month of: June 1946
   c. Report prepared by: Labor Section, 91st Mil Govt
      Hqs & Hqs Company, Ehime Ken

2. **Labor Procurement:**

   a. Labor requirements of the Occupation Forces in this area remain very light. Requisitions for labor required have been promptly filled. The Japanese Liaison Office is also supplying labor to BOOF at Niihama through this Headquarters.

   b. Methods for procuring labor remain the same as in previous months.

   c. Number of workers employed by Occupation Forces as of the last day of the month: 59

3. **Wages:**

   a. Due to the great demand for all types of construction workers, black market methods are being used to obtain labor.

   b. Wages paid by the Japanese Government to workers employed by the Occupation Forces have been increased again within the past month, but are still less than the amount paid by private employers. Following is a list of daily wage-rates of workers employed by the Occupation Forces:

TYPE	WAGE	TYPE	WAGE
Carpenter	¥ 35	Upholsterer	¥ 34
Plasterer	35	Auto Mechanic	34
Laborer	23	Electrician	34
Gen. Worker	20	Mechanic	34
Glazier	31	Cement Worker	31
Painter	34	Tin Smith	34

P 100.1

BASIC: Ltr Kochi MG Tm, APO 1050, dtd 8 July 48, Subj: Special Report, "New Farm Village"

AG 000.7 — 1st Ind — REC/am

HEADQUARTERS, SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION, APO 1050 — 16 Jul 48

TO: Commanding General
Eighth Army
APO 343
ATTN: Mil Govt Section

1. The Region Civil Information Officer accompanied this Team for three days and three nights, 8-10 July, and cannot praise too highly the degree of enthusiasm generated in the personnel of the Team by Mr. Scott, the Civil Information Officer. This was due largely to the fact that Mr. Scott speaks Japanese better than the Japanese and does not require the services of an interpreter. It is not believed that the same situation would have prevailed had it been necessary to carry on thru an interpreter. Following the evening meetings referred to, the team and Mr. Scott would hold an evaluating conference lasting sometimes until 0300.

2. Viewed objectively from a broad information standpoint and taking into consideration the ground to be covered in relation to available time, it is felt that the relation of effort to results achieved is somewhat out of proportion. The target is the development of farm cooperatives as an information medium. However, at the time of the meetings referred to in paragraph 1, 16 prior meeting had been held and allowing for an average attendance of 400, a total of 6400 people had been directly reached out of an estimated farm population in Kochi Ken of 303,000. Complete coverage of this phase of information alone would require months of constant work and the neglect of other information program.

3. Nothing that has been said in the foregoing paragraph however should detract from the value of the meetings thus far held. Viewed from an overall standpoint they were most stimulating and could be carried on indefinitely at intervals in selected areas on a slightly different basis, the broad idea of which will be pointed out in a succeeding paragraph. At every morning meeting which followed the night meeting, those present, the majority of which were farmers, commented freely and spontaneously on the different light in which they saw their government officials. Incidentally, at these morning meetings, officials scorned chairs and desks and sat on the floor with the audience thus carrying to the ultimate the spirit of informality. It is felt that such meetings form an integral part of the local autonomy campaign in that they accomplish in a subtle but effective manner the somewhat difficult feat of acquainting the people with practical democracy.

4. Despite the large number of Agricultural Experiment Stations in Japan and the intensity of cultivation, the ignorance of farmers is amazing. Questions from the audience at the night meetings followed a fairly well set pattern and revealed an almost universal eagerness on the part of farmers to know more about the most efficient use of fertilizer and methods of combatting insect and

parasite damage. There was also considerable evidence of ignorance on the procedure to be followed in securing blight control chemicals and accompanying apparatus.

5. It is fairly evident from this small sampling, which, it is felt is fairly representative, that the SCAP Government Plan for 10% increase in crop production will fall short of realization. There was 100% knowledge of the plan insofar as the government's desire is concerned but practically 100% ignorance on the methods of accomplishing it. Some posters and one pamphlet on the subject of insect control were put out but they could not do the entire job. The representatives of the Agriculture Section and the Experiment Station were plied with questions at these meetings and at three meetings the wish was expressed that a technical expert of the county agent type be assigned to the village. This ties in with a plan currently in progress to reduce the number of Experimental Farms from 1600 to 75 and by the spring of 1949 to have 11,000 technicians, one for each town and village. This is a most ambitious program and its full realization by the time indicated may be somewhat in doubt.

6. Plans for an increase in crop production for 1949 are no doubt in the formative stage at this time and to bridge the gap between the recent stage of ignorance and the complete implementation of the Town or Village Agricultural Agent Plan, it is suggested that a well planned series of farmer-technician seminars be held on a sectional basis with at least two of the best qualified members of each Nogyo Kyodo Kumiai in the section in attendance. These representatives can then take back to their towns the practical knowledge they acquire and disseminate it to the membership in like manner.

7. Referring to paragraph 3, plans are being made to adapt the plan described in the basic communication to Gun meetings which will be attended by the best qualified representatives from towns and villages. These representatives can then return to their homes and having been oriented as well as possible, establish local information committees which will provide an integrated plan for disseminating information on the broadest possible scale.

2 Incls:
1. n/c
2. Added:
Editorial, Kochi Shimbun, 13 Jul 48

R. E. COOKHLIN
Colonel CE
Commanding

cc: Kochi MG Team

HEADQUARTERS
KOCHI MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 1050

8 July 1948

SUBJECT: Special Report, "New Farm Village"

THRU : Commanding Officer
Shikoku Military Government Region
APO 1050

TO : Commanding General
Eighth Army
APO 343
ATTENTION: Military Government Section
Civil Information Division

1. In order to activate the newly-formed Agricultural Cooperative Associations and stimulate increased production a special Civil Information project "New Farm Village", is being executed in Kochi Prefecture.

2. Original impetus for the project came from Military Government. Planning was largely done by Japanese prefectural authorities, with criticism and suggestions, again, from Military Government.

3. The enclosed report describes the conditions out of which the activity grew, the coordinated planning, the completed program, and a few results. It is written in an informal manner to better convey the spirit in which the project was undertaken.

1 Incl:
"New Farm Village"
(5 copies)

O. A. AXELSON
Lt. Col., FA
Commanding

"NEW FARM VILLAGE"
BY W.A. SCOTT
CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER
KOCHI MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM

OVERVIEW

THIS IS THE STORY OF AN EXPERIMENT IN FURTHERING THE OBJECTIVES OF THE OCCUPATION, MANY PHASES AT A TIME. IT TELLS OF LESSONS IN DEMOCRACY CARRIED ON SIMULTANEOUSLY AT HIGH AND LOW LEVELS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

PROBLEM

KOCHI PREFECTURE IS A MOUNTAINOUS, SPARSELY POPULATED, BACK-WARD AREA ON THE SOUTHERN PART OF SHIKOKU ISLAND. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION FACILITIES ARE WHOLLY INADEQUATE, THERE BEING ONLY 90 MILES OF RAILROAD IN THE ENTIRE PREFECTURE (2,740 SQ. MI.). THE FARM POPULATION(COMPRISING 57% OF THE TOTAL, 848,337) IS PARTICULARLY ISOLATED, WITH NOTORIOUSLY NON-COOPERATIVE, ANTI-GOVERNMENT ATTITUDES, AND FEW CONSTRUCTIVE IDEAS. FARM COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS HAVE RECENTLY BEEN ORGANIZED IN NEARLY ALL OF THE 168 VILLAGES, BUT TO NEARLY ALL THE FARMERS THESE ARE NOTHING BUT NOGYOKAI WITH THE NAME CHANGED. THE POSSIBILITY OF SOLVING LOCAL AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS THROUGH THE COOPS DOESN'T OCCUR TO MOST, WHO CONTINUE TO RELY FOR ASSISTANCE AND SUBSIDY ON THE GOVERNMENT WHICH THEY DISTRUST AND DISLIKE SO GREATLY.

ON THE OTHER HAND, THE ATTITUDE OF MOST GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS HAS NOTBEEN SUCH AS TO INSPIRE THE CONFIDENCE OF THE PEOPLE WHOM THEY SERVE. INFREQUENCY OF FIELD TRIPS CAUSES A LACK OF KNOWLEDGE CONCERNING ACTUAL LOCAL CONDITIONS, AND A LACK OF CONCERN FOR PUB-LIC OPINION AND NEEDS. ON THE RARE OCCASIONS WHEN VISITS TO RURAL VILLAGES ARE MADE, THE SUPERIOR, BUREAUCRATIC ATTITUDE MANFESTED BY MANY OF THE OFFICIALS CREATES AN ANTAGONISM WHICH COUNTERACTS ANY CONSTRUCTIVE ASSISTANCE THEY MAY HAVE TO OFFER. IN VERY FEW CASES HAVE SECTIONS CONSIDERED INFORMATION ACTIVITIES AS ESSENTIAL TO THE SUCCESS OF THEIR PROGRAMS, AND IN NO KNOW PREVIOUS CASE HAVE RELATED INFORMATION ACTIVITIES BEEN COORDINATED BETWEEN OR AMONG SECTIONS.

PLANS

FOLLOWING A SUGGESTION CONTAINED IN PARAGRAPH 13, OF PLAN FOR CIVIL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION FOR 1948, THE WRITER SUGGESTED THE USE OF A TRAVELLING INFORMATION TRUCK TO TOUR RURAL AGEAS. SINCE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF NEWSPAPER AND RADIO IN REACHING THE AGRARIAN POPULATION WAS SERIOUSLY QUESTIONED, AND THE TYPE OF MATERIAL TO BE PRESENTED WAS LARGELY TECHNICAL OR REQUIRING DETAILED INFORMATION, THE ONLY EFFECTIVE MEDIA APPEARED TO BE MEETINGS. SO TO STIMULATE SIMULTANEOUSLY THE FORMATION OF DEMOCRATIC, ACTIVE FARM COOPS, AND THE 10% FOOD PRODUCTION PROGRAM, THE INFORMATION PROGRAM WAS PLANNED TO CENTER ON RURAL

91ST MILITARY GOVERNMENT
HEADQUARTERS & HEADQUARTERS COMPANY
APO 24

REPORT ON LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS

DATE_____ TIME_____

FROM:_____

TO:_____

SUBJECT:_____

_____

CONVERSATION:_____

NEW FARM VILLAGE (CONT'D)

DEVELOPMENT THROUGH THE COOPS.

PREFECTURAL SECTIONS INCLUDED IN THE ORIGINAL PLANNING WERE THE PUBLIC INFORMATION DIVISION OF THE SOCIAL EDUCATION SECTION, THE FARM COOPERATIVE SECTION, THE FARM LAND SECTION, RECLAMATION SECTION, AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS SECTION AND AGRICULTURE EXPERIMENTAL STATION. SUBJECTS TO BE PRESENTED WERE FARM COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES, INSECT DAMAGE CONTROL, USE OF DISINFECTANT CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZER, PREVENTION OF CROP DISEASE, IMPROVED FARMING METHODS, LAND REFORM, LAND RECLAMATION. HOWEVER INSTEAD OF PRESENTING THESE MATERIALS IN THE FORM OF DRY LECTURES OR SOLID PROPAGANDA, IT WAS DECIDED TO SET AN EXAMPLE OF AN INTERESTING, INFORMATIVE, DEMOCRATICALLY RUN MEETING-- THE KIND WHICH THE FARM COOP SHOULD HOLD FREQUENTLY AND REGULARLY. MATERIALS TO BE USED WERE THE 16MM. EDUCATIONAL FILMS, WORLD FOOD PROBLEMS, POWER AND LAND, A KAMISHIBAI ON FARM COOPERATIVES, SLIDES ON LAND RECLAMATION, SIGNBOARDS ON THE BLACK POTATO ROT, AND AN EXTEMPORANEOUS CARTOON SHOW DEALING WITH SOME CUFFENT INFORMATION PROGRAM.

RATHER THAN FOLLOW A SET PATTERN FOR MEETING, WITH MATERIALS PUSHED, AS IT WERE, FROM THE OFFICIALS'SIDE ONLY, IT WAS DECIDED TO TURN THE MEETING OPEN TO QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION AFTER INTRODUCTIONS AND SHOWING OF THE MOVIES. BY THIS METHOD PROBLEMS DISCUSSED WOULD BE GEARED TO THE COMMUNITY VISITED AND INTEREST WOULD BE MAINTAINED THROUGHOUT THE MEETING. (WE ARE SUCCEEDING ALL TOO WELL IN THE LATTER PURPOSE--MOST NIGHT MEETINGS LAST UNTIL PAST 1:00 A.M.) KEN OFFICIALS WOULD PRESENT THEIR PREPARED MATERIALS IN AN INFORMAL MANNER AT AN APPROPRIATE TIME AS THE QUESTION AROSE.

WITH GUIDANCE AND ASSISTANCE FORM MG THE KEN PUBLIC INFORMATION DIVISION COORDINATED PLANS OF PARTICIPANTS TO CENTER AROUND HE FOLLOWING THEMES:

1) SOLVE PROBLEMS BY OURSELVES--DO NOT RELY EXCESSIVELY ON THE GOVERNMENT. "A HIGHER GROUP SHOULD NOT DO FOR A LEWER GROUP WHAT THE LOWER GROUP CAN DO FOR ITSELF."

2) NECESSITY OF COOPERATIVE PLANNING AND ACTION IN SOLVING COMMUNITY PROBLEMS.

3) THE NECESSITY OF DEMOCRATICALLY ORGANIZED COOPS, RUN BY ALL THE MEMBERS, WITH FREQUENT, INTERSTING, WORTHWHILE MEETINGS.

4) KEN OFFICIALS ARE HERE TO SERVE YOU--AND OFFER THEIR SERVICES THROUGHOUT THE YEAR TO HELP SOLVE YOUR PROBLEMS.

DAY'S PROGRAM

THE DAY'S PROGRAM IN EACH VILLAGE, AS FINALLY DEVELOPED AFTER TRIAL OF MANY METHODS AND VARIATIONS, IS ABOUT AS FOLLOWS:

NEW FARM VILLAGE(CONT'D)

1300: PRELIMINARY MEETING WITH VILLAGE OFFICIALS AND COMMUNITY LEADERS FROM COOP, YOUTHS' ASSOCIATION, WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION, SCHOOLS, AND PTA TO EXPLAIN THE PURPOSES AND FORM OF THE EVENING GENERAL MEETING, HEAR ABOUT VILLAGE PROBLEMS APPLICABLE TO THE EVENING DISCUSSION, AND SUGGEST ADVANCE PREPARATION OF MOST OUTSTANDING PROBLEMS FOR DISCUSSION THAT EVENING.

1430: INSPECTION OF THE VILLAGE AREA TO BECOME FAMILIAR WITH SPECIFIC PROBLEMS, SUCH AS IRRIGATION, LAND DEVELOPMENT, INSECT DAMAGE CONTROL, TO INJECT INTO THE EVENING DISCUSSION AS PROJECTS FOR COOPERATIVE UNDERTAKING.

2100: GENERAL MEETING (AVERAGE 400 PERSONS).

1) INTRODUCTION BY THE CHAIRMAN (PUBLIC INFORMATION DIVISION). STRESSING THE FOLLOWING POINTS: "WE HAVE COME TO HEAR YOUR PROBLEMS, OFFER SOME SOLUTIONS, AND PROVIDE USEFUL INFORMATION. THIS BIG GANG WHICH HAS COME INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING: (.....). WE SHOULD LIMIT OUR DISCUSSION AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE TO THE PROBLEMS WITHIN THEIR JURISDICTION." (THIS THROWS OUT GRIPES ON TAXATION, LECTURES ON POLITIES OR ECONOMICS, ETC.) "IN ORDER THAT THE MEETING PROGRESS IN AN ORDERLY FASHION, THAT AS MANY PEOPLE AS POSSIBLE MAY EXPRESS THEIR OPINIONS, AND THAT SOME CONCLUSIONS MAY BE REACHED. WE WILL AGREE TO ABIDE BY THE FOLLOWING SIMPLE RULES FOR DISCUSSION PROCEDURE: (.....)."

2) TALK BY MG CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER STRESSING THE FOLLOWING POINTS: IMPORTANCE OF THE FARMER'S TASK. COMPARISON OF JAPAN'S PRESENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONS WITH THOSE OF OTHER LESS FORTUNATE COUNTRIES. PROGRESS OF OTHER AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITIES. NECESSITY OF COOPERATIVE ACTION IN SOLVING PROBLEMS--FARM COOP. TO RECEIVE FULL BENEFITS FROM IT, IT MUST BE DEMOCRATICALLY ORGANIZED OPERATED AS FOLLOWS: (.....).
THE BIG SHOTS HERE THIS EVENING ARE PAID BY YOU AND COME AS YOUR SERVANTS, TO TRY TO PRESENT A MODEL FOR FUTURE MEETINGS. THINK ABOUT THE TOPICS DISCUSSED AND TRY TO DECIDE HOW YOU CAN SOLVE YOUR OWN VILLAGE PROBLEMS THROUGH COOPERATIVE EFFORT.

(THE ABOVE TALKS WERE GIVEN INFORMALLY, WITH BITS OF HUMOR, TO MAKE THE ATMOSPHERE EASY AND INTIMATE, ENCOURAGING CONSTRUCTIVE ATTITUDE.)

3) MOTION PICTURES

4) GENERAL DISCUSSION. AS WELL AS REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION AND CONSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTIONS OR CRITICISMS ON KEN POLICY, MANY COMPLAINTS WERE VOICED, PARTICULARLY ON THE PROBLEMS OF INCENTIVE GOODS, LAND REFORM, PRE-ALLOCATIONS, KEN BUREAUCRATIC ATTITUDE AND LACK OF CONCERN FOR FARMERS'PROBLEMS.

THESE WERE ALL RECORDED, ANSWERED WHERE POSSIBLE, APOLIGIZED FOR WHEN NECESSARY, AND REPORTED TO APPROPRIATE PERSONS FOR CORRECTIVE ACTION. IF CONSTRUCTIVE PROBLEMS WERE NOT FORTHCOMING, THEY WERE INJECTEDSKILLFULLY BY OFFICIALS WITH REFERENCE TO LOCAL CONDITIONS.

5) AT A TIME WHEN THE DISCUSSION BECAME TOO SERIOUS, OR THE AUDIENCE APPEARED BORED, THE CARTOON AND COMEDY MONOLOGUE SHOW WAS INJECTED TO ENTERTAIN AND RELAX BOTH OFFICIALS AND AUDIENCE.

6) CALL ATTENTION TO VARIOUS PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST TO FARMERS, INCLUDING A 15-PAGE PAMPHLET ON COOPS RECENTLY PREPARED BY THE KEN FARM COOPERATIVE SECTION.

0100 OR 1200: (AFTER ADJOURNMENT OF THE GENERAL MEETING)

EVALUATIVE MEETING BY OFFICIALS TO DISCUSS MEANS OF IMPROVING THE PROGRAM.

1000: CONFERENCE WITH VILLAGE OFFICIALS AND LEADERS TO SUGGEST PLANS FOR CONTINUING SUCH ACTIVITIES AS WERE DISCUSSED THE PREVIOUS NIGHT, ON THE INITIATIVE OF THE LOCAL LEADERS.

-RECENTLY, ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATE MATERIALS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED OR PREPARED FOR USE IN THE MEETINGS. THESE INCLUDE THE FILM COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS (WHICH TIES IN WELL WITH THE CONFERENCE PURPOSES) AND RECENTLY RECEIVED BALLOPTICAN PROJECTORS, WHICH REDUCE THE BULK OF EQUIPMENT TO BE CARRIED. ALSO TO PROVIDE SATISFACTORY ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS WHICH ARISE FREQUENTLY, REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT. COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY SECTION (AGRICULTURAL TOOLS AND DISTRIBUTION OF RATIONED PRODUCTS), SERICULTURE SECTION, CATTLE SECTION(NEW INDUSTRIES TO ACT AS BUFFER AT TIME OF THE ANTICIPATED AGRICULTURAL PANIC), FOODS, SECTION (DELIVERY ALLOCATIONS), AND LAND DEVELOPMENT SECTION HAVE BEEN ADDED FOR THOSE AREAS WHERE NEEDED.

RESULTS

THE ABOVE PROGRAM WAS QUITE STRENUOUS, BUT THE ATMOSPHERE WAS SUCH THAT CONSTANT WORK WAS TAKEN AS A MATTER OF COURSE. IT TAKES ABOUT TWO DAYS FOR ALL THE KEN OFFICIALS TO FULLY RECOGNIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF SUCH INFORMATION ACTIVITIES, AND START WORKING AS A TEAM WITH ATTENTION CENTERED ON FARM COOPS. (ON EACH TRIP ABOUT TWO-THIRDS OF THE OFFICIALS ARE NEW TO THE PROGRAM, THE REST HAVING BEEN PRESENT ON THE PREVIOUS TOUR. BY SUCH A ROTATION IT ENABLES MORE OFFICIALS TO BECOME ACQUAINTED WITH ACTURAL PREFECTURAL CONDITIONS, AND FEEL RESPONSIBLE FOR INFORMING THE PUBLIC OF THOSE MATTERS UNDER THEIR JURISDICTION.) THEREAFTER ENTHUSIASM, IS AT A PEAK, AND MEETINGS ARE UNIFORMLY SUCCESSFUL.

NEW FARM VILLAGE (CONT'D)

THE IMPORTANT JOB OF CHAIRMAN AT GENERAL MEETINGS HAS BEEN HANDLED VERY SUCESSFULLY OF LATE, FARMERS, VILLAGE OFFICIALS, AND KEN OFFICIALS HAVING LEARNED MUCH ABOUT EFFICIENT, DEMOCRATIC PROCEDURES BY ACTUALLY PARTICIPATING IN A WELL-MANAGED DISCUSSION MEETING. THE ATTITUDE OF OFFICIALS BECOMES MORE DEMOCRATIC AND HUMBLE EVERY DAY, SPURRED BY THE SPLENDID EXAMPLE AND FRANK CRITICISM OF A FEW WHO HAVE BEEN PRESENT FROM THE BEGINNING. RECENTLY EVEN THE SECTION AND DEPARTMENT CHIEFS HAVE BECOME INTERESTED IN INFORMATION ACTIVITIES AND ARE JOINING THE TEAM.
AUDIENCES EVERYWHERE SEEM TAKEN ABACK BY THE DEMOCRATIC, FRIENDLY ATTITUDE AS WELL AS THE ORDERLY, PROGRESSIVE METHOD OF CONDUCTING MEETINGS. (THEY ARE NO MORE ASTONISHED THAN THE WRITER.)

AS FOR EVALUATING CONCRETE RESULTS OF THE PROGRAM, THIS WILL REQUIRE SOME TIME AND CAREFUL SURVEY. A FEW SPECIFIC METHODS PLANNED ARE:

1) COMPARISON OF CROP DELIVERIES OF THE VILLAGE VISITED WITH THOSE OF SURROUNDING AREAS.

2) SURVEY OF FREQUENCY OF FUTURE FARM COOP MEETINGS.

3) SURVEY OF YEAR'S ACTIVITY PLANS FOR FARM COOPS.

4) OBSERVATION OF MEETING PROCEDURES.

5) REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION MATERIALS RECEIVED BY THE KEN FARM COOPERATIVE SECTION(APPOINTED TO DISTRIBUTE VARIOUS PRINTED MATTER TO FARMERS).

6) SURVEY OF DEGREE OF USE OF FARTILIZERS, CHEMICALS, FLUORESCENT LAMPS, ETC.

7) INCIDENCE OF CROP DISEASES.

FUTURE PLANS

THE PRESENT PROGRAM WILL BE CONTINUED ON ALTERNATE WEEKS UNTIL AUGUST (LATER IF NECESSARY), DURING THE CRITICAL PERIOD IN THE COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS OF THE FARM COOPS. DURING PAST TOURS THE FOLLOWING SUGGESTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES OF THE FUTURE:

1) PRODUCTION OF A MOTION PICTURE FILM ON PREVENTION OF THE MEICHU (RICE AND PADDY BORERS), SHOWING THE LIFE CYCLE OF THE INSECT AND YEAR-ROUND PREVENTIVE MEASURES. WORK ON THIS HAS ALREADY BEGUN.

2) PRODUCTION OF A MOTION PICTURE SHOWING THE ELECTRIFICATION OF AN ISOLATED FARM VILLAGE IN KOCHI PREFECTURE. THIS WAS SUGGESTED BY THE AMERICAN EDUCATION FILM, POWER AND LAND, TO SHOW FARMERS THAT SUCH PLANS ARE NOT MERE DREAMS FOR WEALTHY NATIONS,

BUT CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED RIGHT HERE. THE PROJECT WOULD OF COURSE ENTAIL THE ACTUAL ELECTRIFICATION OF THE VILLAGE THROUGH THE EFFORTS OF THE LOCAL FARM COOPERATIVE.

3) VISIT TO A TYPICAL FARM VILLAGE BY EXPERTS FROM VARIOUS KEN SECTIONS TO SURVEY PROBLEMS, AND THROUGH DISCUSSION WITH LOCAL LEADERS, LAY PLANS FOR THEIR SOLUTION IN A ONE-YEAR ACTIVITY SCHEDULE FOR THE FARM COOP. KEN AID WOULD BE TECHNICAL ONLY AND WOULD NOT INCLUDE FINANCIAL SUBSIDY. THIS PROJECT WOULD BE A COMMUNITY EDUCATONAL EXPERIENCE, UNDERTAKEN COOPERATIVELY BY THE FARM COOP, YOUTHS' AND WOMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS, CIVIL HALL, AND SCHOOLS (AS A SOCIAL STUDIES "COMMUNITY-SCHOOL" WORK UNIT). RESULTS WOULD BE A MODEL IN ACTIVITY PLANNING AND EXECUTION FOR OTHER VILLAGES OF SIMILAR SITUATION.

THE ENTHUSIASM IS HERE AT PRESENT. THE PROBLEM WILL BE TO MAINTAIN IT LONG ENOUGH FOR IT TO TAKE HOLD, BY ITSELF, OF SOME CONCRETE ENTERPRISES DESIGNED TO CONTRIBUTE TO ADVANCEMENT OF AGRARIAN LIFE.

11/3.4

KOCHI SHIMBUN

17 July 1948

The farm-villages circulating instruction troop of Kochi M.G.T. tie up with Kochi-ken-authorities has created a sensation. The 4th instruction town will be made for a week from July 26. An woman officer of the 8th Army is to take part in it, and her report is to be reported. On the "Stars and Stripes."

The farm-villages circulating instruction troop of Kochi M.G.T., together with Kochi-ken-authorities has already practiced its circular instruction three times on Inan, Reihoku and Kogō districts one after another and has created a remarkable sensation.

Again, the 4th instruction tour will be made for a week from July 26 to those districts as Yasuda Tano, Naheri, Hane, Kiragawa, Muroto and Murot-cape.

The plan of the 4th instruction tour was made by the help of S.M.G.R. ---that is Miss Mary G. Hamilton, lieutenant of the 8th Army, and Mr. Sabro Ishimaru, engineer of photograph attached to the 8th Army, will take part in the party. The company will leave Kochi on 25 and and return on 28.

Miss Hamilton will write a record of her practical investigation and publish it on the "Stars and Stripes" with photographs.

By Takahashi.

pends upon the government. The government officials are required to look after kindly the people.

To be loyal to the country as member of the House of Representatives is to express candid opinion about the state affairs, and to complete the defense behind the gun in connection with the people.

I cannot understand why many of the members of the House of Representatives have not recently discussed seriously the state affairs at the session of the Diet. In thinking the future of the constitutional government, I am convinced that we must renew our efforts to carry out strictly the constitution.

Those who are not oppressed by power and force, and who are determined to give their lives for the execution of fair assertion, should be elected at the general election.

The people of Japan seem to have been renewed with the outbreak of the war on December 8 last year as the turning point. Hitherto, there were arguments about the future of our country. However, as soon as the national policy was decided on, the hundred million people were united for a single purpose.

This is a merit of the Yamato (Japanese) race.

I have been attending to the election with the above-mentioned feelings, and I ask you to favour me with your kind vote. If I am elected fortunately, I will do my best to serve the course of the country.

X X X X X X X

A.C.A. MODEL DISCUSSION GROUP

1. PRELIMINARY MEETING FOR ORGANIZATION.

PROMOTER MURAI:

THANK YOU FOR YOUR EFFORT OF ATTENDING THIS MEETING WHILE YOU ARE SO BUSY. NOW MR. HIRAO, REPRESENTING THE PROMOTERS WILL GREET YOU.

HIRAO:

FARMERS WHO OCCUPY MORE OR LESS 60% OF THE POPULATION OF JAPAN HAS A VERY INPORTANT ROLE IN ESTABLISHING A NEW PEACE-LOVING NATION. BECAUSE THERE WILL BE NO RECONSTRUCTION OF JAPAN WITHOUT ECONOMICAL REHABILITATION, AND THERE WILL BE NO ECONOMICAL REHABILITATION WITHOUT INCREASED PRODUCTION OF FOOD. THIS IN NO EXAGGERATION. THAT IS, THE INCREASED PRODUCTION OF FOOD IS THE DEY TO THE RECONSTRUCTION OF JAPAN. HOWEVER, WITHOUT THE RECONSTRUCTION OF AGRICULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT OF NEW AGRICULTURAL METHODS. WE CAN EXPECT NO SOLUTION IN PRODUCTION OF FOOD. THIS MEANS TO DEVELOP PRODUCTIVITY BASED ON DEMOCRATIZED RURAL COMMUNITIES. HERE WE HAVE THE AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION TO MEET THIS OBJECTIVE. THE JAPANESE LAND SYSTEM HAS BEEN MUCH IMPROVED BY THE ENFORCEMENT OF LAND REFORM LAW AND IT GAVE US A GOOD START IN DEMOCRATIZING RURAL DISTRUCTS AND DEVELOPING AGRICULTURE.

THE OBJECTIVE OF LAND REFORM IS TO CONVERT TENANTS INTO LAND OWNER FARMERS. HOWEVER, IN JAPAN WHERE THE USABLE LAND IS SO SMALL WHILE THERE ARE SO MANY FARMERS, THAT MANY HAVE BEEN CONVERTED INTO OWNER FARMERS, DOESN'T SOLVE THE PROBLEM THAT THE AVERAGE SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED BY FARMERS IS TOO

SMALL. UNLESS WE CAN HAVE SOME STEP FOLLOWING LAND REFORM, THERE WON'T BE MUCH BETTERMENT IN AGRICULTURE AND ELEVATION OF SOCIAL POSITION OF FARMERS. THERE IS EVEN A GREAT FEAR THAT SOME OWNER-FARMERS MAY GO BACK TO TENANTS. THEREFORE, IT IS NECESSARY TO HAVE A COOPERATIVE THROUGH WHICH WE, OURSELVES, CAN TRY TO IMPROVE OUR SOCIAL AND ECONOMICAL STANDINGS IN COOPERATION. WE HAVE COME, THEREFORE, TO REALIZE THE NECESSITY OF HAVING AN AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION. WE, PROMOTERS, MET ON 30TH DAY OF MAY AND DISCUSSED THE NAME, FUNCTIONS, MEMBERSHIP QUALIFICATIONS AND SO ON, ACCORDING TO THE ABOVE-MENTIONED IDEA, AND WE CAME TO A CONCLUSION THAT THE A.C.A. WOULD BEST SERVE THE FARMERS. WE PREPARED A PROGRAM FOR THE SCOPE OF BUSINESS, AND OF FUNCTION AND REQUIREMENTS FOR MEMBERSHIP, A COPY OF WHICH EACH OF YOU HAS, AND SPONSORED THIS PRELIMINARY MEETING. NOW I KNOW YOU HAVE DIFFERENT OPINIONS AND IDEAS. I SUGGEST YOU SELECT A CHAIRMAN AND A SECRETARY TO CONDUCT THIS MEETING, BEFORE WE SELECT A CONSTITUTION DRAFTING COMMITTEE AND DISCUSS BASIS MATTERS TO BE MENTIONED IN THE ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION. DO YOU AGREE WITH ME?

ALL:

WE AGREE.

HIRAO:

NOW HOW SHALL WE SELECT THEM?

YAMAKI:

THIS IS A VERY IMPROTANT MEETING. THEREFORE, I MOVE; THAT A CHAIRMAN SHALL BE ELECTED FROM AMONG CANDIDATES NOMINATED FROM

THE FLOOR IN A DEMOCRATIC WAY AND THAT THE CHAIRMAN SO ELECTED APPOINT THE SECRETARY UPON APPROVAL OF THIS MEETING. (ONE OR TWO SECOND THIS)

HIRAO:

A MOTION HAS BEEN MADE AS YOU HAVE HEARD AND SECONDED. ANY DISCUSSION ON THIS? (WAIT A SHORT WHILE) NO OPINIONS OR SUGGESTIONS ON THIS. WE WILL TAKE A VOTE ON THIS. THOSE WHO ARE IN FAVOR OF THIS MOTION, SHOW YOUR HAND PLEASE. (UNANIMOUS) THEN A CHAIRMAN WILL BE ELECTED FROM AMONG CANDIDATES NOMINATED FROM THE FLOOR AND THE CHAIRMAN SO ELECTED WILL APPOINT THE SECRETARY AND WILL GET THE APPROVAL OF THIS MEETING.

KISHIDA:

I NOMINATE MR. NISHIOKA.

HIRAO:

MR. NISHIOKA HAS BEEN NOMINATED AS YOU'VE HEARD. ANYONE ELSE?

WATAYA:

I NOMINATE MR. URANO, WHO IS VERY MUCH INFORMED IN CONDUCTING MEETINGS.

HIRAO:

MR. URANO HAS BEEN NOMINATED. ANYONE ELSE?

MURAI:

WHEN A MAN PRESIDES OVER MEETINGS, WE HAVE OFTEN SEEN FIGHTINGS AND GRAPPLINGS. BEST HAVE A MODEST WOMAN. I NOMINATE A VERY MODEST AND DECENT WOMAN. SHE IS MISS SAWADA.

HIRAO:

IN ADDITION TO MR. NISHIOKA AND MR. URANO, MISS SAWADA HAS

BEEN NOMINATED. ANYONE ELSE?

YAMANE:

I MOVE TO CLOSE THE NOMINATIONS. (TWO SECOND)

HIRAO:

A MOTION HAS BEEN MADE TO CLOSE NOMINATIONS AND SECONDED. ANY OPINION ON THIS? NOW WE WILL TAKE A VOTE. THOSE WHO ARE INFAVOR OF THE MOTION, PLEASE RAISE YOUR HAND. (UNANIMOUS) NOW THE NOMINATION IS CLOSED. WE WILL ELECT THE CHAIRMAN. HOW SHALL WE ELECT?

TSUBOTA:

HOW ABOUT HAVING A HAND VOTE?

WATAYA:

THATS NO GOOD. IN DEMOCRATIC PARLIAMENTARY PRODEDURE, PERSONNEL MATTERS AND IMPROTANT MATTERS SHOULD BE TAKEN VOTE BY A WRITTEN SECRET BALLOT. THIS IS NECESSARY TO GUARD INDIVIDUALS RIGHT OF VOTING ACCORDING TO HIS WILL AND HIS AUTOMOMY. ESPECIALLY IN PERSONNEL MATTERS, THIS IS IMPROTANT. FOR EXAMPLE, MY INTIMATE FRIEND IS AMONG CANDIDATES AND I THINK HE IS NOT QUALIFIED FOR THE PROPOSED POST, AND I VOTE AGAINST HIM. IN A HAND-VOTE, ANYONE CAN SEE WHO VOTES FOR WHOM AND SOMETIMES THIS WILL CAUSE BAD FEELINGS. HE MIGHT GET THE SAME BAD FEELING AGAINST ME AND MIGHT GIVE ME SOME SORT OF MENTAL PRESSURE, IN DEMOCRATIC PROCEDURE, IT IS MOST IMPARETIVE TO HAVE FREEDOM FROM FEAR IN EXPRESSING ONESELF AND IN VOTING.

TSUBOTA:

NOW I SEE THE GOOD POINTS OF SECRET BALLOT. THANK YOU.

(THEY VOTE BY SECRET BALLOT)

(NISHIOKA GETS 3, URANO 8, SAWADA 4)

(ALL CLAP HANDS FOR THE NEW CHAIRMAN)

CHAIRMAN:

I WILL DO MY BEST AS CHAIRMAN. AS THE PROMOTER MENTIONED BEFORE, LAND BEFORM IS A PROCESS TO DEMOCRATIZATION, BASED ON LAND OWNERSHIP, WHILE A.C.A. IS AN EFFORT TO ESTABLISH CO-OPERATION BASED ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TO BETTER THE SOCIAL POSITION OF FARMERS. AS YOU SEE, IT IS A SORT OF SELF-DEFENCE IN ECONOMY OF FARMERS, AND AT THE SAME TIME A SORT OF SELF-GUARD OF FARMERS' RIGHTS GIVEN TO THEM. AT ITS START, I WANT TO CONDUCT THE MEETING SMOOTHLY WITH KIND COOPERATION OF YOU, AS THIS MEETING IS VERY IMPORTANT. I HOPE YOU WILL HELP ME DO SO.

NOW LET ME APPOINT A SECRETARY ACCORDING TO A DECISSION MADE BEFORE. MISS SAWADA, WILL YOU PLEASE BE THE SECRETARY? THOSE WHO WILL APPROVE HER, RAISE YOUR HAND, PLEASE. (UNANIMOUS) (THE NEW SECRETARY TAKES HER SEAT)

ONE OF THE PROMOTERS WILL READ THE PUBLIC NOTICE IN THE MEANING OF REAFFIRMING THE PURPOSE OF THIS ORGANIZATION.

SAWADA:

I WILL READ THE PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE ON THE PRELIMINARY MEETING OF REIMEI VILLAGE A. C. A.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. DATE

THERE WILL BE A PRELIMINARY MEETING OF REIMEI VILLAGE A. C. A.

1. AT 1300, 15 MAY 1948

2. AT REIMEI PRIMARY SCHOOL. (INDOOR GYMNASIUM)

3. PROGRAM OF ESTABLISHMENT;

A. SCOPE OF BUSINESS:

ALL FUNCTONS AN A. C. A. CAN DO.

B. AREA OF FUNCTION:

WHOLE OF REIMEI VILLAGE.

C. REQUIREMENTS FOR MEMBERSHIP:

THOSE WHO PERSONELLY CARRY ON OR ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE.

4. AGENDA:

A. BASIC AND IMPORTANT MATTERS TO BE PROVIDED IN THE CONSTITUTION.

B. ELECTION OF THE CONSTITUTION DRAFTING COMMITTEE.

C. OTHER NECESSARY MATTERS.

CHAIRMAN:

NOW I WILL TELL YOU THE NUMBER OF ATTENDANCE. THOSE WHO WERE HERE AT THE TIME FIXED ARE 15 IN ALL, AND ALL OF THEM ARE FARMERS. ONE MORE THING. HOW SHALL WE GET A COMMITTEE TO SIGN THE MINUTES OF THIS MEETING?

NISHIOKA:

I MOVE: THAT THE CHAIRMAN SHALL APPOINT THE COMMITTEE AND GET IT APPROVED BY THE FLOOR. (A FEW SECOND)

CHAIRMAN:

A MOTION HAS BEEN MADE AND SECONDED AS YOU HAVE HEARD. ANY DISCUSSION ABOUT THIS? (NONE) THOSE WHO ARE IN FAVOR OF THIS, RAISE HANDS, PLEASE. (UNANIMOUS) THEN MISS MURAI

AND MR. NITTA WILL BE THE COMMITTEE. ANY OBJECTIONS? (NONE)

THE COMMITTEE IS NOW DECIDED AS I APPOINTED. NOW WE WILL DISCUSS THE FIRST SUBJECT OF THE AGENDA, MISS SAWADA, PLEASE. (SHE READS IT) WILL ONE OF THE PROMOTERS EXPLAIN ABOUT THIS?

HIRAO: (STANDS UP AND READS)

THIS A. C. A. SHALL DO THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS:

1. MAKE LOANS THROUGH THE ADVANCEMENT OF FUNDS NECESSARY FOR BUSINESS AND PERSONAL REQUIREMENTS.
2. MAKE AVAILABLE BANKING FACILITIES FOR THE RECEIVING OF DEPOSITS. (CREDIT BUSINESS SO FAR)
3. OBTAIN FOR AND SELL TO THOSE ELEGIBLE TO USE ITS FACILITIES COMMODITIES NEEDED FOR BUSINESS AND FAMILY USE, OR MAKE AVAILABLE COMMON FACILITIES FOR MEMBERS.
4. ACTIVITIES TO IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY OF AGRICULTURAL LABOR THROUGH JOINT USE.
5. IMPROVE AND DEVELOP AGRICULTURE LANDS AND WATER FACILITIES TO INCREASE PRODUCTIVITY.
6. PROCESS, TRANSPORT, STORE AND SELL GOODS PRODUCED BY ITS MEMBERS.
7. OPERATE RURAL INDUSTRIES FOR SUPPLEMENTARY INCOME TO ITS MEMBERS.
8. MAKE AVAILABLE COMMON FACILITIES WHICH WILL IMPROVE LIFE AND CULTURE IN THIS VILLAGE.
9. EDUCATION AND INFORMATION FOR ITS MEMBERS.
10. ACCOMPLISH COLLECTIVE BARGAINING CONTRACTS FOR ITS MEMBERS.

11. ESTABLISHMENT OF A CATTLE FARMERS COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION AND COOPERATION WITH IT.

CHAIRMAN:

HAVE YOU ANY QUESTIONS OR DISCUSSIONS ON THESE FUNCTIONS?

KISHIDA:

I UNDERSTAND THAT THE PROMOTERS EXCLUDE THE MUTUAL RELIEF FUNCTION. WHY IS THAT? I OPPOSE THIS. EXPLAIN TO ME ABOUT THIS, WILL YOU?

CHAIRMAN:

PLEASE, MR. HIRAO.

HIRAO:

WE DISCUSSED THE 8TH PARAGRAPH OF THE A. C. A. LAW WHICH MENTIONS THIS. AS YOU KNOW, WE HAVE THE LAW OF AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE FOR LOSS AND DAMAGE, AND WE THOUGHT IT NEEDLESS TO HAVE THE SAME SORT OF FUNCTION IN OUR A.C.A. IS THIS EXPLANATION ENOUGH?

CHAIRMAN:

DOES THAT SATISFY YOU?

KISHIDA:

(DOESN'T ANSWER NOR MAKE ANY SIGN)

MAITA:

(A LITTLE DISPLEASEDLY) I AM MUCH DISSATISFIED WITH THE EXPLANATION OF THE PROMOTER. WE CAN INSURE FOR LOSS OR DAMAGE ACCORDING TO THE LAW OF AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE, ONLY IN MAIN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, SUCH AS RICE, BARLEY AND A FEW OTHERS. THEREFORE, IN SUCH A VILLAGE AS THIS, WHERE WE RAISE FLAX AND VERMIFUGE-CHRYSANTHENUM THE LAW IS HARDLY APPLIED. IN

SUCH A VILLAGE FARMERS SHOULD CARRY OUT SOME MUTUAL RELIEF FUNCTION TO HELP ONE ANOTHER THOUGH THIS MAY CAUSE CLERICAL TROUBLESOME WORK TO SOME EXTENT. AS FOR CATTLE, THESAME IS TRUE, ALSO. THE LAW IS APPLIED ONLY IN MAIN CATTLE LIKE HORSES AND COWS. THEREFORE, THE NUTUAL RELIEF FUNCTION SHOULD INCLUDE CATTLE, TOO. SO FAR, I PROPOSE AS A MOTION.

(A FEW SECOND)

CHAIRMAN:

YOU HAVE HEARD THE MOTION WHICH HAS BEEN RECORDED. ANY DISCUSSION ON THIS? (NONE) NO OPINION I HEAR. WE WILL TAKE A VOTE ON THIS. THOSE WHO ARE IN FAVOR OF THIS MOTION, RAISE YOUR HANDS, PLEASE. (UNANIMOUS) APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY. WE WILL HAVE THE MUTUAL RELIEF FUNCTION INCLUDING CROPS AND CATTLE. ANY OTHER OPINION?

TSUBOTA:

WILL SOMEONE EXPLAIN TO ME ABOUT NO.9? TO WHAT EXTENT ARE WE TO CARRY OUT? I MEAN, IN IMPROVING FARMING METHODS, EDUCATION AND INFORMATION.

CHAIRMAN:

A PROMOTER WILL EXPLAIN ABOUT THIS.

HIRAO:

THE ARTICLE I OF THE A.C.A. LAW SAYS, "ADVANCEMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY BY INCREASING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY" AND SO ON. THEREFORE, IT SHOULD BE ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PROJECTS TO IMPROVE FARMING METHODS. YOU SEE, THIS HAS MUCH TO DO WITH THE INCREASED PRODUCTION. I HAVE HEARD PEOPLE TALK OF THE COMING PANIC IN RURAL DISTRICTS. BESIDES, WE ARE TO INCREASE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION BY 10% THIS YEAR.

THEREFORE, WE HAVE TO BREAK DOWN BAD AND WEEK POINTS IN THE PRESENT FARMING METHODS AND IMPROVE THEM TO THE UTMOST POSSIBLE EXTENT. WE SHOULD EMPLOY A NUMBER OF FARMING METHOD INSTRUCTORS AND CARRY OUT THIS FUNCTION ACTIVELY ALLOCATING ENOUGH MONEY ON THIS. HEREAFTER, FARMERS IN HOKKAIDO SHOULD UNITE TWO LINES OF FARMING, CATTLE RAISING AND CROP RAISING. THERE WE HAVE ANOTHER REASON FOR IMPROVED METHODS. THE GOVERNMENT PLANS TO SUPPLY ENOUGH INSTRUCTORS TO RURAL DISTRICTS, I HEAR. THIS ALSO MEANS THAT BETTER FARMING METHODS ARE QUITE IMPORTANT TO BE IMPLOYED IN THE INCREASE OF FARM PRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

CHAIRMAN:

DOES THAT SATISFY YOU?

TSUBOTA:

YES, I QUITE AGREE IN THE EXPLANATION.

CHAIRMAN:

ANYTHING ELSE?

YAMANE:

I SHOULD LIKE TO HEAR ABOUT EDUCATION AND INFORMATION IN THE CONCRETE.

CHAIRMAN:

WILL YOU, ANYONE OF THE PROMOTERS, PLEASE?

HIRAO:

IN ARTICLE 1 OF THE A.C.A. LAW, IT IS MENTIONED AS "IMPROVING THE SOCIAL STATUS OF FARMERS" AND SO ON. IT IS IMPERATIVE FOR EACH FARMER TO BE WELL- INFORMED TO HAVE AN A.C.A. WHICH CAN REALLY SERVE THE MEMBERSHIP. BOTH IN FARMING METHODS

AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES, WE HAVE VEEN DOING IN THE SAME OLD MANNER FOR A LONG TIME. IN THE FARMING METHODS, AS YOU ALL KNOW, FARMERS HAVE VEEN THINKING OF WORKING WITH ONLY HAND PLOWS. WE HAVE TO BREAK DOWN THIS FALSE IDEA AND THINK OF USING TRACTORS AND OTHER EFFICIENT MACHINES, OF USING ELECTRICITY, AND MECHANIZE FARM WORK, AND INCREASE PRODUCTION. IN THE CULTURAL LINE CAN WE SAY THAT WE HAVE BEEN WELL BLESSED BY ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ CIVILIZATION. TO IMPROVE THIS STATUS, WE HAVE TO IMPROVE OURSELVES FIRST, THROUGH EDUCATIONAL AND INFORMATION PROGRAMS SUCH AS COURSES, FORUMS, LECTURE MEETINGS, DISCUSSIONS, ETC.

CHAIRMAN:

WILL THAT DO?

MURAI:

WHAT THE PROMOTER SAID JUST NOW IS LOGICALLY CORRECT. HOWEVER, I SHOULD LIKE TO CRY OUT, "SEE THE REALITY, WATCH THE PRESENT SITUATION AND LOOK INTO OUR DAILY LIFE". FOR US WHO GO TO WORK WHILE WE SEE STARS IN THE SKY AND KEEP ON TOILING TILL IT IS SO DARK THAT WE CAN NOT SEE OUR HANDS, WHAT ARE CULTURAL COURSES AND LECTURES? THEY ARE NOTHING TO US. IT IS FAR MORE IMPROTANT FOR US TO TRY TO MINIMIZE OUR QUOTS OF FOOD DELIVERY AND TAXES. THERE IS NO QUESTION AT ALL.

CHAIRMAN: (STANDS UP OR RATHER JUMPS UP QUITE ENTHUSIASTICALLY) I WANT TO EXPRESS MY PERSONAL OPINION REGARDING THIS PROBLEM. CAN I ASK THE SECRETARY TO TAKE THE CHAIR FOR A WHILE? IS THAT ALL RIGHT? (SEVERAL SAY, "ALL RIGHT") (URANO, CHAIRMAN GOES DOWN TO THE FØLDOR)

URANO: (FROM THE FLOOR)

I'VE HEARD THE LAST SPEAKER'S OPINION. IT IS SO UNDEMOCRATIC THAT I FEEL A LITTLE DISPLEASED. SHE SAYS THAT FARMERS HAVE NO TIME. HOWEVER STATISTICS SHOW THAT FARMERS WORK ON THE FARM OR ARE ENGAGED IN FARMING ONLY MORE OR LESS, 150 DAYS A YEAR. HOW CAN WE SAY THEY HAVE NO TIME? BESIDES, WE SHOULD BUDGET OUR TIME. A JAPANESE SAYING FOES, AS ALL OF YOU KNOW, "MAN WHO COMPLAINS OF HAVING NO TIME, DOESN'T READ EVEN WHEN HE HAS ENOUGH TIME". WHAT IS IMPROTANT IS A WILL, NOT TIME. WE CON'T MEAN TO HAVE COURSES WHEN ALL FARMERS ARE BUSY. WE HAVE RAINY DAYS. WE HAVE REASONS WHEN WE ARE NOT BUSY. MAKING USE OF THESE TIMES, WE CAN STUDY AND DISCUSS POLITICS, LAWS, CURRENT PROBLEMS. THESE ARE IMPORTANT EVEN WHEN WE COME TO NO CONCLUSION. AT LEAST WE SHOULD TRY TO KNOW WHAT LIES AROUND US. I AM SURE WE CAN FIND TIME WHEN WE REALIZE THAT BETTERMENT OF OUR INFORMATION IS IMPERATIVE IN EVERYTHING IN A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY.

MURAI:

WHAT YOU SAY SOUNDS GOOD. HOWEVER, DON'T YOU HEAR MANY PEOPLE SAY THAT THE QUOTA IS TOO UNREASONABLE AND TAXES ARE TOO HIGH? ISN'T THIS A. C. A. GOING TO DO ANYTHING AGAINST THIS? IF SO, I DON'T SEE ANY REASON IN HAVING AN ORGANIZATION LIKE THIS. THIS IS A BIG PROBLEM. DON'T YOU AGREE WITH ME?

ITO:

YOU ARE RIGHT. HOWEVER, IN A DEMOCRATIC SOCIERY, EACH HAS RIGHTS AND DUTIES. FARMERS SHOULD FULFILL THEIR OWN DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES. AS FAR AS I KNOW, AN A. C. A. HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH QUOTA AND TAXES. NO RIGHTS NOR DUTIES,

LEGALLY SPEAKING. HOWEVER, IT IS QUITE ALL RIGHT FOR AN A. C. A. TO TRY TO MAKE THE QUOTA AND TAXES REASONABLE IN THE WAY OF ENOCOURAGING PEOPLE TO RAISE OPINION'S OF THE MAJORITY. TO DO THAT, EACH SHOULD HAVE ENOUGH KNOWLEDGE ON NATIONAL ECONOMY CURRENT ISSUES AND SO ON. HERE WE NEED EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES. SO YOUR OPINION ITSELF ADMITS THE NECESSITY OF THE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF A. C. A.

CHAIRMAN: (SECRETARY)

IS THIS SATISFACTORY TO YOU?

MURAI:

NOW I QUITE AGREE WITH THE PROMOTERS. THANK YOU.

CHAIRMAN: (SECRETARY GOES BACK TO HIS WON SEAT)

NOW, LETS TURN TO THE NEXT. ANY OPINION?

NISHIOKA:

IN MY OPINION, WE HAD BETTER ESTABLISH AN A. C. A. OF CATTLE FARMERS. SO I FEEL IT IS BETTER NOT TO INCLUDE THIS FUNCTION HERE. I MIGHT BE MISTAKEN. WILL SOMEONE OF THE PROMOTERS EXPLAIN FOR ME ON THIS?

CHAIRMAN:

PLEASE. (LOOKING AT MR. HIRAO)

HIRAO:

LAST SPEAKER'S OPINION HAS A GOOD REASON. HOWEVER, I SHOULD LIKE TO TELL MY OPINION ABOUT THIS AS ONE OF THE PROMOTERS. IN ARTICLE 9 OF A. C. A. LAW, WE FIND A DEFINITION OF AGRICULTURE AS, "BUSINESS OF CULTIVATION, STOCK-FARMING AND SERICULTURE". IN HOKKAIDO, WE SHOULD BRING IN MORE STOCK-FARMING IN OUR FARMING. IN THIS, ALL THE PROMOTERS AGREED. IN THIS

WAY, FARMING WILL GET MORE STABILIZED THAN BEFORE. AS FAR AS HOKKAIDO IS CONCERNED, AGRICULTURE WITHOUT STOCK-FARMING AND STOCK-FARMING WITHOUT CULTIVATION HAV NOT MUCH MEANING. CULTIVATION AND STOCK-FARMING SHOULD GO TOGETHER. BESIDES, WHEN WE HAVE MANY ORGANIZATIONS, WE WILL GET SHORTAGE OF FUNDS, AND THIS WILL ALLOW WHAT IS CALLED "BOSSES" TO COME OUT. WITH THESE IN CONSIDERATION, WE THOUGHT THAT IT WOULD BE BETTER TO INCLUDE STOCK-FARMING RELATIONS IN THE FUNCTIONS.

CHAIRMAN:

WHAT IS YOUR OBINION NOW? (TO NISHIOKA)

NISHIOKA:

LISTENING TO THE EXPLANATION OF THE PROMOTER, I HAVE COME TO APPRECIATE THE EFFORT OF THE PROMOTERS WHO WORKED HARD AND PLANNED WITH EVERYHING IN CONSIDERATION. NOW I AM QUITE IN FAVOR OF THE IDEA.

CHAIRMAN:

ANY OTHER OPINION ON THIS? NO OPINION OR ANY DISCUSSION? NOW HOW ABOUT DISCUSSING THE REST ALTOGETHER AT ONCE? WILL YOU PLEASE EXPLAIN ABOUT THE REST? (TO SAWADA)

KISHIOA:

THE ATTITUDE THE CHAIRMAN HAS TAKEN NOW IS WRONG IN THE LIGHT OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE. BECAUSE WHEN WE DECIDE ON THE AREA OF FUNCTION AND QUALIFICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP TODAY, WE CANNOT CHANGE THEM EVEN AT THE ORGANIZATION MEETING. IT WOULD BE TOO CARELESS TO DISCUSS ALL OF THESE AT ONCE. IT WILL TAKE TIME, BECAUSE THEY ARE BIG MATTERS. I MOVE TO DISCUSS THE AREA OF FUNCTION FIRST AND REQUIREMENTS FOR MEMBERSHIP AND

THEN DISCUSS THE REST AS A WHOLE. (ALL SECOND THIS UNANIMOUSLY)

CHAIRMAN:

I CANCEL MY WORDS. SORRY, I WAS CARELESS. ALL AGREE ON THE MOTION. NO NEED OF TAKING VOTE ON IT. NOW WE WILL DISCUSS THE AREA OF FUNCTION.

MAITA:

IN THE ORIGINAL PROPOSITION, IT SAYS, "THE WHOLE VILLAGE", AS IT IS THERE WILL BE NO DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE FARMER AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION AND THE A. C. A. WE ARE SUPPOSED TO FORM AN A. C. A. FREELY WHEN MORE THAN 15 FARMERS GET TOGETHER. AREN'T YOU TRYING TO RESTRICT THE FREEDOM OF FARMERS ADMITTED BY THE LAW? I CANNOT HELP BUT FEELING THAT WAY.

CHAIRMAN:

PLEASE, ONE OF THE PROMOTERS.

HIRAO:

IT IS WRITE FREE TO JOIN OR WITHDRAW FROM THE ASSOCIATION EVEN AFTER THE ORIGINAL GETS APPROVED. IF MORE THAN 15 FARMERS GET TOGETHER, THEY CAN FORM AN ASSOCIATION, AND IF YOU LIKE TO, JOIN THEM. THAT IS ENTIRELY UP TO YOU. HOWEVER, I AM AFRAID THAT WHEN WE HAVE DIFFERENT A. C. A'S IN SUCH A SHALL VILLAGE AS THIS, ALL ASSOCIATIONS AND AFTER ALL, ALL MEMBERS WILL SUFFER FROM THE SHORTAGE OF CAPITAL. I WONDER IF THEY CAN BEST SERVE THE MEMBERS. SPEAKING FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF UTILIZING FACILITIES, THE BEST AREA OF FUNCTION WILL BE OHLY ONE, NOT SEVERAL. THEREFORE, WE THINK, "THE WHOLE VILLAGE" IS THE BEST. CAN'T YOU AGREE WITH US ON THIS POINT?

CHAIRMAN:

YOUR OPINION, PLEASE. (TO MAITA)

MAITA:

I DON'T THINK THAT "THE WHOLE VILLAGE", IS THE BEST. WHEN AN ASSOCIATION BECOMES TOO LARGE, TO MANY MEMBERS ARE SCATTERED FAR AND WIDE, IT IS VERY INCONVENIENT IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE ASSOCIATION AND UTILIZING OF THE FACITITIES. SO, I AM STILL AGAINST THE IDEA OF HAVING ONLY ONE A. C. A. IN THE WHOLE VILLAGE.

TSUBOTA:

I THINK THAT WAY TOO. HOWEVER, ALL THE FARMERS IN RURAL DISTRICTS HAVE ECONOMICAL TROUBLES. IF THE VILLAGE IS DIVIDED, THE PEOPLE WOULD HAVE MORE TROUBLES. WHEN IT IS PUT TOGETHER, THERE WE CAN FIND MEANS TO STRAIGHTEN THESE TROUBLES UP. I AM IN FAVOR OF HAVING ONC ORGANIZATION OF FARMERS HERE.

CHAIRMAN:

ANY OPINION ELSE?

MAITA:

I DON'T SEE THE REASON. (TO HIMSELF)

YAMANE:

I MOVE TO CLOSE DISCUSSION ON THIS. (SECONDED)

CHAIRMAN:

AS YOU HAVE HEARS, A MOTION HAS BEEN MADE AND SECONDED. ANY OPINION ABOUT THIS? WE WILL TAKE A VOTE. THOSE WHO ARE IN FAVOR OF CLOSING DISCUSSION ON THIS, SHOW YOUR HANDS. THOSE WHO ARE OPPOSED TO THE MOTION, PLEASE. (FOR - 9. AGAINST - 6) NINE ARE INFAVOR AND 6 ARE OPPOSED TO THE MOTION. WE WILL CLOSE DISCUSSION ON THIS. NOW THOSE WHO ARE IN FAVOR OF "DIVIDED AREAS OF FUNCTION", PLEASE SHOW YOUR HANDS. (1).

THOSE WHO ARE IN FAVOR OF THE ORIGINAL, PLEASE. (14) NOW THE AREA OF FUNCTION IS "THE WHOLE VILLAGE." LETS TURN TO REQUIREMENTS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

YAMAKI:

THE DRAFT SAYS,"A FARMER IS A MAN WHO PERSONALLY CARRIES ON, OR ENGAGES IN AGRICULTURE AND THIS MAKES MOST PART HIS LIVING", BUT THE WORD "FARMER" IS USED AFTER THAT, SO THIS DEFINITION IS QUITE UNNECESSARY.

CHAIRMAN:

ONE OF THE PROMOTERS, PLEASE.

HIRAO: (IN A VAGUE WAY)

AFTER ALL FARMERS FORM THE ASSOCIATION, THEREFORE, AGRICULTURE COMES FIRST. I MEAN, THE MAIN PART OF LIFE. THE IDEA THAT A FARMER IS ONE WHOSE LABOR IN MOSTLY DIRECTED TO AGRICULTURE SHOULD BE AROUSED IN THE MIND OF FARMERS.

CHAIRMAN:

COULD YOU UNDERSTAND HIM? IS IT SATISFACTORY TO YOU?

YAMAKI: (KEEPS SILENCE, LOOKS QUITE DISSATISFIED)

NISHIOKA:

MY QUESTION HAS MUCH TO DO WITH THE QUESTION OF MISS YAMAKI. IT IS NO GOOD TO LEAVE TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS WHEN IT IS DIFFICULT TO TELL WHETHER A MAN IS A FARMER OR NOT.

CHAIRMAN:

WILL YOU PLEASE? (TO PROMOTERS) (HIRAO WHISPERS TO SAWADA AND SWADA STANDS UP)

SWADA:

I HAVE BEEN LISTENING TO YOU. I COMBINE YOUR OPINIONS REGARD-

ING THE QUALIFICATION. I PROPOSE THIS IN THE FORM OF A MOTION. I MOVE: THAT THE QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERSHIP READS AS, "ANY-ONE WHO LIVES IN THE AREA OF FUNCTION AND PERSONELLY CARRIES ON, OR ENGAGES IN AGRICULTURE AND THIS OCCUPIES MOST OF HIS LIVING, AND WHO FALLS ON ANY OF THE ITEMS MENTIONED IN THE FOLLOWING CAN BE A REGULAR MEMBER OF THIS ASSOCIATION". (SECONDED) (SAWADA HANDS THE WRITTEN MOTION TO THE SECRETARY)

CHAIRMAN:

YOU'VE HEARD THE MOTION WHICH IS SECONDED. ANY OPINION ON THIS? THEN WE'LL TAKE A VOTE ON THIS. THOSE WHO ARE IN FAVOR OF THE MOTION, HANDS PLEASE. (UNANIMOUS) UNANIMOUS. WE'LL PUT THIS IN THE CONSTITUTION. NOW ACCORDING TO THE DECISION MADE BEFORE, WE'LL DISCUSS THE REST AS A WHOLE NOT PARAGRAPH BY PARAGRAPH. ANY DISCUSSION?

NITTA:

MY OPINION IS TO MAKE ON UNIT OF INVESTMENT 100 YEN.

CHAIRMAN:

ONE UNIT SHOULD BE ¥ 100, LAST SPEAK SAYS.

WATAYA:

¥ 100 IS TOO SMALL. HOW ABOUT MAKING IT ¥500?

CHAIRMAN:

ANY OPINION ELSE?

MAIDA:

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF MAKING IT ¥ 1,000?

CHAIRMAN:

WE HAVE THREE IDEAS, ¥100, ¥500 AND ¥1,000. THE DRAFT SAYS ¥300. ANY EXPLANATION DO YOU WANT TO MAKE, MR. HIRAO?

HIRAO:

YES. ¥100 IS TOO SMALL. WE WILL BE SHORT OF FUNDS IF WE MAKE THE UNIT ¥100. ¥500 IS A LITTLE TOO MUCH. IT WILL BE DIFFICULT FOR SOME WOMEN, YOUTH AND ALL MEN TO JOIN THIS ASSOCIATION. THEY ARE ALSO QUALIFIED TO MEMBERSHIP, ACCORDING TO THE LAW. ¥1,000 IS TOO HIGH. POOR FARMERS WON'T BE ABLE TO JOIN US, THEREFORE, PROMOTERS AGREE TO TAKE THE MEDIUM, AND THIS IS MOST REASONABLE WE FEEL.

TSUBOTA:

I AGRR WITH THE PROMOTERS. (SOME SAY, "RIGHT")

CHAIRMAN:

ANY OPINION ELSE? CAN I HEAR A MOTION TO CLOSE THIS DISCUSSION? (A MEMBER MAKES A MOTION TO CLOSE IT, WHICH IS SECONDED AND APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY IN A VOTE) ANY OTHR DISCUSSION AS A WHOLE. (THEY TAKE A STANDING VOTE ON THE FIRST BILL AS A SHOLE. UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED) NOW WE'LL DISCUSS THE SECOND BILL. WILL YOU READ IT THROUGH, MR. SECRETARY?

SECRETARY:

"ELECTION OF THE CONSTITUTION BRAFTING COMMITTEE. THE SIZE SHALL BE 15".

CHAIRMAN:

HOW ABOUT DECIDING THE SIZE FIRST?

YAMANI:

THE ORIGINAL IS THE BEST, I THINK. (MANY SAY, "SANSEI" (AGREE))

CHAIRMAN:

ANY OBJECTION? (NONE) WE(LL TAKE A VOTE ON THIS. THOSE WHO ARE IN FAVOR, SHOW HANDS, PLEASE. (UNANIMOUS) NOW, HOW

SHALL WE ELECT THEM? (HERE THE CHAIR ADDRESSES THE AUDIENCE THAT THEY WILL OMIT THE ELECTION OF THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDING COMMITTEE.) THE COMMITTEE WILL RECOMMEND THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE.

KISHIDA:

MR. A----. THE ABOVE 15 ARE RECOMMENDED AS MEMBERS OF THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE. THEY ARE ALL PRESENT TODAY AND FARMERS IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE LAW.

CHAIRMAN:

ONE OF THE COMMITTEE HAS ANNOUNCED THEIR RECOMMENDATION. ANY OPINION ON THIS? (NONE) THOSE WHO APPROVE THESE FIFTEEN WILL RAISE HANDS, WILL YOU? (UNANMOUS) THE NEWLY SELECTED COMMITTEE WILL STAY HERE AFTER THE MEETING AND DECIDE WHEN TO MEET AND FRAFT THE CONSTITUION, PLEASE. HERE WE WILL DECIDE THE DATE, HOUR, AND PLACE OF THE ORGANIZATION MEETING.

YAMAKI:

HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE FOR THE COMMITTEE TO FINISH THE DRAFT?

ITO:

WE NEED AT LEAST FIVE DAYS.

YAMANE:

WE HAVE TO NOTIFY PEOPLE TWO WEEKS BEFORE THE MEETING, SO I MOVE TO HOLD THE ORGANIZATION MEETING AT 1300, JUST THREE WEEKS AFTER AT THIS PLACE. (SECONDED)

CHAIRMAN:

ANY OPINION ELSE? (NONE) THOSE WHO ARE IN FAVOR OFTHE MOTION, RAISE YOUR HANDS, PLEASE. (UNANIMOUS) THAT IS FIXED NOW.

WE HAVE FINISHED ALL THE AGENDA. ANY OPINION AS A WHOLE?

(NONE)

YAMANE:

I MOVE TO CLOSE THIS MEETING. (SECONDED)

CHAIRMAN:

AS YOU'VE HEARD, A MOTION HAS BEEN MADE AND SECONDED. THOSE WHO ARE IN FAVOR OF THE MOTION, RAISE YOUR HAND, PLEASE. (UNANIMOUS) I APPRECIATE YOUR ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN THE MEETING. THOUGH I HAVE LITTLE EXPERIENCE IN PRESIDING OVER MEETINGS, WE COULD MANAGE THE MEETING MOOTHLY. I OWE THIS MUCH TO YOUR KIND COOPERATION. I EXPECT THAT ALL OF YOU WILL BE HERE TO MEET THREE WEEKS AFTER. THANK YOU.

FIRST ORGANIZATION MEETING

TO AUDIENCE: AT THIS MEETING, WE ELECT THE CHAIRMAN AND THE SECRETARY, AS AT THE PRELIMINARY MEETING. HOWEVER, TO SAVE TIME, WE WILL OMIT THIS PRODEDURE.

CHAIRMAN: I FEEL IT A GREAT HONOR TO BE ELECTED AS THE CHAIRMAN AT THIS MEETING. I HOPE YOU WILL HELP ME. NOW THE ATTENDANCE IS 301 TODAY, AND THEY ARE ALL FARMERS. THE NUMBER OF FARMERS WHO AGREE IN THE FORMING OF A. C. A. IS 500, NONE OF WHICH IS A NON-FARMER. THEREFORE WE HAVE THE QUORUM TODAY. FIRST OF ALL, WE HAVE TO DECIDE A COMMITTEE TO SIGN THE MINUTES. HOW SHALL WE ELECT THEM?

ITO: THE CHAIR SHALL APPOINT TWO AND GET THE APPROVAL OF THE FLOOR. THIS IS A MOTION. (SECOND)

CHAIRMAN: A MOTION IS MADE AND SECONDED: THAT THE CHAIR SHALL APPOINT TWO AND GET THE APPROVAL OF THE FLOOR. ANY OPINION ABOUT THIS? (NONE) WE'LL TAKE A VOTE ON THIS. (UNANIMOUS) I APPOINT MR. WATAYA AND MISS MURAI TO SIGN THE MINUTES. THOSE WHO CAN APPROVE THESE, PLEASE SHOW YOUR HANDS. (UNANIMOUS) NOW THESE TWO WILL SIGN THE MINITES AFTER IT IS APPROVED BY THE FLOOR. WILL YOU READ THE MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING? (TO SECRETARY)

SECRETARY: (READS THE MINUTES)

CHAIRMAN: IS THERE ANY REVISION OR ANYTHING TO BE ADDED? (NONE) SHALL WE TAKE A VOTE ON IT? ("NO NEED", MANY SAY) THE MINUTES HAVE BEEN APPROVED. WE'LL TURN TO TODAY'S AGENDA. LOOK AT THE DRAFT WHICH HAS BEEN MADE BY THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE AND A COPY OF WHICH HAS BEEN SENT TO EACH OF YOU. AS

FIRST ORGANIZATION MEETING

TO AUDIENCE: AT THIS MEETING, WE ELECT THE CHAIRMAN AND THE SECRETARY, AS AT THE PRELIMINARY MEETING. HOWEVER, TO SAVE TIME, WE WILL OMIT THIS PRODEDURE.

CHAIRMAN: I FEEL IT A GREAT HONOR TO BE ELECTED AS THE CHAIRMAN AT THIS MEETING. I HOPE YOU WILL HELP ME. NOW THE ATTENDANCE IS 301 TODAY, AND THEY ARE ALL FARMERS. THE NUMBER OF FARMERS WHO AGREE IN THE FORMING OF A. C. A. IS 500, NONE OF WHICH IS A NON-FARMER. THEREFORE WE HAVE THE QUORUM TODAY. FIRST OF ALL, WE HAVE TO DECIDE A COMMITTEE TO SIGN THE MINUTES. HOW SHALL WE ELECT THEM?

ITO: THE CHAIR SHALL APPOINT TWO AND GET THE APPROVAL OF THE FLOOR. THIS IS A MOTION. (SECOND)

CHAIRMAN: A MOTION IS MADE AND SECONDED: THAT THE CHAIR SHALL APPOINT TWO AND GET THE APPROVAL OF THE FLOOR. ANY OPINION ABOUT THIS? (NONE) WE'LL TAKE A VOTE ON THIS. (UNANIMOUS) I APPOINT MR. WATAYA AND MISS MURAI TO SIGN THE MINUTES. THOSE WHO CAN APPROVE THESE, PLEASE SHOW YOUR HANDS. (UNANIMOUS) NOW THESE TWO WILL SIGN THE MINITES AFTER IT IS APPROVED BY THE FLOOR. WILL YOU READ THE MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING? (TO SECRETARY)

SECRETARY: (READS THE MINUTES)

CHAIRMAN: IS THERE ANY REVISION OR ANYTHING TO BE ADDED? (NONE) SHALL WE TAKE A VOTE ON IT? ("NO NEED", MANY SAY) THE MINUTES HAVE BEEN APPROVED. WE'LL TURN TO TODAY'S AGENDA. LOOK AT THE DRAFT WHICH HAS BEEN MADE BY THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE AND A COPY OF WHICH HAS BEEN SENT TO EACH OF YOU. AS

YOU KNOW, THE DRAFT INCLUDES ALL THE IMPORTANT MATTERS WHICH WERE DISCUSSED AT THE PRELIMINARY MEETING. THE CONSTITUTION IS THE MOST IMPORTANT LAW OF THIS ASSOCIATION. THEREFORE, I SHOULD LIKE TO DISCUSS THE ARTICLES VERY CAREFULLY. WE'LL CONSIDER BY PARAGRAPH. WILL YOU PLEASE READ IT ARTICLE BY ARTICLE? (TO DRAFTING COMMITTEE)

NITTA: (READS)

DRAFTED CONSTITUTION OF REIMEI VILLAGE A. C. A.

CHAPTER 1 - GENERAL RULES

(FROM ARTICLE 1 TO ARTICLE 8 OMITTED)

ARTICLE9: THE SHARE OF A MEMBER OF THIS ASSOCIATION SHALL NOT BE TRANSFERRED WITHOUT THE APPROVAL OF THIS ASSOCIATION. WHEN A PERSON WHO IS NOT A MEMBER WANTS TO GET A SHARE, PROVISIONS IN ARTICLE 8 SHALL BE APPLIED.

A: I HAVE A QUESTION. WHAT IS A SHARE?

NITTA: I WILL EXPLAIN BRIEFLY ABOUT THIS. STOCKS YOU PAY OR INVEST TO THE A. C. A. AND THE SPECIAL RESERVE FUND DIVIDED ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF UNITS MEMBERS HAVE. THESE COMBINED IS CALLED A SHARE OF A PERSON.

A: THANK YOU. I SEE NOW.

B: I SEE ALSO WHAT IS A SHARE. HOWEVER. WHY IS IT THAT NO MEMBER MAY TRANSFER HIS SHARE WITHOUT THE ASSENT OF THIS ASSOCIATION. IT IS UNDEMOCRATIC. IT ISN'T THE WAY OF RESPECTING OTHER'S FREE WILL. A MEMBER SHOULD BE ABLE TO DISPOSE OF HIS SHARE ONLY AFTER HIS WILL.

NITTA: LET ME TELL YOU WHY IT IS NECESSARY TO PROVIDE THAT NO MEMBER MAY TRANSFER HIS SHARE WITHOUT THE ASSENT OF THIS

ASSOCIATION. SUPPOSE A SHARE CAN BE TRANSFERRED FREELY FROM A TO B, THEN TO C AND SO ON, IT WILL GET CHEAPER OR HIGHER ACCORDING TO THE DEMAND OF PEOPLE AND THE SPECULATION AS STOCKS AND HONDS. EVENTUALLY, THE FINANCIAL STATUS OF AN ASSOCIATION WILL BE QUITE UNSTABLE AND IN A DANGER ALWAYS. FURTHERMORE, IF THERE ARE SOME WHO WANT TO PROFIT AT A SACRIFICE TO OTHER, THEY WILL TRY TO BUY MANY SHARES TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT THEY MONOPOLIZE THE ASSOCIATION. AND THE POOR FARMERS WILL ALWAYS REMAIN POOR. THEREFORE, IN ARTICLE 14 OF A. C. A. LAW IT IS SO PROVIDED THAT NO MEMBER CAN TRANSFER HIS SHARE WITHOUT THE ASSENT OF THE ASSOCIATION HE BELONGS TO. BY THE WAY, ARTICLE 18, LIMITS THE NUMBER OF UNITS ONE MEMBER CAN HAVE. THE MAXIMUM IS 50. THIS PROVISION IS ALSO BASED ON THE SAME IDEA I MENTIONED JUST NOW. YOU CALLED IT UNDEMOCRATIC, BUT I AM AFRAID YOU HAVE A CONFUSED IDEA ABOUT RIGHT AND DUTY. THIS ASSOCIATION IS TO SERVE ALL OF US, NOT A SPECIFIED MINORITY. THIS IS WHY EACH OF US SHOULD HAVE SOME SHARE IN ITS FUND OR CAPITAL. IF YOU WANT TO USE THIS IN ANOTHER WAY ALSO, ITS JUST LIKE A SAYING GOES, "EAT THE CAKE, AND HAVE IT". (MANY SAY, "RIGHT")

B: I UNDERSTAND VERY WELL, THANK YOU.

CHAIRMAN: ANY QUESTIONS OR OPINIONS ELSE? NOW LETS TURN TO ARTICLE 10. WILL YOU READ IT?

NITTA: (READS) A REGULAR MEMBER HAS RIGHT OF ONE VOTE, NO MORE. AN ASSOCIATE MEMBER HAS NONE.

CHAIRMAN: IS THIS ALL RIGHT?

C: IN MANY INCORPORATIONS, A MEMBER HAS RIGHT OF

VOTING ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF SHARES HE HAS. ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE, AS MEMBER HAS ONLY ONE VOTE REGARDLESS OF THE NUMBER OF THE UNITES HE HAS. THIS IS QUITE UNFAIR, ESPECIALLY TO THOSE WHO HAVE MANY SHARES.

NITTA: THE LAW SO PROVIDES. IN ARTICLE 10, IT SAYS, "A MEMBER SHALL BE ENTITLED TO ONLY ONE VOTE IRRESPECTIVE OF THE NUMBER OF SHARES HELD". THE MEANING IS THIS, TO PREVENT A MINORITY CONTROL OF THE ASSOCIATION. AN ORGANIZATION IS FOR THE MEMBERSHIP, NOT FOR A SPECIFIC ELEMENT IN IT. WE HAVE TO BE CAREFUL ABOUT A MINORITY'S GAINING TOO MUCH POWER. WE HAVE TO MAKE OUR ASSOCIATION RUN BY MEMBERS, RANK AND FILE.

C: I SEE NOW AND AGREE ON THE IDEA.

CHAIRMAN: ANYTHING ELSE? (NONE)

NITTA: (READS ARTICLE 11)

CHAIRMAN: ANY DISCUSSION? (NONE)

NITTA; (READS ARTICLE 12)

CHAIRMAN: ANY THING ON THIS? (NONE)

NITTA: (READS ARTICLE 13)

CHAIRMAN: CAN ALL OF YOU APRBOVE THIS AS IT IS? (YES)

NITTA: (READS ARTICLE 14) A MEMBER WHO FALLS ON ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ITEMS SHALL BE DISMISSED FROM THIS ASSOCIATION AFTER HAVING A CHANCE TO JUSTIFY HIMSELF:

1. IF HE DOESN'T UTILIZE THE FACILITIES OF THIS ASSOCIATION FOR ONE YEAR.
2. WHEN HE DOESN'T FULFULL HIS DUTIES TO THIS ASSOCIATION IN PAYMENT OF EXPENDITURES OR IN OTHERS.

3. WHEN HE DISTURBS THE FUNCTIONS OF THIS ASSOCIATION.

4. WHEN HE DISGRACES THIS ASSOCIATION IN VIOLATING LAWS, AND CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS AND OTHER REGULATIONS OF THIS ASSOCIATION. WHEN A DECISION IS MADE TO DISMISS A MEMBER, HE SHALL BE INFORMED OF THIS IN A WRITTEN FORM.

MAITA: I CAN'T UNDERSTAND, "WHEN HE DOESN'T FULFILL HIS DUTIES TO THIS ASSOCIATION,". WILL SOMEONE EXPLAIN THIS TO ME?

NITTA: IT INCLUDES PAYMENT OF DUES, PENALTY AND RESPECT FOR LAWS AND REGULATIONS OF THIS ASSOCIATION.

ITO: CAN A MEMBER HAVE A CHANCE TO JUSTIFY HIMSELF IN A GENERAL MEETING, BEFORE DISMISSAL?

NITTA: YES. THIS ASSOCIATION HAS TO.

CHAIRMAN: ANYONE ELSE? (NONE)

(ARTICLES FROM 15 TO 32 OMITTED.)

NOW NEXT, PLEASE (TO MR. NITTA)

NITTA: (READS)

KISHIDA: WHAT ARE THE DUTIES OF DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS?

NITTA: THEY ARE PUBLIC SERVANTS TO SERVE THE MEMBERSHIP, IN A WORD. DIRECTORS SEE TO THE MANAGEMENT OF THIS ASSOCIATION. INSIDE OF THE ASSOCIATION, DIRECTORS TAKE RESPONSIBILITY IN THE MANAGEMENT, AND OUTSIDE, REPRESENT THE ASSOCIATION. AUDITORS AUDIT PROPERTIES, BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT. THEY ACT ON BEHALF OF THIS ASSOCIATION IN ANY CONTRACT OR LITIGATION, BETWEEN ANY DIRECTOR AND THIS ASSOCIATION. -

KISHIDA: I SEE, THANK YOU.

CHARIMAN: ANY OTHER QUESTIONS OR OPINIONS? (NONE)

NITTA: (READS ARTICLE 34)

CHAIRMAN: IS THIS ALL RIGHT? (YES)

NETTA: (READS ARTICLE 35)

YAMAKI: IT SAYS THAT DIRECTORS ELECT THE PRESIDENT BY A VOTE OF THEM, DOESN'T IT?

NITTA: YES, IT DOES.

YAMAKI: THIS IS NO GOOD. RANK AND FILE ELECT DIRECTORS AND DIRECTORS ELECT THE PRESIDENT. THIS IS THE ONE CALLED PYRAMIDDING AND THE PRESIDENT THUS ELECTED HASN'T MUCH TO DO WITH RANK AND FILE. THEY WILL LOSE INTEREST AND IT WILL BE A GREAT HINDRANCE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THIS ORGANIZATION. IT IS FAR BETTER TO ELECT THE PRESIDENT DIRECTLY. THEREFORE, I MOVE TO ELECT HIM DIRECTLY. (SECONDED)

CHAIRMAN: A MOTION HAS BEEN MADE AND SECONDED. THAT THE PRESIDENT BE ELECTED DIRECTLY BY RANK AND FILE. ANY OPINION? ANY OPPOSITION TO THIS?

B: I SAW OTHER ASSOCIATION'S CONSTITUTIONS. THEY DO THE SAME. I SEE NO REASON WHY DIRECTORS SHOULDN'T ELECT THE PRESIDENT.

CHAIRMAN: AS YOU HEAR, THERE IS ANOTHER OPINION IN FAVOR OF THE ORIGINAL.

C: IT IS TOO UNREASONABLE JUST TO IMITATE OTHERS, WITHOUT REASONING. I SHOULD LIKE TO HEAR EXPLANATION ABOUT PYRAMIDDING. THE REAL TEST IS IN EATING. MAY I HEAR THAT?

CHAIRMAN: DID YOU HEAR, MR. NITTA?

NITTA: YES.

CHAIRMAN: GO AHEAD, PLEASE.

NITTA: THE OTHER DAY, I HEARD OF THE FOLLOWING STORY. A THE COAL-MINERS HAVE A SURVERSIVE ELEMENT. THE SIZE OF THE ELEMENT IS ONLY 3% OF THE MEMBERSHIP. HOWEVER, IT OCCUPIES SO MUCH AS 17% IN OFFICERS. FURTHERMORE, IN HIGH-RANKING OFFICERS, IT HAS 50% OF THEM, THIS IS A GOOD EXAMPLE TO SHOW THAT A MALICIOUS MINORITY HAS GOOD OPPORTUNITIES TO GAIN THE CONTROL OF A UNION BY PYRAMIDDING. THIS IS SO DANGEROUS. THIS IS THE SOLE REASON I AM ENTIRELY OPPOSED TOIT.

C: THANK YOU. I COULD UNDERSTAND.

SAWADA: I SECOND IT.

CHAIRMAN: THERE IS SOME ONE WHO SECONDS IT. SHALL WE TAKE THIS UP AS A MOTION?

ALL: WE SECOND IT.

CHAIRMAN: THE MOTION IS PASSED. THOSE WHO ARE IN FAVOR OF THIS, WILL YOU RAISE YOUR HANDS? THOSE WHO ARE OPPOSED TO, PLEASE? AS THE MAJORITY SHOWS IN FAVOR, THE ORIGINAL DRAFT IS PASSED. THEN NEXT.

COM. CLAUSE NO. 36. THE PRESIDENT, BY THE MAJORITY OF THE DIRECTORS.

P: NO OBJECTIONS? OH, MR. KISHI, GO AHEAD.

KISHI: WHEN IT SAYS THAT THE PRESIDENT PRESIDES THE BUSNESS ONLY WITH APPROVAL OF THE MAJORITY OF THE DIRECTORS, I THINK THAT IS TOO BINDING ON HIM. BECAUSE I TAKE A PRESIDENT TO BE THE HIGHEST OPERATOR OF THE ASSOCIATION, I SUGGEST MORE POWER SHOULD BE GIVEN TO HIM, SO AS TO HAVE HIM ACT MORE FREELY.

COM: YOUR OPINION SOUNDS REASONABLE, IN A SENSE, BUT WE SHOULD NOT LOOK UPON THE PRESIDENT OF A. C. A. AS THE PRESIDENT OF THE OLD AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION ONCE WAS. THE PRESIDENT OF A. C. A. IS LEGALLY ONE OF THE DIRECTORS, WITH THE SAME POWER AND RESPONSIBILITY ENTITLED TO ALL DIRECTORS, AND THERE IS NO PRIORITY WHATSOEVER GIVEN TO HIM. AS THERE ARE MANY INCONVIENCES FOR ALL DIRECTORS TO SHOW THEMSELVES AT THE OFFICE EVERYDAY, AND AS THERE WON'T BE MUCH TO DO EVEN IF THEY DO, THEREFORE, IT WAS ONLY FOR CONVENIENCE SAKE, THAT A MOST CONVENIENT MAN WAS CHOSEN AS A PRESIDENT, IN PLACE OF MANY; SO WE CAN SAY THAT EVERY BIT OF ACTION OF THE PRESIDENT IS DETERMINED BY THE WILL OF ALL DIRECTORS, AND THAT EVERY BIT OF ACTION OF THE PRESIDENT, RESTS ALSO UPON THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE WHOLE DIRECTORS. I THINK THIS IS A GOOD CHANCE TO GIVE YOU A REMARK MADE BY A FOREIGNER THE OTHER DAY WHO SAID, "THE WEAK POINT OF THE DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION IN JAPAN, RESTS UPON THE COMMITTEE SYSTEM, AND THE COMMITTEE SYSTEM ITSELF SHOWS ITS WEEKNESS IN ENTITLING TOO MUCH EXECUTIVE POWER TO THE HANDS OF THE COMMITTEES". VERY NATURALLY THEREFORE, THOSE WHO WERE ELECTED AS COMMITTEES HAVE VERY OFTEN A MISTAKEN IDEA THAT THEY WERE THE BOSSES OF THE ASSOCIATION, AND SO THEY HAD A RIGHT TO DO WHATEVER THEY WANTED, JUST IGNORING THE HAPPINESS OF THE REST OF THE MEMBERS. BUT SUCH KIND OF THING SHOULD NEVER BE DONE AGAIN. WE SHOULD NEITHER COMMIT TO THE CHABGE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE, TOO MUCH EXECUTIVE POWER, NOR TO BE TOO ABSENT MINDED ABOUT THE MATTERS WHICH WE HAD COMMITTED.

AND THOSE WHO ARE CHAOSE, IN ANOTHER WORD, THE DIRECTORS OF THIS ASSOCIATION ARE REQUIRED TO OPERATE EVERYTHING BY THE BACKING UP OF THE PUBLIC OPINION OF THE MEMBERSHIP, AND TO ACCOMPLISH THE RIGHT AND DUTY WITHOUT FAIL, WHICH WERE COMMITTED UPON THEM, BY MEMBERS. WHEN WE SAY THE RIGHT OR THE POWER OF THIS ASSOCIATION, YOU SHOULD KNOW THAT YOU, YOURSELVES HAVE IT OR KEEP IT IN YOUR OWN HAND AND THAT IT IS NOT AT ALL GARBBED IN ANY OF THE HANDS OF THE DIRECTORS, OFFICERS AND PRESIDENT. FURTHERMORE, WE SHOULD ALSO KNOW, THAT WE ARE AUTHORIZED ACCORDING TO THE REGULATION, CLAUSE NO. 40, TO RE-ELECT THE OFFICERS BY A DEMAND OF ONE-FIFTH OF THE REGULAR MEMBERSHIP. SO YOU WILL SEE THERE ARE MANY THINGS TO STUDY MORE HOW TO MAKE YOURSELVES COOPERATIVE WITH THE DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATIONS, AND THAT WILL LEAD YOU NOT TO LEAVE YOUR RESPONSIBILITY WHOLLY UP TO THE DIRECTORS.

P: THEN NEXT PLEASE.

COM: CLAUSE NO. 42. THE GENERAL MEETING IS HELD WHEN MORE THAN HALF OF ITS MEMBERSHIP - - - - - -

MATABI: ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE, AN I RIGHT TO SAY THAT A G GENERAL MEETING CAN BE HELD BY THE ATTENDANTS OF ONE-HALF OF THE MEMBERSHIP AND THAT ALSO ANY DISCUSSIONS CAN BE DECIDED BY THAT SAME ATTENDANTS? SUPPOSE WE HAVE ONE HUNDRED MEMBERSHIP, AND SUPPOSE WE ARE GOING TO SEND SOME PROXIES. IN THAT CASE, WE CAN HAVE 51 ATTENDANTS, OR MORE LIKELY STILL, WE MAY HAVE 26 ATTENDANTS, REPRESENTING THEMSELVES THE OTHER 25 PROXIES, THUS, THEGENERAL MEETING CAN BE HELD WITH THIS 26 MEMBERSHIP, AND THE 14 MEMBERS, (MAJORITY) ARE CONSEQUENTLY

AUTHORIZED TO DETERMINE THE DISCUSSIONS. WHEN I TAKE THIS INTO CONSIDERATION, I THINK IT IS BETTER TO RAISE THE QUORAM OF THE GENERAL MEETING.

COM: WE TOOK A DEEP CONSIDERATION OF THAT TOO, BUT BY EXPERIENCES WE CAN ASSURE, THAT IT IS QUITE DIFFICULT TO HAVE A LARGE MEETING OF THE FARMERS AT PRESENT, SO IF WE RAISE THE QUORAM, THERE IS A FEAR OF ADJOURN QUITE OFTEN. SO I TAKE IT FOR GRANTED THAT ONE HALF IS JUST AN APPROPRIATE NUMBER.

ITO: I SAY THAT THE QUORAM IS TOO LOW, AS MR, WATABI MENTIONED. THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE HAS APOLOGIZED IT DIE TO THE POOR ATTENDANCE OF THE FARMERS. BUT THIS A. C. A. IS AN ORGANIZATION WHICH MUST BE GOVERNED AND FUNCTIONED BY THE HANDS OF THE FARMERS, AND MOREOVER, I AM QUITE SURE THAT ALL THE MEMBERS HERE ARE ZEALOUS PEOPLE\IN DOING THAT. SO, HOW IS IT IF WE RAISE THE QUORAM UP TO TWO-THIRDS? IF LEGAL DISCUSSIONS COULD BE DECIDED ONOY WITH THE APPROVAL OF ONE-FOURTH OF THE MEMBERSHIP, AS IT IS OPERATED TODAY, WHO COULD DENY THERE IS AN AVAILABILITY OF GIVING AN UNFORTUNATE CHANCE TO SOME MALICIOUS MINORITY? DEMOCRACY, MORE OR LESS IS SUBSTANTIALLY A POLICY GOVERNED BY THE MAJORITY OF PEOPLE'S WILL; I HEREBY, MOVE TO RAISE THE QUORAM OF THE GENERAL MEETING UP TO TWO-THIRDS OF ITS MEMBERSHIP.

P: AS YOU HEAR NOW, MR. ITO HAS MOVED TO RAISE THE QUORAM TO TWO-THIRDS OF ITS MEMBERSHIP. DO YOU HAVE ANY OBJECTIONS?

ALL: WE SECOND IT.

P: NO OBJECTION IF WE PASS THIS AS A MOTION? SINCE WE SEE NO OBJECTIONS, WE SHALL VOTE. THOSE WHO ARE IN FAVOR OF - 8.

THOSE WHO ARE OPPOSED TO --2. SINCE THE VOTE FOR APPROVAL WAS LIGHT, THE QUORAM OF MORE THAN ONE HALF WHICH IS SAID IN CLAUSE NO. 42, IS REVISED INTO TWO-THIRDS OF ITS MEMBERSHIP,

COM: CLAUSE NO. 48. THE ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION ARE ALLOWED TO ATTEND AND LISTEN TO THE GENERAL MEETING.

( ): IF WE ARE TO RECOGNIZE THE ASSOCIATE MEMBERS ONLY TO ATTEND AND LISTEN TO THE GENERAL MEETING ALLOWING NO OTHER PRIVILEGES AT ALL, I THINK IT IS NOT FAIR AND I PROPOSE TO GIVE THEM A VOICE IN THE MATTER.

COM: THERE IS JUSTICE IN YOUR ASSERTION, BUT I DON'T THINK IT IS NECESSARY, BECAUSE THE ASSOCIATE MEMBERS ARE NOT THE MEMBERS WHO ORGANIZE THE GENERAL MEETING, AND IF AS MANY OF THE ASSOCIATE MEMBERS ATTEND THE MEETING, HAVING A VOICE, WHAT WOULD BECOME OF US? UNTECTFUL, AND CLUMSY FARMERS WILL SURELY BE FAKED BY THEM. IF WE REALLY KNEW THE TURE PURPOSE OF THE A. C. A. WAS ESTABLISHED TO RAISE AND DEVELOP A SOCIAL AND EGONOMICAL STATUS OF THE FARMERS, WE SHOULD IN NO WISE BE INFLUENCED BY ANY OTHER VOICE THAN OF FARMERS, AND THUS, TAKING IT FOR GRANTED NOT TO GIVE THEM A VOICE, I HAVE INSERTED THIS DOWN IN ARTICLE, CLAUSE NO. 48.

P: ANY OBJECTIONS?

ALL: NO OBJECTIONS.

(CLAUSE NO. 49 AND THE FOLLOWING OMITTED)

P: BY THIS, WE HAVE FINISHED THE CONSIDERATION OF ARTICLES ONE BY ONE, BUT IS THERE ANY THING MORE TO ADD UP?

( ): YES I HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY.

P: ALL RIGHT, THEN, MR. --

( ): PERHAPS I SHOULD HAVE SAID THIS BEFORE, BUT NOW I WOULD LIKE TO PUT THIS SENTENCE THAT "NO OFFICERS CAN STAY IN THE SAME POST MORE THAN THREE YEARS," INTO CHAPTER 4, CLAUSE NO. 38. BECAUSE WHEN THE PERSON STAYS IN THE SAME POSITION TOO LONG, HE GETS GRADUALLY TIRED OF HIS DUTY AND WE CAN SAY THE SAME THING TO THIS ASSOCIATION, THAT IF ONE PERSON STAYS TOO LONG IN THE SAME POSITION, HE WILL SPOIL AND DETAIN THE FRESHNESS OF THE ASSOCIATION. AND IF, MOREOVER, ONE PERSON KEEPS THE DIRECTORSHIP FOR THREE OR FOUR YEARS, IT SO OFTEN HAPPENS AT THE TIME OF ELECTION, HOWEVER IT IS A SECRET VOTE, THAT HE WOULD ARREST A STANGE SYMPATHY OF THE VOTERS TO PUT HIM AGAIN INTO THE SAME POSITION. BY THESE THREE RESSONS ABOVE MENTIONED, I HEREBY MOVE TO INSERT A SENTENCE, "NO OFFICERS CAN STAY IN THE SAME POSITION MORE THAN FOUR YEARS," INTO CLAUSE NO. 38.

P: A MOTION IS MOVED, ANYBODY ANY OPINIONS?

( ): I SECOND IT.

P: SOMEONE HAS SECONDED IT SO SHALL WE PASS THIS MOTION?

ALL: WE SECOND IT.

P: THEN WE SHALL VOTE. THOSE WHO ARE IN FAVOR OF - - 7.

P: THOSE WHO ARE OPPOSED TO - - 2. SINCE THE VOTE FOR APPROVAL HAS THE MAJORITY, A SENTENCE, "NO OFFICERS CAN STAY IN THE SAME POSITION MORE THAN FOUR YEARS" IS INSERTED INTO CLAUSE NO. 38, ITEM 4.

BESIDES THIS DOES ANYBODY HAVE ANYTHING TO SAY?

ALL: NONE

P: ALL RIGHT. THEN WE SHALL CALL FOR THE YEAB AND NAYS CONCERNING THE WHOLE OF THE ARTICLES. THOSE WHO ARE IN FAVOR OF, PLEASE STAND UP. THANK YOU. THOSE WHO ARE OPPOSED TO, NONE. BY STANDING VOTE IT WAS PROVED THAT ALL MEMBERS WERE IN FAVOR OF. I HEREBY DECLARE THAT THE ARTICLE OF _____VILLAGE A. C. A. HAS BEEN LEGALLY ESTABLISHED AND FIZED.

SECOND MEETING

CHAIRMAN: NOW, ELECTION OF OFFICERS. OF COURSE WE WILL FOLLOW THE PROVISIONS REGARDING THE ELECTION IN THE BY-LAWS. HOWEVER, AS FOR THE METHODS OF ELECTION, IT ISN'T PROVIDED IN DETAIL. SHALL WE ELECT OFFICERS DIRECTLY OR SHALL WE NOMINATE CANDIDATES AND ELECT FROM THEM? YOU MAY HAVE VARIED OPINION'S. EXPRESS YOURSELVES PLEASE.

A: I MOVE TO ELECT AN OFFICERS NOMINATING COMMITTEE, AND THE MEETING WILL ELECT OFFICERS FROM THE NOMINEES.

CHAIRMAN: A MOTION HAS BEEN MADE. ANY OPINION ON THIS ?

B: CAN'T THE FLOOR NOMINATE?

CHAIRMAN: MR. A, IS THIS INCLUDED IN YOUR MOTION?

A: OH, I WAS CARELESS. I WILL REVISE MY MOTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS: I MOVE: THAT THIS MEETING WILL ELECT A NOMINATING COMMITTEE WHICH WILL NOMINATE ONE CANDIDATE FOR EACH POSITION, AND THE FLOOR WILL ALSO NOMINATE, AND THAT THE MEETING WILL ELECT OFFICERS FROM THE NOMINEES BY A SECRET WRITTEN BALLOT. (SECONDED)

CHAIRMAN: THE MOTION HAS BEEN REVISED AND SECONDED AS YOU HAVE HEARD. ANY OPINION ON THIS? (NONE) THEN WE WILL TAKE A VOTE ON THIS MOTION. (UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED) (CHAIRMAN TO THE AUDIENCE) HERE WE ARE TO ELECT THE COMMITTEE. THE PROCEDURE WAS SHOWN BEFORE, SO WE WILL OMIT THE PRODEDURE. WE WILL HAVE A BREAK UP FOR 20 MINUTED HERE, WHILE THE COMMITTEE WILL GO TO ANOTHER ROOM AND DECIDE NOMINEES. BY THE WAY, THE COMMITTEE CANNOT NOMINATE ANYONE FROM THE COMMITTEE. NOW WE WILL CONTINUE THE MEETING. THE COMMITTEE WILL REPORT ON

ITS NOMINATIONS.

C: THE COMMITTEE HAS NOMINATED THE FOLLOWING PERSONS FOR DIRECTORS , 5 PERSONS, A, B, C, D, & E. FOR AUDITORS, 3 PERSONS, D, E, & F. (SECRETARY PUTS THESE NAMES ON THE BLACK-BOARD)

CHAIRMAN: THESE SEVEN PERSONS HAVE BEEN NOMINATED, 5 FOR DIRECTORS AND 3 FOR AUDITORS. (C HANDS A LIST OF NOMINEES TO THE SECRETARY, WHO HANDS IT TO THE CHAIRMAN AFTER A GLANCE AT IT) THE COMMITTEE WANTS TO EXPLAIN ABOUT THE NOMINATION.

C: ALL THE NOMINESS FOR DIRECTORS WERE NOMINATED FROM FARMERS. TWO NOMINEES FOR AUDITORS ARE FARMERS, AND MR. F. ISN'T A FARMER. HE IS A MAN OF FINE CHARACTER AND IT WELL INFORMED. WE WANT TO HAVE HIS HELP IN OUR ASSOCIATION, MAKING THE BEST USE OF THE PROVISION THAT AN A. C. A. CAN FIND CAPABLE MEN FAR AND WIDE TO HELP ITS MEMBERS.

D: IS IT SO PROVIDED THAT AN A. C. A. CAN ELECT NON-FARMERS AS AUDITORS?

CHAIRMAN: YES. AUDITORS ARE DIFFERENT FROM DIRECTORS IN THEIR DUTIES. THEIRS IS AUDITING FUNCTION, NOT TO MANAGE. THEREFORE, THERE WILL BE NO CHANCE FOR THEM TO GAIN CONTROL ON THE ASSOCIATION OVER THE FARMERS. IT IS BETTER, THEREFORE, TO HAVE SOME AUDITORS WHO ARE NON-FARMERS AND WELL-INFORMED AND CAPABLE.

D: THANK YOU. I SEE NOW.

CHAIRMAN: ANY QUESTIONS ELSE? (NONE) NOW WE WILL HAVE NOMINATIONS FROM THE FLOOR.

E: I NOMINATE MR. L. FOR DIRECTOR. HE IS A MEMBER OF

THE COMMITTEE AND SO IT COULDN'T NOMINATE HIM. HE IS AN ERNEST STUDIOUS FARMER, AS YOU KNOW, AND HE IS ONE OF THE BEST QUALIFIED FOR THE POST.

CHAIRMAN: MR. L. HAS BEEN NOMINATED.

E: I NOMINATE MR. M. WHO IS FAITHFUL AND RESPECTABLE THOUGH STILL YOUNG.

CHAIRMAN: MR. M, HAS BEEN NOMINATED.

F: I NOMINATE MR. N, WHO IS WELL EXPERIENCED AND CAPABLE.

CHAIRMAN: MR. N HAS BEEN NOMINATED.

G: I NOMINATE MRS. O. IT IS IMPERATIVE TO RECONSTRUCT RURAL DISTRUCTS FOR WOMEN ALSO TO PARTICIPATE IN SOCIAL ACTIVITIES, NOT STAYING AT HOME ALL THE TIME. WOMEN SHOULD ALSO DO THEIR BEST. MRS. O. WORKS ON THE FARM AND HAS LONG BEEN ENDEAVORING TO ENLIGHTEN RURAL WOMEN. SHE IS PROGRESSIVE AND WELL QUALIFIED FOR DIRECTOR. (WOMEN CLAP HANDS)

CHAIRMAN: MRS. O. HAS BEEN NOMINATED.

H: I NOMINATE MR. P, WHO IS VERY ACTIVE, FOR DIRECTOR.

CHAIRMAN: MR. P, HAS BEEN NOMINATED.

I: I NOMINATE MR. Q, FOR AUDITOR. HE IS WELL EXPERIENCED IN BOOK-KEEPING AND ACCOUNTS.

CHAIRMAN: MR. Q, HAS BEEN NOMINATED FOR AUDITOR. (SILENCE) ANYONE ELSE?

J: I MOVE TO CLOSE NOMINATIONS. (A FEW SECOND)

CHAIRMAN: A MOTION HAS BEEN MADE TO CLOSE NOMINATIONS AND SECONDED. ANY OPINION? (NONE) WE'LL TAKE A VOTE. THOSE WHO ARE IN FAVOR OF THE MOTION, PLEASE. (MAJORITY)

CHAIRMAN: MAJORITY VOTE. NOW BEFORE THE ELECTOON, WE ARE TO DECIDE ON ELECTION OPERATOR. ANY OPINION ABOUT THIS?

K: BY-LAWS SAY IN ARTICLE 6, THAT THE PRESIDENT SHALL BE THE ELECTION OPERATOR. THIS IS AN ORGANIZATION MEETING AND WE HAVE NO PRESIDENT YET. I MOVE: THAT THE CHAIRMAN SHALL BE THE OPERATOR. (A FEW SECOND)

CHAIRMAN: A MOTION HAS BEEN MADE AND SECONDED. ANY OPINION? (NONE) WE'LL TAKE A VOTE. (TAKE VOTE. UNANIMOUS) NOW I WILL BE THE ELECTION OPERATOR FOR THIS OCCASSION. THE NOMINEES FOR DIRECTORS ARE - - - - -. FOR AUDITORS, - - -. WE ARE GOING TO ELECT 5 DIRECTORE AND 3 AUDITORS, ACCORDING TO THE PROVISIONS IN THE BY-LAWS, BY SECRET BALLOT. NOW SHALL WE ELECT?

L: I PROPOSE TO ELECT THESE 8 OFFICERS AT THE SAME TIME. THE THREE PERSONS WHO GET THE LEAST SHALL BE AUDITORS. THIS IS SIMPLE AND SAVES TIME. (ONE SECOND)

M: I AM OPPOSED TO THAT. DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS HAVE DIFFERENT DUTIES. A GOO DIRECTOR MAY NOT BE A GOOD AUDITOR. THEY SHOULD BE ELECTED SEPERATELY, WRITTEN ON THE SAME PIECE OF PAPER. THIS ALSO SAVES TIME.

N: I AGREE WITH THE LAST SPEAKER. HOWEVER, I PROPOSE TO ELECT DIRECTORS FIRST, THEN ELECT AUDITORS. IT TAKES TIME, BUT IN THIS WAY WE CAN GET GOOD DIRECTORS AND WELL-QUALIFIED AUDITORS. (SECONDED)

CHAIRMAN: JUST A MOMENT, PLEASE. HERE WE HAVE THREE PROPOSITIONS.

1. TO ELECT 8 AT ONCE.

2. ON THE SAME PIECE OF PAPER.

3. ONE AFTER ANOTHER.

AM I RIGHT. (YES)

O: HOW ABOUT ELECTING DIRECTORS ON WHITE PAPER. AND AUDITORS ON YELLOW PAPER. (A FEW SECOND)

L: I WANT TO WITH DRAW MY MOTION. CAN I DO THAT, MR. A. (WHO RECORDED IT BEFORE)

A: I WANT TO WITHDRAW IT, TOO. ALL RIGHT, GO AHEAD.

CHAIRMAN: THE FIRST MOTION HAS BEEN WITHDRAWN. ANY OPINION? (SOME SAY "QUESTION") WE'LL VOTE ON THESE THREE IN THE ORDER PROPOSED.

2. 2 FOR.

3. 2 FOR.

4. THE REST.

NOW MR. O'S MOTION HAS BEEN ADOPTED. NEXT WE NEED FOUR TELLERS ACCORDING TO THE PROVISIONS. HOW SHALL WE DECIDE THEM?

D: WE HAVE 4 SUB-VILLAGES IN THIS VILLAGE. SO EACH SUB-VULLAGE SHALL HAVE ONE TELLER. (SECONDED) (VOTE TAKEN, UNANIMOUS)

CHAIRMAN: NOW WE SHALL HAVE ONE TELLER FROM EACH. HOWEVER, HOW SHALL WE DECIDE THE TELLER?

P: EACH SUB-VILLAGE SHALL DECIDE ONE FROM IT. (SECONDED. VOTE TAKEN. UNANIMOUS)

CHAIRMAN: THEN EACH SUB-VILLAGE WILL GET TOGETHER AND DECIDE ONE. RATHER LATE NOW, WILL YOU PLEASE BE QUICK? (THE FLOOR IS DIVIDED INTO 4)

WILL EACH SUB-VILLAGE REPORT THE RESULT?