数決がなければきめられないことになつています（五十條）ただ定款の変更だけはさらに行政廳の認可をうけなければ効力を生じません。（四十八條）

正組合員二百人以上の協同組合は、定款できめれば、総会の代りとなる総代会をおくことができます。総代の定数は少くとも五十人以上、すべて正組合員でなくてはなりません。総代は総会で投票でえらばれます。総代会は役人及び総代の選挙、定款の変更、解散、合併の決議、組合員の除名、漁業権又はこれに関する物権の設定、得喪又は変更以外はすべて議決することができます。（五二條）

⑧協同組合の運営にたいして、行政廳はたちいつた干渉はできません。法令や定款、規約をまもらせるために必要な場合にかぎつて業務や財産の状態について報告させるか、協同組合の業務、会計の状態を検査することができるだけです。この検査はまた、組合員の十分の一が要求してきたときは、行政廳が必ずやらねばならないことになつており、検査の結果、協同組合の業務、会計が法令や定款、規約に違反していれば、行政廳はそれをさしとめます（百二十四條）そのような総会の議決や選挙は取消しとなります。

④営利を目的としてはならない以上、協同組合の会計は一定の制限をうけます。毎年の收支の剰余金の十分の一以上は準備金として積みたてなければならない。準備金の額は定款できめるが、出資総額の半分以上でなくてはならない。また二十分の一以上を教育、情報事業基金に繰越さなければならない。損失をうめるとともにこれらをさしひいた後でなければ剰余金の配当はできません。配当は年五分以内で組合員の拂込出資額の割合に應じて行われますが、それでもなを剰余がでれば、組合員の事業の利用分量に應じて分配することになります（五十六條）

しかし、一ばん大切なことは、協同組合がほんとうに漁民の利益となるように、民主的にうごかされることであります。役員や職員が勝手に仕事をしないように、根本の方針はすべて総会で大衆討議によつてきめ、平素も組合員が組合のやり方によく眼をくばらなければなりません。協同組合の主人公はあくまで組合員であり、とくに正組合員である、はたらく漁民であります。漁民を代表して日常の仕事にあたる理事が責任をはたさないときは、リコールの制度（役員の改選請求）を活用すべきです。（第四十一條）

また、協同組合はひとつの事業團体でありますから、経済的にやつてゆけるように工夫をこらすとともに、事

務的に堅実な運営をやらなければなりません。経理については最初から細心の注意をはらい帳簿をしつかりととのえ、在庫の棚卸を定期的に行い、いつでも経理の中味を公開できるようにしなければなりません。

といつても、協同組合の事業はただ商人と目先の損得を競争するような金もうけ本位でやつてはなりません。一時大きな負担となつても、船溜、船揚場、共同作業や加工の設備などの事業をできるだけおしすすめる必要があります。生産をふやし、生産費を切り下げてゆくことが、ほんとうにはたらく漁民がゆたかになる近道であります。

そして県廳、その他の役所にたよつたり、その干渉によつてうごかされたりするようになることがあつてはなりません。漁具等の資材を購買するにしても、漁獲物等の販賣にしても、むかしの漁業会のように独占的に事業をやれませんから、協同組合もなかなか手びろい活動はやりにくいことと思います。このような狀態の中で漁民に必要な物資をあつかうためには、商人などと競争するとともに、役所相手の仕事もなかなか多いのであります。そして漁業会のように官廳の下請機関となるおそれがつねにでてきます。もともと漁民の協同組合は、大資本家、大商人の搾取及役人の干渉をうちやぶるための漁民の防衛組織としてうまれるものなのです。このためには協同組合は、大きな実力のある連合会をつくり、漁民の自主的な経済活動にたいするいつさいの壓迫にたいして、堂堂たたかわなくてはなりません。協同組合を生かすのも殺すのも、すべてはたらく漁民がどこまでめざめ、組織漁師、漁業権者、役人、資本家、商人の壓迫を排除してゆくかにかかつていることを、あらためて、はつきりとつかんでいただきたいのです。この法律はただそうできる道を開いてくれただけで、実際にその結果を自分のものにする為には、はたらく漁民自身が協力することであり、組合の事業や役員の仕事ぶりを組合員各自がいつもよく知つていなければなりません。そしてそのためには、組合の会合にはよく出て、報告を聞き、わからないことは、ききただし、自分の考えを遠慮なくのべるようにしなくてはなりません。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、自然に組合からの自分への利益がふえることになり、組合員による組合員のための協同組合ということになるのです。

三、

水産業協同組合をどうしてつくるか

協同組合の設立のやり方、漁業会の資産施設のひきつぎのやり方については、法律の説明のところで一通りのべておきました。ここではその仕事を実際にすすめるときのいくつかの注意を記しておきます。

そして、各部落の座談会や、村の漁民大会などで、漁業会の解体と新協同組合の役割について充分に討論し、水産業協同組合の大衆的な準備会を作てゆく必要があります。

その中からえらばれる準備委員（発起人）はなるべく各部落にわたつて出すようにしたいものです。二十人以上であるから、多くともかまわないわけです。発起人は事務にあかるい人というよりも、いままで村の民主化のためにつくしてくれた人がなることが望ましい。羽織漁師や、漁業会の顔役は絶対にいれないようにすることです。ひろく趣意書をまわし、全村を一組合にまとめるようにつとめなければなりません。設立準備会で調印をとつて、漁民の大多数の賛成をえておくのもよい方法でしょう。

又、この設立準備会をつくる運動は、同時に、現在の漁業会の民主的解体運動にならなくてはなりません。漁業会の業務や、経理の実態を知り、漁業会の資産の不正処分を防止しましょう。

この準備活動にあたつてとくに必要なことは　青年の力を充分とり入れることです。これからの漁業をせおつてたつ青年の建設的な意欲こそ新しい協同組合をつくる中心とならなければなりません。

新しい協同組合は、一町村一組合であつた方がよいと思うが、いずれにせよ、これは漁民の自由なる意志によつて決められるべきであることは、いうまでないし又漁業会の資産、施設を無事にひきつぐことが、協同組合の物的な土台となり、その事業の範囲をきめることになるでしようから。また、村は政治生活の単位であり、村政

とはなれて協同組合の活動もありえないだらうし、さらに、協同組合が事業團体として成りたつてゆくためにも相当たくさんの組合員数が必要です。発起人会が部落を中心としていくつかできたときは、漁民大会などの大衆的な会合で一本にまとめることがありうることも考えられます。

新しい協同組合が漁業会を中心としてまたしても上からつくられかけている場合は、できるだけたくさんの漁民が設立準備会にでかけていつて、そこで漁民のためになる定款をつくるようにしなければなりません。とくに組合の地区と組合員の資格はこの準備会でまつたくきまつてしまうのですから、徹底的に民主的に討論してきめる必要があります。

創立総会は、だれが発起人になつたにしてもその日までに設立の同意を申しでた漁民だけが、議決権と役員選挙権をもつています。そして組合員の資格があるものの参加をこばむことはできないのですから、設立準備会で協同組合の民主化が充分できなくとも、この日までに漁民大衆全部が申しでをして非漁民勢力を協同組合から一掃してしまわなければならないのです。

漁業会の清算が完全にすむまで漁業会の資産に関心をもつこと、その大切な資産については　最初からひきつぎを要求してゆずらぬことが大切であります。

水産業協同組合のつくり方で注意すべきことは大体以上のとうりですが、法律はどうもわかりにくいという人もあるようですが、その手つづきはむずかしいものでもなんでもありません。また手つづきを軽くみることは、このような事務になれている羽織漁師、漁業権者に裏をかかれるおそれがあるから注意しなくはならない。漁民のためでなかつた漁業会をまじめにはたらく漁民の協同組合に作り上げる、といふ意氣ごみが大切です。漁民の協同組合をつくつたならば、実務にすぐれた人を進歩的な漁業会の職員や、非漁家からえらんで、参事や会計主任にすえることもできるのです。

協同組合連合会をどうやつてつくるか？　その手つづきは単位の協同組合の場合とほとんど同じです。

おわり

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

1 Copy

FEB 25 1949

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

AGMGCI 000.8

15 February 1949

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Plan for Civil Information Activities for Fisheries Cooperatives

TO: See Distribution

1. Transmitted herewith is the suggested plan for civil information activities for fisheries cooperatives. It is designed to produce an awareness among fishermen and marine products processors of the new laws concerning cooperatives and to point out the advantages of forming cooperatives.

2. Included also is the Japanese national information plan, which concentrates mainly on national media. Supervision of the distribution of publicity materials produced by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and encouragement of meetings at which fishermen and processors can become acquainted with the laws, are the two most important informational phases.

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

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

Monroe N. Hiney

MONROE N. HINEY
Major, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

3 Incls:
1. Information Plan, Hq. Eighth Army
2. Information Plan, Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry
3. Leaflets, ABC of Fisheries Cooperatives, with translation

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

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
APO 343

PLAN FOR
CIVIL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES
ON
FISHERIES COOPERATIVES

References:

Operational Directive, this headquarters, on the subject, to be issued.

Fisheries Cooperative Association Law, No. 242, 15 December 1948. (Inclosure to ltr AGMGEN 080 listed below).

Law Concerning the Consolidation of Fisheries Organizations or the Like in Compliance with the Enforcement of the Fisheries Cooperative Association Law, Law No. 243, 15 December 1948. (Inclosure to ltr AGMGEN 080 listed below).

NRS Weekly Summary No. 165, 5 December 1948.

NRS Preliminary Study No. 31, subject: "Fisheries Cooperatives of Japan," 13 January 1949.

Letter, this headquarters, AGMGEN 080, subject: "Transmittal of Information Concerning the Fisheries Cooperative Association Program," 3 February 1949.

Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture's "Information Plan for Fisheries Cooperatives."

1. Accompanying this plan is the Japanese national information plan for publicity concerning dissolution of fisheries associations and the formation of fisheries cooperatives. It is comprehensive in its use of national media: newspapers, radio, leaflets, and film strips. However, it is doubtful if these alone will be completely effective in reaching all fishermen in Japan. This plan contains suggestions for local activities to supplement the national program.

2. The situation is well covered in the Natural Resources Section Preliminary Study No. 31 of 13 January 1949. Thorough familiarity with the contents of this publication is desirable in planning the information program.

3. Appropriate objectives and themes are enumerated in the Japanese plan and may be expanded locally as deemed necessary.

Inclosure 1

4. Greatest effect of the program can be achieved by each prefecture's assuring adequate distribution and use of the materials issued nationally. This is a program in which meetings are the most effective single method in carrying the program to the ultimate target.

5. The fisheries legislation requires that the preliminary meeting for dissolution of fisheries associations be held not later than 15 April. Experience with the agriculture cooperatives program has shown that this meeting will be filled with transaction of the necessary business, leaving no time for additional information. So it would be desirable to hold purely informational meetings before the dissolution meeting. Suggestions for planning information meetings with fishermen follow:

SCHEDULING THE MEETINGS

To insure adquate presentation of materials, schedule a series of two meetings in each fishing village at intervals of about three months - the first to explain the contents of the leaflets and concentrate on procedure for forming cooperatives; the second to answer organization problems arising during the interval and suggest desirable activities of the cooperatives, based upon experience up to that time. If possible, complete the first round before the preliminary dissolution meetings, but if time for planning does not allow this, extend the schedule through the summer.

Have two or three teams of prefectural officials, newspaper representatives, and officers of outstanding agriculture cooperatives plan separate itineraries, scheduled so as to provide an initial three or four meetings to experiment with proper form, then complete the itinerary after a period of revision which will insure success in subsequent meetings. Cooperative planning of all participants is desirable to achieve wholehearted support of the newspapers. Stress the fact that both men and women are invited. In addition to advance publicity through newspapers and radio, dispatch a prefectural official a few days ahead of the meeting team to insure that each town publicizes thoroughly and makes necessary arrangements. Contact local agriculture cooperative members in advance so they can prepare comments on the value of cooperatives to members.

SUGGESTED MEETING PROCEDURE

To make the meetings interesting and informative, the following methods are suggested:

If the leaflet, "ABC of Fisheries Cooperative Associations", has already been distributed, have the fishermen bring it to the meeting with them; if not, hand it out at the door for them to read before the program starts.

Show the CI&E film, "Cooperative Associations", followed by a brief explanation of the purpose of the meeting and introduction of guests. Next, present the film strip, "The Formation of a Fishermen's Coop", or a locally prepared stereopticon strip showing advantages to be gained from the coop and stressing necessity for attendance at the preliminary dissolution meeting.

Open the meeting to general discussion centered around such questions as:

What was undemocratic about the fisheries associations?

How can the coop be made better?

Who may join the cooperative?

Why should women become members?

How can the individual fisherman benefit from his cooperative?

How can the community benefit from it?

What enterprises can the coop engage in which would be beneficial to the village?

How can the women participate in the activities of the coop?

What should each member do to make his coop successful?

How can members prevent undemocratic control of the coop?

If the discussion lags, ask the local member of the agricultural cooperative to describe its activities and benefits.

At a suitable breaking point, insert some audience recreation or entertainment by the guests.

Introduce the continued discussion with an illustrated (by stereopticon or posters) talk by a leader of a particularly successful agriculture coop in the prefecture, who is traveling with the team. He could tell about the organization and activities of his association, the meeting frequency, and special enterprises it undertakes to raise funds and benefit the members.

End the meeting with a suitable film, a suggestion to study the information material which will be distributed to the village office, and a request to prepare material for discussion at the following meeting three months later.

At the second meeting the audience should be ready to participate more freely. Have a few active members explain their ideas for cooperative activity. Then center the discussion around the management of a democratic association. Material contained in the pamphlets, "Democratic Organizations" and "Committees and Programs in Democratic Organizations" (team CE officers have them in Japanese and English), would be useful here.

Stress the desirability of:

Frequent meetings attended by all members.

Direct election of officers.

Regular reports from the officers on the status and activities of the association.

Active participation of all members, male and female -- not letting the officers do all the work.

A committee system with as many members as possible on some committee.

No segregation on the basis of age or sex.

Planned meeting programs to make them interesting and worthwhile.

Let the fishermen know that the meeting they are participating in that night should be a model for their regular meetings. Encourage them to invite officials and newspapermen to speak to them, to request the use of prefectural visual aid materials, and to schedule some kind of recreation at every meeting.

Suggest various types of educational activity for the coop to conduct. Tell them about library and CPH facilities available in the community. Suggest purchase of books and periodicals on subjects of interest to fishermen.

Use a good deal of visual material and work for audience participation.

Additional suggestions for successful conduct of information meetings are included in three pamphlets recently forwarded to all teams via SCAPIN distribution. They are:

"The Discussion Chairman or Moderator".

"Discussion - A Technique of Democracy".

"Suggestions for Japanese Planning and Conducting of Information Meetings".

水産業協同組合に關する報道事業計畫

1 漁業會の解散と水産業協同組合の結成に關し一般に知らしめるため水産廳の報道計畫を此れと共に配付する。水産廳は新聞、ラヂオ、小冊子、映畫等廣汎圍に亙る報道機關を利用してはいるがこれらのみにて日本全國の漁業者に果して充分徹底するや否かは疑問である。當計畫は水産廳の計畫の缺陷を補ふため地方の活動に就いて暗示せるものである。

2 その現狀は昭和二十四年一月十三日"天然資源調査豫報"發行豫備研究發表第三十一號に詳細述べられている。報道事業を實行するに際して此の出版物の内容を充分熟讀される樣切望する。

3 水産廳の計畫の中にはその目的、主旨が適切に列擧されている。而して必要と思はれる時には地方にて擴張してもよいのである。

4 此の計畫の最大の效果をあげるには全國に送付された參考資料を各縣が確信を以つて適切なる配付、使用をなすか否かによるのである。漁業者を對象として實行する總會が最も有效唯一の方法である。

5 協同組合法は漁業會の「解散總會」が四月十五日以前に行はれるよう要求している。「漁業協同組合」の經驗に照らし考へるにこの會議は報道關係を附加する時日もなく必要なる事務の移讓にのみ終るであろうと豫想される。それ故この報道會議は解散會議の前に行はれるように切望する。漁業者達への報道會議を計畫するため次の事項を提案する。

會議計畫

その報道を充分徹底さすため、各漁村に前後二回の報道會議を開催し兩者の間に約三ヶ月の期間を設ける様に計畫する。先づ最初の會議には小冊子の内容、次いで「協同組合結成」の手續きを中心として述べる。

第二次の會議には前述せる三ヶ月の期間中に結成に關して起る諸問題に就て答へそれ迄の經驗を基礎として好ましい協同組合運動を暗示する。出來得れば「解散準備總會」を開催する前に第一次の巡回を完了せしめる。然し若しこの計畫實行が不能の場合、夏期中迄延期するも可である。

縣廳吏員、新聞社代表員、著名農業協同組合の役員より成る二、三の班を編成し各班別々の巡回を計畫する。適當なる會議形式を會得するため最初三、四試驗的會議を開催する様計畫する。

この結果を研究改訂し爾後の巡回を終了する。新聞の全面的支援を得るためには全參加者による協同案が望ましいのである。

男女を問はず參加出來る事を強調する。猶新聞、ラヂオにて公表する外巡回班は會議の數日前縣廳吏員を派遣し各町村が充分宣傳し必要な準備がなされているか否かを調査せしめ又吏員は漁業組合員に協同組合の價値に就いての智識を與へるため町村の農業協同組合員に報道會議の際講話してくれる様交渉しておくのである。

會議內容に就て

會議を面白く、又有意義にするため次の方法を提案する。
若し「水產業協同組合のイロハ」の小册子が配付されているならば參加する漁業者に持參せしめ然らざる場合は入口にて配付し會議開始前に讀了させておく。
民間教育局編輯「協同組合」を上映して後會議の主旨及來賓者を簡單に紹介する。次に「水產業協同組合の創立」の映畫か又は組合に依る利益「解散準備總會」に參加の必要性を強調せる反對式幻燈を上映する。
次いで次の樣な質問を中心とする討論を行ふ。

『漁業會に關し非民主的とは何であつたか？
如何にして組合は改善し得られるか？
誰が協同組合に加入出來るか？
婦人はどうして組合員にならなければならないか？
如何にして各漁業者は協同組合から利益を得られるか？
如何にして町村は協同組合から利益を得るか？
組合は町村に利益をもたらすため如何なる事業をなすか？
婦人は組合の活動に如何なる役割を持つか？
各組合員は自分の組合を盛んにするため何をなすべきか？
如何にして組合員は組合から非民主的支配を防止し得るか？』

若しも討論が遲延するならば町村の農業協同組合員にその活動と利益を說明する樣從通する。
適當な時間に打切つて休養時間、來賓者の余興を取り入れる。
續いて討論に入る前に巡回班と行動を共にせる縣內で特

に成功せる「農業協同組合」の指導者に依頼し反射式幻燈又はポスターを使用して同農業協同組合の結成及活動、會合の回數、資金の獲得方法、組合員の利益を圖るための特殊の事業に就いて説明を慫慂する。

適當なる映畫を上映し町村役場に配付せる報道資料の研究を奬勵し三ヶ月後に行はれる討議に對する資料の準備を要望して閉会する。第二次の會議にては聽衆も一層自由な氣持で意見發表が出來る筈である。少數の有力組合員に組合活動の意見を述べてもらふことにする。それから民主的組合運營に關する討議を中心とする。

「民主的團体」「民主團体の委員とプログラム」の小册子中に含まれている資料がこれに役立ものと思はれる。（各軍政部民間教育關係の將校は日、英文によるこれら小册子を所持している）

強調する點

「屢々會議を開催して全組合員がこれに參加すること。
役員を直接選擧すること。
組合の現狀並活動に就て役員より正式の報告。
男女を含む全組合員の積極的參加一役員に萬事萬端させないようにする。
委員會制度を設立して出來得る限り多くの組合員が何れかの委員會に入り活動出來る樣にすること。
年齡、性別を基礎として分離しないこと。
總會プログラムは組合員に興味深く一層有意義たらしめる樣計畫する。」

漁業者達に當夜參加した會議が正式總會のモデルとならしめるようにと知らせることである。又彼等に對し縣の更員、新聞記者を招いて話してもらつたり、縣廳の視覺教具の使用方を要請する等各總會にはレクリエイションを計畫する樣奬勵する。

組合が行ふ種々の教育的活動を提案する。町村にて利用出來る圖書館、公民館に就て報道する。漁業者達に關係のある主題を所載せる書籍、雜誌を購入するようにされたい。

多くの視覺教具を使用して聽衆が參加し得る樣働きかけること。

報道會議を成功さすたは最近各軍政部に配付した下記小冊子を利用される樣切望する。

その小冊子とは次の三冊である。

1「司會者の役割」

2「ディスカッション，民主主義の技術」

3「報道會議の計畫と實行に關して」

INFORMATION PLAN FOR FISHERIES CO-OPERATIVES

PURPOSE

1. The aim of this plan is to inform fishermen and marine products processors of the purposes and provisions of new laws which provide for the organization of democratically-controlled fisheries co-operative associations and for the dissolution of existing fisheries organizations.

2. The plan also aims to encourage fishermen and marine products processors to participate actively and intelligently in the application of the laws.

THEMES

1. The need for the organization of co-operative associations controlled by working fishermen should be explained, emphasizing the feudalistic relationships and other unfair and undemocratic defects in the existing fishermen's associations.

2. The contents of the new laws should be explained in simple terms. The explanations should cover the procedures for dissolving the old associations and for organizing co-operatives and the different types of co-operatives and their possible functions.

   a. The Fisheries Co-operative Association Law. Generally stated, fishermen and persons engaged in fisheries industries may organize co-operatives to engage in one of more specified functions such as receiving deposits and lending money, buying and selling for members, processing and selling marine products, owning and operating facilities, and promoting improved techniques. The following types of co-operatives are authorized:

      (1) Fishermen's Co-operative Association. To offer services to members who, however, retain their individual operating entities.

      (2) Fishermen's production Association. To exist as an operating entity

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      (1) Fishermen's Co-operative Association. To offer services to members who, however, retain their individual operating entities.

      (2) Fishermen's production Association. To exist as an operating entity which operates fisheries and divides the proceeds among the members.

      (3) Federation of Fishermen's Co-operative (or Production) Associations. To offer services to individual associations.

      (4) Marine Products Processing Co-operative Association. To offer services to members who, however, retain their individual operating entities.

      (5) Federation of Marine Products Processing Co-operative Associations. To offer services to individual processing associations.

   b. The Fisheries Organization Adjustment Law. This law outlines procedures for the dissolution of existing fisheries organizations which must be accomplished within 8 months after the effective date of the law (effective dates expected to be 1 February 1949). Provisions are made for equitable distribution of property and assets under the supervision of elected Property Disposal Boards. New co-operatives have priority in acquiring the property and assets of dissolved associations. Excepted temporarily from the dissolution requirements are fishermen's associations which own fisheries rights and the right to use such rights or which own common of piscary rights. The exempted associations can continue to administer their rights pending the expected enactment of Rights Reform legislation.

3. The benefits offered by the new laws to the average fishermen and his family should be explained. Emphasis should be on the opportunities for economic improvement, democratic control, and improved family living.

   a. Working fishermen control the associations, and every member has an equal vote in electing directors and guiding policy. Membership is voluntary and more than one association may be formed in a village.

   b. The economic returns from co-operative enterprises will be divided among the members according to their productive or business contributions.

   c. Fishermen and their families have the opportunity to engage co-operatively in many activities, previously neglected, to improve life in their villages. Women especially should be encouraged to take advantage of these opportunities.

   d. It should be stressed that a successful democratic co-operative movement requires active and informed participation by the members.

4. The importance of fishing to Japan as a source of food and employment should be explained. Non-fishing people should be told in general terms about the importance of the new laws to them.

   a. Fish is the principal source of animal protein in the Japanese diet.

   b. Japan has 2,911 fishermen's associations and about 1,500,000 persons engaged in fishing enterprises.

PRINCIPLES FOR OPERATING THE PLAN

1. The information should be presented in simple terms understood by working fishermen. Test surveys should be made occasionally to determine the effectiveness of the information materials.

2. The co-operation of various democratic organizations already present [illegible] sought.

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3. Fishermen must be made to realize that control from above or by feudalistic interests is ended. The fishermen themselves must organize and run the co-operative associations.

4. Special efforts should be made to enlist the interest and participation of women in the fisheries co-operative movement.

5. This information plan will be in operation for at least until 31 December 1949. The use of media and the applicability of themes will be reviewed at 3-month intervals.

MEDIA OF INFORMATION

1. Publications

a. Leaflet: "The A-B-C of the Fisheries Co-operative Association Laws"	1,500,000 copies. To be distributed in January.
b. Pamphlet: "Fishermen and Co-operatives"	32,500 copies. To be distributed in February.
c. Pamphlet: "Sound Management for Your Fisheries Co-op"	32,500 copies. To be distributed in March.

d. Booklet: "Texts of Laws and Ordinances Concerning the Fisheries Co-operative Laws" — 33,000 copies. To be distributed in January.

e. Poster: "Dissolving the Fishermen's Associations" (with space for meeting notices) — 16,000 copies. To be distributed in January.

f. Poster: "How to Form Fisheries Co-ops" — 16,000 copies. To be distributed in February.

g. Regular articles and reports in Norin Koho, semi-monthly information bulletin, and Norin Jiho, monthly administrative bulletin, both published by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

2. Press

a. The Ministry will issue a regular flow of news releases to interpret complex parts of the new laws, to report progress in the dissolution of old associations and the formation of co-operatives, and otherwise expedite administration of the laws.

b. Ministry officials will hold press and magazine conferences to supplement the press releases and to reply to questions. At least one conference should be held in December and two each month in January, February, and March.

c. The Information Section and the Fisheries Agency will conduct Tokyo newsmen, magazine writers, and photographers on a one-day tour early in January to a typical fishing village near Tokyo for the purpose of familiarizing the correspondents with actual conditions in the village.

3. Radio

a. The Broadcasting Company of Japan will be asked to co-operate in promoting this campaign on the radio. Radio time will be sought on "The Early Bird", "Tomorrow's Food", "The New Farm Village", "Man on the Street", "The National Radio Forum" and other feature [illegible] officials should seek the co-operation

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4. Films

a. Film Strip: "The Formation of a Fishermen's Co-op"	100 prints. To be distributed in Feburary.
b. Film Strip: "Managing a Fishermen's Co-op"	100 prints. To be distributed in March.

c. Newsreel. The co-operation of newsreel companies will be sought to photograph special events such as the signing of the law, the approval of the first co-operatives to be organized, the final date for dissolution meetings, etc.

5. Connection with Private Organizations.

a. The co-operation of democratically-controlled private organizations concerned with fisheries will be sought.

6. Meetings

a. The prefecture governments will be asked to encourage fishermen and processors to hold local meetings to discuss the new laws. These discussions should take place before the first formal dissolution or organization meetings. "The "A-B-C" leaflet and various pamphlets can be used as the basis for discussion.

7. Prefecture Activities

a. Based on this plan with due consideration to the specific conditions and problems of each district, the prefectures are asked to develop information plans and to carry out effective information activities according to their plans.

b. The assistance of prefecture and village leaders in Agricultural Co-operative Associations should be sought to make use of their suggestions based on the one-year experience of the agricultural co-operative movement.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Military Government Section
APO 343

FOR THE CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER:

Recognition copy: Leaflet, ABC of Fisheries Cooperative Laws

Prepared by: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Quantity: 1,500,000 copies
Distribution date: 27 January 1949
Distributed to: All prefectures for further distribution (one copy to each fisherman)
Translation: See attached sheets; also, NRS Weekly Summary No. 171, 16-22 January 1949

Comments:

The Ministry, at the request of CI&E, pre-tested the readability of the leaflet in a fishing village in Ibaraki prefecture. The test indicated that fishermen between the ages of 15 and 35 understood the copy easily; fishermen between the ages of 35 and 40 had more difficulty. Fishermen older than 40 generally could not read or understand the leaflet, but the Ministry did not feel this was a serious problem, since older fishermen are in the minority and can have the contents explained by younger people in their households.

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

Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry
24 January 1949, 1,500,000 copies:
one for each fisherman

THE A-B-C OF FISHERIES COOPERATIVES

Fellow working fishermen!

The long awaited democratization of our fishing village has finally dawned. A new ray, our cooperatives, has appeared in the horizon. On February 15 the Fisheries Cooperative Association Law will come into force.

Democratization of the Fishing Villages Begins with the Cooperatives

Hope, freedom and a democratized fishing village, these are never attained as material outgrowths of legislation alone, just as they can never be a gift from the empty sky. They can only be realized as the result of the combined efforts of you and your fellow working fishermen.

Good-bye to the Feudalistic Bosses

In the fishing villages of former days we have seen the working fishermen bound by the shackles of feudalism and treated as puppets to the will of feudalistic bureaucrats, the bosses, the "dress suit" fishermen, the usurers, and the "squeeze" merchants. Many of the fisheries associations were merely an organized offshoot at these former fishing villages. These organizations, too, have come to the end of their existence.

It's Not a Mere Change of Signboards

After the fisheries associations have been dissolved, voluntary and autonomous cooperative associations, free from the control of bosses, and the excessive interference of the government but devoted entirely to the benefits of our fellow working fishermen, will be organized of your own accord. Opportunity knocks but once, this is our one and only chance to rid the fishing village of all its undemocratic and feudalistic influences. Let's not take an attitude of indifference; let's not just sit and wait and let others take control. We can't afford to miss this opportunity and see just a mere change in signboards.

Where the Tide Turns

No reason should keep you away from the meetings which are so important to your future; namely, the general meeting preparatory to dissolution of the old organization, the general meeting preparatory to founding of the cooperative, and the general meeting establishing the cooperative. It is at these meetings that issues will be decided affecting the future of you and your family. We need not hesitate. Let's brace ourselves and give voice to all we have to say. Let's discuss all pertinent matters until there is no room for doubt or ambiguity. Keep the bosses off the boards, whether it be for the disposal of fisheries association properties or for the drafting of new articles of incorporation. Above all let's keep them out of office. Let's elect those and only those working fishermen who are brave, uprighteous, and willing to fight for the democratization of our fishing villages.

There is no need for hesitation since all the elections are conducted through secret ballots. The majority of working fishermen shall decide.

Let's remember that the movement for democratization of our fishing villages depends upon the ballot of the working fishermen.

"Hana Yori Dango" (Food before flowers)

There may be some who are saying, "Certainly, democratization is all right, but what becomes of our economic livelihood after we chase the bosses out?" Let's stop worrying, before we voice our complaints. Let's first rid ourselves of the parasites who have been depriving us of all our strength. The more we democratize our fishing villages through our cooperatives the greater our economic activities and benefits will be. Because we the working fishermen will control our cooperative economic activities. It is not a case of "food before flowers", but"the more flowers of democracy the more food".

If you wish to be informed of any further particulars, apply to the village or district offices. The following are a few things which the working fishermen should absolutely know:

1. WHEN WILL THE CURRENT FISHERIES ORGANIZATIONS BE DISSOLVED?

Your existing fisheries association, prefectural fisheries association and manufacturing association will be dissolved by October 14 of this year, but the fisheries associations which hold fisheries rights and common-of-piscary rights will continue to exist for about two years if these rights are liquidated by the proposed new Fisheries Law. However, after October 15 the business activities of these existing associations will cease, and their functions will be limited to only that of administration of the fisheries rights.

2. WHAT WILL BE DONE AT THE GENERAL MEETING PREPARATORY TO DISSOLUTION?

All of the fisheries organizations must hold a general meeting preparatory to dissolution before April 14 of this year. The meeting must be attended by more than two-fifths of the members before a legal general meeting can be held.

At this meeting:

a. The directors will explain the new Cooperative Association in detail.
b. The directors and auditors will report on the business affairs of the association and the state of its finances. They also will request your approval of these reports.
c. A board of not less than five nor more than nine members, called a Property Disposal Board, will be elected by all of you. This Board will represent all of you in supervising the directors and liquidating officials in the disposal of the property of the Association.

3. WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO THE PROPERTY OF YOUR FISHERIES ASSOCIATION AS A RESULT OF ITS DISSOLUTION?

The new fisheries cooperatives organized by all of you will have the right (priority right) to take over the property. Those members of the association who join the new cooperative may transfer their present shares

to the new cooperative, and those who do not join the new cooperative will get a fair settlement for their share of the property of the association.

This property accumulated over many years by your labor comprises the basic assets of your fishing village and it would be most advisable to make it the basis of your new cooperative instead of dividing it into small units.

4. WHAT KIND OF AN ASSOCIATION IS THIS NEW COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION?

a. Through this new cooperative you can conduct all the business activities you have done within your former association with the exception of control. Furthermore, special emphasis hereafter will be placed upon educational programs for the benefit of the members. Moreover those cooperatives which conform to certain conditions may engage in private fisheries.

b. No restriction will be made upon the number of the new cooperatives or the area served by a cooperative. All of you, if eligible, can belong to more than one cooperative simultaneously. You may freely enter or withdraw from membership in a cooperative at your own will. Everything is left to your voluntary will. But it goes without saying that the smaller your unit the lesser will be your cooperative strength.

c. A regular member shall have one vote whether it be for the election of officers or whether it be for making a decision at a general meeting. The directors elected by the members shall be responsible for the operation of the cooperative's activities. If you desire you may elect directors from among associate members and outsiders, providing their number is limited to one-fourth of the total number of directors. Or, if you desire you may prohibit this entirely by so stipulating in your articles of incorporation.

5. CAN THIS COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION HOLD FISHERIES RIGHTS?

Yes, it may. Within the proposed new Fisheries Law it would be the rule to grant the fishery rights to those who actually engage in fisheries. Therefore, if the cooperative itself engages in fisheries it is eligible to hold any type of fisheries rights. Moreover, if two-thirds (number of households) or more of the fishermen concerned are members of a cooperative, the cooperative may hold such fisheries rights as "netsuki" right or certain types of demarcated fisheries rights (example, "nori hibitate") and allo its members to utilize them although the cooperative itself may not manage such operations.

6. WHAT SHOULD BE DONE IN ORDER TO FORM A NE COOPERATIVE?

Twenty or more fishermen can be the promoters in organizing a cooperative. This group of fishermen must hold a preparatory meeting for establishment at which time the area it will serve and the qualifications for membership are determined. They must also elect persons to draw up the articles of incorporation for the cooperative. Upon drafting the articles of incorporation a general meeting for establishment is held, at which time the articles of incorporation are thoroughly discussed and decided, the election of officers is then held. It is at these meetings when the most important matters are decided. Therefore, it is vitally important that all of the fishermen attend these meetings.

7. WHO CAN BECOME MEMBERS OF A COOPERATIVE?

In order to become a regular member of a cooperative that person must reside within the area and engage in fisheries for at least the number of days each year prescribed in the articles of incorporation (number of days shall be determined between 30 and 90 days).

The term "fishermen" includes all persons who actually engage in fisheries whether they are the heads of households or family members. They may be hired hands and it makes no difference whether they are male or female, young or old. In other words all who engage in fisheries are fishermen.

Besides the regular members a cooperative may have associate members (these members do not have any voting right whether for decisions or elections). The following persons may become associate members:

a. Processors residing in the area of the cooperative and who are not members of a fisheries processing cooperative;

b. Fishermen's production associations;

c. Fishermen who do not have the eligibility to become regular members.

8. WHAT KINDS OF ASSOCIATIONS ARE WITHIN FISHERIES COOPERATIVES?

Federation of Fishermen's Cooperative Associations ← Fishermen's Cooperative Association ← Fishermen

Fishermen's Production Association

Federation of Fisheries Processing Cooperative ← Fisheries Processing Cooperative Association ← Marine Products Processors

9. HOW IS THIS FISHERMEN'S PRODUCTION ASSOCIATION DIFFERENT FROM THE FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION?

This association is a method whereby the working fishermen may pool their funds, materials and techniques in order to operate fisheries together instead of each person operating separately. This association is organized by the working fishermen and special consideration will be given them in regard to priority grant of fisheries rights, taxation and finance. Moreover, the member of a fishermen's production association may join a fishermen's cooperative association as individuals.

10. WHAT IS THE FEDERATION OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS?

When a fishermen's cooperative association combines its strength with one or more other cooperatives in order to conduct a greater business, this is organized as a federation. However, a federation which conducts the functions of financing and handling of deposits may not simultaneously conduct other

business activities. No association can be compelled to join a federation. What federations will be organized should be decided carefully by each cooperative.

11. WHY ARE THE COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS NECESSARY AND WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF BELONGING TO THEM?

Through such an organization those things which we cannot accomplish as individuals can be done for the benefit of all members through joining our strength in cooperation. The more the cooperatives are utilized the greater will be the benefits, and the greater the number of members the more the community will grow, and the more our living will be improved.

LET'S ATTEND THE GENERAL MEETING FOR DISSOLUTION OF THE FISHERIES ASSOCIATION

In order to protect the property which represents the sweat and labor of the working fishermen.
In order to elect the Property Disposal Board

LET'S JOIN THE NEW COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

In order to improve our livelihood.
In order to brighten our community.

Please bring this leaflet to the meetings. It will help as your guide.

DEMOCRATIZATION OF FISHING VILLAGES BEGINS WITH COOPERATIVES!

し、税金の点でも金融の点でも考慮されることになつております。なお、生産組合の組合員は別に個人として漁業協同組合に入ることができます。

十、漁業協同組合連合會とはどういうものでしようか。

一つ一つの協同組合ではできないような大きな事業をやるために二つ以上の協同組合が集つてつくるのが連合会です。然し連合会に入ることを強制されることはありません。どんな連合会をつくるかということはその連合会をつくろうとする協同組合できめるのです。ただ金をかしたりあづかつたりする連合会は、他の経済事業ができません。

十一、協同組合はなぜ必要であり、みなさんはどうして組合員にならなければならないのでしようか。

協同組合をつくることによつて、みなさんは、みなさんのためになることで一人一人ではできない仕事をみんなで協力してすることができるのです。みなさんがつくつた協同組合はそれをみなさんが自分のものとして活用すればするほど、みなさんのためになり、その組合員がふえればふえるほど村がよくなり、みなさんのくらしもよくなります。

漁業会の解散総会に出席しましよう。

働く漁民が苦心して積みたてた財産を守るために！

資産処理委員を選挙するために！

新しい協同組合に入りましよう。

みなさんの生活をもつとゆたかにするために！

村をもつとよくするために！

総会には必ずこのリーフレットを持つて行つて下さい。

みなさんのお考えをまとめるたすけになります。

昭和廿四年一月二十日印刷
昭和廿四年一月二十五日發行

發行所　千代田區霞關　水産廳
印刷所　統計印刷株式會社

漁村の民主化は協同組合から

水産業協同組合のいろは

2月15日
水産業協同組合法施行

漁村の民主化は協同組合から

明るい、自由な、民主的な漁村。それは法律がでたからといつてすぐにでき上るものではないし、又決して他から與えられるものではありません。それをつくりだすのははたらく漁民のみなさんの協同の力です。

水産庁
24.2.15
水産 NO.1

組合員資格とが本決りになり、組合の定款をつくる人が選ばれます。それから定款ができると創立総会が開かれます。ここではその定款を検討し決定して、新しい役員の選挙を行います。このようにこれらの会では大層大事なことが決められますから、みなさん一人のこらず出席して下さい。

七、協同組合にはが誰が加入できるのでしようか。

正組合員になれるのは、組合の地区内に住所があつて、且つ一年を通じて漁業にたづさわつている日数が定款で定める日数（三十日から九十日までの間で定められる）をこえる漁民です。漁民というのは漁業を営んでいる主人だけでなく家族でも雇われている方でも、男の人でも女の人でも、齢の若い人でも、漁業に従事している人はすべて漁民であります。

組合は、右の正組合員の外に次に掲げるものを准組合員（議決権と選挙権をもたない）として加入させることができます。

（イ）地区内に住所のある加工業者で加工組合に入つていない者

（ロ）漁業生産組合

（ハ）正組合員になる資格のない漁民

八、水産業協同組合にはどんな種類の組合があるのでしようか。

漁業協同組合連合会↑ ― 漁業協同組合↑ ― 漁業生産組合↑ ― 漁民

水産加工業協同組合連合会↑ ― 水産加工業協同組合↑ ― 水産加工業者

九、漁業協同組合の外に漁業生産組合というのがありますが、これはどんな組合なのでしようか。

はたらく漁民も一人一人でばらばらに漁業をやらずにみんなで組合をつくつて、資材や資金を出し合い、自分達の技術をいかし合つて、協同で漁業を営むことができる途をひらいてゆこうというのが生産組合であります。生産組合はこのようにはたらく者たちの組合でありますから、漁業権を優先的に與えられますし、税金の点でも金融の点でも考慮されることになつております。なお、生産組合の組合員は別に個人として漁業協同組合に入ることができます。

十、漁業協同組合連合會とはどういうものでしようか。

一つ一つの協同組合ではできないような大きな事業をやるために二つ以上の協同組合が集つてつくるのが連合会です。然し連合会に入ることを強制されることはありません。どんな連合会をつくるかということはその連合会をつくろうとする協同組合できめるのです。ただ金をかしたりあづかつたりする連合会は、他の経済事業ができません。

十一、協同組合はなぜ必要であり、みなさんはどうして組合員にならなければならないのでしようか。

協同組合をつくることによつて、みなさんは、みなさんのためになることで一人一人ではできない仕事をみんなで協力してすることができるのです。みなさんがつくつた協同組合はそれをみなさんが自分のものとして活用すればするほど、みなさんのためになり、その組合員がふえればふえるほど村がよくなり、みなさんのくらしもよくなります。

三化は協同組合から

封建的なボスよ、さよなら

過去の漁村。そこには封建的な官僚とボス、羽織漁師と高利貸と仕込商人がのさばつて、本当にはたらく漁民はその下積となつて、あやつり人形のようにあやつられてきました。多くの漁業会が、こうした過去の漁村の姿をそのままあらわした組織だつたのですが、これを今度いよいよ解散することになりました。

看板のぬりかえはごめん

漁業会の解散した後には、ボスに支配されることもなく、役所の干渉を受けることもない眞にはたらく漁民のみなさんのための協同組合がみなさん方の手でつくり出されなければなりません。「さわらぬ神にたたりなし」とか「長いものにはまかれろ」というような考えで、これが漁業会の看板のぬりかえに終つてしまえば、一切の非民主的な封建的な勢力を漁村から追い出す絶好の機会は二度と再び來ないでしょう。

勝負はどこできまるか

「解散準備総会と設立準備会と創立総会」、みなさんの將來をかけたこれらの総会には何をさておいても皆出ましよう。ここで勝負がきまります。みなさんの、そして家族の方々の明日の生活を守るために。遠慮は無用。勇氣を出していいたいことは全部いい、きゝただしたいことは納得のゆくまでききましよう。漁業会の資産を処理する委員、新しい協同組合の定款をつくる委員と新しい役員には一人のボスもいれないこと。これが大事です。漁村の民主化のためにたたかう勇氣のある公正な、眞にはたらく漁民のみなさんの代表者を選挙しましよう。秘密投票だから誰に遠慮もいりません。はたらく漁民の意思が多數を占めさえすればそのように決定されます。

はたらく漁民のみなさんの一票に漁村の民主化の運命がかけられていることを忘れないで下さい。

花よりだんご？

さて「民主化」もいいが、「くらし」の方はどうなるんだ。ボスを追い出してしまつてこちらの「めし」のくいあげにならないかなと心配する人があるかもしれませんが、心配無用。榮養分をすつかり吸いとられてしまつて、やせほそつて死にそうだと泣きごとを云う前に、思い切つて寄生虫を追い出しましよう。協同組合を通じて漁村を民主化すればするほど、今までボス連にひとり占めにされていた漁村の経済は、みなさんの協同組合の経済事業の進むにつれてみなさんのものになつてゆきます。「花よりだんご」ではなくて、民主化の花が咲けば咲くほどだんごもふえるわけです。

さて、くわしいことは役場や地方事務所の人に聞いてもらうことにして、はたらく漁民のみなさんに是非知つておいてもらいたい大事なことだけをひろつてみましよう。

一、現在の水産業團體はいつ解散するのでしようか。

漁業会も縣水も製造業会もみな今年の十月十四日までに解散します。但し漁業権やその賃借権又は入漁権をもつている漁業会の解散は新しい漁業法によつてそれらの権利がなくなるときまで約二年近くのびます。しかし十月十五日以降はただ漁業権を管理するだけでその他の経済事業はできなくなります。

二、解散準備総會ではどんなことをするのでしようか。

水産業團体は皆今年の四月十四日までに解散準備のために総会を開かねばなりません。

(イ) 理事が新しい協同組合についてのくわしい説明をします。

(ロ) 理事や監事が会の成績と財産の狀態について報告し、あなた方の承諾を求めます。

(ハ) みなさんは五人乃至九人の資産処理委員を選挙しなければなりません。この人達が会の財産の処分についてみなさんの代りにいろいろと理事や清算人を監督することになるのです。

権をもつている漁業会の解散は新しい漁業法によつてそれらの権利がなくなるときまで約二年近くのびます。しかし十月十五日以降はただ漁業権を管理するだけでその他の経済事業はできなくなります。

二、解散準備總會ではどんなことをするのでしようか。

水産業團体は皆今年の四月十四日までに解散準備のために總会を開かねばなりません。總会の席で会員の五分の二以上が自ら出席しなければ總会は開けません。

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三、解散によつて漁業會の財産はどうなるのでしようか。

あなた方がつくる協同組合にその財産を譲り受ける権利（優先権）があります。新しい協同組合に加入する方は漁業会に対する自分の持分を新しい協同組合へふりかえて所有することができます。また新しい協同組合に加入しない方は漁業会の財産の持分に対し公平に分けて貰えます。

にかくこの財産は永年にわたるみなさんの努力の結晶で漁村の基本財産ですから、ばらばらに分けてしまわないで、新しい協同組合の基礎をこれでかためませう。

四、新しい協同組合はどんな組合なのでしようか。

(イ) 協同組合は、統制を除いて今まで漁業会がやつていたような事業はみなできます。そして今度は特に組合員の教育事業に力をいれます。又一定の條件をそなえた組合は漁業を自營することもできます。

(ロ) 新しい協同組合の区域や数は制限されていません。そして資格さえあればみなさんはどの組合にも、又同時に二つ以上の組合にも、自由に入ることができます。また出てしまいたいと思えば自由に出ることもできます。然しこのようにすべて漁民のみなさんの自由にできるようになつていますが、組合を小さく割れば割るほどそれだけみなさんの協同の力は弱くなつてしまいます。

(ハ) 正組合員は、各々一個の役員の選挙権と総会での議決権とをもちます。組合員によつて選挙された理事が組合の事業の運営に当ります。理事の定数の四分の一までは、准組合員又は組合員でない者が選ばれても差支えありませんが、これは漁民のみなさんさえそのつもりになれば定款で排除できるようになつています。

五、協同組合は漁業権をもつことができるでしようか。

できます。新しい漁業法案では、実際に経営するものに漁業権を與えるのが原則ですが協同組合も自営する場合にはどんな漁業権でももてます。又根付漁業権と一部の区画漁業権（例えばのりのひび建）については、関係漁民の三分の二（世帯で数えて）以上が組合員になつている協同組合は自営しなくても漁業権をもつてそれを組合員に行使させることができます。

六、新しい協同組合をつくるにはどうしたらよいのでしようか。

二十人以上の漁民か発起人となつて計画をたてます。そして設立準備会が開かれてここで組合の地区と

Economics Officer

Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry
24 January 1949, 1,500,000 copies:
one for each fisherman

THE A-B-C OF FISHERIES COOPERATIVES

Fellow working fishermen!

The long awaited democratization of our fishing village has finally dawned. A new ray, our cooperatives, has appeared in the horizon. On February 15 the Fisheries Cooperative Association Law will come into force.

Democratization of the Fishing Villages Begins with the Cooperatives

Hope, freedom and a democratized fishing village, these are never attained as material outgrowths of legislation alone, just as they can never be a gift from the empty sky. They can only be realized as the result of the combined efforts of you and your fellow working fishermen.

Good-bye to the Feudalistic Bosses

In the fishing villages of former days we have seen the working fishermen bound by the shackles of feudalism and treated as puppets to the will of feudalistic bureaucrats, the bosses, the "dress suit" fishermen, the usurers, and the "squeeze" merchants. Many of the fisheries associations were merely an organized offshoot at these former fishing villages. These organizations, too, have come to the end of their existence.

It's Not a Mere Change of Signboards

After the fisheries associations have been dissolved, voluntary and autonomous cooperative associations, free from the control of bosses, and the excessive interference of the government but devoted entirely to the benefits of our fellow working fishermen, will be organized of your own accord. Opportunity knocks but once, this is our one and only chance to rid the fishing village of all its undemocratic and feudalistic influences. Let's not take an attitude of indifference; let's not just sit and wait and let others take control. We can't afford to miss this opportunity and see just a mere change in signboards.

Where the Tide Turns

No reason should keep you away from the meetings which are so important to your future; namely, the general meeting preparatory to dissolution of the old organization, the general meeting preparatory to founding of the cooperative, and the general meeting establishing the cooperative. It is at these meetings that issues will be decided affecting the future of you and your family. We need not hesitate. Let's brace ourselves and give voice to all we have to say. Let's discuss all pertinent matters until there is no room for doubt or ambiguity. Keep the bosses off the boards, whether it be for the disposal of fisheries association properties or for the drafting of new articles of incorporation. Above all let's keep them out of office. Let's elect those and only those working fishermen who are brave, upright eous, and willing to fight for the democratization of our fishing villages.

There is no need for hesitation since all th[illegible]tions are conducted through secret ballots. The majority of working fish[illegible]men shall decide.

Let's remember that the movement for democratization of our fishing villages depends upon the ballot of the working fishermen.

"Hana Yori Dango" (Food before flowers)

There may be some who are saying, "Certainly, democratization is all right, but what becomes of our economic livelihood after we chase the bosses out?" Let's stop worrying, before we voice our complaints. Let's first rid ourselves of the parasites who have been depriving us of all our strength. The more we democratize our fishing villages through our cooperatives the greater our economic activities and benefits will be. Because we the working fishermen will control our cooperative economic activities. It is not a case of "food before flowers", but "the more flowers of democracy the more food".

If you wish to be informed of any further particulars, apply to the village or district offices. The following are a few things which the working fishermen should absolutely know:

1. WHEN WILL THE CURRENT FISHERIES ORGANIZATIONS BE DISSOLVED?

Your existing fisheries association, prefectural fisheries association and manufacturing association will be dissolved by October 14 of this year, but the fisheries associations which hold fisheries rights and common-of-piscary rights will continue to exist for about two years if these rights are liquidated by the proposed new Fisheries Law. However, after October 15 the business activities of these existing associations will cease, and their functions will be limited to only that of administration of the fisheries rights.

2. WHAT WILL BE DONE AT THE GENERAL MEETING PREPARATORY TO DISSOLUTION?

All of the fisheries organizations must hold a general meeting preparatory to dissolution before April 14 of this year. The meeting must be attended by more than two-fifths of the members before a legal general meeting can be held.

At this meeting:

a. The directors will explain the new Cooperative Association in detail.
b. The directors and auditors will report on the business affairs of the association and the state of its finances. They also will request your approval of these reports.
c. A board of not less than five nor more than nine members, called a Property Disposal Board, will be elected by all of you. This Board will represent all of you in supervising the directors and liquidating officials in the disposal of the property of the Association.

3. WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO THE PROPERTY OF YOUR FISHERIES ASSOCIATION AS A RESULT OF ITS DISSOLUTION?

The new fisheries cooperatives organized by all of you will have the right (priority right) to take over the property. Those members of the association who join the new cooperative may transfer their present shares

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to the new cooperative, and those who do not join the new cooperative will get a fair settlement for their share of the property of the association.

This property accumulated over many years by your labor comprises the basic assets of your fishing village and it would be most advisable to make it the basis of your new cooperative instead of dividing it into small units.

4. WHAT KIND OF AN ASSOCIATION IS THIS NEW COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION?

a. Through this new cooperative you can conduct all the business activities you have done within your former association with the exception of control. Furthermore, special emphasis hereafter will be placed upon educational programs for the benefit of the members. Moreover those cooperatives which conform to certain conditions may engage in private fisheries.

b. No restriction will be made upon the number of the new cooperatives or the area served by a cooperative. All of you, if eligible, can belong to more than one cooperative simultaneously. You may freely enter or withdraw from membership in a cooperative at your own will. Everything is left to your voluntary will. But it goes without saying that the smaller your unit the lesser will be your cooperative strength.

c. A regular member shall have one vote whether it be for the election of officers or whether it be for making a decision at a general meeting. The directors elected by the members shall be responsible for the operation of the cooperative's activities. If you desire you may elect directors from among associate members and outsiders, providing their number is limited to one-fourth of the total number of directors. Or, if you desire you may prohibit this entirely by so stipulating in your articles of incorporation.

5. CAN THIS COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION HOLD FISHERIES RIGHTS?

Yes, it may. Within the proposed new Fisheries Law it would be the rule to grant the fishery rights to those who actually engage in fisheries. Therefore, if the cooperative itself engages in fisheries it is eligible to hold any type of fisheries rights. Moreover, if two-thirds (number of households) or more of the fishermen concerned are members of a cooperative, the cooperative may hold such fisheries rights as "netsuki" right or certain types of demarcated fisheries rights (example, "nori hibitate") and allow its members to utilize them although the cooperative itself may not manage such operations.

6. WHAT SHOULD BE DONE IN ORDER TO FORM A NEW COOPERATIVE?

Twenty or more fishermen can be the promoters in organizing a cooperative. This group of fishermen must hold a preparatory meeting for establishment at which time the area it will serve and the qualifications for membership are determined. They must also elect persons to draw up the articles of incorporation for the cooperative. Upon drafting the articles of incorporation a general meeting for establishment is held, at which time the articles of incorporation are thoroughly discussed and decided, the election of officers is then held. It is at these meetings when the most important matters are decided. Therefore, it is vitally important that all of the fishermen attend these meetings.

7. WHO CAN BECOME MEMBERS OF A COOPERATIVE?

In order to become a regular member of a cooperative that person must reside within the area and engage in fisheries for at least the number of days each year prescribed in the articles of incorporation (number of days shall be determined between 30 and 90 days).

The term "fishermen" includes all persons who actually engage in fisheries whether they are the heads of households or family members. They may be hired hands and it makes no difference whether they are male or female, young or old. In other words all who engage in fisheries are fishermen.

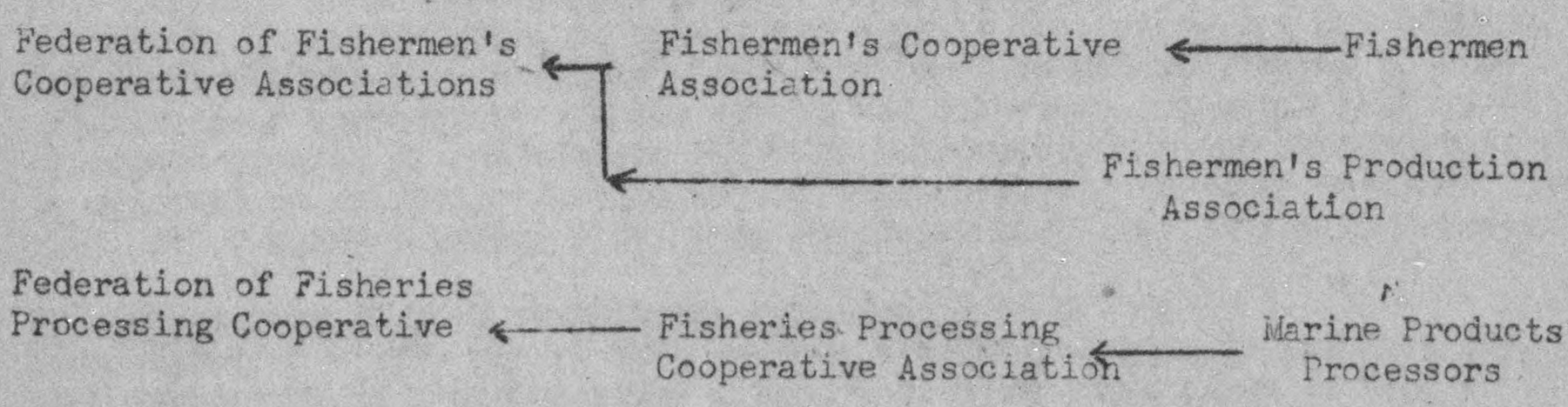
Besides the regular members a cooperative may have associate members (these members do not have any voting right whether for decisions or elections). The following persons may become associate members:

a. Processors residing in the area of the cooperative and who are not members of a fisheries processing cooperative;

b. Fishermen's production associations;

c. Fishermen who do not have the eligibility to become regular members.

8. WHAT KINDS OF ASSOCIATIONS ARE WITHIN FISHERIES COOPERATIVES?



9. HOW IS THIS FISHERMEN'S PRODUCTION ASSOCIATION DIFFERENT FROM THE FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION?

This association is a method whereby the working fishermen may pool their funds, materials and techniques in order to operate fisheries together instead of each person operating separately. This association is organized by the working fishermen and special consideration will be given them in regard to priority grant of fisheries rights, taxation and finance. Moreover, the member of a fishermen's production association may join a fishermen's cooperative association as individuals.

10. WHAT IS THE FEDERATION OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS?

When a fishermen's cooperative association combines its strength with one or more other cooperatives in order to conduct a greater business, this is organized as a federation. However, a federation which conducts the functions of financing and handling of deposits may not simultaneously conduct other

business activities. No association can be compelled to join a federation. What federations will be organized should be decided carefully by each cooperative.

11. WHY ARE THE COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS NECESSARY AND WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF BELONGING TO THEM?

Through such an organization those things which we cannot accomplish as individuals can be done for the benefit of all members through joining our strength in cooperation. The more the cooperatives are utilized the greater will be the benefits, and the greater the number of members the more the community will grow, and the more our living will be improved.

LET'S ATTEND THE GENERAL MEETING FOR DISSOLUTION OF THE FISHERIES ASSOCIATION

In order to protect the property which represents the sweat and labor of the working fishermen.
In order to elect the Property Disposal Board

LET'S JOIN THE NEW COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

In order to improve our livelihood.
In order to brighten our community.

Please bring this leaflet to the meetings. It will help as your guide.

DEMOCRATIZATION OF FISHING VILLAGES BEGINS WITH COOPERATIVES!