A - - MR. A C - - MR. C.

B - - MR. B. D - - MR. D.

CHAIRMAN: NOW WE'VE GOT 4 TELLERS. THANK YOU. THE WHITE PAPER IS FOR DIRECTORS AND THE YELLOW FOR AUDITORS. MR SECRETARY, WILL YOU DIBTRIBUTE THE PAPERS, REFERRING TO THE LIST OF THE NAMES OF ATTENDANCE?

(SECRETARY DISTRIBUTES PAPERS. ALL PUTS DOWN NAMES)

ALL HAVE FINISHED VOTING? (YES) (TELLERS OPEN THE BALLOT AND PUT THEM IN 2 PILES) WILL ONE OF THE TELLERS READ THE WHITE BALLOTS FIRST? (ONE DOES, COUNTS, AND GIVES THEM TO SECRETARY) NOW THE YELLOW ONES, PLEASE. (AS BEFORE) MR. SECRETARY WILL ANNOUNCE THE RESULTS. (HE DOES) MR. D. HAS BEEN ELECTED IN BOTH. HE GOT 3 FOR DIRECTOR AND 5 FOR AUDITOR. ACCORDING TO ARTICLE 14 OF THE BY-LAWS, HE IS ELECTED AS AN AUDITOR. THEREFORE, MR. L. IS THE 6TH FOR DIRECTOR SHALL BE A DIRECTOR. MR. M AND MR. O COME THIRD AND HAVE THE SAME VOTE. THEY WILL DRAW LOSTS ACCORDING TO ARTICLE 14. MR. M AND MR. O, WILL PLEASE COME HERE? (THEY DRAW LOTS. MR M. WINS) MR. M. WON. I WILL ANNOUNCE THE NEWLY ELECTED DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS.

DIRECTORS - - - - -

AUDITORS - - - - -

CONGRATULATIONS. NOW GENTLEMEN, HOW ABOUT ASKING THE DIRECTOR AND THE AUDITOR WHO GOT MOST, TO MAKE A SHORT ADDRESS EACH?

(GOOD, THEY SAY)

O: (GREETS)

Q: (GREETS)

CHAIRMAN: NOW WE HAVE OFFICERS. WE HAVE JUST LAID THE FOUNDATION OF OUR A.C.A. WILL SOME ONE OF THE PROMOTERS MAKE AN ADDRESS? ALL OF YOU HAVE BEEN WORKING HARD, AND ALL OF US ARE THANKFUL TO YOU.

HIRAO: (GREETS)

CHAIRMAN: THIS MEETING HAS TO ANNOUNCE THE OFFCIERS TO ALL THE MEMBERS. WE ALSO HAVE TO APPLY FOR GOVERNMENT APPROVAL, AND REGISTRATION OF ESTABLISHMENT SHOULD BE MADE. THE PROMOTERS ARE TO TAKE CARE OF THESE ACCORDING TO ARTICLE 9, OF A.C.A. LAW. WILL YOU PLEASE? (TO PROMOTERS) ANYTHING ELSE? (NONE) CAN I HEAR A MOTION TO CLOSE THE MEETING?

N: I MOVE TO CLOSE THE MEETING. (SECONDED) (TAKE VOTE) (UNANIMOUS)

CHAIRMAN: SORRY, I AM NOT EXPERIENCED IN PRESIDING OVER MEETINGS. I OWE MUCH TO YOUR COOPERATION, THAT THE MEETING HAS COME SMOOTHLY. I ANNOUNCE THE CLOSING OF THIS MEETING. THANK YOU.

Inc. #2

SUMMARY OF THE AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION LAW
AND THE LAW APPLICABLE TO DISSOLUTION OF AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS

(Note: This document is a translation of the speech which the chairmen of Nogyokai units are expected to read at dissolution meetings.)

The reasons for dissolving the agricultural associations and organizing agricultural cooperative associations has been explained to you in the statement of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. I will tell you about the Agricultural Cooperative Association Law and the Law Applicable to the Dissolution of Agricultural Associations. The Agricultural Cooperative Association Law establishes the steps under which agricultural cooperative associations are organized and matters regarding these associations. The Law Applicable to Dissolution of Agricultural Associations provides how agricultural organizations such as agricultural associations will be dissolved and how the affairs will be settled.

I. The Agricultural Cooperative Association Law.

The purpose of an agricultural cooperative association is to serve its members in their business and daily life. It is not a profit-making organization. What business may the cooperative carry on? It may carry on one or more of the following functions:

1. Make loans to its members.

2. Receive deposits from its members.

3. Purchase and process for and sell to its members necessary commodities.

4. Improve the efficiency of agricultural labor through joint use.

5. Improve and develop agricultural 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. Insure property of its members against loss or damage.

9. Make available common facilities which will improve life and culture in the farm village.

10. Improve farming methods, educate people about cooperatives and carry on other activities to inform its members.

11. Accomplish collective bargaining contracts for its members.

12. Incidental activities required to carry out the functions just mentioned. Please keep in mind that those who organize a cooperative determine the activities in which it will engage.

A cooperative association may organize as a capital stock or nonstock association. A nonstock association cannot carry on both the functions of making loans and receiving deposits.

Now I will explain the steps in organizing a cooperative association. First, fifteen or more farmers must becomes promoters. A farmer is one who personally engages in cultivation, livestock production or sericulture. The promoters must prepare in advance a program for the scope of business, area of function and membership requirements of the proposed cooperative association.

Next, the promoters must post a public notice giving the date and place of the preliminary organizational meeting, together with the program for the meeting, at least two weeks before the day of the meeting. Any farmer may attend the preliminary organizational meeting.

Those farmers who attend the preliminary organizational meeting will themselves decide matters relating to the area of functions, membership rights, and other important matters they desire to put into the articles of incorporation. They will then elect fifteen or more farmers to formally prepare the articles of incorporation in accordance with requirements which have been adopted by those present at the meeting. Matters considered at the meeting will be decided by a majority of the farmers present.

When the drafting committee has prepared the articles of incorporation, a constituent general meeting will be held in the same manner as the preliminary organizational meeting. At this meeting, the articles of incorporation shall be presented for approval, a business plan adopted, and officers elected. One-half or more of the farmers who have given their consent to become members of the cooperative by the day of the meeting must be present. The agenda of the meeting shall be decided by two-thirds or more votes of those present. Each farmer shall have one vote.

Upon completion of the general meeting, the promoters will apply to government authorities for approval of the organization of the cooperative association. If the procedural and legal requirements are complied with, the government officials must give approval within two months from the day of the receipt of the application.

When approval has been granted, a cooperative association shall come into existence by registration.

A cooperative association shall have a minimum of five directors and two auditors.

Officers shall be elected by written secret ballot. Each farmer member shall have one vote.

A minimum of three-fourths of the directors must be farmers. However, at the time of organization all of the directors must be farmers.

MAY PERSONS WHO ARE NOT FARMERS BECOME MEMBERS OF A COOPERATIVE?

The articles of incorporation may permit any individual who is not a farmer, but who lives in the community served by the cooperative and has a reasonable need to utilize its facilities, to become an associate member.

Membership in and withdrawal from a cooperative association shall be voluntary. No special condition may be required for acceptance of any eligible applicant nor may such applicant be refused membership without sufficient reason.

WHAT RIGHTS DO MEMBERS HAVE?

Each former member shall have one vote at all elections. Officers shall be elected by written secret ballot. A voting member can ask for re-election of officers with the consent of one-fifth or more of the voting members if he believes the officers are not suitable for their duties. Any voting member may ask for the discharge of any secretary or treasurer with the consent of one-tenth or more of the voting members, and, if necessary, ask to call for an extraordinary general meeting with the consent of one-fifth of the voting members. With the consent of one-tenth or more of the members, any member may ask government authorities to cancel any resolution adopted or election occurring at the general meeting at any time within one month from the date of the action. He may also ask government authorities to inspect the business carried on by the cooperative or audit the accounts with the consent of one-tenth of the total members.

The purpose of a cooperative is to serve its members; however, it may make its facilities available to nonmembers up to 20 percent of the total financial volume of business in any business year.

I have told you so far about agricultural cooperative associations which you farmers can organize. There is another type of cooperative association, a federation of agricultural cooperative associations. Two or more cooperatives can organize a federation of cooperatives. The number of federations which may be organized is not limited. Membership of a cooperative in any federation is voluntary. The principles applicable to a federation of cooperatives are the same as those of cooperative associations.

Now I will tell you about the law dissolving agricultural associations, agricultural practice associations, and sericultural practice associations. These organizations will cease business not later than eight months after the effective date of this law. An agricultural association cannot dispose of its assets at its discretion without the approval of government authorities. Today we are holding a general membership meeting required by the new dissolution law. At this meeting the inventory and financial statements are to be presented for approval of the members. A Property Disposal Board consisting of not less than five nor more than nine members shall be elected by the membership. Not less than three-fourths of the members of the Board must be farmers. The Board shall act on behalf of the members and in accordance with authorization given by the members.

Now lets talk about the disposal of properties of the agricultural association. This law states that distribution of the assets must be made equally among members in proportion to their share of holdings. New agricultural cooperative associations organized by members of this association shall have first choice in negotiating for Nogyokai property. Assets of the agricultural associations can be transferred to new cooperative associations by the following two methods.

In the first method, an agricultural cooperative association, a part of whose members are also members of an agricultural association, may, with the approval of government authorities, have the agricultural association's properties divided in the same proportion as the shares held by members of the cooperative in the association.

In the second method, an agricultural cooperative association, a part of whose members are also members of an agricultural association, may, with the approval of government authorities, negotiate for Nogyokai properties. If the negotiating parties fail to reach an agreement, the government may establish terms for transfer of assets to new agricultural cooperative associations. However, where terms of transfer are in accord with government orders, the amount of assets transferred may not exceed the ratio between the portion of the value of shares held by the members of the new cooperative association and the total value of shares held by the total membership of the agricultural association.

The assets of the National Agricultural Association and prefectural agricultural associations may be transferred to federations of cooperatives subject to government approval.

Dissolution and liquidation of the agricultural associations and agricultural and sericultural practice associations will be governed by the laws under which they were organized. The government is responsible for supervision of dissolution and liquidation procedures.

If you have any questions regarding these laws I shall try to answer them the best I can. Please do not hesitate in asking questions.

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農業協同組合法及び農業團体の解体に關する法律のあらましについて

農業團体を解散し、農業協同組合を設立する理由につきましては既に農林省當局から皆様方に詳しく説明されました。私は農業協同組合法と農業團体の解体に關する法律について御話致したいと思います。

農業協同組合法は、農業協同組合を設立する手續と、組合に關する色々な事柄を規定したものであります。農業團体の解体に關する法律は、農業會や農事實行組合等の解散の仕方並びにその事務の處理の方法を規定したものであります。

一、農業協同組合法

農業協同組合は、組合員の事業や日常生活に役立つ仕事をする目的で設立されるものであります。これは利益を擧げることを目的とする團体ではありません。組合はどんな事業を經營することができるかと申しますと、次に申し上げます事業のうち一つでも又二つ以上でもできます。即ち

(1) 組合員にお金を貸すこと。

(2) 組合員の貯金を預かること。
(3) 組合員が必要とする物資を他から買つてきたり、又加工したりして之を組合員に供給すること。
(4) 共同作業等により農業勞働の能率を増すこと。
(5) 生産力を増すために農地や水利を改良したり開發したりすること。
(6) 組合員が作つた品物を加工したり、運送したり、倉庫に保管したり、販賣したりすること。
(7) 組合員の副收入となる農村工業を經營すること。
(8) 組合員のこうむる災害に備えて共濟事業をすること。
(9) 農村の生活をよくし文化を高める爲の共同施設をすること。
(10) 農業技術を改善し、組合についての知識を與えるための教育をし、組合員に情報を提供する仕事をすること。
(11) 組合員の爲に團体契約を結ぶこと。
(12) 今迄に申上げた事業を行うのに必要な附帶事業を行うこと。

などであります。

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などであります。

協同組合を設立しようとする方々は組合がどんな仕事をすることができるかということをよく覺えておいて頂き度いのであります。

協同組合には、組合員が出資をするものと、そうでないものと二通りあります。出資をしない組合は、お金を貸す事業と貯金を預かる事業とを一緒に行うことができません。

では、協同組合を作る手順について申し上げましょう。

第一に十五人以上の農民の方々が發起人にならなければなりません。

農民と申しますと自分で耕作したり家畜を飼育したり又は養蠶をすることを業としている人のことであります。發起人はまず以つて作ろうとする協同組合の事業の範圍、組織する區域及び組合員の資格について目論見書を作り、そして設立準備會を開く用意をしなければなりません。即ち發起人は設立準備會を行う日時、場所と會議の趣意書を會議の少くとも二週間前に掲示しなければなりません。農民の方ならば誰でもこの設立準備會へ出席ができます。設立準備會の出席者は組合の定款に規定しようとする地區並びに組合員の資格その他重要な事項について決めなければなりません。そしてこの會議によつて決まつた方針にしたがつて定款を作るための委員を十五人以上選

その第二は、この農業會の會員の一部を組合員にする農業協同組合が、役所の認可を受けて、本會の資産の譲受けを申し込むという方法であります。この場合にもし双方の相談がまとまらなかつたときは、役所が新らしい協同組合に譲り渡す財産を決めてもくれるようになつています。

然し譲り渡される財産の價額は新らしい協同組合の組合員が、この農業會に對して持つてゐる持分の割合をこえてはいけないことになつております。

全國農業會と都道府縣農業會の資産は、役所の認可を受けて協同組合連合會に譲渡することが出來ます。

農業會、農事實行組合及び養蠶實行組合の解散や清算は、これらの設立の根據となつている法律によつて行うことゝなつています。そしてその解散や清算は出來る丈け早く濟ますことが必要であり、そのために政府は色々な監督をすることになつています。

以上の法律について御不審がありましたら、出來る丈け御答えを致します。どうか御遠慮なく御尋ね下さい。

農業協同組合法及び農業團体の解体に關する法律のあらましについて

農業團体を解散し、農業協同組合を設立する理由につきましては既に農林省當局から皆様方に詳しく説明されました。私は農業協同組合法と農業團体の解体に關する法律について御話致したいと思います。

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(1) 組合員にお金を貸すこと。

意があれば、總會の決議や選擧の取消を、一ヶ月以内に役所へ請求することが出來ます。又組合員全員の一割の同意があれば、組合の業務や會計の檢査を役所へ請求することが出來ます。

協同組合の目的は組合員に奉仕することでありますが、組合は、その事業年度の事業の分量の二割の範圍でその事業を組合員以外の人にも利用させることが出來ます。

以上農家の皆樣方が御作りになれる農業協同組合について御話いたしました。

協同組合にはもう一つの型があります。それは農業協同組合連合會であります。二つ以上の協同組合は連合會を作ることが出來ます。連合會の數には制限がありませんし、協同組合が連合會に加入するかどうかは自由であります。協同組合連合會の原則は協同組合の原則と同じであります。

農業協同組合法の制定に伴う農業團体の整理等に關する法律

次に、農業會や農事實行組合や養蠶實行組合などの農業團体の解体についての法律について御話致します。

これらの農業團体は、この法律の施行後八ヶ月即ち來年の八月十五日以後は事業をやめねばなりません。今後農業會は役所の許可がなければ勝手にその財産を處分することができないことになつています。本日は、この解体に關する法律に決められている所に從つてこの總會を開いた次第でありますが、この總會で會員の皆さんに財産目錄と事業報告書を提出して御承認を求め、五人以上九人以下の資産處理委員を選擧して頂くことになつています。

資産處理委員は會員に代つて、會員から與えられた權限に從つて本會の財産の處理に關する仕事をして頂くのです。その四分の三は農民の方でなければなりません

農業會の財産の處分につきましては、この法律に資産の分配は會員の持分に應じて平等に分配しなければならないと決めてあります。この農業會の會員が加入する新らしい農業協同組合は本會の財産の讓受けを本會に申し込む優先權があります。

新しい協同組合が本會の資産を引き繼ぐ方法に二つあります。

その第一は、この農業會の會員の一部を組合員とする農業協同組合が、役所の認可を受けて、その組合員が本會に持つている持分の割合で本會の財産を分割して引き繼ぐといふ方法であります。

任しなければなりません。此の會の協議事項は出席した農民の方の半數以上の多數決で決めます。

定款作成委員が定款を作つたら、設立準備會と同じ仕方で創立總會を開きます。創立總會では定款を審議して決定し、事業計画を決め、役員を選擧します。創立總會には會議の日までに組合員になることに同意した農民の方々の半數以上が出席しなければなりません。そして議事は出席した方々の三分の二以上の賛成があれば決まるのです。農民の方は誰でも一箇の議決權があるのです。

總會が終つたら發起人は、役所に協同組合の設立についての認可を申請します。役所では、その設立の手續その他が規則に反していなければ、申請書を受取つてから二ヶ月以内に認可しなければなりません。

認可があつたら、登記して正式に組合が出來上るのです。

組合には役員として理事を五人以上と、監事を二人以上置かなければなりません。役員は選擧で決めますが、選擧は無記名の投票で行います。そして農民の方は誰でも一人一票の投票權があるのです。理事は、その四分の三以上が農民の方々でなければならないのですが、創立當時は全部農民の方でなければなりません。

ではこのやうな組合の組合員にはどういう人がなれるのでしようか。

自分で耕作や養畜や養蠶などをやつている農民の方で、定款に決まつている資格のある方ならばどなたでも議決權のある正組合員になれます。又農民でなくても、その組合の區域内に住み、組合の事業を利用することを適當とする方は准組合員になれます。

組合に加入することも、脱退することも自由です。組合員になれる資格がある人に對し、組合に加入するため特別の條件を附けたり、拒む理由がないのに組合員となることを拒んだりすることは出來ません。

組合員にはどういふ權利があるのでしようか。

農民である正組合員なら誰でも平等に總會での議決權と役員の選擧權を持つのであります。正組合員が若し役員が適當でないと信ずるときは、正組合員の二割以上の同意によつて、その役員の改選を請求することが出來ます。又正組合員の一割以上の同意があれば、幹部職員である參事や會計主任をやめさせるよう請求することが出來ます。そして必要があれば、正組合員の二割の同意によつて臨時總會を開くように請求することが出來ます。又組合員なら誰でも適當な理由があり、組合員の一割以上の同

CORRECTION

THIS DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY

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組合に加入することも、脱退することも自由です。組合員になれる資格がある人に對し、組合に加入するため特別の條件を附けたり、拒む理由がないのに組合員となることを拒んだりすることは出來ません。

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意があれば、總會の決議や選擧の取消を、一ヶ月以内に役所へ請求することが出來ます。又組合員全員の一割の同意があれば、組合の業務や會計の檢査を役所へ請求することが出來ます。

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農業協同組合法の制定に伴う農業團体の整理等に關する法律

次に、農業會や農事實行組合や養蠶實行組合などの農業團体の解体についての法律について御話致します。

これらの農業團体は、この法律の施行後八ヶ月卽ち來年の八月十五日以後は事業をやめねばなりません。今後農業會は役所の許可がなければ勝手にその財産を處分することができないことになつています。本日は、この解体に關する法律に決められている所に從つてこの總會を開いた次第でありますが、この總會で會員の皆さんに財産目錄と事業報告書を提出して御承認を求め、五人以上九人以下の資産處理委員を選擧して頂くことになつています。

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Inc. #2

任しなければなりません。此の會の協議事項は出席した農民の方の半數以上の多數決で決めます。

定款作成委員が定款を作つたら、設立準備會と同じ仕方で創立總會を開きます。創立總會では定款を審議して決定し、事業計画を決め、役員を選擧します。創立總會には會議の日までに組合員になることに同意した農民の方々の半數以上が出席しなければなりません。そして議事は出席した方々の三分の二以上の賛成があれば決まるのです。農民の方は誰でも一箇の議決權があるのです。

總會が終つたら發起人は、役所に協同組合の設立についての認可を申請します。役所では、その設立の手續その他が規則に反していなければ、申請書を受取つてから二ヶ月以内に認可しなければなりません。

認可があつたら、登記して正式に組合が出來上るのです。

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その第二は、この農業會の會員の一部を組合員にする農業協同組合が役所の認可を受けて、本會の資産の讓受けを申し込むという方法であります。この場合にもし双方の相談がまとまらなかつたときは、役所が新らしい協同組合に讓り渡す財産を決めてもくれるようになつています。

然し讓り渡される財産の價額は新らしい協同組合の組合員が、この農業會に對して持つてゐる持分の割合をこえてはいけないことになつております。

全國農業會と都道府縣農業會の資産は、役所の認可を受けて協同組合連合會に讓渡することが出來ます。

農業會、農事實行組合及び養蠶實行組合の解散や清算は、これらの設立の根據となつている法律によつて行うことゝなつています。そしてその解散や清算は出來る丈け早く濟ますことが必要であり、そのために政府は色々な監督をすることになつています。

以上の法律について御不審がありましたら、出來る丈け御答えを致します。どうか御遠慮なく御尋ね下さい。

協同組合を設立しようとする方々は組合がどんな仕事をすることができるかということをよく覺えておいて頂き度いのであります。

協同組合には、組合員が出資をするものと、そうでないものと二通りあります。出資をしない組合は、お金を貸す事業と貯金を預かる事業とを一緒に行うことができません。

では、協同組合を作る手順について申し上げましょう。

第一に十五人以上の農民の方々が發起人にならなければなりません。

農民と申しますと自分で耕作したり家畜を飼育したり又は養蠶をすることを業としている人のことであります。發起人はまず以つて作ろうとする協同組合の事業の範圍、組織する區域及び組合員の資格について目論見書を作り、そして設立準備會を開く用意をしなければなりません。即ち發起人は設立準備會を行う日時、場所と會議の趣意書を會議の少くとも二週間前に掲示しなければなりません。農民の方ならば誰でもこの設立準備會へ出席ができます。設立準備會の出席者は組合の定款に規定しようとする地區並びに組合員の資格その他重要な事項について決めなければなりません。そしてこの會議によつて決まつた方針にしたがつて定款を作るための委員を十五人以上選

Vol. 1 No. 3

(Note: The following letter of instructions was reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to have been mailed to prefectural governors on 6 December 1947.)

It is expected that the Agricultural Cooperative Association Law and the law concerning the Readjustment and Other Matters of Agricultural Organizations along with the enactment of the Agricultural Cooperative Association Law will be enforced December 15. These laws aim to do away with the agricultural bodies infected with wartime regimentation as well as to accelerate development of the cooperative organization of farmers by themselves as the principal means to stimulate the agricultural productivity and, to enlighten the farmer's position. This would also have vital influence in democratizing the rural population and in rehabilitating the national economy. The government expects you to carry out this program with your best along the lines mentioned below:

No. 1 Reorganization of Prefectural Government in Connection with the Enforcement of the Agricultural Cooperative Association Law

It is believed that the task of liquidating the agricultural associations and bringing up new agricultural cooperative associations, the very importance of which is all too apparent from the viewpoint of rural democratization of Japan, will be increasingly voluminous and busy for the time being so that some special administrative machinery is needed to carry out the program.

It is suggested, therefore, to reorganize your administrative system concerning agricultural cooperative associations as much in line with the following principles as possible:

1. It is desirable that an Agricultural Cooperative Section be set up in each prefectural government which shall administer the following:

(1) Dissolution and liquidation of agricultural organizations;

(2) Organization of agricultural cooperative associations;

(3) Auditing of agricultural organizations and cooperative association;

(4) Administration of rural industry, credit and other activities of agricultural cooperative associations.

2. Inasmuch as the agricultural cooperative movement constitutes a part of the agricultural reform program to democratize rural Japan, it is considered desirable that the section be set up within the Agricultural Land Department. However, this will not preclude the prefectural government from establishing it within the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, or else, if necessary, within the Economic Department.

No: 2 In Connection With the Enforcement of Laws Relating to the Cooperative Association

1. Information of laws relating to the cooperatives.

(1) Administrative authorities will have full responsibilities for the information of laws relating to the cooperatives.

(2) As to the information of laws relating to the cooperatives and cooperative movement by civil organizations, Administrative authorities will keep neutral standpoint.

2. Establishment of the agricultural cooperative association is up to the free will of farmers; administrative authorities will tender advise and give guidance to such extent that would not interfere with the independence of cooperatives.

3. Liquidation of Nogyokai.

Dissolution of Nogyokai will be carried out with all possible speed within 8 months after the enforcement of law in keeping with conditions of establishment and financial disposition of cooperatives.

(1) Together with accelerating procedures in accord with the regulations of the Financial Institutions Reconstructions and and Reorganization Law, division of assets and transfer of properties to cooperatives will be completed before the dissolution of Nogyokai.

(2) In approving the division or transfer of properties of Nogyokai, adequate steps will be taken to encourage and expedite establishment of cooperatives most serviceable to farmers as well as not to disperse the properties of Nogyokai.

(3) Approval of article 2 of the law concerning the Readjustment and Other Matters of Agricultural Organization along with the Enactment of Agricultural Cooperative Association Law, in principle, will not be made until the disposition of properties in accord with the approval of article 5 or 6 of said law has been finished.

4. Adjustment in activities of the agricultural cooperatives and Nogyokai.

Creation of cooperatives and dissolution of Nogyokai will be handled in lines with the above mentioned principles.

At the same time, to check the duplication or interruption of activities of both organizations and to avoid probable disturbances that may be caused to the national ecomomy, the following measures are needed to be taken:

(1) When cooperatives or their federations commence activities, Nogyokai will refrain from running the same activities.

(2) When cooperatives start activities, if the federation is not in operation yet, cooperatives may avail of the facilities of prefectural Nogyokai, if necessary.

(3) Collection of rice and potatoes of this years crop will be completed while Nogyokai is still in operation.

(4) When cooperatives are fully prepared to start the activities, even within 8 months after the enforcement of law, administrative authorities will take measures to cease the activities of Nogyokai, if necessary.

Inc. # 4

DISTRIBUTION LIST
FOR POSTERS ADVERTISING
NOGYOKAI MEETINGS

(Note: In column "A" is listed the name of the prefecture; in column "B", the total number of posters sent to the governor; and, in column "C", the date upon which they sould have arrived in the prefecture.)

A	B	C	A	B	C
Hokkaido	790	12 Dec	: Fukuoka	820	12 Dec
Aomori	450	12 "	: Saga	330	12 "
Iwate	620	12 "	: Nagasaki	450	12 "
Miyagi	530	11 "	: Kumamoto	870	12 "
Akita	590	12 "	: Oita	600	12 "
Yamagata	610	11 "	: Miyazaki	250	12 "
Fukushima	1,040	11 "	: Kagoshima	330	12 "
Ibaraki	980	13 "	:		
Tochigi	470	13 "	:		
Gumma	540	13 "	:		
Saitama	850	14 "	:		
Chiba	870	14 "	:		
Tokyo-to	460	13 "	:		
Kanagawa	460	14 "	:		
Niigata	1,060	13 "	:		
Toyama	570	14 "	:		
Ishikawa	480	14 "	:		
Fukui	450	14 "	:		
Yamanashi	530	13 "	:		
Nagano	1,040	13 "	:		
Gifu	850	13 "	:		
Shizuoka	820	13 "	:		
Aichi	760	13 "	:		
Mie	820	14 "	:		
Shiga	450	13 "	:		
Kyoto	650	13 "	:		
Osaka	720	13 "	:		
Hyogo	1,030	13 "	:		
Nara	370	13 "	:		
Wakayama	560	13 "	:		
Tottori	450	13 "	:		
Shimane	670	13 "	:		
Okayama	990	13 "	:		
Hiroshima	940	13 "	:		
Yamaguchi	510	13 "	:		
Tokushima	350	12 "	:		
Kagawa	490	12 "	:		
Ehime	660	12 "	:		
Kochi	440	12 "	:		

(Note: If posters have not reached the prefecture, inquiry may be made from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.)

Inc. #5

EXTRACT FROM LETTER OF INSTRUCTION TO GOVERNORS

(Note: The letter of instruction to governors from which the material below is extracted has been reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to have been mailed from Tokyo on 15 December 1947.)

"As the agricultural cooperatives law has been effective since 15 December, activities to establish the cooperatives seem to have been brisk in each prefecture. However, the encouragement of the cooperatives before farmers are well informed on the new cooperatives law will defeat the democratic purposes of these laws. Therefore, it is both desirable and essential that you take every possible step in instructing prefectural and local government officials that no government officials or Nogyokai officials will take any step to encourage the movement to establish agricultural cooperatives until:

a. The pamphlet "1-2-3 of Agriculture Cooperatives" shall have reached farmers and they have had time to familiarize themselves with the provisions of the new laws.

b. The preliminary meeting for dissolution of Nogyokai (article 8 and 9 of the law concerning the consolidation of the agriculture organization or like in compliance with the enforcement of the agricultural cooperative association law) has been held. The holding of this meeting before starting to organize new agricultural cooperatives is vital because one of the primary purposes of this meeting is to explain the new cooperative laws and answer questions concerning dissolution of Nogyokai and organization of new cooperatives."

******

EHIME MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 1050, U.S. ARMY

F

18 February 1948

SUBJECT: Narrative Report on Japanese Agricultural Cooperative Association Program for January 1948 (Reports Control Symbol QMR-08)

TO : Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343 U.S. Army (ATTN: Military Government Section)

THROUGH: Commanding Officer, Shikoku Military Government Region, APO 1050, U.S. Army

1. In compliance with par. 5c OD #3 dtd 9 January 1948 the following report is hereby submitted.

2. 27 January the City of Imabari was visited and conferences held with appropriate officials in regards to the Agricultural Cooperative Program. The discussion disclosed that the head of the Nogyo-kai was anxious to become a leader in a Cooperative after such was formed but stated that it was possible that he would not be elected to such a position. He also stated that he was aware that he was to call a meeting of the Nogyo-kai members but it was not understood by him that he was to give a prepared speech and that he had not received a copy of any such speech. This matter was taken up with the prefectural officials who stated that copies of the speeches were sent out to the Nogyo-kai heads on the 9th of January. This seems to indicate that this prepared speech did not seem important to the above Nogyo-kai Official.

3. The head of the Japan Farmer Union stated that the farmers wanted to form cooperatives and seemed to be quite interested in the program. This official stated that it was desired that the Nogyo-kai be dissolved. By 28 December 1947 this area had received 500 1-2-3 pamphlets which was sufficient to provide one to every three farmers. About 70 posters had been received. It is anticipated to have three cooperatives in this area and the promoters have already been appointed. It is interesting to note that promoters began operating prior to the arrival of the 1-2-3 pamplets.

4. Farmers that were interviewed showed that they had had some knowledge of the Cooperative Law and had seen the 1-2-3 pamphlets but didn't seem to be greatly interested.

5. A member of the prefectural assembly from Imabari area was interviewed who stated that he was strongly in favor of the program but emphatically contended that all old Nogyo-kai leaders

should not be allowed to serve as a leader in Cooperatives. He stated that even if the farmers were able to gain a full knowledge of the law, which was not likely, there would still be a strong tendency for the Nogyo-kai officials to continue to exercise their feudalistic principles. This office also opines that there is a fair chance for the above mentioned officials to continue to maintain an influential status in agricultural matters after becoming heads of Cooperative Associations.

6. Additional places visited for surveillance of the Cooperative Association Program include Saijo, Niihama, Kitayoshii-mura, Kawakami-mura, Yawatahama, Uwajima, Nomura and Yoshida-machi. In each place meetings were held with group of farmers and a Japanese Official gave an instructional talk on the law. Through questioning it was found that the majority of the farmers were not familiar with the provisions of the law and apparently were not taking a deep seated interest in the program.

7. In a meeting held at Saijo on 12 January where a prefectural official addressed about 600 farmers it was evident that he did not have a complete knowledge of the laws consequently was not able to hold the interest of the audience nor their respect. At this meeting the farmers expressed more interest in land reform and rice collection. The Prefectural Officials were later approached and informed that it was necessary for the administrators of the law to have a full and complete knowledge of the provisions of the law.

8. Up until the end of January it was not decided what department of the prefectural government would be made responsible for the administration of the Farm Cooperative Association Law and the Nogyo-kai Dissolution Law. The Nogyo-kai definitely wanted the Cooperative Association Section put in the Economic Department but other factions including the Prefectural Land Reform Commission was in strong favor of it being placed under the jurisdiction of the Land Department. This office suggested that it be placed in the latter but the governor's final decision was the Economic Department. Four Officials (2nd & 3rd Class) have been designated to administer the program.

9. The first shipment of 103,220 1-2-3 pamphlets were not received in this prefecture until about 6 January 1948. The last shipment of 7,877 was received 8 February 1948. 29,505 copies were lost during shipment. Spot checks revealed that distribution has been made. No Cooperatives were formed or Agricultural Association dissolved during the month of January.

Check.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

D. C. PERRY
Major, Inf.
Adjutant

Region file copy

PLAN FOR
CIVIL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES ON
AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

I. General
1. References
2. Situation
3. Problems

II. Plan
4. Principles
5. Activities of Military Government
6. Activities of Japanese
7. Japanese media

III. Themes

SECTION I
GENERAL

1. REFERENCES: a. Memorandum to Japanese Government (SCAPIN-411), GHQ, SCAP, AG 606.2 CI&E, 9 Dec 45, subject: Rural Land Reform.

b. Operational Directive 57, Headquarters Eighth Army, 16 Aug 47, subject; Civil Information Activities.

c. "Agriculture Cooperative Association Laws" (Incls 2 and 3).

2. SITUATION: In compliance with SCAPIN-411, the Japanese Government:

a. Enacted legislation changing the basis of agricultural land ownership in Japan and eliminating certain long-existing evils in farm tenancy practices.

b. Passed two laws (7 Nov 47) to dissolve existing, and to provide for organizing new, voluntary agricultural cooperatives in line with requirements of par 3d(5), SCAPIN-411. Summaries of the laws are contained in incls 2 and 3. Further information is available in the laws themselves, copies of which were distributed to military government economics officers at Kanazawa, 8-11 September 1947.

3. PROBLEM: It is essential that the Japanese farmer be provided with knowlege upon which to base action to protect his rights and discharge his responsibilities in:

a. The liquidation of Nogyokai and allied organizations.

b. The democratic organization and functioning of agricultural cooperative associations.

SECTION II
THE PLAN

4. PRINCIPLES: Civil information activities to promote the establishment of agricultural organizations should observe the following principles:

a. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is responsible for the planning and conduct of information activities similar to those described herein. Military government teams should maintain liaison with prefectural agencies responsible locally for the program and should encourage, guide, and assist their efforts in exploiting all available materials and media.

b. Civil information activities should be designed to inform the individuals concerned of the voluntary courses of action open to them. The following should be stressed:

(1) Why and how the Nogyokai and allied agricultural organizations are to be dissolved.

(2) Procedures for safeguarding Nogyokai and other organizational assets involved and accomplishing their transfer to new cooperative associations or to eligible individual investors.

(3) Types, functions, and benefits of new agricultural cooperative associations.

(4) How farmers may legally organize cooperative associations and federations of cooperative associations. The desirable order of establishment is strong, democratic, local organization first; then federation as desired by the local organizations.

(5) The new laws neither restrict nor compel the local cooperatives as to scope of membership, geographical boundaries, or functions.

(6) Mechanics of administering applicable laws and penalties for violations thereof.

c. Initial emphasis should be placed on accomplishing the provisions of b(1) and (2), above.

5. ACTIVITIES OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT: a. Only occasionally should military government units prepare and distribute information materials. Instead, Japanese agencies should be encouraged to broaden the scope of their planning and conduct of civil information activities.

b. Effective liaison between sections of all echelons of military government is essential to a successful civil information program. In this case, it is assumed that the team commander is holding the economics officer primarily responsible for activity in connection with rural reforms. It is assumed also that the team commander is holding the CI&E officer primarily responsible for the planning and conduct of civil information activities. However, both officers are equally responsible to cooperate and to assure the coordination of any program which is ordered by the team commander.

c. From time to time, military government units will be provided with press releases for distribution to the local press. These should not be distributed simultaneously, but should be given out with consideration for their content and timeliness.

d. A plan of operations should be formulated by military government personnel. Material contained herein may be used where applicable.

6. ACTIVITIES OF THE JAPANESE: a. A local committee of civic-minded Japanese should be formed:

(1) Functions:

(a) To formulate plans for informing the Japanese people of the program.

(b) To produce and distribute local information materials to supplement and reinforce materials received from national sources.

(c) To assist in the development of channels through which rural populations can be reached with information materials.

(2) Composition:

(a) The committee should not be connected with local government agencies although members of the government might participate as individuals.

(b) Individuals should be encouraged to participate because of their qualifications of leadership; not because of their connections, political or otherwise.

(c) Women should be represented on the committee.

(d) Noteworthy journalists should be invited to participate.

(3) Expenses can be defrayed by charging cost prices for pamphlets and other information materials produced. However, the committee should operate on a non-profit basis.

(4) As an incentive to participation on the committee, information materials should carry the name of the committee and its members, where practicable, and should credit the individual author.

(5) Until there has been an opportunity to evaluate the existence and functions of such committees, no attempt should be made to make their organization permanent. In order to facilitate such evaluation, it is suggested that higher headquarters be kept informed of their accomplishments and nature.

b. Adult education: (1) Social education committees in towns and villages are effective media for informing the rural population, and should be used to the maximum extent possible. They should be properly oriented by the kencho social education section and provided with information materials to use as a basis for group discussions. Answers to questions arising during discussions should be provided by the kencho, and, where appropriate, should be publicized.

(2) In the course of normal duties, local Land Reform Committees should promote farmer participation in social education activities for the community.

(3) Press and radio should be urged to cooperate in promoting adult education activities through spot announcements.

c. Farm organizations should be given guidance and assistance in planning their educational programs. Where advisable, representatives of such organizations should be encouraged to work in conjunction with prefectural social education sections and community committees. Farm organizations may also constitute a source of revenue for reproduction of informational materials, and members may be found who are capable of preparing pamphlets or other material. Support and guidance should be given the development of speaking tours and conferences.

d. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry currently plans the production of the information materials described below. Military government units will be notified when and in what numbers the materials are to be distributed.

(1) A pamphlet, "The 1-2-3 of the Agricultural Association Law", will contain a simple explanation of the law and its background. One copy will be provided for every Nogyokai member.

(2) A booklet, "The Agricultural Cooperative Association Law and Suggested Articles of Incorporation", contains the law itself, an explanation of the ordinances for its enforcement, and uniform articles of incorporation suggested for the organization of cooperatives.

(3) A speech is to be prepared for the chairman of each Nogyokai local unit. This speech is to be read at the constituent meeting required for dissolution, and is intended to frustrate circumvention of the law by individuals who may find it not to their personal liking.

7. MEDIA OF INFORMATION: a. Press: Military government units will be notified of national press conferences of particular importance. The prefectural press should be urged to:

(1) Give maximum coverage to these conferences which are covered by Kyodo News Service.

(2) Publish material designed to answer local requirements, particularly in connection with the provisions of paragraph 4b, above.

(3) Publicize other information activities such as radio programs, the committees' activities, how information materials may be obtained by the individual, etc.

b. Radio: Radio stations should be encouraged to participate along the following lines:

(1) Production of local spot announcements using themes described in Section III.

(2) Use of spot announcements to promote other media which might be more effective -- for example: distribution and utilization of pamphlets might be improved by radio publicity.

(3) Use of open time for production of programs designed to answer local information requirements -- for example: encouragement of written queries and development of a "question and answer" type program.

c. Railway public address systems and their use as information media are discussed in the Civil Information and Education Bulletin, GHQ, SCAP, No 7, 15 Sep 1947. Railway administrative officials should be invited to cooperate in local information activities.

d. Exhibits and posters for this program are being planned and prepared by Exhibits Unit, CI&E Section, GHQ, in sufficient quantity for distribution to military government units.

e. Motion pictures and their use as informational media are discussed in Operational Directive 67, this headquarters, 15 Oct 1947.

SECTION III
THEMES

(Note: The following suggested themes are for possible adaptation to radio, press, visual aids, speakers, or any other available agencies. The ideas suggested herein require development in detail and illustrative examples which can be provided by local authorities.)

8. PROPERTY RIGHTS: a. Under legislation recently passed by the Diet, the Nogyokai (Federation of Agricultural Associations) will be dissolved. The final date beyond which they may not conduct business will be 1 August 1948.

b. The combined assets and property owned by Nogyokai throughout Japan is approximately 40 billion yen.

c. The property of Nogyokai belongs to the 7,400,000 farmers and other members who comprise the local units of the organization. Each individual owner has a right to voice his opinion on the disposition of this property.

d. His opinion can be expressed (1) by attending the dissolution meeting of Nogyokai which must be held by 15 February 1948; (2) by making up his own mind and casting his vote at the meeting of his local unit.

e. Every member has a right to vote on the election of members to the Property Disposal Boards which will recommend ways for liquidating Nogyokai property.

f. Only by attending meetings, voicing opinions, and casting his vote can the farmer or any other association member protect his interests in the Nogyokai assets which he owns.

9. ECONOMIC BENEFITS: a. Under the new law, a cooperative association can improve living standards and strengthen the nation by increasing agricultural production.

b. To do these things, farmers and other rural people must pool individual resources and do by cooperation that which they cannot do alone:

(1) Banking.

(2) Buy supplies and consumer goods for members.

(3) Make labor produce more.

(4) Improve farm lands and water facilities.

(5) Process and market products.

(6) Operate rural industries and make equipment or machinery available for members.

(7) Insure the property of members.

(8) Conduct educational activities.

(9) Bargain collectively for members' benefit.

c. In a democratically-controlled cooperative association, the profits or savings will be distributed among the members, i.e., the farmers and townspeople who belong to the association.

d. A true cooperative exists to serve its members, to increase agricultural production and to improve economic conditions of farmers. Farmers who do not join a new cooperative will not have a voice in the management, nor will they share in the profits of organizations which supply them with goods and equipment.

10. DEMOCRATIC BENEFITS: a. Japanese farmers will help themselves when they speak for themselves. Experience in control of the new associations will prepare the farmers to take intelligent action and participate in democratic government locally and nationally.

b. Every farmer member will have the right to vote and express his wishes. He can and should attend the business meetings of the association. There, the hired manager of the cooperative will report to him and the other members about the business of the organization.

c. The manager will ask the advice of the members. This is the opportunity for the farmer to express his views and suggest improvements. He has a vote to cast on every important question.

d. Unless farmers use this right, unless they attend meetings, unless they vote and advise their hired managers, they may find themselves again at the mercy of leaders who do not act in the interests of the farmer.

11. HOW TO ORGANIZE: The principal provisions for organization listed in paragraph 10, incl 2 (Summary of Agricultural Cooperative Association Law) are suitable themes for thorough exposition.

12. HOW TO OPERATE: The principles of operation listed in paragraph 11, incl 2 (Summary of Agricultural Cooperative Association Law) should be developed in information materials.

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HEADQUARTERS
Shikoku Military Government Region
APO 317

FEK/tk

AG 000.7

20 December 1947

SUBJECT: Civil Information Materials on Farm Cooperative Associations

TO : See Distribution

1. Transmitted herewith are:

a. A plan for civil information activities on agricultural cooperative associations. (Inclosure 1)

b. Summaries of laws dealing with agricultural cooperative associations. (Inclosures 2 and 3)

2. This material has been received from Headquarters Eighth Army and is for Military Government team use in implementing Eighth Army Operational Directive No. 57, taking appropriate action in accordance with those provisions of Inclosure 1 which are applicable to local circumstances.

3. SCAP and Headquarters Eighth Army are particularly desirous that the program outlined in Inclosure 1 be expedited and that it be given special emphasis immediately.

4. Since Inclosure 1 is specific in its outlining of the problem involved and exhaustive in its outlining of the technique necessary to solve the problem, no guidance other than Inclosure 1 is furnished. Military Government team commanders will take such action as is necessary immediately to put the outlined information plan into effect. In this connection, special reference is made to paragraphs 5, 6, and 7 of Inclosure 1.

5. It is suggested that at those Military Government teams where no clear-cut, thoroughgoing information system has yet been set up, that this plan and the execution thereof be used as an experimental project for the setting up of such a system. Particular attention is drawn to paragraph 5,d, Inclosure 1.

6. Reporting of planning and accomplishment in this project will be made in Monthly Military Government Activities Reports.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL COUGHLIN:

3 Incl:
1. Plan for Information Activities on Agriculture Cooperative Associations

JOHN E. MIKKELSEN
1st Lt. Inf
Asst. Adjutant

2. Law for Agricultural Cooperative Association

3. Law for Dissolution of Agricultural Association

DISTRIBUTION:

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