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

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

Description of contents

(1) Box no. 2955

(2) Folder title/number: (7)
Incoming Letters of Transmittal

(3) Date: Feb. 1947 - Aug. 1949

(4) Subject:

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(5) Item description and comment:

(6) Reproduction: (Yes) No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

(Compiled by *National Diet Library*)

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

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

WT/tn

8 Aug 1949

AG - 353

SUBJECT: Letter of Transmittal

TO : Chief, Hyogo CA Team, APO 317
Chief, Kyoto CA Team, APO 301
Attn: CI Officer

Kyoto

Inclosed herewith are two copies of letter, Headquarters, Eighth Army, dated 27 December 1948, subject: "SCAP, CIE Information Centers," recently forwarded to this headquarters by Headquarters, I Corps.

FOR THE CHIEF:

GEORGE MINARIK
Captain, CE
Adjutant

1 Incl:
a/s

8-4350

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

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

AGMGCI 353 27 December 1948

SUBJECT: SCAP, CIAE Information Centers

TO : Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301

1. References.

a. SCAPIN 4401-A, 23 August 1947.

b. SCAPIN 5083-A, 30 December 1947.

c. Memoranda, CIAE Section, GHQ, SCAP (inclosed).

2. It is desired that the military government teams in your area of responsibility exercise surveillance over the furnishing of the facilities and services required by the references cited in paragraph 1, above. Particular attention should be given to the requirement for heating to 60 degrees F. GHQ, SCAP has advised that necessary funds have been appropriated by the Japanese Government for this purpose, and are available to the proper prefectural authorities.

3. Subject to availability, it is also desired that appropriate military government assistance be extended to the librarians in such matters as administrative transportation, local publicity, personnel services such as PX privileges, etc. It is considered that close cooperation between the teams and the libraries will materially enhance both the usefulness of the libraries to the Japanese people and the progress of the civil information and civil education programs of the teams.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

15 Incls: /t/ Monroe N. Hiney
1. SCAPIN 4401-A Major, AGD
2. SCAPIN 5083-A Asst Adj Gen
3. Memo, 22 Jan 1948, Fukuoka (dup)
4. Memo, 22 May 1948, Fukuoka (dup)
5. Memo, 11 Mar 1948, Hiroshima (dup)
6. Memo, 23 Mar 1948, Kanazawa (dup)
7. Memo, 16 May 1948, Kobe (dup)
8. Memo, 22 Jan 1948, Kumamoto (dup)
9. Memo, 9 Jul 1948, Kumamoto (dup)
10. Memo, 17 Jan 48, Nagasaki (dup)
11. Memo, 20 May 48, Nagoya (dup)
12. Memo, 22 May 48, Osaka (dup)
13. Memo, 24 Oct 47, Osaka (dup)
14. Memo, 17 Apr 48, Takamatsu (dup)
15. Memo, 21 May 48, Kyoto (dup)

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

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Civil Affairs Section
APO 343

23 July 1949

FOR THE CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER:

Transmitted herewith are Japanese copies of Lenin: A Biography, Vol. I, by David Shub, and The War Memoirs of Winston Churchill, Volume I.

Both have recently been placed on sale as part of the SCAP translation program. The former is published by Nichiran Shobo, No. 22, 3-chome, Ogawa-cho, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; price ¥280 per copy. The latter is published by Mainichi Newspaper Co., Tokyo and Osaka; price ¥350 per copy.

They could be publicized through organizations, bookstores, libraries, theaters, and CPH's by methods suggested in the L/T of Behind the Iron Curtain. Attached are posters advertising both works, which have been prepared by the publishers.

DISTRIBUTION:

Chiefs All CA Teams

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

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Civil Affairs Section
APO 343

FOR THE CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

Attached is the Japanese version of George Orwell's "Animal Farm". It is described in SCAP--CI&E Bulletin of 22 June and in Civil Affairs Bulletin of July 1949. Additional copies are available from Osaka Educational Publication Co. (Osaka Kyoiku Tosho), No. 47, 4-chome, Kita Kyuhoji-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

To encourage youth groups, labor unions, and the general public to read this book, techniques such as described in L/T for "East of the Iron Curtain" might be used. The original "Animal Farm" (in English) may be found in special service libraries and SCAP-CIE information centers. It is entertaining reading and will enable CI officers to help Japanese understand the subtler references in this satire on the methods of a dictatorship.

DISTRIBUTION:

Chiefs All CA Teams

X 120

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

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Civil Affairs Section
APO 343

FOR THE CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

Attached is the book, "East of the Iron Curtain" by William Van Narvig. The Japanese translation is published by the Yomiuri Publishing Company, No. 1, 3 chome, Nishi Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, and it sells for ¥250. The book is authoritatively written and answers many questions which Japanese are asking today about conditions inside the Soviet Union. The book is available at many book stores, and retailers interested should contact the publisher directly.

Following are possible methods for promoting interest in the book and its contents:

1. Plan book reviews by prominent local educators or writers with advance publicity and coverage of the review.
2. Offer the book to a newspaper for review and comment.
3. Make the book available to women's groups, PTAs and other organizations for review and discussion.
4. Suggest that a union or other interested organization prepare a comparison of life in Japan as contrasted with the Soviet Union.
5. Approach book dealers to give the book prominent display and to have sales persons mention the book to patrons who have made other purchases or are browsing. Encourage dealers to advertise the book in newspapers or with inexpensive handbills and to review the book before interested groups as means of promoting additional sales.

ABOUT THE BOOK:

For years Soviet Russia, behind her iron curtain of secrecy, has remained an enigma to the Western world.

But a pattern of Russian procedure has been established in her handling of domestic affairs and in her relations with other countries which leads to inescapable conclusions concerning her national aspirations when pooled with a militant, aggressive Communism. It is imperative that people outside Russia recognize and understand this pattern of procedure, and it is this pattern which William van Narvig reveals in all of its aspects.

Twenty-eight years inside Russia---living, associating, working, fighting alongside Russians of all kinds—have given the author an objective understanding of the Russian mind, the Russian viewpoint, and the Russian system unique among writers on the subject. His picture of life under Soviet rule is purely factual and his observations on Soviet policy are as starkly realistic as the methods of the Politburo, the actual wielder of power over all the Russians today.

EAST OF THE IRON CURTAIN answers the questions which most Japanese are asking today: How does the average Russian live, think, work, and dream under Communism? How does the Communist Party operate and how has this small minority gained such absolute domination over all Russian thinking and action? Why have tens of millions of Russian peasant farms been engulfed by Communism? Who will come after Stalin? How does Soviet industry function and how does the individual worker fare? Who are the big income-earners in Communist Russia? What is religion's place? And women and children? What are the real facts about the press? The secret police? Black markets? It is a vivid, full-dimensional picture which portrays everyday life under Communism and the reasons for its virtually complete hold upon the great Russian masses.

Which way will Russia go? The answer can be found in the master blueprint of the Politburo, the fourteen-man committee whose power is absolute and unchallenged throughout all Russia, and of which Joseph Stalin is a member.

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

The implications of this master blueprint are shown in Mr. van Narvig's thoroughly detailed presentation of the average Russian's view of the rest of the world. He describes the Russian reaction to everything from her conception of democracy and role as liberator, to her demands for security, her grievances against England, and her view of the western bloc, disarmament, industrial might, the Balkans, the Moslem world, the Far East, the United Nations, the veto and the atomic bomb. The author points out that these reactions are a reflection of Soviet aims and desires and he outlines the course which he believes must be followed if step-by-step expansion by Russia is to be avoided and world peace and stability insured.

EAST OF THE IRON CURTAIN is more than an exciting revelation of everyday life in Russia. The average reader will find that the vast amount of straightforward fact and information contained in its fifty-one chapters will serve to remove much of the mystery surrounding the intensive diplomatic maneuvering taking place on the world stage today.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR:

William van Narvig was born in Russia, of British-German parentage. The son of an employe of the Ministry of the Imperial Court in St. Petersburg, his youth and educational years were spent in Russia and he had the opportunity to travel throughout the vast country, mingling freely with the Russian masses. He was an officer in the Russian army during World War I, was wounded, and then sent to America on a purchasing mission by the Russian government.

He was back in Russia in 1917 where he witnessed the chaos of revolution and the first steps of the great Bolshevik experiment. Friendly with some of those who are powerful in Russia today, he had a number of personal meetings with Lenin and collaborated with the late Leonid Krassin. However, he was unable to reconcile his democratic views with the dictatorial aspects of the new government and returned to the United States, becoming an American citizen. He has revisited Russia on numerous occasions since then, the last such visit being in 1944.

During World War II, Mr. van Narvig worked for the American G-2, the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department General Staff, and was sent abroad on various assignments. Three of his sons were in the U. S. armed forces and a daughter-in-law joined the Waves.

DISTRIBUTION:

Chiefs, CA Teams.

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

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Military Government Section
APO 343

FOR CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER:

Translation - CI&E, SCAP, Exhibit

OUSTING INFERIOR PRODUCTS

Seven panels prepared by Exhibits Branch, CI&E, SCAP
Copies printed: 2 per MG team
Date distributed: 2 June 1949

Translation:

Title panel - "Ousting Inferior Products"

If poorly made products are ousted, Stabilization & commodity prices will result.

Panel No. 1 -- Manufacturer of Inferior Products

Manufacturer: "It doesn't make any difference what it is just keep producing.

Worker: "Yes sir."

Panel No. 2 -- Wholesaler

Manufacturer: "We have a large quantity of this product." (holding inferior product in hand)

Wholesaler: "Hm, I could make a lot of money on this deal."

Panel No. 3 -- Retailer

Wholesaler: "The buyers won't know the difference." (holding inferior product in hand)

Retailer: "Yes, I guess you're right.

Panel No. 4 -- A careful study of the product is necessary.

Retailer: "This is a good product." (holding inferior product in hand)

Housewife - ?

Panel No. 5 -- And if the inferior product is discovered--------

Retailor: "It's no use carrying inferior products."

Panel No. 6

Wholesaler: "I'm sick and tired of all this."

Manufacturer: "What a big loss.

DISTRIBUTION:

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

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

HYOGO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 317

PAP/eo

000.76

3 May 1949

SUBJECT: Magazine Shipment

TO: Commanding Officer
Kyoto Military Government Team
APO 301
ATTN: Civil Information Officer

1. Following via RTO is a shipment of four (4) boxes containing magazines for use in CIE reading rooms.

2. It is requested that the boxes be returned this organization as soon as possible.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

LOUIS C. HUTTON
Major Cavalry
Executive Officer

Boxes have been returned

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 770018

file copy

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

WT/tf

400.34

19 April 1949

SUBJECT: Shipment of Surplus Library Books

TO: Commanding Officer
Kyoto Military Government Team
APO 301
Attn: CI Officer

1. Six boxes of surplus library books were shipped to your headquarters 15 April 1949.

2. Basis for distributing and marking these books is indicated in letter, headquarters, I Corps, dated 17 November 1948, subject: "Distribution of Surplus Library Books."

3. These books should be marked and distributed to libraries and reading rooms as soon as is practicable. Under no circumstances should they be permitted to lie around in storage rooms.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL O'MOHUNDRO:

GEORGE MINARIK
Captain CE
Adjutant

4006

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

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

WT/tf

000.76

8 April 1949

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Materials

TO: All Team Commanders
(Attn: CI Officer)

1. Inclosed herewith are English and Japanese copies of the "Rights of the People", prepared by Mr. Mita of the Tokai-Hokuriku Military Government Region. Mr. Mita was formerly a member of the staff of the legal advisor to the Japanese Government at the Hague Convention.

2. It is suggested that this article be submitted to the Japanese weeklies and magazines in one or two installments, preferably the latter in the case of weeklies.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL O'MOHUNDRO:

2 Incl: (Japanese and English)
"Rights of the People"

GEORGE MIHARIK
Captain CE
Adjutant

15404

3443.

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

Kyoto

The Rights of the People
by Kakehi Mita, Lawyer

In order to understand the new Japanese new constitution it will be helpful to talk a little about the old constitution. The Imperial constitution and the Imperial Ordinances contained the word subject or "Shimmin". The subjects and not "the people" were at the mercy of the Emperor. Subjects were promised to be given the freedoms and rights "Within the law" or "as determined by laws or ordinances". Most of these rights were less than illusory, for the laws or ordinances defining them were so markedly restrictive that their exercise by the subjects was pitifully narrow in scope either in peace time or war.

The subjects were amenable to the service in either the army or the navy. As a part of the national defense, and specifically under the national conscription law, all males between the ages of 17 and 40 had a compulsory period of service in the armed forces. This duty is no longer maintained by the renunciation of war. (art. 9)

Taxes were paid and collected because the state had the right to collect tribute. It was the duty of the subject to pay to the Throne. Little, if any, thought existed that taxes were paid to the government which in turn protected the individual's property or gave him public benefits.

American democratic ideas and its concept of power coming from the people could not be adapted to the Japanese Governmental system or psychology of those years when the Imperial Constitution was developed. The shadow workings of German constitutionalism and French paternalism in law and police administration were appealing as they depended upon force and could be adapted quickly. The Japanese had an affinity for many of the German ideas and methods. As a document the Imperial Constitution was tersely written and easy to read. Many ideas and daily actions of the westerner were unknown to the Japanese and hence many "individual rights" did not occur to him. Under the peace Preservation Law enacted by the Diet in February 1941 he knew that he could do nothing on his own.

The new Constitution of Japan (Nov. 3 1946) changed every thing. The new constitution states that the soverign power resides with the people. All of the people shall be respected as individuals (Art 13). This is one of the most important characteristics of the new constitution. From this respect of indivual dignity of the people comes forth their right to life, liverty, and the pursuit of happiness which shall be the supreme consideration in legislation and in other governmental affairs. It follows that all the people are equal under the law and there shall be no discrimination in political, economic or social relations because

Incl 1

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

of race, creed, sex, social status or family origin. (Art. 14).

Under the old constitution there was House of Peers whose members were composed of (1) the Members of the Imperial Family; (2) Princes and Marquises; (3) Counts, Viscounts and Barons who have been elected thereto by the members of their respective orders; (4) persons who have been especially nominated by the Emperor. This chamber was for the ruling class[illegible] Japan and democratic procedures met determined opposition. Because of its legislative power it could interfere in the organization of the House of Representatives. It was abolished and the House of counsillors, whose members are elected by the people, took its place.

Under the new constitution the Diet shall be the highest organ of state power (Art. 41). All the people shall be represented there.

The people shall not be prevented from enjoying any of the fundamental human rights (Art. 11). The freedoms and rights guranteed to the people shall be maintained by the constant endeavor of the people, who shall refrain from any abuse of these freedoms and rights and be responsible for utilizing them for the public welfare. (Art. 12).

Freedoms guranteed by the constitution are:

Art. 18. No person shall be held in bondage of any kind. Involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, is prohibited.

Art. 19. Freedom of thought and conscience shall not be violated.

Art. 20. Freedom of religion is guranteed to all.

Art. 21. Freedom of assembly and association as well as speech, press and all other forms of expression are guaranteed, as long as the rights of others are not violated.

Art. 22. Every person shall have freedom to choose and change his residence and to choose his occupation.

Art. 23. Academic freedom is guaranteed.

Fundamental human rights are:

Art. 24. Marriage shall be based only on the mutual consent of both sexes.

Art. 25. All people shall have the right to maintain the minimum standards of wholesome and cultured living.

Art. 26. All people shall have the right to receive an equal education.

Art. 27. All people shall have the right to work.

Art. 28. The right of workers to organize and to bargain and act collectively is guranteed.

Art. 29. The right to own or to hold property is inviolable

Art. 31. No person shall be deprived of life or liberty

Art. 32. No person shall be denied the right of access to the courts.

Art. 33. No person shall be apprehended except upon warrant.

Art. 34. No person shall be arrested or detained without being at once informed of the charges against him or without the immediate privilege of counsel.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 776018

Art. 35. The right of all persons to be secure in their homes, papers and effects against entries. searches and seizures shall not be impaired except upon warrant.
Art. 36. The infliction of torture by any public officer and cruel punishments are absolutely forbidden.
Art. 37. In all criminal cases the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial trubunal.
Art. 38. No person shall be compelled to testify against himself.
Art. 39. No person shall be held criminally liable for an act which was lawful at the time it was committed, or of which he has been acquitted.
Art. 40. Any person may sue the State for redress.

The rights to participate in the government are:
Art. 15. The people have the inalienable right to choose their public officials and to dismiss them.
Art. 16. Every person shall have the right of peaceful petition for the redress of damage, for the removal of public officials, for the enactment, repeal or amendment of laws, ordinances or regulations and for other matters.
Art. 17. Every person may sue for redress asprovided by law from the state or a public entity, in case he has suffered damage through illegal act of any public official.

It is only in a Democratic Form of government that the dignity of man is asserted and preserved. Guard your democracy and the constitution that gave birth to your democratic form of Government.

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

"The Rights of the People"

人民の权利

新日本の新憲法を理解せんが為めには旧憲法に就て述べル事が必要と思ふ。
帝王憲法及び各種の勅令には"臣民"と云ふ語を用ひてある。国民に非ざる"臣民"は天
皇の意の儘に任せてあつた。臣民は"法律の範囲内に於て"若くは「法令の定
むるところに依り」自由と权利を与へられると約束された。此等の权利の多くは
約影に過ぎない。何故ならば自由や权利の限界を定める法令は著く制限的
であつて、平時戦時を問はず臣民の自由と权利の行使範囲は哀れな程狭い
ものであつたからである。
臣民は陸軍又は海軍の兵役に服する義務があつた。国防の一部として特に
兵役法の下では十七才から四十才までの男子は一定の期間強制的に軍隊に
勤務せなければならなかつた。此の義務は戦争の放棄(第九条)に依つてもはや
存續しない。
国家に貢を取る权利あるが故へに税金が徴收され支払はれた。皇室に対して税
金を支払う事は臣民の義務であつた。税金は政府に対して支払はれるので政府
はその替り個人の財産を保護し又は個人に対して公の利益を与へるのだと言ふ
思想はたとへあつたにしても極めて薄弱なものであつた
帝王憲法の発達した当時の日本の政治組織や政治心理にはアメリカの民主思
想、权力の根源は人民であると云ふアメリカ式の観念は適合しなかつた
独乙の立憲主義と佛蘭西の法律と警察行政に依る干渉主義が共鳴さ
れた。蓋し此等の主義は权力に基いてなされ且つ敏速に事態に適応
し得たからである。
日本人は独乙人の思想とやり方の多くに対して嗜好を持つてゐた
文書としては帝王憲法は簡潔に書かれ読み易かつた。
西洋人の思想と日常の行動の多くは日本人には知られておらず
其が為めに多くの個人としての权利などは思ひ浮ばなかつた

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

昭和十七年二月に議会を通過した治安維持法の下では，日本人は個人の
権利に基いて何事もなし得ない事になつた．
日本の新憲法（昭和二十一年十一月三日）は総ての事態を一変した．新憲法
には「主権は国民にある」（第一条）．すべての国民は個人として尊重される
（第13条）と述べてある．此は新憲法の最も重要な特徴の一つである．
立法上及び他の政治問題取扱上最高の考慮が払はるべき国民の生
命，自由及び幸福を求める権利は実に此の個人の威厳を尊重することか
ら由来するのである．
其の結果すべての国民は法の下に平等であつて人種，信條，性別，社会的
身分及び門地に依つて政治的，至情的，又は社会的関係に於て差別
されないのである（第十四条）
旧憲法の下では貴族院なるものがあつて其の議員は(1)皇族(2)公侯爵，
(3)伯子男爵にして同爵者中より互選された者及び(4)特に天皇より勅
選された者から成つてゐた。此の貴族院は日本の支配階級を代表し
民主的な議事手續は其の決定的な反対に会つたものである，其の立法権
に基いて衆議院の組織にまで干渉する事が出来たのである．此の貴族院
が廃止されて一般国民から選出される議員から成る参議院が之に
代つた
新憲法の下では，国会は国権の最高機関であつて（第四十一条）全国民
は国会によつて代表されるのである．　国民は　すべての基本的人権
の享有を妨げられない（第十一条）そして国民に保障される
基本的人権は，国民の不断の努力に依つて之を保持しなければ
ならない．又国民は此等の自由と権利を濫用してはならない
のであつて常に公共の福祉のためにこれを利用する責任
を負ふのである（第十二条）

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

憲法に依って保障された自由とは；

第十八条　何人も　如何なる奴隷的拘束も受けない。又犯罪に因る
　　處罰の場合を除いては、その意に反する苦役に服させられぬ。
第十九条　思想及び良心の自由は、これを侵してはならない
第二十条　信教の自由は何人に對してもこれを保證する
第二十一条　集会、結社及び言論、出版その他一切の表現の自由は、
　　これを保障する。（他人の权利が侵害されない限りに於て）。
第二十二条　何人も居住、移転及び職業選択の自由を有する。
第二十三条　学問の自由は、これを保證する

基本的人权としては、

第二十四条　婚姻は両性の合意のみに基いて成立する。
第二十五条　すべての国民は、健康で文化的な最低限度の生活を
　　営む权利を有する
第二十六条　すべての国民は、均等の教育を受ける权利を有する
第二十七条　すべての国民は　勤労の权利を有する
第二十八条　勤労者の団結する权利及び団体交渉その他の団体行
　　動をする权利はこれを保證する。
第二十九条　財産を所有し、之を保持する权利はこれを侵してはならない。
第三十一条　何人もその生命若しくは自由を奪はれない。
第三十二条　何人も裁判所に於て裁判を受ける权利を奪はれない。
第三十三条　何人も令状によらなければ、逮捕されない。

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

第三十四条　何人も、理由を直に告げられ、且つ直ちに辯護人に依頼する
　　権利を與へられないで、抑留又は拘禁されない。
第三十五条　何人もその住居、書類及び所持品について、侵入、捜索及び押收
　　を受ける事のない権利は令状がなければ侵されない。
第三十六条　公務員による拷問及び残虐な刑罰は絶対に之を禁ずる
第三十七条　すべての刑事事件に於ては被告人は公平な裁判所の迅速な
　　公開裁判を受ける権利を有する
第三十八条　何人も、自己に不利益な供述を強要されない。
第三十九条　何人も実行の時は適法であつた行為又は既に無罪とされ
　　た行為については刑事上の責任を問はれない。
第四十条　何人も国家に対して補償を求める事が出来る。

政治に関する権利は、

第十五条　公務員を選定し及びこれを罷免する事は国民固有
　　の権利である。
第十六条　何人も損害の救済、公務員の罷免、法律命令又は
　　規則の制定廃止又は改正、其の他の事項に関し、平穏に
　　請願する権利を有する。
第十七条　何人も公務員の不法行為により損害を受けた時は、法律の
　　定むる所に依り、国又は公共団体に其の賠償を求め
　　る事が出来る。

人間の尊厳が主張され保存されるのは"性民主的政体"に於てのみである。諸君の民主々義と其の民主政体を生んだ憲法を防衛せよ。

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

WT/th

22 March 1949

SUBJECT: Forwarding of Materials

TO : All Team Commanders
Attn: CI and CE officers

1. Attached hereto in two inclosures are Japanese and English copies of "Discussion - A Techniques of Democracy", "Specific Types of Discussion Techniques", "The Discussion Group Chairman", "Do's and Don't's of Discussion", and "What Every School Board Chairman Should Do". Materials were originated in the Tokai-Hokuriku Military Government Region and were copied and translated by the Civil Information Section, this headquarters.

2. It is suggested that the Social Education Section of the Prefecture reproduce these materials for use by student government groups, PTA's, and other private groups and agencies.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL O'MCHUNDRO:

GEORGE MINARIK
Captain CE
Adjutant

2 Incls:
Japanese and
English Copies

K 4 0 7 0

2525,

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THMS Region
CE Section

WOMEN'S TRAINING COURSE
(2nd MEETING)

DISCUSSION -- A TECHNIQUE OF DEMOCRACY

Probably the most important of democratic techniques is the technique of forming and running an organization. But equally important is the technique of discussion. This technique must be learned and mastered if a people desire democracy. It is easy to learn; and it is even more difficult to put into practice. This pamplet explains discussion technique and outlines the elements necessary for a good discussion. Discussion is not merely a few people getting together and talking at random; it is, rather, planned, considerate, and carefully thought out exchange of opinions in an orderly manner. Discussion is a technique whereby groups of people discuss common problems in an orderly, democratic manner, and whereby they suspend judgement on any issue until all the facts are presented. Stated another way, discussion is:

a. A cooperative effort to reach conclusions or to arrive at facts about some particular subject.

b. Contributions from several or many individuals rather than from one or two (As in lecture or debate).

c. A careful and open-minded search for facts and conclusions which starts only after each participant has found out as much asbe can about the subject under discussion. Ignorance destroys discussion and democracy.

There are four essential elements in any good discussion:

1. A central problem of interest to all participants in the discussion. This problem should have conflicting and diverse elements, should cause difference of opinion and difficulty of thought.

2. A group of people who are interested in the problem under discussion.

3. An attitude of tolerance on the part of all group members--an attitude of willingness to listen carefully to the opinions of others.

4. A discussion leader who is skilled in leading the discussion and keeping it vigil.

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It should always be remembered that the main purpose of discussion groups--particularly any types of forum discussion groups-- is to clarify, in the minds of the audience, the problem under discussion. Or stated another way, the main objective of a good discussion group which is really educational in its method and its effect is for the audience to get a clear understanding of the subject under discussion. Put negatively, it is not the purpose of educational forums to seek to get the support of audiences for the convictions and opinions of the sponsors, nor are they media of propaganda.

SPECIFIC TYPES OF DISCUSSION TECHNIQUES

Discussion techniques vary with the needs of different situations. For example, if it is desired to get information from some particular speaker and to have the opportunity of questioning him, the forum might be used. But, on the other hand, if an organization wishes to discuss some subject and wishes to have different aspects of it presented, the panel method would probably be best. In fact, the panel is probably the best all-around discussion method. It is the most constructive and is democratic in that it presents varying points of view and gives the audience a chance to participate. In this pamphlet, only the more important group techniques are described.

Special Note:

The word 'Forum' is a general term meaning any meeting of individuals gathered to hear the presentation of any subject in which opportunity is given for questions and discussion from the floor. Another way of putting it would be to say that, if their is any type of discussion--no matter what the technique used -- in which the audience participates, it is a forum method. The panel and the symposium are forum methods. The Round Table Method is not a forum method because the audience does not usually participate, and sometimes there is no audience, whereas there are always audiences with the panel and symposium methods.

The Round-Table

The Round-Table Method is a small group method which can take two forms. One is a small group--for example, a class in a school-- with a chairman. This group sits around a table preferably and there is informal, conversational free discussion. The chairman is one of the group, joins in the discussion, and generally acts as a participant. He starts the session by briefly presenting the topic to be discussed, keeps the discussion moving by encouragement and occasional questions, and ends the discussion by summarizing the positions of the participants.

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The other type of round-table method-- the more usual one-- is similar. The difference is that a group of speakers-- three to seven--analyze a topic for the benefit of an audience. This group sits in a circle open at one side the audience, with discussion and question and answers being quite free among the participants. It is wise to prepare an outline in advance for this type of discussion technique; otherwise the discussion may deteriorate into random talking. The chairman is not an active leader in the round-table. He joins in the discussion as a participant, but he will start and finish the discussion as outlined above. The audience does not participate.

The Panel

The Panel Method is for larger groups relatively and is ideally suited for many occasions. It is strongly recommended because of its constructive quality and its democratic fiber. It is like the second type of round-table discussion described above in that a group of from three to seven speakers--or participants--make up a panel which sits in front of the audience at a table or table facing the audience. It differs from the round-table in that the audience soon enters the discussion. The discussion is always conversational and the panel members remain seated the whole time. The chairman, while he may participate to a certain extent, presides over the discussion and sees that it moves steadely forward in an interesting and constructive manner. He is particularly careful that it doesnot stray too far from the subject under discussion. An outline of how a panel discussion works is as follows:

The chairman very briefly opens the discussion by outlining the subject.

Each panel member makes a short statement on his or her point of view on the subject-give or ten minutes.

After these statements the panel discusses the subject in a conversational tone.

At an appropriate time--tye chairman usually can judge this-the audience should be brought into the discussion.

The panel discussion ends with a summary by the chairman.

The Symposium

The Symposium Method is a presentation of a subject by three or four or sometimes more speakers giving brief talks on the subject under discussion after which the audience asks questions. This differs from the Panel Method in that it is more formal, is suited to larger groups, and the speakers ordinarily do not discuss the subject among themselves. A chairman presides and, as usual, keeps the discussion moving by judicious occasional questioning and summing up. He also

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opens and closes the meeting. Usually, questions are directed at specific speakers and not at thegroup. Speakers stand while talking and usually take the center of the stage. No tables should intervene between speakers and audience.

Other types of discussion techniques are:

Question Box: One or more people answering audience questions.

Interview: A vistion of the forum and symposium in which one person interviews and questions another or discusses questions of interest with him.

These types are not gone into even though they have value. The three types described before, and especially the Panel Method, are the most valuable for developing democratic citizenship, and leadership. This is because their whole emphasis is on group work and opinion rather than individual work and opinion. However, it must always be remembered that good discussion must be prepared. That is, the subject must be chosen and there must be at least a general idea by the participants of what each other is going to say and what stand is going to be taken by each. If it is left to chance, discussion may lack vitality and direction. Another necessity for good discussion is knowledge of the subject by the speakers. Ignorance will kill discussion. In other words, a succesful discussion does not just happen; it is planned for, studied for, and talked about before and after it takes place.

Discussion techniques have certain common factors which readily distinguish them from other techniques of public expression. Some of them are:

There is a searching-for-facts, seeking-for-knowledge, attention and consideration for another's point of view or attitude. There is not a fighting insistence on a point or a thirst for triumph over an opponent. Rather, there is a give-and-take attitude, always tinged with an earnest desire for more knowledge.

There is participation by several--or many--individuals and not just talking by one or two.

There is no winning of an argument.

There is no great emphasis on differences. Rather, both differences and agreements are equally brought out. This is a most important point.

There is always the situation of having several points of view presented and freely questioned and discussed.

There is a feeling of informality.

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The chairman does not dominate. He presides unobtrusionally leads so that the discussion will not go too far away from the topic and so that no one speaker monopolizes the discussion.

THE DISCUSSION GROUP CHAIRMAN

The success of any good discussion depends, to a great extent, on the chairman or moderator, as he is sometimes called. The chairman's duties are as follows:

1. To open the discussion with a brief statement outlining the topic under discussion and explaining the objective or objectives.

2. To stimulate discussion and questions by directing questions to the group.

3. To recognize properly contributions (statements) of the group.

4. To recognize members of the group who wish to speak and who are entitled to the floor.

5. To bring out by emphasis important points of the discussion.

6. To occasionally summarize what members of the group have said.

7. To ask significant and provocative questions when there is a lull in the discussion.

8. To have group members speak in a voice loud enough to be heard by everyone.

9. To judiciously avoid strife and conflict by harmonizing possible sharp differences of opinions.

10. To ensure that no one person or group of persons monopolizes the discussion.

11. To make sure that participants in the discussion do not wander away from the subject.

The chairman must manage the discussion without seeming to do so. It is a difficult job, a job which requires constant alertness, ingenuity, patience, considerations, and intelligence. He should praise good remarks; keep the assembly in order; prevent the discussion from wandering from the subject; and generally be a father to the whole group. In a panel discussion, he is the link between the audience and the panel. He is the one who harmonizes possible conflicts. He stimulates thought. He must judge how long a discussion should be and must end it there. And he must be able constantly to summarize and paraphrase discussions so that there is a sense of direction to the discussion. In short, the chairman stimulates thought, times the discussion, keeps the discussion

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alive by pertinent remarks and questions, and generally insures the success of the discussion.

DO'S AND DON'T'S OF DISCUSSION

1. Do keep the discussion informal and conversational.
Don't be formal. Don't use language which is used in speech-making.

2. Do keep on the subject.
Don't wander off into many other fields.

3. Do be tolerant of the other person's viewpoint.
Don't be impatient and insist on your own point of view.

4. Do be courteous and observe the rulings of the chairman.
Don't insist on speaking when not recognized by the chairman.

5. Do be informed on all phases of the subject and do prepare the discussion
Don't go into a discussion without preparation and without knowing all you can know about it.

6. Do bring the discussion to a close at the right time.
Don't let the discussion drag out after the climax is long past.

GENERAL REMARKS

Discussion is group thinking out loud. It is thinking out loud on the basis of adequate information on a subject. It requires preparations and thought and constant regard for democracy. Procedures and ideals. Discussion is the heart of democracy. Without it democracy cannot survive.

Some people become impatient with group discussion because it is slow. A lecture, for example, can get ideas across in five minutes where it might take the discussion thirty minutes. There is no doubt that it is slower but it is actually faster in making information and thought vital to individual and group experience. It is faster for stimulating interest. It is better for stimulating thought. And it is infinitely better for building democratic ideas and techniques of tolerance, broad-mindedness, thought, evaluation of ideas, and for arriving at decisions which take all points of view into consideration. In short, discussion is democracy and it is one of the best ways of hearing thought experience.

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討論會 -- 民主政治の一技術

民主政治の技術中最も重要なものは多分団体の結成と運営に関する技術である. 然し討論会に関する技術も此等に劣らず重要である. 国民が民主政治を望むならばどうしても此の討論に関する技術を修得しなければならない。此の技術は学び易いが実際に行ふとなると仲々六ヶ敷い. 此の小冊子は討論の技術を説明し上手な討論に必要な要素を概説するものである. 討論とは単に少数の人々が集つてデタラメに話し合ふことではない. それは寧ろ秩序整然と計畫的に慎重に注意深く考へ出した意見の交換である. 討論は一群の人々が秩序ある民主的なやり方で皆に共通な問題を討議し, 之に依つて如何なる問題についても總ての事実が提示されるまで判断を停止する技巧である. 換言すれば討論とは,

a. 或る特定の問題に就ての結論に到達せんとする協同の努力である.
b. 講演や立会演説の様に一二の人がやるのではなくて寧ろ数人又は多数の人々が銘々の意見を持ち寄ることである.
c. 討議する問題について各参列者が出来るだけ多くのことを知つた後に始めて慎重に且つ腹蔵なく事実と結論とを探求することである 無知は討論と民主政治とを破壊する

上手な討論には四つの必要欠くべからざる要素がある.

1. 討論に参加してゐる總ての人々に興味ある中心問題. 此の問題は互に抵触し互に異る要素を持つて居て, そのため意見の相違や考へ方の六ヶ敷さを惹起するものである.
2. 討論すべき問題に興味をもつ一群の人
3. 集つて居る總ての人々の寛容な態度. 即ち他人の意見を傾聴するといふ態度.
4. 討論を上手に指導し常にその討論を活気あるものとする, よい指導者

常に次ぎの事を留意する必がある 即ち 討論会の主要な目的, 特にフォーラム式討論会の目的は 討論される問題を傍聴者に明瞭にすることである. 換言すればその方法と効果に於て真に教育的な上手な討論会の主要な目的は傍聴者が討論される問題について明快な理解を得ることである.

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之を否定的な言ひ表し方で云ば，主催者の信念や意見を傍聴者に支持して貰ふと望んだり 宣伝の道具に使ったりすることは教育的な討論会の目的ではないのである。

討論技術の特殊型

討論の技術はそれぞれの立場の必要に應じて異る。例ば，或る特定の筋手から情報を得ようとしそして質問の機会を得ようと望むならばフォーラム式の討論方法を用ゐるがよかろう。之に反して若し或る団体が或る問題を討議しその問題の凡ゆる実を明かにしたいと望むならばパネル式が最もよいであらう。実際パネル式は善く用ゐられる最上の討論法であらう。それは最も建設的であり且つ色々異る見解を提示し傍聴者に討論に参加する機会を与えると云ふ点に於て最も民主主義に適ってゐる。此の小冊子に於ては比較的重要な会議技術だけを説明することにする

註 フォーラムと云ふ語は或る問題についての意見の陳述を聞かうと集った個人の会合で勿論自席から質問したり討論したりする機会の与へられる会合を意味する一般的の用語である。別の言ひ方をすれば，どんな型の討論会でもその用ゐられる会議技巧の何たるを問はず有も傍聴者がそれに参加するならばそれはフォーラム法式である。パネル式もシムポジアム式も共にフォーラム法式である，円卓式はフォーラム法式ではない何故ならば通常傍聴者が討論に参加しないし又時には傍聴者が全々いないからである，パネル式やシンポジアム式には常に傍聴者がある。

円卓式討論會

円卓式討論会は少数の人の集まる方式で是には二つの形式がある，一つは議長のみる少数の集会で，例へば学校の一つのクラスの様なもので"ある。此の集会はテーブルの周囲に銘々適宜に着席し四角張らない会話で自由に討議する，議長もその集会者の一人で討論に参加し勿論は勿論討論参加人の一人として行動する，彼は討議すべき問題を簡単に説明して会議を開き，激励したり時々質問を発したりして始終その討論を進行させ最後に討論者達の立場を総合して討論を終結する。

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円卓式討論会の今一つの型も極く普通にある型で大体似たもので"あるが唯異なる点は集ってゐる諸手一通常3人から7人位のまで"だ"が——が傍聴者のために或る問題を解説することである。此の集りは一方だけを傍聴者に向けて円形に着席し，自分等の間で自由に討議，質問及び應答を行ふ。此の型の討論会を行ふ際には豫めやり方の概要を準備して置く方がよい。左もないと討論が混乱してデタラメの雑談に墮するかも知れない。議長は円卓式討論会では，活動的の指導者ではない。彼は討論参加人の一人として議論に加はる。ただ前述した様にして討論会を開閉する。一般の傍聴者は討論に参加しない。

パネル式討論会

パネル式は比較的大きな集りに用ひられる方式で，これが理想的に適合する場合が多い。その建設的の性質とその民主主義的の風味の為めに大いに推賞される。三人から七人までの諸手即ち参列者が傍聴者の前で又は傍聴者に面して一つのテーブルに着席してーつのパネルを型ち造る点が上述の円卓式の第二の型に似て居る。その円卓式と異る点は，傍聴者がやがて討論に加つて来ることである。討論は常に対話式で行はれ討論者（パネルメンバー）は始終着席した儘である。議長は或る程度まで討論に参加すると共に，その討論会を司会し，それが興味あり且つ建設的の態度で着々と進行して行く様に配慮する。特にその討論が討論中の問題から餘りひどく脱線しない様に注意する。パネル式討論会の運営方法を略説すれば次の通りである。

議長は問題の大要を述べて極く簡単に討論会の開始を宣する。
各参列者は五分から十分位その問題について簡単に自分の見解を述べる。
此等の陳述が終ると参列者全体が会話の語調でその問題について討論する。
適当の時間が経つと一議長は通常此の時間を判断することが出来るものを"一傍聴者を討論の中へ加入させる。
議長が各種の意見を綜括して討論会を終結する。

シンポジアム式討論会

シンポジアム式討論会は四五人（時にそれ以上の事もあるが）の話手が討論すべき問題について簡単に演説あつて問題を提示し，然る後に傍聴者が質問をするのである。

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そのパネル式と異る点は，この方がもっと正式で大きな集りに適して居ることと，通常参列者が自分達の間で問題を論議しないことである。議長が司会者となり，例の如く時々適切な質問を発したり各種の意見を総括したりして討論の進行を図る。勿論会の開会や閉会を宣する。通常質問は特定の参列者に対して為せられ参列者全体に対しては為せられない。参列者は通常聴衆の中央に座席を占め話す間は立って話す。参列者と一般聴衆との間にはテーブル等介在しない。

その他の型の討論技術としては：

質問応式 一人が二人が一般聴衆の質問に答へる

会見式 フォーラム式とシムポジアム式の変型で，一人が他の一人に会見して之に質問し又は興味のある問題を討論して聞かせる。

此等の型はそれぞれの価値はあるが同等には使用されてゐない。前に説明した三種類の型特にパネル式は民主主義的の市民とその指導者を養成する上に最も価値あるものである。それは何れも個人の活動や意見よりも寧ろ集った人々の活動と意見に重き重点を置くからである。然し乍ら常に記憶すべきことは，立派な討論会は準備を要すると云ふ事である。即ち討論会の問題はよく撰択されて討論の参列者は少くともお互が何を云うとしてゐるか，お互がどんな立場をとろうとしてゐるかについて一般的の概念を持ってゐなければならない。若し討論会を行ふに当って何の準備もなく唯成り行きにまかせたならば，それは何の活気もなく，方向の定まらぬものとなるであらう。討論会を上手行ふ今一つの必要条件は参列者がその問題についてよく知ってゐることである。問題について知らないでは討論会は台なしである。言ひ換へれば立派な討論会と云ふものは唯偶然に起るものではない。それは，それを実行する前と終った後で充分に計画し研究し且つ批判されて始めて期待出来ることである。

討論技術には，公に意見を発表する他の技術とは容易に区別し得る一定の共通した要素がある。その二三を挙れば：

事実を探求し知識を獲得せんとする注意力と，他人の見解をも斟酌すると云ふ態度がある。どこまでも或る点を主張せんとする闘志や，又相手を云ひまかして勝ち誇ろうと云ふ態度はない。寧ろ常より多くの知識を修得せんとする熱望を持った包容的の態度がある。単に一人や二人の人が語るのではなくて数名若くは多数の個人の参加がある。特に或る議論が勝ったと云ふ事がない。

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意見の相違と云小事には大にて筆きを置かない。寧ろ相違点も一致点も同じ様に提示さ礼る。こ礼は最も重要な点である。

常に民主主義的平等感がある。誰か一人の論者が集りを支配すると云ふことがない。議長は支配しない。彼は"性司会者となり。時々討論が問題から餘り脱線しない様に，又誰か一人の論者がその討論会を独占しない様に会を指導して行く。（終）

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討議会の議長

討議会の成否は その時に任命される議長の如何が大いに関係する. 議長の任務次の通り

(1) 議題の梗概と目的を簡単に説明して討議開始を宣すること。
(2) 会員に質問させる様に、質疑應答に活気を与へること.
(3) 会員の陳述を正当に認識すること。
(4) 発言を希望したり. 又発言权を與へられてゐる会員に発言を許すこと。
(5) 討議の要点には特に力を入れて言ふこと。
(6) 会員が述べた事を折にふれて要約すること。
(7) 討議沈滞の折には有意義にて動会員を刺激する質問を発めること.
(8) 誰でも充分に聴き取れるやうな大きな声で話すやうに会員に言はしめること。
(9) 万一起るかも知れない異見の尖鋭化を調和させて、不和と衝突を
賢明に回避すること。
(10) 如何なる人も団体も討議を独占することなきやう保障すること.
(11) 討議参加者が議題から離れて行かぬ様 確めること

議長はわざとらしくないで討議を扱はねばならぬ。これは難事であって, 不断の注意と聰明と忍耐と思慮と知識を要する. 議長はよい意見は褒め、会議の秩序を保ち、討議が議題から離れるのを防ぎ, 会員全体に対してはいつも父の如く振舞はねばならぬ.

パネル式討議に於ては、議長は聴衆とパネルとの間の環である。議長は万一の衝突を調整する人である. 尤も彼は討議に教授を與へるけれども, 議長は討論時間を判定しそして その間に終結ねばならぬ. そして, 考への方向を討議に向けて置くため断へず皆の討議を要約したり分類したりしなければならぬ。 之を要するに議長は思考に活気を與へ、討議時間を計り、適切な批評と質問をさせて討議の活発を保ち, そしていつも討議が成功裡に終るやうにする.

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討議心得（すべきこと、してはならぬこと）

1. 討議は堅くならず　会話的に運ぶ
   形式張ったり　演説口調になるな。
2. 議題の線に沿う。
   別問題に渉るな。
3. 他人の見解については寛大なれ。
   短気であったり、君自身の見解を主張するな。
4. 礼儀正しく、且つ議長の定める事を守れ。
   議長から許されてみない時に発言を主張するな。
5. 議題の全般に亘ってよく知り討議に備えよ
   無準備且つ討議につき知り得る限りのことを知らずに討議に入るな。
6. 討議を予定通りの時刻に終らせよ。
   最高潮がとっくに過ぎた後になほ討議を長引かすな。

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一般的注意

討議は団体の思考の表明である。これは一つの問題についての適確な情報を基にした思考の表明である。討議は民主的な手續と考へ方を打ち出すに、準備と思考と不断の配慮とを要する。

討議は民主主義の心髄である。之なくしては民主主義は行はれぬ。

団体討議は抄ちないとの理由で病癖を起す人がある。例ば講演は五分で要を悟るのに 討議は三十分もかゝる討議は講演よりも遅いことは疑ひない。然し討議は個人や団体の経験に肝要な情報と思考を作るには於ては早やい。又関心を刺激するためにも早いし、思考を刺激するためにも良い。

更に又、討議は民主的な構想、寛容、雅量、思考、意見の評価等の手腕を作り上げるために、又総ての意見の要点を参酌しての結論に到達するためにも良い

之を要するに 討議は民主主義であり、且つ思考経験を分担せしめるという最善の方法の一つである。

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よりよい会議を行ふために

教育委員会のどの議長もなすべき事

教育員委會の委員と学校教育の執行者は教育委員会自体の会議にせよ，特別の委員会にせよ又は一部の人の協議会にせよ苟も合法的に召集された会議には必ず出席しなければならない．学校制度を民主的に管理するには是より外に方法がないのである．

或る意味に於ては行政団体たる教育委員会の能率は其の会議の能率と，学校のために賢明なる計畫を樹立する教育委員の技倆に依て定まる，即ちその集まった会議に於て学校当局の実施すべき教育方針を確立し，其の教育方針の効果を調査し，最後に其の地方の実状に基く公共教育計畫全体の結果を評価する委員方の技倆によって定まるのである．

如何なる会議に於ても誰か一人が其の集会者を指導して行かねばならない．其の指導の任に当る者は目下考究中の問題や将来なし遂ぐべき仕事を明瞭に理解してみなければならない．彼は其の問題や仕事の細かい点についての意見の相違を通じて各個人をうまく指導し是を最も賢明な決論に到達せしめねばならない．教育委員会の会議や特別委員会の会議に於て本当の指導者は素人の議長ではなくて其の会議へ教育最終の結果に関する技術上の問題や哲理や理解を提案した事向の学校教育執行者である事が屢々ある．斯る場合には議長の仕事が一番六ヶ敷くなるだらう．そして列席の人々をして正しい出来るだけ満足な行動を取らしめるには特に技倆を要するであらう．

公務上及び技術上の問題を別としても，教育委員等の会議の議長が其の仕事を立派に仕遂げる上に於て為さねばならない事が沢山ある．此等の事は総ての集会の運営に共通なもので大概は常識と日常の心理を少々理解する事を必要とするものである．

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十五ヶ條の示唆

1. 協議事項の無いのに決して会議を開いてはならない。議事日程は謂はゞ其の会議の終始すべき事項の一覧表とも言ふべきものである。議事日程は時間を節約する。それあるが為に会議が脱線しないのである。会議は其の目的から離脱してはならない。
2. 先づ第一に会議の目的を述べ そして日程を朗読しなさい。出席して居る委員は必ずしも何故の会議かを知つてゐるとは限らないから会議の目的を知らさるべきである。さすれば其の会議の審議すべき事項に彼等の全注意を集中せしめることとなる。
3. 常に会議を進行せしめなさい。議長がよくないと会議がうまく進行しないと同時に其の会議の出席者が会議に関心を持たないとよい協議が行はれ難いものである。而して会議の進行がだれると興味も薄いで来る。常に会議をとゞこほり進行させなさい。
4. 明瞭に物を言ひなさい。君が議長であつて見れば君は其の会議の先導者である。日程は君の手中にある。若し君の言ふ事が皆に聞えなければ会議の統制がとれない。若し生来の音声が低いならばコツコツと卓を叩いて皆が黙つてから話しなさい。
5. 一般のガヤガヤを防ぎなさい。皆が一度に話すと結局誰の言ふ事も判りません。あくまで会議の秩序を主張しなさい。
6. 出席者全体に話さないで一個人に話す事は避けなさい。議長と一議員との横話はよくないことで、それは会議を分裂させます。
7. 常に発言者には 明瞭に皆に聞える様に話させなさい。一議員が発言を求めて之を許されたならば 彼が発言権をよく利用する様に取計つてやるのが議長たる君の義務である。但し必要があれば発言者の言を遮ぎり、若し又皆に聞えなかつたと云ふ疑があれば、其の言つた事を繰返して言はせなさい

決定を得るための仕事

8. 発言者の言つた事柄を綜合して会議としての決定を求めなさい どの議員も皆自分の意見を上手に述べ得ると云ふ訳ではない。彼等の言つた事及びそれが一般の議員によく諒解されたか否かを決定するのが君の仕事である。

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9. 目的の定まらない論議は止めなさい.(それは特別な重要の研究に委ねることにして) 時には或る問題が論議されて,其の時には列席者の意見の一致が得られないことがある. 斯る場合には其の問題を要点附記として尚研究して貰うことにしなさい.

10. 自由な批評を抑制しないでも常に会議の統制を失はない様にしなさい. 批評や反対意見さへも求めなさい. 同時に又支持者をも求めなさい. 過半数の支持者を得て問題を明瞭に解決しなさい.

11. 発言者と議論してはいけない. 君の意見に反する場合は質問をしなさい. 何人も絶対に中立と云ふことはあり得ませんが君だけは議長として出来るだけ中立であらねばならない. 出席者全体として決定をなさしめなさい.

12. 若し君に個人として批判したい事があれば一出席者として発言を求めなさい. 議長としてはどこまでも出席者の当数を保持せねはなりません. 若し君も討議にかはらねはならぬと感じたなは一出席者として発言を求めなさい. 左もないと議長として発言の権会を失ってしふだらう

13. 議事を攪乱する者を自ら鎮圧しやうとしてはいけない. 出席者達にそれをさせなさい. 即ち斯る議事の攪乱に対して出席者の注意を喚起しなさい. それに対して判断を下すのは出席議員の義務であつて君の義務ではないのです. 一般に議事の問題や行為に対しては出席者をして判定を下さしめなさい.

14. 出席者の安全に気をつけなさい. 会議の出席者も人間です. 彼等は議長の権能に従ふと同時に本物質上の方則にも支配されて居ます. 総ての出席議員が安全であれば会議はよりよく進捗します. 光. 空気. 水等充分ある様に気を附けなさい

15. 会議の終りには,各要員が皆それぞれの問題が充分に討議されたと感じてゐるか否かを調べなさい. 穏健にして正しい決定に到達する様に取計ふのが議長の義務です. 是を確認する為めにも会議の終りには重ねて調査しなさい

(終)

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

For Better Meetings ---

What Every School Board Chairman Should Do.

Members of boards of education and school executives inevitably must attend meetings legally called -- meetings of the board of education itself, committee meetings, group conferences. There is no other means of democratically conducting a school system.

In a sense, the efficiency of an administrative group is dependent upon the effectiveness of the meetings and upon the ability of the members to plan wisely for the schools -- all in meeting assembled -- to set up policies which the executives will enforce, to check on the effectiveness of the policies, and finally to evaluate the outcomes of the entire enterprise of public education in the local situation.

In every meeting some one person must lead the group; he must clearheadedly understand the problem in hand or the task to be performed; he must guide the individuals through the conflicting details of the problem or task and hold them to the wisest possible decision. Frequently the real guide of a school board meeting or of a committee meeting is not the lay chairman but a professional executive of the schools who brings to the meeting the technical facts, the philosophy, and an understanding of the ultimate outcomes. This situation perhaps makes the work of the chairman more difficult and is a challenge to his ability to hold the group to correct, and so far as possible, satisfactory action.

Aside from the official and technical problems, there are a number of things which every chairman of a school group meeting must do to successfully perform is job. These are universal in all group action and involve mostly common sense and a bit of everyday psychology.

Fifteen Suggestions

1. Never start a meeting without an agenda. An agenda might be called a list of things to be covered by the meeting. An agenda saves time. It keeps a meeting on the beam. It should never be veered from.

2. State the purpose of the meeting to begin with andread the agenda. Members of a meeting are not always acquainted with why they are there. They should be so acquainted. It helps them concentrate on what the meeting is to accomplish.

3. Keep the meeting moving. Just as a meeting is seldom any better than its chairman, so it isseldom any more productive than the interest shown in it by its participating members. Interest flags when action lags. Keep the meeting moving.

4. Speak clearly. If you are the chairman, you are the spearhead of the meeting. You have the agenda. If you can't be heard, you can't exercise control. If you have a low speaking voice, rap for silence before you speak.

5. Prevent general hubbub. When everybody talks at once, nobody can be heard. Insist on order.

6. Avoid talking to individuals without talking to the group. Side conversations between the chairman and individual members are bad. They disrupt the meeting.

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7. Keep the speaker talking clearly and audibly. If a member asks for the floor and is given it, it is up to you to see that he makes proper use of it. Interupt him if necessary and have him repeat what he has said if there is the slightest suspicion that not everyone has heard.

Work for Decisions

8. Sum up what the speaker has said and obtain a decision. Not all members will be good at expressing themselves. It is up to you to determine what they have said and whether or not it has been understood.

9. Stop aimless discussion by recommending committee study. Occassionally, subjects are discussed on which general agreement at the time cannot be reached. In such cases, submit the matter to further study by a committee.

10. Keep control of the meeting at all times without stifling free comment. Invite criticism and even disagreement. Also ask for support. Clarify issues by obtaining majority support.

11. Don't argue with the speaker. Ask questions if you disagree. Nobody can be positively neutral. But you, as chairman, must remain as neutral as possible. Let the meeting make the decision.

12. If you have a comment, ask for the floor as a participant. As chairman, you must retain the respect of the meeting. If you feel called upon to participate, ask for the floor as a participant. Otherwise, you ruin your chances as chairman.

13. Don't squelch a troublemaker. Let the meeting do it -- call such troublemaking to the attention of the gathering. It's the duty of the meeting to pass judgement, not yours. Let the meeting pass judgement on issues and on the conduct of the members.

14. Be aware of the participant(s comfort. Members of a meeting are human beings. They are subject to physical laws as well as to your authority. The meeting will accomplish more if all the members are comfortable. Be sure there is enough light, air, water, etc.

15. Check at the end of the meeting if every member feels his particular subjects have been adequately covered. It is your duty to see that sound and just decision are arrived at. Double-check at the end of the meeting just to be sure.

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

WT/th

17 March 1949

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Materials

TO : All Team Commanders
(Attn: CI and CE officers)

1. Enclosed materials were originated in the Tokai-Hokuriku Military Government Region and were copied and translated by the Civil Information Section, this headquarters.

2. It is recommended that social education sections make these materials available to youth groups, PTA's, women's groups, and other organizations.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL O'MCHINERO:

GEORGE MENARIK
Captain CE
Adjutant

4 Encls (Japanese and English)
1. "Parliamentary usage"
2. "How to Make a Motion and Vote"
3. "Common Methods of Voting"
4. "Duties and Responsibilities"

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 77-0-18

Training Course
2nd Meeting

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

Every association, club or organized group, whether temporary or permanent, large or small, is expected to carry on its work according to 'Parliamentary Law.' There are very important reasons for these laws or rules, even though they seem complicated. In order to make certain that the members of a group or association are treated courteously, and with equality and fairness; to be sure that business is transacted in an orderly way, that the majority rules and that minorities are protected, an organization must be guided by some kind of rules. Parliamentary laws are used by organizations throughout the world, and once learned they are easy to follow and they help to make meetings of all kinds run smoothly and efficiently.

Many organizations appoint one or two persons to become 'parliamentary procedure experts'. The President or presiding officers of organizations should become experts, but officers should feel free at any time during a meeting to consult the 'parliamentarian' for advice.

Here are some of the most common terms used in parliamentary procedures, and in the general operation of an organization.

NOTE: The numbers preceding the terms refer to the chapters in a book, PARLIAMENTARY USAGE by Emma A. Fox which has been translated into Japanese under the title: KAIGI NO CHIENIKI, and available in bookstores throughout Japan at ¥220.00. It has been published by Kenkyusha Shobo, 2-5 Kanda Tu-Nashi, Tokyo. Orders for lots of ten or more copies may be secured at a discount from the Women's and Minors' Bureau, Labor Ministry, Daiken-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo. Attention: Miss Hiroko Tsuita. It is recommended however, that all teams secure a copy for its immediate use.

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Chapter (refers to KAIGI NO CHISHIKI by Henry A. Fox)

2	ADJOURN	2	NEW BUSINESS
4. 7	ADOPT	2	ORDERS OF THE DAY
3	ADDRESSING THE CHAIR	5	PENDING
2	AGENDA	7	PLURALITY, MAJORITY, TWO-THIRDS VOTE
6	ALTERNATE	2. 3	PRESIDING OFFICER
4. 5. 12	AMENDING THE MOTION	6	PRO AND CON
12	AUDIT	8	PRO TEM
7	BALLOT	7 PROXY	PROXY
1	BY-LAWS	6. 7	PUTTING THE QUESTION
7	CANDIDATE	7	QUORUM
2. 3	CHAIR	2. 7	ROLL CALL
3. 4	COMMITTEE	5	RESOLUTION
1	CONSTITUTION	6. 7	SECONDING THE MOTION
6	DEBATE (DISCUSSION)	8	SESSION
7	ELECT	4	SPECIAL COMMITTEE
3	"EX OFFICIO"	8	SPECIAL MEETING
3. 6	FLOOR	3. 4	STANDING COMMITTEE
4. 7	MINORITY	7	UNANIMOUS
2. 8. 10	MINUTES	2	UNFINISHED BUSINESS
3. 5	MOTION, QUESTION, ORDER	7	VOTE

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TRAINING COURSE
2nd MEETING

HOW TO MAKE A MOTION AND VOTE

This material on how to make motions and vote is a summary of the general practices which are treated in more detail in KAIGI NO CHIENKI by Emma A. Fox, in chapters 5 & 7.

All important decisions are made by members who express their opinions by votes to determine the majority opinion. Before a body can vote, however, the matter to be voted upon must be stated in the form of a "motion". This consists of making a proposal that the assembly take certain action or that it express itself as holding certain views on a given subject. In order to make a motion properly, a member of the organization should use the words, "I move that _____." When the motion is made, the motion belongs to the person who made it. This person may later, if he chooses, change it or withdraw it altogether.

"Seconding a motion": A person who seconds a motion indicates his willingness to ask for a consideration of a motion. If anyone beside the person who made the motion wishes the matter discussed and voted upon, he says, "I second the motion." The motion then belongs to the person who made it and to the person who seconded it, and the former cannot change or withdraw the motion without the consent of the latter. If no member seconds the motion immediately, the motion is repeated by the presiding officer who asks, "Is the motion seconded?" If there is still no second, the chairman says, "There being no second, the motion is not before the assembly."

"To state the motion": After the motion has been seconded, the presiding officer states the motion by repeating it, and immediately asks, "Is there any discussion"? After a motion has been stated by the presiding officer it is properly called a "question," and is before the assembly for discussion.

Sometimes the question is referred to a committee. The object or purpose of this may be to (1) obtain fuller information on the question being discussed; (2) get the subject into better shape for consideration; (3) to smooth out troublesome differences of opinion. If the question does not apply to the work of a standing committee a "special committee" may be formed to handle the matter.

After a sufficient opportunity has been given for debate, the presiding officer repeats the motion and says, "are you ready for the question?" If no one claims the floor for further discussion, the question is put to vote. The affirmative vote is always asked for first.

The presiding officer announces the results of the vote. In the event of a tie, the motion is lost because every question must be carried by at least a majority. The presiding officer however, may cast a vote in case of a tie and therefore break the tie-vote, but only if he has not already voted on the motion

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TRAINING COURSE
2nd MEETING

~~NOTE: TO BE TRANSLATED INTO JAPANESE~~

MOST COMMON METHODS OF VOTING

By voice ("viva voce"): Members speak the words "yes" if in favor of the question or, "no", if opposed to it.

By rising hand: Raising right hand to vote either in favor of or against a question.

By rising: Standing up to vote either in favor of or against a question.

By ballot (secret voting): The main object of this form of voting is secrecy, and is used when the question is of such a nature that some members might hesitate to vote publicly their true sentiments. Vote is written on a piece of paper or prepared ballot, folded, and dropped into a box. This method is particularly used in elections of all kinds.

By general consent: The business of an organization can be more efficiently and quickly handled by avoiding the formality of motions and voting in routine matters and on questions of little importance. The chairman in such a case assumes 'general consent', unless someone objects. It does not mean that every member is in favor of the matter proposed but that unless there is serious objection, it does not need formal discussion and voting. Examples: approving the minutes of meetings; approving routine reports by officers or standing committee chairmen, except the treasurer whose reports should always be voted upon. Thus, in approving the minutes, the chairman asks if there are any corrections. If one is suggested it is made. When there are no corrections or no additional corrections, the chairman says:
"There being no corrections (or further corrections) the minutes stand approved."
While routine and minor matters can be quickly disposed of in this way, if at any time objection is made with reasonable promptness even after the presiding officer has announced his opinion of the result of 'General consent', a regular vote is required.

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By roll Call: (Seldom used in ordinary clubs and associations) The secretary or clerk is asked by the presiding officer (if the assembly has approved this system of voting) to read the name of each member present, asking him to vote 'yes', or 'no' as his name is called. The vote by each member is recorded by the secretary or clerk as it is given and at the completion of the roll call the voting is read aloud by the clerk, name by name, and then the total vote is announced.

Note: The terms used in voting and methods of voting are discussed in detail in KAIGI NO CHISHIKI by Emma A. Fox, in chapter 7.

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TRAINING COURSE 2nd MEETING

SUMMARY OF GENERAL DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF OFFICERS, COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN, AND MEMBERS DURING MEETINGS

	Presiding Officer	Committee Chairman	Member of Assembly	Member of Committee
1. To be regular and prompt in attendance at meetings	x	x	x	x
2. To call meeting to order at specified time	x	x		
3. To vote on every question			x	x
4. To preserve order	x	x		
5. To rise and stand before the assembly when				
a) Putting a question to vote	x			
b) Making a motion			x	
c) announcing results of vote	x			
d) making remarks in discussing a motion			x	
e) making a report to assembly	x	x	x	x
6. To direct the business of the assembly	x	x		
7. To overlook enforcement of strict parliamentary rules		x		
8. To state all motions promptly	x	x		
9. To refrain from debating or discussing a question while presiding	x			

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	Officer	Committee Chairman	Member of assembly	Member of committee
10. To explain or discuss any motion or matter brought up if it is properly the subject under discussion.			x	x
11. To assign floor to member desiring to speak	x	x		
12. To avoid personal remarks of any kind.	x	x	x	x
13. To wait for a 'second' to the motion and state question clearly before allowing discussion	x	x		
14. To avoid interrupting speaker unless there is a real necessity for so doing.	x	x	x	x
15. To restrict debate or confine discussion to question before the assembly or committee	x	x		
16. To put question to vote at proper time and announce results of vote distinctly	x	x		
17. To listen to the program & avoid taking with fellow officers or other members when any part of program or business of the meeting is under discussion.	x	x	x	x

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	Action	Committee Chairman	Member of Assembly	Member of Committee
18. To take action only in a quorum is present	x	x		
19. To be absolutely fair and impartial in conducting meeting	x	x		
20. To encourage timid members, and skillfully to repress an over-zealous one.	x	x		
21. To state a motion in words in which it is offered, or with changes acceptable to maker of motion.	x	x		
22. To enforce rules and order of assembly or group without delay or debate.	x	x		
23. To inspire confidence and a feeling of friendship in members.	x	x		
24. To summarize from time to time if discussion is lengthy	x	x		
25. To keep any matter of business clearly before assembly or committee until it is finally disposed of.	x	x		

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議　院　手　續

結社、クラブ、組織団体は、一時的、恒久的、又は大小に論なく「議院法」に基いてその業務を遂行するやう期待する。此種法規は複雑ではあるが非常に大切な理由がある。団体結社の会合が礼儀正しく、均等に、公明正大なる待遇を受けることを確実ならしむるため、議事が正しい方法で取扱はれ過半数が裁定し、少数派が保護されることを保障するためには、何等かの規程がその団体を手引きしなければならない。議院法は世界の各地に於いて団体が之を採用してゐる。議院法は一旦之を習得すれば容易に守られ、そして総ての会議を円滑に能率的に運営するに役立つ。

団体には一二名の「議院手続精通者」なるものを任命してゐるものが多い。然し役員は団体の長とか、団体の事務役員はこの精通者にならなければならない。会議中は何時でも"議事進行係"の助言を仰ぐことは自由でなければならない。

此処に議院手続と団体の一般運営上使用される若干の常用語を記した。

(註) 上記用語の大多数は Emma A. Fox 氏著 "Parliamentary Usage" より採用せり。同著は"会議の知識"と題し日本語訳あり。日本各地の書店にて二百二十円にて入手し得る。

東京、神田 田所町2の5 鎌倉書房発行。

又東京都千代田区労働省 婦人少年局内 富田ひろこ氏宛にて十部以上纏めて註文の場合は割引価格にて入手し得る筈。尚、各団体には至急一部購入利用されんことを薦める。

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(Emma A. Fox 氏　会議の知識　参照) 章

2. 延会, 散会, 休会, 閉会
4.7. 採決
3. 議長に呼びかける
2. 協議事項　議事日程
6. 交替する
4.5.12 動議を修正する
12. 会計
7. 投票(用紙)
1. 細則, 地方規約
7. 候補者
2.3. 議長席
3.4. 委員会, 委員
1. 規約
6. 討議
7. 選挙
3. "職務柄"
3.6. 発言权
4.7 少数
2.8.10 議事録
3.5 動議, 質問, 規程

2. 新議事
2. 日程
5. 未決
7. 多数, 過半数, 2/3投票
2.3. 議長
6. 賛否
8. 臨時の
7. 代理, 代理投票
6.7. 議事を……にかける
7. 定員数
2.7 点呼
5. 決議
6.7. 動議ヲ審議スルコトニ賛成スル
8. 開会
4. 専門委員会
8. 専門委員会会議
3.4 常任委員
7. 満場一致
2. 未決議事
7. 投票

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動議提出並に投票の方法

動議の提出及び投票の方法に就ての本資料は一般慣行の要約である。詳細は Emma A. Fox 氏著「会議の始め方」第五章第七章に取扱はれてゐる。重要決議は会員に依つて行はれ、会員は多数の意見を判定する投票に依つてその意志を表示する。然し団体が投票を行ふ場合には、投票にかけらるべき事柄が動議の形に於て述べられねばならない。このことは会議が禁へられたる問題に就いて或る種の措置を講ずべしとか会議はそれ自体或る種の意見に対する様、意志表示すべし、との提案をなすことによつて成立つ。動議はこれを会議前に提出するためには、会員は"私は——の動議を提出する"と云ふ用語を使はねばならない。動議が提出されたれば、その動議は提出者に所属する。この人は都合に依つて随時此の動議を表明したり、全く撤回することが出来る。

"動議の提出に賛成すること" 動議賛成者は動議に関し考慮せられんことを求めるため賛成の意を表はします。若し動議提出者以外の人がその件が討議せられ投票に付せらるべきことを希望するならば、彼は"動議に賛成します"と云ふ。そうすれば、その動議は動議提出者と動議賛成者に所属し、前者は後者の賛成なくしては、その動議を変更したり撤回することは出来ない。若し誰れも直ぐにその動議に賛成しなければ議長は"本動議は賛成されませんか"と語つて動議を保留し得ます。それでも賛成なき場合は、議長は"賛成ありませんから本動議は会議にかけられません"と宣します

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"動議説明" 動議が賛成されると、議長は動議を繰り返し
申述べ、改らに"討論に入りませうか"と問ひます。動議が議長に依つて申
述べられた後は、それは正式に"議題"と呼ばれ会議にかけられ討
議されます。此の議題は厚々委員会に提出される。かくする目的なり
趣旨は、討議される議題について(1)より完全な情報を得ること
(2)問題を考慮し易いやうな形に纏め上げること、(3)意見の面倒な
相違を円滑にすることにあるかも知れません。若し議題が常任委
員会の仕事に該当しない時は、その件を取扱ふため"専門委員会"
が作られるかも知れない。
討議に幾分の機会が與へられた後、議長は動議を繰り返し述べてから
"御異議はありませんか"と言ふ。若しそれ以上討論の発言を求めるものが
なければ議題は表決にかけられます。そして常に最初に賛成のものを
求めます。議長は表決の結果を発表します。同数の場合には、議題
は少くとも過半数によつて決定せられねばならないから、その議題は
非決されます。然し議長は、賛否全数の場合、その時迄にその動議に
ついて投票してゐなかつたならば、投票を行ふことが出来、その結果
同数投票を破ることが出来る。

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最も普通の投票(表決)の仕方

口頭による。　議員は議題に賛成の場合"然り"反対の場合は"否"といふ言葉で言ふ。

挙手による。　賛否何れかを決するため右手を挙げる。

起立による。　賛否何れかを決するため起立する。

投票(無記名投票)による。
此の表決の方式の主たる目的は秘密にある。議題は幾人かの要員が公然と自分の意持を決するにためらうやうな性質のものであるはに採用される。投票は紙片又は前以て準備された投票用紙に書かれ、折り畳まれて投票箱に投入される。此の方式は特にあらゆる種類の選挙に採用される。

概括的賛成による。　議事は動議の形式を踏まないことに依つて、又通常事項や大して重大でない事項には投票を避けることに依つて、能率的に、迅速に取扱ければ得る。そこでこの様な場合、議長は誰も反対するものがなければ"概括的賛成"の方法をとる。
"概括的賛成"とは全員が提案に賛成であるとの意ではなくて、強い反対があるのでなければ、それは正式な討議や投票を必要としないといふ意味である。　例：議事録の承認、役員会又は常任委員会の委員長の通常事項報告(但会計報告は常に表決に付さねばならぬ)　かくて、議事録の承認に際し議長は何等かの訂正事項があるかどうかを質ねる。若し訂正が提案されば、それは訂正する。
訂正も追加訂正もなければ議長は"訂正(又は追加訂正)

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がありませんから、議事録は承認されました"と言ふ。此の様にして通常議事や些細な事項は迅速に処理されるが、若し議長がこの"概括的賛成"の結果について自分の意見の発表をしてうつてからでも反対が適当な迅でなされたならば正式の投票をしなければならない

黙呼による

(これは滅多に普通の倶楽部や組合に採用されてゐない)

議長は書記長又は書記に(若しその会議がこの表決の制度を承認したならば)出席委員各人にその氏名が呼ばれた時賛成又は反対と云つて下さいと言ひながらその氏名を読ましめる。各委員の表決は書記長又は書記に依つて、それが與へられ次第記録せられ、点呼完了の時書記は大声に一人一人の表決を読み上げそれからその合計を発表する。

註、投票及び投票制度に使はれる用語は Emma A Fox 氏著 会議の知識 第七章に詳論されて居る

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會議中に於ける 役員 委員會長及委員の 一般的 義務と責任

	本會議の議長	委員会の議長	委員	委員会の委員
(1) 会議には規則正しく敏速に出席すること	X	X	X	X
(2) 定時に開会を宣すること	X	X		
(3) 議題につき表決すること			X	X
(4) 会議の秩序を保つ	X	X		
(5) 起って議長の前に立つ				
a 議題を投票にかける時	X			
b 動議提出の時			X	
c 投票結果発表の時	X			
d 動議討議に批評を加える時			X	
e 本会議に報告する時	X	X	X	X
(6) 本会議又は委員会の議事の指導	X	X		
(7) 厳格なる議院規則の監視		X		
(8) 全動議に対し迅速なる説明	X	X		
(9) 司会中は議題の討論又は討議を禁ずること	X			
(10) 提出される動議又は事項が正しく討議さるべき議題であるならば之を説明し又は討議す			X	X

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	本会議の議長	委員会の議長	委員	委員会の委員
(11) 発言要求者に発言を許す	×	×		
(12) 人身攻撃を避る	×	×	×	×
(13) 動議提出の賛成を待つこと及び討議を左さしめる前によく議題の説明をすること	×	×		
(14) 実際に其の様にする必要がなるに非らざれば演説の腰を折らぬこと	×	×	×	×
(15) 本会議又は委員会にかけられた議題のみに討議討論を制限すること	×	×		
(16) 議事は適当なる時に表決に付し、其の結果を明瞭に発表する	×	×		
(17) 如何なる議題でも計画でも討議に付せられてゐる時は計画を清聴し且つ同僚投票又その他の投票の論じ合ふ事を避ける	×	×	×	×
(18) 定足数に達した時のみ履歴をする	×	×		
(19) 会議処理に当っては絶対に公明正大なるべきこと	×	×		
(20) 小心なる委員には元気付け熱心すぎる委員は之を巧に抑える	×	×		
(21) 動議は之が提出されたと同様の言葉を用ゐるか又は提案者の承認し得る変更を加えて之を述べる	×	×		
(22) 遅滞したり議論をたいかわせることなく会議規則又はその団体の規程を守る	×	×		

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	本会議の議長	委員会の議長	委員	委員会の委員
(23) 委員間に信頼と友情を増進する	×	×		
(24) 討議が長きに亘るときは時に之を要約する	×	×		
(25) 本会議又は委員会に提出された議事は処理されてゐる迄明かに之を保持する	×	×		

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

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

WT/kk

15 March 1949

SUBJECT: Request for Copies of Translations of Prefectural News Items

TO : Commanding Officer, Kyoto MG Team, APO 301

1. In order that this headquarters might be better informed as to significant trends and problems in the Region, it is desired that Teams forward to this headquarters copies of routine translations prepared by your translators or translator pools from the following newspapers:

a. Kyoto Shimbun

b. Miyako Shimbun

c. Kyoto Nichinichi

d. Yukan Kyoto

e. Shin Nippon (Osaka Local)

f. Asahi Shimbun (Kyoto edition)

g. Mainichi Shimbun (Kyoto edition)

2. It is not expected that absolutely complete and exact translations will be prepared and forwarded. Neither is it expected that this request will interfere to any great extent with your present routine regarding translations. This headquarters is aware of the fact that there are newspapers from which only occasional translations are taken.

3. It is desired that these translations be marked with the name of the newspaper, the date, and the Team forwarding them; translations should be forwarded daily.

4. Letter, this headquarters, same subject, dated 21 February 1949, is rescinded.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL O'MOHUNDRO:

GEORGE MINARIK
Captain CE
Adjutant

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 770018

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

WT/ey

350.03

21 February 1949

Kyoto Mil. Gt.

SUBJECT: Request for Copies of Translations of Prefectural News Items

TO : All Team Commanders

1. In order that this headquarters might be better informed as to significant trends and problems in the Region, especially those of Regionwide interest, it is requested that Teams forward to this headquarters copies of routine translations prepared by your translator pools, and/or other sections or individuals.

2. It is requested that these translations be marked with the name of the newspaper and the date and that they be forwarded daily.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

George Wenaick

GEORGE MENAICK
Captain GE
Adjutant

1947-KT
909.

47

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

28 Feb., '49

Message from Mr. Shaner, Kinki Region

"Hold up action on Kinki letter of 21 February requesting copies of broad translation. Send nothing until further notice. Instead send us a list of all papers in your prefecture from which translations are taken. Since many teams translate from the same newspapers, the Headquarters will study list submitted by the six prefectural teams in the region and will then request of individual team translate from specific paper. This request will come out in a letter from Kinki Region."

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KYOTO

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

11 March 1949

Memo to CI Officer:

Attached hereto is a translation of significant paragraphs from the 8th Army Informational Plan on Local Autonomy for the guidance of the Japanese with whom you work.

W.T.

WALTER THORESEN

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

地方自治ニ関スル民間報道運動計画

参照

一、地方自治法 第六七条ハ昭和二十二年四月十七日ノ官報第三一二号ニ掲載サレ昭和二十二年十二月十二日ノ官報号外デ改正サレタ。

二、最高司令部行政課ニ依テ五部ノパンフレットノ叢書第一「代議政治ニツイテ」第二「知事ノ職務権限」第三「立法府ノ権利義務」第四「行政機能並ニ責任」第五「地方公共團体ノ委員制度ニツイテ」

計画ノ目的

一、憲法ニ規定サレ地方自治法ニ依リ履行サレタル地方自治ノ機構ニ就イテ一般人ノ注意ヲ喚起スル。

二、純地方事情ニ関シテ中央政府カラ指示ヲ仰グ傾向ヲ除去スル

三、主権ヲ手中ニ安息セ強力ナル地方自治ヲ支持スルコトト適当ナ政府ヲ樹立スル責任ヲ有スルト云フ事ニ関シテ一般ノ人々ヲ覚醒セル。

四、隣組ニヨル統制ヲ除去スル様、人々ヲ督励シ隣組ノ権威ヲ廃止スル

第一章 情勢

地方自治ノ原則ハ中央機関ガ強力ナ地方團体ニヨツテ支持セラレザル限リ効果的ナ健全ナル民主主義政治ノ組織ヲ維持スル事ガ不可能デアルト云フ認識ノ上ニ立テラレル。此等ノ地方團体―村、町、市、県―ハ人々ノ同意ニ依リ権力ヲ得、而テ各個ノ業務ヲ執行スル権力ヲ持ツ。斯カル地方分権ハ中央政府カラ圧制的指導ヲ受ケ各行政單位ニ於ケル代議制ノ経験少キ國家ニ於テハ特ニ必要デアル。

Plan for Civil Information Activities on Local Autonomy Law

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

No. 2

政府ガ地方分権ニナレバ、自由ト正義トハ更ニヨク行ハレルト云フ事ヲ歴史ハ教ヘテヰル。西洋ノ民主主義ニ於テ政権ノ温度ノ中央集権ヲ防止スルモノハ地方ニ於ケル自治体ノ責任デアル。日本憲法ヲ強化シ地方自治体ニ大ナル権力ヲ与ヘル為、地方自治ニ関スル法律ガ議会ヲ通過シ昭和二十二年四月十五日公布サレタ。

ソノ法律ハ第一ニ地方長官、議員、其他地方官吏ノ直接一般選挙ニ就イテ規定シテヰル。之ハ明治憲法ノ下ニ於テ存在シタ地方長官其他主要官吏ノ東京ヨリノ直接任命ノ方法ト對照スルモノデアル。直接ノ任命ハ日本人民ノ上ニ実際問題トシテ救ヒ様ノナイ極端ナ専断的権威ヲ導イタ。

地方自治法ノ他ノ重要ナ規定ハ地方團体ガ自己ノ財産ト行政ヲ處理シ、憲法ニ觸レザル限リ自己ノ法律ヲ制定スル権利ニ関スルモノデアル。

住民ハ選挙ニ依リ自己ノ官吏ヲ任命スルコトガ出来ルト同時ニ此等官吏ヲ罷免スル権利ヲ持ツテヰル。選挙民ガ知事、市長、町村長、議員其他県市町村ノ官公吏ニ不満デアル時ハ彼等ヲ退職セシメル権利ヲ持ツテヰル。併乍ラ選挙民ハソノ事ガ小サイガ高度ニ組織化サレタ少数派ニヨリ混乱ヲ惹起スル手段トシテ利用サレナイ様ニ、賢明ニ此ノ権利ヲ行使スル責任ヲ有スル。

罷免手続ノ段階ハ次ノ如クデアル。

(一)関係者ハソノ地方團体―県、市、町、村―ノ選挙民ノ三分之一ニヨツテ署名サレタ請願書ヲ起草ス

(二)請願書ハ選挙管理委員会ニ呈出サレル。

(三)選挙ノ結果有権者ノ多数投票ニヨリソノ官吏ガ非トサレタナラバソノ官吏ハ職ヲ去ラネバナラヌ。

此ノ法律ニ依リ人民ニ与ヘラレタ他ノ権力ハ法律ノ制定改正廃止ノ手続ヲ着手スル権利デアル。此ノ重要ナ手續ニ着手スル事ニ依リ有権者ハ右権利ヲ行使スル。手續着手ノ段階ハ次ノ如クデアル。

(一)本件ニ関スル請願書ハ選挙民ノ五十分之一即チ二パーセントニ依ツテ署名サレネバナラヌ。

(二)ソノ請願書ヲ呈出セラレタ市長、町村長、県知事ハ之ヲ公表シ二十日以内ニ議會ヲ召集シナケレバナラヌ。

(三)議會ハ提案サレタ事項ニ就イテ多数票ニ基イテ行動シナケレバナラヌ。

(四)知事、市町村長ハ議會ノ行動ヲ公表シナケレバナラヌ。

斯カル重要ナ権利ハ民主政治ノ本質デアル。併シ單ニ法律ニ書カレタダケデハ充分デハナイ。人民ハソレヲ知リソノ行使方法及ビ憲法ニヨツテ与ヘラレタ統治権ニ密接ニ結ビツク事ヲ知ラネバナラヌ。

各自治体議會ノ権限及責任モ選挙民ガソノ市民トシテノ機能ヲ遂行シ得ル如ク選挙民ニ熟知サレネバナラヌ。又人民ハ司法組織並ニ如何ナル法律ガ憲法ニ觸レルヤ如何ヲ宣言スル責任ヲ司法組織ガ有シテヰルト云フコトヲ知ラネバナラヌ。同様ニ若シ人民ガ地方行政ニ自信ヲ持ツナラバ公民トシテ将サネバナラヌ事ヲ知ラネバナラヌ。経済的ナ又ハ社会的ナ地位如何ニ拘ラズ抜擢シ昇進サセル新シイ制度ヲ、或ル家族又ハ一ツ閥ニ

ノミ官僚的任命ヲ行フ舊イ制度ニ比較スレバ、新シイ制度ニ於テハ地方自治体ノ職員ハ遙カニ有能トナリ、能率ハ一層増進セラレル。

No.4 隣組ハ昭和廿二年百二十二日法律上ノ権力ヲ奪ハレタケレドモ地方政治ノ上ニ特ニ田舎ノ地方ニ於テ尚モソノ束縛ヲ及ボシテヰル。此ノ悪イボス組織ガ明ルミニサラケダサレ、ソシテ村民ガ最早隣組ノ指示ヲ固守スル要ガナイト云フ事ヲ知ル迄ハ民主的ナ地方自治ハ成功ヲ收メルコトガ出来ナイ。

此ノ組織ハ強制的デ批判ヲ許サズ言論ト行動ノ自由ガナカツタ。又今モ尚サウデアル。縣知事ヲ任命シテヰタ今ハ廃止サレタ内務省ト共ニ、隣組制度ハ一万一千名ノ市町村長ノ任命ヲ通ジテ地方政治ヲ支配シタ。ソシテソレラノ市町村長ハ鉄拳ヲ以テ隣組員ヲ支配シテヰル隣組長ヲ支配シ命令シタノデアル。之等ノ追放セラレタ隣組長ノ多クハ今尚彼等ノ思フ儘ノ事ヲスルベク各家庭ニ暴威ヲ振ツテヰル。彼等ハ地方團体ガ立チ上リ、彼等ノ命令ニ抗スル迄勢力ヲ振ヒ続ケルデアラウ。今ヤ住民ハ合法的ニ成立シタ政府ニ対シテノミ責任義務ヲ有スル。斯カルボス制度ヲ打破スル事ニ依リ貪慾且横暴ナルボスノ代リニ自由ナル憲法ノ下ニ於テ彼等ニ最モ関心アル方向ニ自分自身ノ進路ヲ採ル自由ヲ持ツ様ニナルデアラウ。

第二章　論題

次ノ論題ハ如何ナル報道手段、視覚宣傳手段ニ依テモ利用サレ得ル。

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

No.5

一、貴ニハ貴方ノ投票権ノ行使ニ依リ貴ニ六ノ政府ヲ管理シテヰル――正直ニシテ有能ナ人ニ其ノ一票ヲ投ジナサイ。

二、貴方ノ官吏ガ不正直ニシテ無能デアル場合ニハ罷免ノ手続ヲ通ジテソノ官吏ヲソノ地位ヨリ追フ事ガ出来ル。

三、貴方ノ官吏ガアル問題ニツイテ行動ガ緩慢デアリ、或ハ貴方ガ法律ヲ制定シ度イト思フ場合、貴方ハ僅カ有権者ノ二パーセントニ依ツテ署名サレタ請願書ヲ以テ行動ヲ要請スル事ガ出来ル。

四、貴方ノ婦人ハ法律ノ下デハ男ト平等デアルカラ、進ンデ投票シ公職ニ就キ社会ヲ貴方ノ家族ニトリヨリ效果的ナ健全ナ處タラシメル様ニ婦人ニヨヘラレタ新シイ地位ヲ受ケ入レネバナラヌ。

五、社会ヲ統治スル権力ハ貴方ノ手中ニアル。貴方ガ如何ニ投票シ如何ニ政治ニ参与スベキカヲ余ニ依ツテ貴方カラ此ノ権力ヲ他人ガ奪ハウトスルヲ許シテハナラヌ。

六、不法ナ隣組ノ権力ヲ破砕セヨ。隣組ノ指令ヲ無視セヨ。ソシテ公職ニ就キ社会ヲ貴方ノ家族ニトリヨリ效果的ナ健全ナ處タラシメル様ニ婦人ニヨヘラレタ新シイ地位ヲ受ケ入レネバナラヌ。

五、社会ヲ統治スル権力ハ貴方ノ手中ニアル。貴方ガ如何ニ投票シ如何ニ政治ニ参与スベキカヲ余ニ依ツテ貴方カラ此ノ権力ヲ奪ハウトスルヲ許シテハナラヌ。

六、不法ナ隣組ノ権力ヲ破砕セヨ。隣組ノ指令ヲ無視セヨ。ソシテ貴方ノ家族ニトリヨリ效果的ナ健全ナ處タラシメル様ニ婦人ニヨヘラレタ新シイ地位ヲ受ケ入レネバナラヌ。

五、社会ヲ統治スル権力ハ貴方ノ手中ニアル。貴方ガ如何ニ投票シ如何ニ政治ニ参与スベキカヲ余ニ依ツテ貴方カラ此ノ権力ヲ他人ガ

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No.6

第三章　方法

公開演説會ハ地方自治ニ関スル知識ヲ植エ付ケ、地方自治ニ関スル情報ヲ提供スル為ノ效果的手段トシテ使用サレ得ル。此ノ講演会ヲ行フ為参会者ヨリ発セラレル質問ニ答フルニ足ル資料ヲ持ツタ権能アル講師ヲ求ムベキデアル。ソシテ講演会ハ農村地方ニ集中シテ行ハルベキデアル。三人程ノ講演者デ一行ヲ作ルトスレバ、著名ナ判事、辯護士、教育家、婦人團体ノ指導者、組合ノ役員、ソノ他市町村ノ指導者等ガヨイデアラウ。

視覚ニ訴ヘル宣傳手段モ亦用ヒルベキデアル。資料ハ各軍政部法務係官ニ配布サレタ總司令部行政課発行ノ謄写サレタ五部一組ノパンフレットカラ得ラレル。（参照欄ヲ見ヨ）。一小村ヲモ除外シナイ様ニ全縣ニユキ渡ル如ク数個ノ講演隊ガ組織サルベキデアル。新聞社ハソノ公共奉仕トシテ此等ノ講演会ヲ主催スル様ニシナケレバナラヌ。講演会ニ対シテ前モツテ宣傳ガナサレ、日本人ノ各々ガ政治ノ機能ヲ知ル事ノ重要性ガ強調サレネバナラヌ。（此ノ講演会ノ組織ガ若シ正シク組織サレ其ノ儘存続スレバ、民権、民法、刑法等ノ如キ将来ノ政治指針指導計画ノ為ニ立ツデアラウ。）

「貴方ノ政府ヲ知レレト云ツタ見出シデ、新聞ノ讀物ガ一般ノ人々ニ政府ノ機能トソレヲ管理スル彼等ノ権利ヲ知ラシメルベク掲載サレ得ル。議会、縣知事、市町村長ノ業務、罷免並ニ法律改廃手続着手ノ機構、司法制度、新シイ公務員服務制度ニ関スル特殊ナ要点ガソレラノ読物ノ題目トナルベキダ。

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No.7

隣組問題ノ全貌ガ明ルミニ出サレネバナラヌ。汀聞社説ハ之ヲ進ンデ支援スベキダ。明ラサマニ此ノ「政治ノ裏ノ政治」ノコトヲ一連ノ慢画ニ描ケバ、此ノ貪慾ナ制度ヲ日本人ノ敵トシテ烙印ヲ押スニ效果的デアルダラウ。一定ノ時間ガ経過スレバ、之等ノ慢画ハ隣組ニ対シ嫌悪ノ念ト苦シイ聯想ヲ起サセルダラウ。而テ隣組ヘノ非協力ヲ促スダラウ。

地方自治法ノ全條項ニ全学年ノ学生生徒ノ関心ヲ集中スルベキ計画ガ教育係官ト調整サレネバナラヌ。此ノ学生層ハ最モ柔軟デアリ政治指針指導計画ニ於テ特別ナ注意ヲ拂フベキデアル。学生間ニ信念ヲ与ヘルコトニ依リ、二倍ノ效果ガ挙ゲラレル。之等ノ日本ノ將来ノ指導者自身ガ頭ヲ根本的ニ切リカヘラレルバカリデナク、又彼等ハソノ家族ニ信念ヲ植エ付ケルト云フ重要ナ役割ヲ演ズルノデアル。教科書ノ大部分ガ印刷サレタ後デ法律ハ公布サレタノデアルカラ、宣傳普及ニ関スル諸種ノ取極メハ教育係官及ビ縣学務課ト協議シテ行ハルベキデアル。

地方自治法ヲ大衆ニ理解サセルノニ效果的ナ方法ハ一幕劇デアル。之ガアル縣デ利用サレテ非常ナ成果ヲ収メタ。脚本、演出、演技ハ学校或ハ他ノ地方演劇團体ノ如キアマチユアニヨツテ行ハレ得ル。地方巡業ヲ奬励スル為ニ、府県廳ヨリ助成金ガ支給サレ得ル。婦人團体、組合、及協同組合ノ前デモ演出サレル様、斯カル演劇團体ガ数個作ラレネバナラナイ。

中学ヤ高校専門学校ノ辯論大会ハ公衆ノ面前デ演説出来ル人々ヲ生ミ出スノ非ニ役立ツデセウ。辯論大会デノ最優秀者

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No.7

ハ劇團演出ノ時ニ、開會之辭ヤ説明ヲ為スベク、勸誘スルコトガ出来ル。

視覚ニ訴ヘル資料トシテハ、ポスター、展ヲ行フ事ヲ得ル。僅少ナ賞品ヲ出ス事ニヨツテ、相當立派ナ作品ヲ集メ得ル。ソノポスター展ニツイテハ專門画家ヤ美術学校ニ知ラサレルベキデアル。

「公民ノ權利義務」ト云フ十枚一連ノポスターガ縣学務課ノ社会教育係ヘ配布サレタ。總計二万三千組ガ「諸日本建設全國運動」ニ依ツテ出版サレタ。配布ニツイテハ十枚一組ノ儘、分レウカレニナラヌ様監督サレルベキデアル。ポスターハ市電ヤ壁ニ貼ラレ、公民館ニ展示サレル。ボール紙ニ貼リツケテ、紙芝居トシテ学校ヤ團体デ使用サレ得ル。

以前ニ軍政部ニ配給セラレタ「フィルム」ハ極力觀覧ニ供サルベキデアル。「ドウシテ法律ハ作ラレルカ」「アメリカノ首都」ガソレデアル。

再三番目ノ「地方自治体ノ話」ハ此ノ計画ニ役立タセル為ニ大臣力デ製作サレテヰル。各軍政部ニハ七月末ニ配給サレル様計画サレテヰル。此ノ計画ハ八、九月ニ運動ヲ集中スル様企テラレテヰルカノ如ク思ハレルカモ知レナイガ、一年ヲ通ジテノ運動デアル。他ノ政治指針指導計画ト共ニ、本計画ハ再一ノ午初メデアリ、日本ノ機関ニヨリ継続的ニ実行サレルモノデアル。

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No.10

公民ノ権利義務

暫本建設全國運動ニヨリ製作サレタル十枚一組ノ貳萬参千部ノポスター。正式機関ヲ通ジ全國ニ配布中。

（譯文）

一、人間ハ自分一人ダケデ生キテユク事ハ出来ナイ。

人間ハ自分一人ダケデ生キテユク事ハ出来又。我々ノ生活ハ相互ノ利益ト奉仕ノオカゲデアル。我々ノ住ンデヰル町ヤ村ハ誰モガ相互ノ同意ト民主的政治ニ依ツテ幸福ナ生活ヲ營ミ得ル様我々自身デ作リ上ゲタ自治的社會デアリマス。

二、一般住民ノ合意ニ基ク町村政治

斯ル自治体ノ特質ハ全構成員ノ意見ニ從ヒ、ソノ費用ニ於テ全口見ニ依ツテ統治サレルト云フ点ニ在ル。町村内ノ道路建設、学校其ノ他ノ施設設置ハ此等町村ノ議会ヤ委員会ニ於ケル意見ノ一致ニ基イテ決定サレル。町村長及ソノ属吏ハ斯ル合意ニ依ツテ決定サレタ事項ヲ正シク実施スル責任ヲ有スル。

三、町村長モ町村民ノ一員デアル。

町村長及ビ町村會議員ハ吾々町村民ニ依リ選バレル。選挙ヲ通ジテ吾々ハ吾々ノ意見ヲ町村政治ニ反映サセル事ガ出来ル。自治体ノ長ト云ヘドモ自治体構成員ノ吾々一人々々ト同ジコトデアルコトヲ決シテ忘レテハナラナイ。

四、皆デ考ヘ、話シ合ヒ、行動シヨウ。

吾々ハ町村行政ニ関スル吾々ノ自由ナ意志ヲ発表シ得ル権利ヲ有スル。吾々ハ町村ノ提供スル諸種

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No. 111

ノ便宜ヲ利用シ得ル權利ヲ有スル。町村ノ役人ガヨクナイ場合ハ吾々ハ正當ナ法的手續ヲ經テ、彼等ヲ其ノ地位ヨリ追ヒ得ル權利ヲ有スル。皆ガ考ヘ、話シ合ヒ行動スルコトニ依リ樂シイ平和ナ町ヤ村ヲ作ル様ニ努力シマセウ。

五、税金ハ皆ノ為ニ拂ハレネバナラナイ。

吾々ノ權利ト表裏ノ関係ニ在ル義務ニモ又同時ニ吾々ハ気ガ付カネバナラナイ。町村内ニ各種ノ施設ヲ作リ、必要ナ仕事ヲ行フ為ニ吾々ノ資力ニ應シタ金額ヲ支拂フ事ハ吾々ノ義務デアル。之ガ町村税デアル。併乍ラ税金ハ必シモ金ダケデ拂ハレルトハ限ラナイ。吾々自ラ進ンデ町村ノ為ニ何カノ奉仕ヲシヨウト云フ意志ヲ行動ニ示ス事ガ出来ル。

六、公有財産ヲ大切ニセヨ

貴方ハ貴方ノ生活ヲ自治体、社会ノ一員トシテ考ヘル時、貴方ノ生活ニハ改善ノ余地ハアリマセンカ。町村ノ政治ニ無関心ノ人ハ居マセンカ。貴方方ノ中ニ公開ノ席上デハチツトモ口ヲ利カズ人ノ後デバカリブツ〳〵トイツマデモ云ツテヰル人ハ居マセンカ。貴方方ハ町村ノ公有財産ヲ不注意ニ取扱ツタリシタ事ハナイデセウカ。貴方ハ公園ノ花ヲ折リ取ツタリ道路ヲ汚シタリ公立圖書館ノ本ノ頁ヲ切リ取ツタリシタコトハアリマセンカ。

七、貴方ノ町村カラ政治ボスヲ閉メ出セ

家柄トカ築キ上ゲラレタ勢力ヲ特ンデ貴方方ノ町村ヲ不正ナ金儲ケノ種ニシヨウトシテヰル人ハ居リマセンカ。町村ノ公金ヲ費消シタリ、悪事ヲシテコツソリ私腹ヲ肥

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No.12

ヤシテ礼揖ナ人ガ豊方ノ町村ノ指導者トナリテ平マセシカ、
暴力ヤ賄賂デ自分ノ云タイ事ヲ云ヒヨウトシテ居ル民主主
義ノ敵ハ居リマセンカ。此様ナ事ハ公民ガ自分ノ正シイ責任
ヲ全ウシテ居ナイ時ニ起リ得ルノデス。豊方ガ未ダ此ノ様ナ人々
ヲ絶エズ警戒シ、此ノ要ナル場合ニハ正シイ法的行動ヲ執ルナ
ラバ、断ジテ不正直ナ事ヲ為ス事ハ終ヲ告ゲルデアラウ。
八、部落内ノ敵意アル態度ヲ善ナテ協力セヨ、
豊方ノ幸福ナ生活ヲ出来ナクスル様ナ部落内ノ反目或
ハ敵意アル態度ヲ持ツハアリマセンカ。断ジテ敵意
アル態度ヲ以テ部落ノ人ヲ扱ガ子供達ノ便宜ヲ図
ル事ニ依テ避地ニ建テラレテ居ル小サイ町ヤ村ガアルト報告サレテ
ヰル。吾々ハ協力スル事ニ依ツテ断ジテ過誤ヲ避ケル事ガ
出来ル。部落ノスベテノ人ノ幸福ノ為ニ、ソノ人ノ為ニ又日ヲ
重ネテ、今理解ガナサレル様ニ努力セヨ。
九、公民館ハ町村ノ民向ヲ代表スル為ニ皆
私達ノ生レタ町村ハ私達ノモノデス。ソレヲヨクスル為ニ皆
デ話シ合ホウ。出来ル丈ケ屢々討論会ヤ会議ヲ開コウ。
読書ニ依テ私達ノ心ヲ豊カニシヨウ。互ニ仲良ク交際
レ仕事ニ身ヲ入レテ私達ノ産業ヲ増進シヨウ。此ノ点ニ於テ
ニ公民館ヲ作ラウ。公民館ハ町村ノ民向ヲ代表スル為ニ
施設ハ町村ノ全員ニ開放サレル。
十、新日本ノ建設ハ各市町村ヨリ始マル
吾々ノ町村ハ吾國ノ基礎全ク民主化サレル
出来ル。吾國ハ栄エ、吾々ノ郷里ガ完全ニ民主化サレル
外国人ハ吾國ヲ取リ巻ク国際的地位モ亦向上
スル。新日本ノ建設ハ吾等各自ノ町村ヨリ始マル。

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 770218

HEADQUARTERS
KINKI MIL GOVT REGION
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

WBK/lm

17 DEC 1946

000.76

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Visual Media

TO : Commanding Officer, Kyoto Military Government Team, APO 301
Commanding Officer, Hyogo Military Government Team, APO 317
Commanding Officer, Osaka Military Government Team, APO 25

1. Three copies of opaque projector cards on SCAP CIE Information Center Services, two copies on Agricultural Cooperatives and two copies on Farmer's Emancipation are being forwarded under seperate cover for permanent use by the prefectural film library.

2. It is hoped that the cards will be shown to the largest practicable number of Japanese and will prove of value in the work of reorientation. However, this letter is not to be construed as a directive nor as giving additional authority.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL BURNS:

J. E. ENGLEHARDT
Capt., AGD
Adjutent

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

HEADQUARTERS
KINKI MIL GOVT REGION
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

EFH/mo

8 OCT 1948

430

SUBJECT: Additional Information Concerning the Distribution and Control of Fish and Fresh Vegetable Enforcement Drive

TO : Commanding Officer, Hyogo Military Government Team, APO 317
Commanding Officer, Kyoto Military Government Team, APO 301
Commanding Officer, Nara Military Government Team, APO 25
Commanding Officer, Osaka Military Government Team, APO 25
Commanding Officer, Shiga Military Government Team, APO 25
Commanding Officer, Wakayama Military Government Team, APO 25

1. Reference is paragraph 3 of letter this headquarters, 430, 19 December 1947, subject same as above.

2. Additional material as follows is forwarded herewith:

APP. 94 - Processed Marine Product's Distribution Regulation.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL BURNS:

J. E. ENGLEHARDT
Capt., AGD
Adjutant

Incl:
APP. 94

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

HEADQUARTERS
KINKI MIL GOVT REGION
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

GEA/lm

000.8

24 AUG 1948

SUBJECT: Information Plan for School Board Law

TO : Commanding Officer, Kyoto Military Government Team, APO 301
Commanding Officer, Fukui Military Government Team, APO 713
Commanding Officer, Hyogo Military Government Team, APO 317
Commanding Officer, Osaka Military Government Team, APO 25
Commanding Officer, Shiga Military Government Team, APO 25
Commanding Officer, Nara Military Government Team, APO 25
Commanding Officer, Wakayama Military Government Team, APO 25

1. Attached is the Eighth Army Information plan on the School Board Law, which in the interest of expediency was phoned to this headquarters for dissemination to I Corps Military Government Teams.

2. The Information program should be closely coordinated with Team and Prefectural Education Sections to assure that the important points of the law are brought promptly to the attention of the Japanese.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL BURNS:

J. L. SHELLHORST
Capt., AGD
Adjutant

1 Incl:
As indicated.

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

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
Military Government Section
APO 343

20 July 1948

SUBJECT: Eighth Army Civilian Information Bulletin

TO: Commanding Officer, Kyoto MG Team, APO 301

Enclosed herewith are current copies of the Civilian Information Bulletin for distribution to Department of Army Civilians under your jurisdiction.

RICHARD A. ANDERSON

Chief, Civilian Branch
Military Government Sect.

Incl:
(1) copies
Civ Info Bul

INTER-OFFICE
C.O.
Exec.
Adj.
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C.I.+E.
Pub.Health
Pub.Welf.
Leg+Govt.
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Maizuru
Team
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Courthouse
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Your File

Read. Initial & return for File

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

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
APO 500

DRN/DB/GJC/et

333.1 (2 July 48)CIE

6 July 1948

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Field Report

TO: Commanding Officer
Kyoto Military Government Team
APO 301

1. Transmitted herewith is one copy of a report made by the Chief, Motion Picture and Theatrical Branch, Civil Information and Education Section.

2. The inclosure is forwarded for the information of officers concerned with civil information and education. The material is not to be construed as directive nor as granting additional authority.

3. This report is not for publication.

D. R. NUGENT
Lt. Col., USMC
Chief, C I & E Section

1 Incl
Rpt on Field Trip

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 77-0-18

HEADQUARTERS
KINKI MIL GOVT REGION
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

AA/mc

17 JUN 1948

014

SUBJECT: Folk Dance and Folk Song Booklet

TO : Commanding Officer, Fukui Military Government Team, APO 301
Commanding Officer, Kyoto Military Government Team, APO 301
Commanding Officer, Nara Military Government Team, APO 25
Commanding Officer, Osaka Military Government Team, APO 25
Commanding Officer, Shiga Military Government Team, APO 25
Commanding Officer, Wakayama Military Government Team, APO 25

1. For your information and possible use.

2. The attached booklet of 'Folk Dance and Folk Song' was prepared by the Physical Education Section of Hyogo Prefecture.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL DEVINE:

1 Incl:
As indicated

J. E. ENGLEHARDT
Capt., AGD
Adjutant

Book at Shiga

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

HEADQUARTERS
KINKI MIL GOVT REGION
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

AA/mo

26 MAY 1948

080

SUBJECT: Skit on Democratic Organizations

TO : Commanding Officer, Fukui Military Government Team, APO 713
Commanding Officer, Hyogo Military Government Team, APO 317
Commanding Officer, Kyoto Military Government Team, APO 713
Commanding Officer, Nara Military Government Team, APO 25
Commanding Officer, Osaka Military Government Team, APO 25
Commanding Officer, Shiga Military Government Team, APO 25
Commanding Officer, Wakayama Military Government Team, APO 25

For your information and possible use, attached is an English copy with Japanese translation of a skit for presentation by and before youth groups. It was used in its present form at a recent regional conference of youth leaders in Kyoto. It can be used substituting "Kamishibai" or posters to replace the comments of the reader.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL DEVINE:

[signature]
J. [illegible]
Capt., AGD
Adjutant

2 Incls:
1. English copy - Skit
2. Japanese translation copy of skit

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

HEADQUARTERS
KINKI MIL GOVT REGION
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

RSA/mo

20 APR 1948

600.1

SUBJECT: Blueprints of Suggested CI&E Reading Room and Suggested School Lavatory

TO : Commanding Officer, Fukui Military Government Team, APO 713
Commanding Officer, Kyoto Military Government Team, APO 713
Commanding Officer, Hyogo Military Government Team, APO 317
Commanding Officer, Osaka Military Government Team, APO 25
Commanding Officer, Nara Military Government Team, APO 25
Commanding Officer, Shiga Military Government Team, APO 25
Commanding Officer, Wakayama Military Government Team, APO 25

1. Enclosed for your possible use in promoting the establishment of reading rooms throughout your prefecture is a blueprint of a reading room planned by CI&E and Shiga prefecture. The plan has proved practicable in Shiga prefecture, and should be very suggestive to your citizens public hall and school officials.

2. Enclosed also is a blueprint of a suggested school lavatory. Inasmuch as the provision of school lavatories is always given as the primary reason for failure to introduce co-education, it is recommended that this plan be made available to your school officials, or to the Temporary Conference Groups, and that they be asked to use it as a basis for their planning for the conversion of schools to co-education as well as the general improvement of lavatory facilities.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL DEVINE:

[redacted]
Capt., AGD
Adjutant

2 Incls:
As indicated

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

HEADQUARTERS
KINKI MIL GOVT REGION
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

WBK/lm

13 APR 1948

000.76

SUBJECT: Civil Information Materials

TO : Commanding Officer, Kyoto Military Government Team, APO 713
Commanding Officer, Hyogo Military Government Team, APO 317
Commanding Officer, Fukui Military Government Team, APO 713
Commanding Officer, Osaka Military Government Team, APO 25
Commanding Officer, Shiga Military Government Team, APO 25
Commanding Officer, Nara Military Government Team, APO 25
Commanding Officer, Wakayama Military Government Team, APO 25

1. Transmitted herewith are:

a. A plan for civil information activities relative to the current program initiated by the Japanese Government with the approval of SCAP, GHQ, to increase agricultural production (Incl 1). It should be noted that material contained in Section III of subject plan is general in nature and applicable to any information program.

b. A set of four (4) poster and one (1) pamphlet with English translations to serve as examples of information materials which have been prepared and are being distributed to the Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry (Incl 2).

2. This material is furnished for use at your discretion, where applicable to local circumstances, in taking appropriate action to implement the provisions of Operational Directive 57, Headquarters Eighth Army, 16 Aug 47, subject: Civil Information Activities, and Operational Directive 22, Headquarters Eighth Army, 31 March 48, subject: Agricultural Production-Collection Program for 1948. Subject material is not to be considered directive in nature.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL DEVINE:

J. E. ENGLEHARDT
Capt., AGD
Adjutant

2 Incls:
1 - Plan for Civil Information Activities
2 - Set of four (4) Posters and one (1) Pamphlets

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 78-0216

HEADQUARTERS
KINKI MIL GOVT REGION
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

CHN/ys

7 APR 1948

000.8

SUBJECT: CE News Digest with CI Supplement

TO: Commanding Officer, Fukui Military Government Team, APO 713
Commanding Officer, Hyogo Military Government Team, APO 317
Commanding Officer, Kyoto Military Government Team, APO 713
Commanding Officer, Nara Military Government Team, APO 25
Commanding Officer, Osaka Military Government Team, APO 25
Commanding Officer, Shiga Military Government Team, APO 25
Commanding Officer, Wakayama Military Government Team, APO 25

Inclosed are copies of CE News Digest, Number 8, with CI Supplement.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL DEVINE:

J. E. ENGLEHARDT
Captain, AGD
Adjutant

1 Incl:
2 copies CE
News Digest

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

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Economic and Scientific Section

APO 500
8 December 1947

319.1 (8 Dec 47) ESS/L.

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Labor Background Material

TO: Military Government Labor Officers

1. Inclosure 1 is a reprint in Japanese language of six pamphlets prepared by a member of the Economic and Scientific Section, Labor Division Staff. It is entitled: "Lectures on the American Trade Union Law", by John R. Harold, published by the Central Labor College, Shiba Park, Minato Ku, Tokyo. The price is ¥ 30 per copy.

2. The book is divided into six main chapters:

a. American Labor Relations Legislation and Agencies: Analysis of the Wagner Act (before Taft Hartley Act), National Labor Relations Board, and use of conciliation, mediation, and arbitration.

b. Purpose of Labor Relations Legislation: Need for Wagner Act, New York Labor Relations Act, specific applications.

c. The National Labor Relations Board in the United States: Structure, administration and operation of the National Labor Relations Board; listing of actual cases of various types.

d. Unfair Labor Practices: Description, outline, and discussion of actual processing of cases.

e. Company-Dominated, Puppet Unions: Analysis, Description, statement of American law, and processing of cases.

f. Representation Cases: analysis, discussion, how cases are handled, how votes are taken. Contains a valuable appendix of several test cases showing complete handling of case from beginning to conclusion and decision.

3. The book will be of great value to trade union leaders and rank-and-file members, employers, and the members of the Local Labor Relations Committee.

W. F. Marquat
W. F. MARQUAT
Brigadier General, U.S. Army
Chief, ESS

1 Incl
Book, (in Japanese), subject: "Lectures on the American Trade Union Law".

Sent to Labor - Library Mr C. 12 Dec 47

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

File

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Economic and Scientific Section

WFM/PLS/JCP/mlm
APO 500
29 October 1947

319.1 (29 Oct 47) ESS/LA

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Labor Background Material

TO: Military Government Team Labor Officers

1. Inclosed material from the National Association of Manufacturers is forwarded for information of Military Government Labor and Civil Information and Education Officers, in the education of local employers and employer associations.

2. It should be made clear to the Japanese that the dissemination of these pamphlets is based on general usefulness and does not imply that the text corresponds in every respect with the policy of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

W. F. MARQUAT
Brigadier General, U. S. Army
Chief, ESS

10 Incls
1. Collective Bargaining
2. Jobs and the Woman
3. Human Relations and Efficient Production
4. How do we Rate?
5. Strengthening Management Teamwork
6. Capsule Code, Strengthening Management Teamwork
7. Check List for Strengthening Management Teamwork
8. Factors to Consider in Establishing a Profit Sharing Plan, Appendix J
9. Management Memo No. 1, June, 1946, entitled "Seniority"
10. Some Effects of Foremen Unionization

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 770018

OCT 4 1947

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

APO 500
1 October 1947

AG 350 (1 October 47) CIE

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Copies of Documents

TO : Commanding Officer

1. Transmitted herewith is one copy of each document listed as inclosures.

2. It is requested that the inclosures be made available to each officer concerned.

3. The material forwarded is not to be construed as directive nor as granting any additional authority.

INTER-OFFICE
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C.I.+E.
Legal Govt.
Labor
Pub. Hlth
Mai. Gen.
Team
Read, Initial + return for File

D. R. NUGENT
Lt. Col., USMC
Chief, C I & E Section

2 Incls:
1 - Basic Quarterly Broadcasting Schedule for BCJ, 1 Oct - 31 Dec.
2 - Addenda to Broadcast Schedule for BCJ for October 1 - 31

DISTRIBUTION:

MG Section Eighth Army	(2)	Hokkaido MG Region	(1)
MG Section I Corps	(2)	Tohoku MG Region	(1)
MG Section IX Corps	(2)	Kanto MG Region	(1)
Tokyo-Kanagawa MG Dist.	(2)	Tokai-Hokuriku MG Region	(1)
" " MG Dist. Tokyo	(2)	Kinki MG Region	(1)
Chugoku MG Region	(1)	Kyushu MG Region	(1)
Shikoku MG Region	(1)	Each Mil Govt Team	(1)

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

A-4

SEP 22 1947
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HEADQUARTERS I CORPS
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

RBT/yo

AG 000.76 - BA

20 September 1947

SUBJECT: Press Releases

TO: See Distribution

Reference: letter, subject: "Transmittal of Copies of Documents", AG 350 (6 September 1947) CI&E, GHQ, SCAP, inclosures 2 and 3. Military Government CI&E will insure that names of individuals on teams not be used.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL WOODRUFF:

C. C. CARTER
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:
2 ea MG Team & Region
I Corps, Z/R
3 AG Rec, I Corps

Info Copies.
CG, Eighth Army
CI&E, SCAP

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

Miss Mae J. for
Study —

SEP 9 1947
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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

APO 500
6 September 1947

AG 350 (6 September 47) CIE

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Copies of Documents

TO: Commanding Officer

1. Transmitted herewith is one copy of each document listed as inclosures.

2. It is requested that the inclosures be made available to each officer concerned.

3. The material forwarded is not to be construed as directive nor as granting any additional authority.

D. R. NUGENT
Lt. Col., USMC
Chief, C I & E Section

4 Incls:
1 - Broadcasting Schedule for BJC for September
2 - Interview press release on education reform
3 - Interview press release on education reform
4 - Series of six press releases on Land Reform, with Japanese translations

DISTRIBUTION:

MG Section Eighth Army	(2)	Hokkaido MG Region	(1)
MG Section I Corps	(2)	Tohoku MG Region	(1)
MG Section IX Corps	(2)	Kanto MG Region	(1)
Tokyo-Kanagawa MG Dist.	(2)	Tokai-Hokuriku MG Region	(1)
" " MG Dist. Tokyo	(2)	Kinki MG Region	(1)
Chugoku MG Region	(1)	Kyushu MG Region	(1)
Shikoku MG Region	(1)	Each Mil Govt Team	(1)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 719018

JUL 28 1947

INTER-OFFICE
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Read, Initial +return for File

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

AG 350 (25 July 47) CIE

APO 500
25 July 1947

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Copies of Documents

TO : Commanding Officer

1. Transmitted herewith is one copy of each document listed as inclosures.

2. It is requested that the inclosures be made available to each officer concerned.

3. The material forwarded is not to be construed as directive nor as granting any additional authority.

D. R. Nugent
D. R. NUGENT
Lt. Col., USMC
Chief, C I & E Section

2 Incls.:
1 -"Imperial Ordinance 263" and related directives.
2 -"Land Reform"

DISTRIBUTION:

MG Section Eighth Army	(2)	Hokkaido MG Region	(1)
MG Section I Corps	(2)	Tohoku MG Region	(1)
MG Section IX Corps	(2)	Kanto MG Region	(1)
Tokyo-Kanagawa MG Dist.	(2)	Tokai-Hokuriku MG Region	(1)
" " MG Dist. Tokyo	(2)	Kinki MG Region	(1)
Chugoku MG Region	(1)	Kyushu MG Region	(1)
Shikoku MG Region	(1)	Each Mil Govt Team	(1)

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

A-2 #7

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

AG 350 (10 July 47) CIE

APO 500
10 July 1947

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Copies of Documents

TO : Commanding Officer

1. Transmitted herewith is one copy of each document listed as inclosures.

2. It is requested that the inclosures be made available to each officer concerned.

3. The material forwarded is not to be construed as directive nor as granting any additional authority.

D. R. NUGENT
Lt. Col., USMC
Chief, C I & E Section

1 Incl.
1-Broadcast Schedule For
BCJ for Period 1 July
Through 30 September

DISTRIBUTION:

MG Section Eighth Army	(2)	Hokkaido MG Region	(1)
MG Section I Corps	(2)	Tohoku MG Region	(1)
MG Section IX Corps	(2)	Kanto MG Region	(1)
Tokyo-Kanagawa MG Dist.	(2)	Tokai-Hokuriku MG Region	(1)
" " MG Dist. Tokyo	(2)	Kinki MG Region	(1)
Chugoku MG Region	(1)	Kyushu MG Region	(1)
Shikoku MG Region	(1)	Each Mil Govt Team	(1)

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Read, initial & return for File

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

A-1.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

JUN 18 1947

MAIL & RECORDS OFFICE
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Maizuru --
Team ---

AFO 500
16 June 1947

AG 350 (16 June 47) CIE

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Copies of Documents

TO : Commanding Officer

1. Transmitted herewith is one copy of each document listed as inclosures.

2. It is requested that the inclosures be made available to each officer concerned.

3. The material forwarded is not to be construed as directive nor as granting any additional authority.

D. R. NUGENT
Lt. Col., USMC
Chief, C I & E Section

7 Incls.:
1-"Provisional Amendments of the Japanese Code of Criminal Procedure" dtd 6 May 1947.
2-"Revisions of Regulations concerning Teachers' Screening." M/Ed Dir., dtd 28 April 1947.
3-"Concerning Acceptability Inquiries to be Made of Persons Related to Individual Ministries in Accordance with Amended Ministerial Ordinances and Instructions" M/Ed Dir., dtd 3 October 1946.
4-"Curriculum of the New Koto Gakko - Supplement to Volume I - The 1947-48 Courses of Study," M/Ed, dtd 7 April 1947.
5-"Rural Laud Reform Exhibit"
6- Regulations for Troop Registration and Organization, Boy Scouts of Japan.
7- Curriculum of the New Koto Gakko, Supplement to Volume I - The 1947-48 Courses of Study, Part II - Curriculum of the Specialized Vocational Koto Gakko, M/Ed, dtd 7 April 1947.

DISTRIBUTION:

MG Section Eighth Army	(2)	Hokkaido MG Region	(1)
MG Section I Corps	(2)	Tohoku MG Region	(1)
MG Section IX Corps	(2)	Kanto MG Region	(1)
Tokyo-Kanagawa MG Dist.	(2)	Tokai-Hokuriku MG Region	(1)
" " MG Dist. Tokyo	(2)	Kinki MG Region	(1)
Chugoku MG Region	(1)	Kyushu MG Region	(1)
Shikoku MG Region	(1)	Each Mil Govt Team	(1)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 770015

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

A-1

APO 500
15 April 1947

AG 350 (15 Apr 47)CIE

SUBJECT: Materials for Adult Education Conferences

TO : Commanding Officer, Kyoto Mil Govt Tm,
Kyoto-Shi, Kyoto-Fu, APO 713, U.S.Army.

1. Transmitted herewith is one copy of each document listed under inclosures.

2. It is requested that the inclosures be made available to Military Government personnel for use in Adult Education Conferences (Ref: Command Letter to CG, Eighth Army, APO 343, ATTENTION: Military Government Section, subject: "Adult Education Conferences", dated 14 April 1947).

3. The material forwarded is not to be construed as directive nor as granting additional authority.

D. R. NUGENT
Lt. Col., USMC
Chief, C I & E Section

APR 21 1947

INTER-OFFICE
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Labor
Pub. Hlth
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Team
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8 Inclosures
1- Suggestions for Adult Education Conference.
2- Religious Education.
3- Outline of Courses to be offered in 3½ day Adult Education Institutes in Each Prefecture.
4- Outline for Discussion on Libraries.
5- Youth Organizations.
6- Characteristics of a Good Elementary School.
7- Education for Women.
8- University Extension.

DISTRIBUTION:

MG Section Eighth Army	(2)	Hokkaido MG Region	(1)
MG Section I Corps	(2)	Tohoku MG Region	(1)
MG Section IX Corps	(2)	Kanto MG Region	(1)
Tokyo-Kanagawa MG Dist.	(2)	Tokai-Hokuriku MG Region	(1)
" "MG Dist.Tokyo	(2)	Kinki MG Region	(1)
Chugoku MG Region	(1)	Kyushu MG Region	(1)
Shikoku MG Region	(1)	Each Mil Govt Team	(1)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 776018

A-1

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

APO 500
1 April 1947

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Document

TO : Commanding Officer, Kyoto Mil Govt Tm,
Kyoto-Shi, Kyoto-Fu, APO 713, U.S.Army.

1. Transmitted herewith is one copy of a pamphlet "Answers to Questions from Japanese Women."

2. These are typical questions asked the Women's Information Officer in meetings with women's organization leaders throughout Japan. The answers are furnished for the information of officers who may be asked similar questions. The material is not to be construed as directive nor as granting additional authority.

D. R. NUGENT
Lt. Col., USMC
Chief, C I & E Section

Incl:
Pamphlet "Answers to Questions from Japanese Women"

Distribution

Eighth Army MG Section (1)
I Corps MG Section (1)
IX Corps MG Section (1)
Tokyo Kanagawa MG Dist (1)
Chugoku MG Region (1)
Shikoku MG Region (1)
Hokkaido MG Region (1)
Tohoku MG Region (1)
Kinki MG Region (1)
Kyushu MG Region (1)
Each MG Team (1)

APR 21 1947

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 770218

A-1

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

MAR 12 1946

APO 500
6 March 1947

AG 004.06 (6 Mar 47) CI&E

SUBJECT: Transmittal of copies of CI&E Orientation Pamphlet.

TO : Commanding Officer, Kyoto Mil Govt Tm,
Kyoto-Shi, Kyoto-Fu, APO 713.

1. Transmitted herewith are excerpts from a CI&E "Orientation Pamphlet for New Personnel".

2. This pamphlet was prepared for the guidance of personnel of Civil Information and Education Section at General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. It is forwarded as background information for Military Government Officers working in the field of civil information and education. Only certain administrative details pertaining to Civil Information and Education Section and to General Headquarters, SCAP, have been omitted.

3. The material is for the use of Occupation Force personnel only and is not designed for publication. The content is not to be construed as directive, nor as granting additional authority.

D. R. NUGENT
Lt. Col., USMC
Chief, C I & E Section

1 Incl.
"An Orientation Pamphlet for New Personnel".

DISTRIBUTION:

MG Section Eighth Army	(2)	Tohoku MG Region	(2)
MG Section I Corps	(2)	Kanto MG Region	(2)
MG Section IX Corps	(2)	Tokai-Hokoriku MG Region	(2)
Tokyo-Kanagawa MG Dist	(2)	Kinki MG Region	(2)
Chugoku MG Region	(2)	Kyushu MG Region	(2)
Shikoku MG Region	(2)	Each Mil Govt Team	(2)
Hokkaido MG Region	(2)		

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

FEB 27 1947

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

APO 500
14 February 1947

AG 004.06(14 Feb 47)CIE

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Copies of Documents

TO :

1. Transmitted herewith are two copies of documents listed as inclosures.

2. Inclosure 1, "Principles for Japanese Trade Unions," is a policy statement adopted by the Far Eastern Commission on 6 December 1946.

3. Inclosure 2 consists of three documents on the "labor purge." On 14 December 1946 the Imperial Japanese Government promulgated as ordinance to exclude from important posts in all organizations concerned with labor persons who held responsible and influential positions in the war-time "labor front" organizations. The "Instructions," "Ordinance," and "Announcement," inclosed herewith, explain the terms of the purge.

4. Inclosure 3 consists of three documents on the elimination of ex-police officers from positions in labor administration. On 2 December 1946 the Imperial Japanese Government informed the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers of its plan to transfer ex-police officers from the following positions: (a) labor and vocational administration in the Welfare Ministry, prefectural and municipal officers, and employment exchanges; (b) staff personnel of the central and prefectural Labor Relations Committees: (c) conciliators as provided by Chapter II of the Labor Relations Adjustment Law. The "CIO Memorandum," "Letter to Prefectural Governors," and "Remarks," inclosed herewith, explain the plan in detail. It will be noted that this plan places definite limitations on the Welfare Minister's authority to postpone transfer under paragraph III 3 of the "Plan." It will be further noted that this transfer of ex-police officers is not a purge, as it does not bar individuals from holding other government or public offices; also that certain categories are exempted from transfer, and transfers may be staggered over varying periods of time.

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5. These inclosures are forwarded for information of officers working in the fields of civil information and education and labor relations. The content is not to be construed as directive nor as granting additional authority. There is no restriction on the release of this material to interested Japanese.

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3 inclosures:
1 - "Principles for Japanese Trade Unions," Far Eastern Commission.
2 - "Instructions," "Ordinance" and "Announcement" on labor purge.
3 - "CLO Memorandum," "Letter to Prefectural Governors," and "Remarks" on elimination of ex-police officers from labor administration posts.

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