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

At an appropriate time--the 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 opens and closes the meeting. Usually, questions are directed at specific speakers and not at the group. 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 variation of the forum and symposium in which one person interviewsand 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 successful 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 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 stimulation of having several points of view presented and freely questioned and discussed.

There is a feeling of informality.

There is always a feeling of democratic equality. No one speaker dominates.

The chairman does not dominate. He presides and occasionally 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 opinion.

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

## DO'S AND DONT'S OF DISCUSSION

1. Do keep the discussion informal and conversational.
   Don't be formal and 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 preparation and thought and constant regard for democratic 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 sharing thought experience.

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Editorial - Nippon Times 13 Nov 46

101.11 F

# The Technique of Democracy

Although there may still be some skepticism abroad, there can no longer be anyone in close touch with Japanese conditions who has the slightest doubt about the sincere desire of the overwhelming majority of the Japanese to embrace democracy. But a desire for democracy, however sincere and fervent, and a successful practice of democracy are two very different things. Possession of the former by no means assures the automatic attainment of the latter.

In fact, not even a thorough understanding of the spirit of democracy necessarily assures immediately a successful practice of democracy, for democracy calls for proficiency in a definite technique in order to make it work, There is ample danger that the Japanese people, lacking experience in this technique, may yet make a botch of their democratic experiment despite their sincere enthusiasm, and initial failure may breed disillusionment and a chilling of the present enthusiasm.

It is, therefore, highly welcome that we are beginning to give considerable heed to the problem of propagating proper rules of order in the conduct of business in various clubs and organizations formed among the people. Even such a seemingly insignificant matter as rules of parliamentary procedure can make a world of difference in the efficient functioning of any organization. If popular orga nizations among the people, such as women's clubs, Parent-Teachers Associations, labor unions, farmers' cooperatives, and the like, can be made to function efficiently through democratic procedure in the conduct of their meetings the people will come to have faith in democratic methods and they will also gain the experience to make their political and governmental institutions function democratically. B ut if the people, through their ignorance of how to make their little organizations function efficiently, should come to lose faith in democratic procedure, the way will be opened for a return of the dictatorship of a few in all aspects of Japanese life. It is no exaggeration to say that the future of democracy in Japan may depend in no small measure upon how widely and thoroughly the Japanese people master such a mechanistic trifle as the Robert' s Rules of Order.

How truly this is no exaggeration can readily be appreciated by those who have seen many Japanese organizations carry on their meetings. So lacking in knowledge of the technique of self-governing procedure are most J apanese, accustomed for ages to simply obeying directions from above, that they flounder pathetically when no one individual assumes sole command. Even in meetings of intelligent men with definite ideas, there is usually surprising inability to get any practical business done. Either there is interminable talk which never resolves itself into a practical decision, or the group defers to the domination of one individual

The situation is made worse by the common Japanese misconception that democratic methods mean heckling and disorder and intransigeance of minority groups. It is an understandable and natural misconception, inasmuch as in the days of the former dictatorial rule the only way in which the democra tic opponents of dicta torship could make themselves be heard was by heckling or speakings out of turn or acting pugnacious, but it is

(5)

a grievous misconception nevertheless. Under democratic procedure there is no need for such practices, for everyone is assured of a fair chance to be heard, and resort to such obstructive practices merely obstructs the ends of the meeting and impairs its efficiency. Also, neither is it democratic to go to the other extreme of letting any individual talk as long as he wants at any time, for democracy does not condone the exaltation of private interests above the common interests of the whole group. Under true democratic methods there is fairness a nd freedom with order and discipline so as to produce the maximum of efficiency.

These matters are easily controllable by proper technique in the handling of meetings, but without a knowledge of this technique the best intentions are useless. Having had no opportunity to see other examples, the Japanese people generally fail to realize how sadly lacking they are in the knowledge of this technique. But it is all the more reason for trying to propagate this technique as widely and as quickly as possible. The work of education along this line, highly limited in scope though it may seem, is actually surprisingly germane to the future of democracy in general in Japan and deserves the unreserved support of a ll those enlightened enough to appreciate its value.

101.10

HEADQUARTERS
SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 1050

FNK/my

AG 000.8

16 November 1949

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Book, "Techniques of Democracy"
(English and Japanese, new edition)

TO: Commanding General
Eighth Army
APO 343
ATTN: CE, CAff

1. Reference is made to letter, this headquarters, AG 000.8, 26 October 1949, subject: "Publication of Book, 'Techniques of Democracy.'"

2. Transmitted herewith for such use and distribution as deemed necessary 16 English copies and 8 Japanese copies of book, "Techniques of Democracy."

3. Subject volume, Japanese edition, is sold for ¥100 by:

Hiroshima Publishing Company 廣島圖書株式會社
614 Minami Kanoncho 南觀音町
Hiroshima City 廣島市
Hiroshima Prefecture 廣島縣

Other pertinent information is contained in reference letter, paragraph 1, above.

FOR THE CHIEF, SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION:

HENRY L CHISOLM
WOJG USA
Adjutant

2 Incls:
1. "Tech. of Democ."
(Japanese: 8 copies)
2. "Tech. of Democ."
(English: 16 copies)

"Techniques of Democracy"

四國軍政府民間教育部長
フレツド・エヌ・カーリンガー
指導

# 討論…デモクラシーの一つの技術



## 討論——デモクラシーの一つの技術

デモクラシーは單に言葉や思想ではなく、實踐と技術との胴體である。封建制度にも實踐が伴うていた。そしてその實踐がなくては存在することができなかつたのである。しかしながらデモクラシーの實踐ならびに技術と、封建制度におけるそれとには格段の相違がある。

その主要な相違點としては、民主主義における實踐と技術は、永年にわたり個人の權利擁護を目的として企畫されてきたものであつた。しかし一方封建制度においては一般の個人には關係なく、たゞ一人の支配者に重點がおかれていた。民主主義の技術として最も重要な點は、團体を組織し運營する技術であろう。しかしそれにも劣らず重要なのは討議の方法である。それはいやしくもデモクラシーを望む程の人ならば、かならず通曉し熟達しておかなければならぬものである。それは學ぶのに容易でないのみならず、實踐するとなるとより以上に至難である。

このパンフレットは討議方法ならびに巧みに討議するに必要な点の概略を説明するものである。

討議とは單に數名の人が集つて、でたらめに喋り合うことではなく、むしろ秩序正しい方法による計畫的愼重さで細心に考慮された意見の交換なのである。討議の方法は是非研究されねばならない。それは自然に人々が修得できるものではない。そしてそれを研究した後においても練習しなければならない。民主的な決議は一人や二人の人によつて決議されるものではない。それは決議に先だつて多くの人々に依つて充分考慮され討議された後においてはじめて歸結するものである。

民主主義ということが人權尊重機會均等、腕力よりも智力の使用、ならびに個人の意見發表の自由という意味を含むものである以上、民主的な討議においても同樣にこれ等の特質を備えていなければならない。そうすると討議ということはすなわち集つた人々が秩序正しく民主的な方法で、共通の問題をとらえて議論し、そして意見が悉く出てしまうまでは結論をさしひかえて置くという方法なのである。換言すればすなわち

1、或特殊の題目についてその結論、或は一つの事實を究めるための協力的努力。

2、二、三の少數者よりも數人、或はもつと多數の人々からの意見の寄與（講演と討議における場合のように）

3、細心にしかも虛心坦懷に討議をして、事實を究めて後、結論に達すべきだが、結論を得るには各關係者が充分その討論の主題について議論し盡した後において、はじめてそうすべきである。問題に對し無理解であつては、公正な討論にならないばかりか、民主主義を破壞することになる。

立派な討論には必要缺ぐべからざる次の四つの要素がある。

1、討議の中心となる問題は關係者にとつて興味

あるものであること。問題は相反する異つた要素をもち、意見の相違や思考の困難が起りうるものであること。

2、討論の問題について興味をもつ人々の集りであること。

3、全員は寛容の態度をもつこと。それは他人の意見に對し、よろこんで傾聽する態度であること。

4、討論をうまく指導し、會がだれないように常に活氣をもたせることに熟練した指導者を得ること。

討論會の主な目的は——それがフオーラム式討論においては特にそうだが——聽衆に討論の問題を明瞭に認識させることであることを忘れてはならない。言いかえると理想的な討論會(フオーラム)の主な目的は、その方法が教育的であり、そのねらいは聽衆が討論の問題をはつきりと了解することができることである。

反對の言い方からすれば教育的討論會の目的は主催者の意見や信念について聽衆の支持贊成を得んとするためでもなく、また宣傳の方法でもないのである。

## 討論法の特殊な型

討論法は立場が異るに從つて變る。例えば特定の講師から意見や報告をきくことを希望し、またその人に對して質問する機會をつくりたいという目的の場合には、フオーラム討論法によつてすべきである。(フオーラム討論法とは一人が演壇に立ち聽衆の質問に對して答える方法である)しかし他の場合において若し團体がある問題について討議し異つた意見を提出したいと希望するならば、パネル法を採用するのが多分一番よいだろう。(詳細は次に説明する)事實としてパネル法は討論としては多分何時の場合にも最上といえよう。それは色々な意見が出たり、また聽き手もそれに參加する機會を與えるな

ど、最も良い建設的な、また民主的方法であるからである。この小冊子ではたゞ最も必要な團体的技術のみを記述することにする。

註釋――フオーラムという言葉は一般用語であつて、どんな集合の場合にでも聽衆が集合して、ある問題について演説者の意見をきくとともに、聽衆からも演説者に對して質問し、また討論する機會を與える集會をいう。他の言葉で言えばそれは如何なる型の討論會であつても、また如何なる方法による會であつても――いづれにしても聽衆が討論に參加する場合をいうのである。

この意味でパネル法およびシムポージアム（對談式討論法）法はフオーラム法ということができるが圓卓式法はフオーラム法ではない。何となれば聽衆が討論に參加しないことになつておるからである。そして時としては聽衆のないこともある。然しそれに反してパネル式とシムポージアム式討論法では、常に聽衆があるという點において相違があるのである。

## 圓卓法

圓卓法は少數の團体に用いられる方法であつて二種の型がある。その一つは一小團体で――例えば議長を含めた學校の一學級というような數である場合――この團体はできればテーブルの廻りに適當に座り、打解けて會話的に討議する方法である。議長はその團體の一人であつて、その討論に加わり普通一人の參加者として行動する。議長は簡單に討議の問題を提出して開會し討議中は人にすゝめて意見を述べるようにし、また時々質問をして討論を活氣づける。そして最後には討論した人々の立場を要約して會を閉じるようにする。

もう一つの法はごく普通の型で大體前のと同一であるが違つていることは三人乃至七人の話し手が聽き手のために問題の解說をするのである。その話し手は聽き手と相對して半圓型に座り話し手はたがい

に自由に討論したり、また質問しあつたりすることができるようにするのである。

この方法としては豫めその日の討論要旨の概略を準備しておくのが賢い方法である。でないとその討論は亂雜になつてしまうかも知れないからである。

議長は圓卓の活動的な指導者とはならないで一參加者として討論に加わり、かつ上述のように開會・閉會を宣する。この場合話し手以外の一般聽衆は討論に參加しないことになつている。

## パネル法

パネル法は大きい團体に適用され、また大抵如何なる場合に適用しても理想的な方法である。この方法は建設的であり、かつまた民主的な方法としてふさわしい點から非常に推奨されている。この方法は前述した第二の圓卓法の型に似ている。すなわち三人から七人位の講演者（或は參加者）からなる一團が聽衆に面した卓の前に座り、パネル（或は陪審員ともいう）を組織する。

これは聽衆が直ぐに討論に參加する圓卓式とは異つている。この討論は常に會話的に行われ、陪審席における者はその間ずつと坐しておるのである。司會者は、ある程度までその會に參加するが、ずつと討論を司會し、興味ある有益な方向にしかも着實に討論が運ばれているか否かを觀察するのである。

かくして司會者はその討論が論題からひどくそれてはいないかと殊に氣を配る必要がある。このパネル式討論方法の概略はつぎのようである。

一、司會者はごく簡單に論題の概略を告げて會を始める。

一、パネルの各構成員は五分乃至十分間その論題についての自己の意見を述べる。

一、この意見發表の後、パネルの構成員は論題を會話風に論ずる。

一、適當なときに―司會者は常にこれを判斷して―聽衆をこの討論に加入させねばならない。

一、パネル式討論の最後に司會者は論議を要約し
て說明し閉會とする。

シムポージアム法（對談式）

對談式の方法は三人乃至四人、ときにはそれ以上
の演說者が主題について簡單に演說をする。その後
聽衆の質問に應ずる。これは前述のパネル法とは異
り、むしろ公式に行われ大勢の人の集會に用いて適
當な方法である。そして講演者は普通お互いの間で
は論題について討論しない。

司會者は司會をし常例によつて機宜に適した質問
や要點の概說を行いつゝ、討論を活潑に進行させ、
また討論會の閉會、閉會を宣言する。司會者の質疑
は講演者のある者に指名して行うのであつて聽衆に
は呼びかけない。

講演者は講演中は立ち、普通演壇の中央に位置す
る。そして聽衆と講演者との間にテーブルを置いて
はいけない。

さらに討論技術の型について說明すれば

質問式――一人或はそれ以上の人が聽衆の質問に
答える。

面談式（インタビユー式）――フオーラム式と對談
式の變型であつて、一人の人が面談し他の人に
質問し、或はある興味ある問題について論議す
る方法である。

これ等の形式は有用ではあるがあまり一般に用い
られない。前述の三型式、特にパネル式は直に民主
的な公民や指導者を養成するのに非常に有用であ
る。何となればパネル法は個人的な行爲や意見とい
うよりも團體的な活動や意見を重視しているからで
ある。しかし立派な討論は豫め充分準備してかゝる
必要があるということを心掛けておかねばならな
い。

すなわちそれは先ず議論の主題を選定し、そして
參加する各人が何を言わんと欲しているか、如何な
る立場で論じようとしているかについて、はつきり

と認識しておかねばならない。もしなりゆきにまかせて放任して置くようなことがあれば議論は生氣を失い、方向をあやまるのである。

立派な討論にもう一つ必要なことは、講演者が論題について充分の知識をもつていることである。論題について何も知らないということは、討論を失敗に終らせるものである。換言すれば立派な討論は決して偶然に起り得べきものではなく、常に計畫し研究し、また討論の事前事後において、よく討議されねばならない。討論技術方法にはある一定の共通要素がある。それは他の一般の發表方法とは容易に區別し得るものである。

それ等の例として擧げると、

一、事實の探究、智識えの欲求、或は他人の意見に對し傾聽し熟慮する態度といつたような態度が必要であつて、或事をむきになつて固執したり、相手を負かし度いといつたような欲望などは、少しもあつてはならない。寧ろ當方から與え、また先方からもとるといつた態度で常により多くの智識を得ようとする熱望を持つておることが肝要である。

一、討論參加者は數人または多人數であつて、決して一人や二人の人によつて討議されるべきものではない。

一、討議においては勝利を得るというようなことは考えるべきではない。

一、意見の相違について重點をおくというよりもむしろ相違と賛成の意見を等しく發表すべきである。これは重要な點である。

一、常に多くの意見を發表するように促し、それ等について自由に質問し討議するように取はからうべきである。

一、餘りかた苦しくならないで非公式に打ちくつろいだ感じをもつようにすべきである。常に民主的に各人が對等であるという惑じを持たせ、たれも一人で發言を獨占することがないよう

させなくてはならない。

一、議長も獨占すべきでなく、彼はたゞ議長として討議の論點が脇道にそれないように、またたれも討議を獨占するものがないように指導するだけである。

## 討論會の司會者

討論會の成功の鍵は、主として司會者（或は調停者と呼ばれている）の双肩にかゝつているのである。

その司會者の任務として次のようなことが擧げられる。

1、討論をはじめるに先だつて簡單に討論首題の概要について説明し、併せてその目的をも説明する。

2、討論或いは質問を活潑にするために、一般聽衆に向つて質問を發するようにする。

3、一般聽衆からの發表を正しく認識する。

4、一般聽衆席にあつて發言權のある會員が、意見發表を希望する時は、手落なくこれを認めて發表させる。

5、討論の要點について强調する。

6、時に應じ、會員によつて討論された論點について要約し説明する。

7、討論が一時休止狀態に陷つた時は、重要な刺戟的の質問を發する。

8、發言者に注意を促し、大きな聲で話すようにして、聽衆のたれもがそれを聽きとれるようにする。

9、意見の對立尖鋭化の調和をはかり、賢明な方法によつて對立鬪爭を避ける。

10、討論を特定の人、または一部の團員にようそ獨占させないようにする。

11、討論參加者が論題から逸れて論議しないようにつとめる。

司會者は自然の中にわざとらしくないように、討

論を左右していかねばならない。それは餘程困難な仕事であつて、そうするためには不斷の注意、巧妙な取扱、忍耐、熟慮、そして十分な智能の働きを必要とするものである。司會者は立派な發言に對しては讃辭を與えねばならず、會の秩序を保ち、また議論が論題から離れないように務めねばならない。一般から觀て、いわばその集團の父のような存在であらねばならないのである。

パネル式討論では、司會者はパネル（陪審員）と聽衆の間にあつて連鎖の役を務めねばならない。司會者こそ實は起り得る鬪爭を融和せしむる調停者であるのである。彼はまた一般聽衆が問題について考えるように刺激を與える。それからまた討議に許さるべき時間を判斷して、停止させるべき時には停止せしめねばならない。そしてまた、司會者としては常に討議の論點を要約し、討議の內容に註釋を加えて、討議が一定の方向に進んでおるという感じを一般が抱くように取はからうことのできる能力を備えておらねばならない。

討論に關し爲すべきことと
爲すべからざること

一、討論は非公式に會話風に進めよ。決して儀式ばらず話に普通語を使い、演說句調を使うな。

二、主題から離れないようにせよ——。
主題を離れて多岐にわたり問題外の方面に立ち入るな。

三、他人の意見に寬容なれ——。
短氣を起さず自分の意見を固執するなかれ。

四、禮儀を重んじ議長の命令に服從せよ——。
議長の許可なくして發言するな。

五、主題についてはあらゆる角度から研究し、豫め討論の準備をせよ――。

準備なくして討論するな、また知り得るすべてのことを研究せずして討論するな。

六、討論は適當な時に終らせよ――。

討論が最高潮に達した後いつまでも討論をだらだらと長引かすな。

## 一般的注意

討論は集團の思考方法である。それはある主題に關する適當な公報に基ずいて行う思考方法である。討論を行う場合にはその準備や思考が必要であり、また民主的な處置や理想に絶えず注意をすることが肝要である。討論は民主主議の眞髓である。

討論なくしては民主主義は永く存續することが出來ない。ある一部の人たちは集團討論は時間がかゝるので、我慢が出來ないという。例えば講義をすれば五分間で理解できる事柄も、討論によれば同じ結果を得るために三十分を要する。討論は時間を要するということには間違がない、しかし實際個人や集團に對して知識や思想を與え、それを生きたものとして活用させるためには、むしろ早道なのである。

討論は興味を喚起する點においても一層早道なのである。またそれは思想を刺激する點でも一層よい方法である。そしてそれにもまして討論のよい點は民主的思想を建設し、寛容、雅量、思想、思想の價値判斷などの技術を修得し、そしてすべての人の意見を考慮に入れた上で結論に達するという點にも、一層良い方法であるのである。

要するに討論は民主主義である。そしてそれは思想的經驗をわかち合うための最善の方法である。

F
10 1.19

1300-1600 Public discussion sponsored by the Mainichi Shimbun was held at the Public Hall.

Chairman: Mr. Nakai, chief of the Mainichi Takamatsu Branch.

Lecturers: Mr. Keneko, vice governor
Mr. Maekawa, a Communist?
Mr. Oizumi, professor of the Takamatsu College of Economy.

Subject: Did you get freedom?

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Mr. Oizumi's opinion:

1. Though the freedom and wquality of people are quaranteed by the new constitution, this idea has been claimed before and at the time of the Meiji Restoration.

2. The freedom of the people is realized in accordance with the enforcement of the new constitution, but we are not under true freedom. We must make constant efforts to get freedom substantially.

3. According to the investigation on the subject, "Are you satisfied with improved stand-point of women in your home?"
2/3 of women answered "No". It proves the conservation of women in Japan.

4. Economic freedom must be obtained by ourselves, and it is very important to reconstruct Japan on a democratic way.

Mr. Kaneko's opinion.

1. Emphasized that the establishment of mental freedom is prior to economic freedom.

2. Pointed out the evil of bureaucrats.

3. Claimed that the old idea of men for women must be improved
Unless women have the same right as men, the materialization of true democratism seems impossible.
Discussions were repeated on equal right between both sexes.

4. Explained the importance of imperial system.
The imperial system is necessary for the reconstruction of a democratic Japan.
He said " As you see, Japan owes such a quick reconstruction to its Emperor". Against his opinion, a student insisted upon the abolishment of the imperial system.

Mr. Maekawa's opinion.

1. Said "True freedom can never be realized under the capitalism and

freedom is not always consistent with equality under the capitalism".

2. To become the liberal people, we, Japanese people must raise their scientific and cultural levels.

3. In the form, the fundamental right of women was authorized by the new consitution, but actually we are no under such circumstances that the women rights are easily put into practice.
All the women are required to enlighten the men who are still fendalistic, she emphasized.

4. Stated that the positions of women in society as well as in home should be well understood by men.
Someone pointed out the low knowledge of women, saying, "men must be free before women are released from the restraints of old family system".

5. Insisted on what important part women has in their homes and asked men to cooperate with women.

6. Some representatives of the Diet should be re-elected because they are not democratic. Who elected those representatives? It is you she emphasized. There were some whose questions did not make sense.
The discussion was closed at 16:00.
A majority of people present was students.

Conclusion:

a. Lots of human rights became effective, but at present people don't know how to practise them. Men as well as women are required to enlighten each other.

b. Concreat measures to get true freedom must be devised by constant efforts of the people.

c. In the long run, a true freedom is still out of the hands of people.

d. Further efforts must be made to obtain economic and mental freedom.

e. Successor failure of constructing a democratic Japan depends upon the recognition of an individual for democracy.

101.27

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United States Army
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JAN 27 1949

21 January 1949

AGMGCI 461

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Town Meetings on
the Rhine

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TOWN MEETINGS ON THE RHINE
(American Magazine, November 1948)
By Gordon Gaskill

Far from being the most important official in all Germany, Herr Heinrich Hugel was merely the man who issued motor-vehicle licenses for Sinsheim County. But in his tiny kingdom Herr Hugel was king, indeed. He ruled with iron red tape, in all the prideful majesty of the typical German bureaucrat. To those above him, Herr Hugel bowed. To those below him, he barked. Including, of course, the German public.

One day, for example, Herr Hugel wrote two farmers to call for their licenses on Friday morning, one at 9:30, the other at 11:25. Being neighbors, and rides hard to get, the two rode to town together. They found Herr Hugel alone in his office, both licenses ready on his desk. He gave one to the first farmer, but to the second he stormed, "Didn't I tell you to come at 11:25?" "But the license is ready now, is it not?" "Don't argue with me! When I say 11:25, I mean 11:25!" Meekly the farmer apologized, and went out to kill time until 11:25. Then he got his license.

Herr Hugel always behaved in this pleasant manner, and although the Germans sometimes grumbled about it, they never dreamed of doing anything. German officials had always acted in such a way, and it was the duty of a good German to obey always the officials, nicht wahr?

Then the incomprehensible Americans, who were always thinking up strange ideas, arranged that there would be in Sinsheim a curious thing called a "town meeting." The posters bore great, red question marks and this legend: "The People Ask; The Officials Answer." They invited all citizens to come and ask any questions they liked of their own officials or the American Military Government officer.

It was unheard-of. But Sinsheim's crops were in; country folk always have time for some amusement in the long evenings, and, by the hundreds, Sinsheimers turned out for their first town meeting. The American captain stood up and explained what it was all about. When he mentioned "democracy," the people nodded knowingly at one another. More propaganda! The captain went on to say that all officials are the servants of the people, not their masters. And of course the Germans knew this was nonsense. Why have officials, if they were not the masters?

Then the American said the meeting was now open for questions and that he, or preferably the German officials beside him on the platform, would try to answer. At first, there were no questions at all. Then a few, timid, unimportant ones. They got straight answers, and the meeting picked up speed, as the people warmed to this fascinating new game. And then some brave soul even got up and asked what about Herr Hugel's conduct. He told about the two farmers and asked if this seemed right. Then another citizen told how Herr Hugel had refused to license his car because . .

the chassis number was on a steel plate welded to the chassis, not stamped into it. Others chimed in with like stories. The landrat (county chairman) said he was surprised to learn of these complaints, and that he would investigate. One week later, after a fair hearing, Herr Hugel was fired. Within hours, the news fled into every corner of the county. A German official had actually been punished for pigheaded arrogance! This strange "town meeting" had actually accomplished something! A beaming farmer spoke Sinsheim's mind: "I am beginning to like this democracy. Perhaps these Americans are not so crazy, after all!"

When we occupied Germany we announced three aims, the Three Big D's: Demilitarization, Denazification, Democratization. The first two we did well and fast; the third has limped badly. It is hard to jam down the German throat an alien concept of democracy, a word he has little reason to love, anyway. Twice in his history (now and during the pre-Hitler Weimar Republic) the German has been "democratic." And both times he has been on his knees, defeated, in chaos. Today you can always raise a bitter laugh in Germany by mentioning democracy. To them it means endless confusion, incompetent officials, and empty stomachs.

Lately, however, we have hit by accident on an almost perfect way to teach them subtly the very grassroots of democracy. It is the old-fashioned town meeting, a free-for-all discussion of public affairs with no holds barred and no sacred cows. First shocked, then curious, finally delighted, hundreds of thousands of Germans are now learning the meaning of the question mark. Every night, somewhere in the U. S. Zone of Germany, another town meeting is eating away steadily at the herdlike German tradition which has for centuries taught them to cringe before any Hugel, however arrogant, and to follow any Hitler, however mad. If we succeed, this will be the greatest, most lasting victory of our occupation.

The job is not easy. Americans at home, inhaling freedom with every breath, simply cannot imagine a country whose citizens walk in fear of their own elected officials, see them only apologetically, hat in hand, and say little besides, "Ja wohl, Herr Burgermeister!" or "Naturlich, Herr Landrat!" Such humility astounds and exasperates Americans who watch it, and at one town meeting a U. S. captain with more spirit than tact burst out, "Forget this damned sheep-and-cow business! Lift up your heads and your voices! You're free men!"

It is an uphill fight against ancient tradition. In one typical community, before trying out a town meeting, Military Government took a confidential poll of what people thought of the idea. The landrat snorted indignantly, "The very idea! Imagine me on the stage for the sport of the crowd! It is a disgusting thought!" The burgermeister was just as emphatic: "These farmers are too uneducated to know what is best for them. I know what they need, and I will give it to them without interference." Nor were the citizens much warmer. Most confessed they were afraid to ask an official a really hot question. "He would get back at us in some way," they said, "by reducing our rations, or refusing shoe coupons, or putting more people in our house, or even taking our house away from us."

One burger admitted it would be fun to question officials in public, but he added wistfully, "It is like throwing a brick through a plate-glass window; something to dream about, but not really to do." After two weeks of persuasion (we have long ago given up the power to order such things), the meeting was held. More than 1,000 people came; another 1,000 listened to loud-speakers outside. At 1 A.M. the hoarse American officer tried to call it a day, but the crowd roared, "We've just begun!" When he said there'd be another one in three months, they roared again, "No, every month!"

Even the landrat confessed, not long ago, that he liked it. "People get to understand that I have problems, too," he explained. "They know why I cannot do everything they want."

P.S. He had just been re-elected, while many another landrat who operated in an ivory tower had been turned out of office. He had learned, as have growing numbers of German politicians, that the way to win confidence - and votes - is to deal frankly and intelligently with the people in a town meeting.

The sweeping success of the town-meeting idea is all the more amazing since it began with two strikes against it. First, it was "democratic" and, second, it was American. Nobody cottons to the suggestion of an occupying army, however lenient or helpful. It has not been easy to find Germans willing even to serve on the Citizens' Committees which sponsor the meetings. Most excuse themselves by saying "Too busy," but a franker man spoke the real reason: "I'll have nothing to do with public affairs now. If the Americans go home, Germans will say I collaborated with them. If the Russians come, they will class me as a pro-American enemy." And when another man reluctantly signed his name to the proclamation of a meeting, his wife moaned, "Man, man, if you sign a paper today, you will hang from a tree tomorrow!"

Against such fears and prejudices, the town meetings have made such astonishing progress for one simple reason: They work. Germans have, almost unwillingly, been amazed and delighted by the wondrous results of this strange new weapon. In Coburg province, for example, the country town of Niederfullbach had just about decided not to open its schools this year because it had no benches or desks, and the county couldn't supply any. The American Military Government officer suggested a town meeting about it. The pessimistic German landrat agreed, but bet the MGO a bottle of wine nothing would come of it.

At the meeting the MGO gently chided the villagers for relying too much on higher authority. "Be like Adam and Eve," he told them. "Nobody gave them clothes, so they went out and made their own." There was a moment's silence when he sat down. Then Herr Truckenbrodt, the burgermeister and himself a carpenter, stood up, cleared his throat, and made an unheard-of offer: "If any citizens wish to work after hours on this furniture, they may have the free use of my shop. We can make our own furniture." The town's second carpenter said the same. Dozens of men, and even some women, volunteered for the work.

Town Meetings on the Rhine (Cont'd)

The American got his wine. More important, Niederfullbach got its school furniture - and an unforgettable lesson in practical democracy. To Americans, such ways of settling local problems seem so normal as to be hardly worth writing about. In Germany they are revolutionary, and the best possible proof to a skeptical people that democracy can work.

One town was desperate for surgical care. It had a small hospital, and there was even a surgeon in town, but he had not been able to get from the county doctor a license to practice. No reason was given; his applications merely came back: "Not approved." Meanwhile, the county doctor reaped fat fees by doing surgery in his spare time. Only a town meeting did any good. An irate citizen put the county doctor squarely on the spot and asked why he had refused the license. "Because," he replied, "I am keeping the hospital post open for the former occupant." "But," shouted an astounded burger, "he has not been heard of since he was captured by the Russians four years ago!" "I know," said the county doctor feebly...Next day the surgeon got his license.

Then the hamlet of Hassenberg had sewing trouble. It was full of refugee German women who had clothes to mend and make, but no sewing machine. A town meeting worked out the solution: It collected enough money to buy two machines. More will be purchased from the infinitesimal fees charged to use them.

Bull trouble split another village. Since the war had taken away all good sires, a bull had to be borrowed from a neighboring county. But bulls require fodder, which was scarce, and the few farmers with extra fodder insisted they should have exclusive use of the bull. A town meeting fixed that, too, by working out a fair schedule so that no farmer and no worthy cow would go unsatisfied.

One town complained that nobody knew when the precious fish ration was to be delivered and that, consequently, much of it spoiled because people were not on hand to buy it. When a town meeting aired this, the landrat obligingly worked out and published a county-wide schedule of fish deliveries.

At another place, a burger stood up to ask the county rationing official, "Why are we not allowed to buy certain canned goods, which are jamming the shelves of every grocery shop in town?" The official replied this was by order of higher headquarters, but promised to investigate. The inquiry filtered high and higher, until it reached the august headquarters of all American Military Government in Berlin. Here the reason was discovered: In 1945, someone in MG had teletyped an order to all the U. S. Zone that certain canned goods be withheld from sale, as emergency reserves. He had gone home soon afterward, and the order was long since forgotten by the Americans. But not by the Germans; for them, it still stood, and they obeyed it faithfully for nearly three years. It was, of course, rescinded immediately.

Such petty triumphs about bulls, fish, and sewing machines seem scarcely worth recording. But multiplied by a 100 or 1,000, they are insidiously teaching something Americans have always contended and Germans have never understood: that democracy begins at home.

Quite apart from this prime value, town meetings have smoothed our own path in Germany. When an Air Force troop carrier unit was ordered to move to Mindelheim, the MGO there, Joseph Montgomery, realized it would mean dozens of Germans would have to give up their homes to the Americans. It is a rare army which bothers to explain its actions to a defeated enemy, but Montgomery thought a lot of friction and hostility could be avoided if he had a town meeting. He invited the American colonel, who explained exactly why Mindelheim, and no other German airfield, met the requirements of his unit. At the meeting's end the Germans were satisfied. They were still unhappy, of course, about losing their homes, but they knew now just why it had to be so. There has been no unhealthy grumbling in Mindelheim.

We have also found the meeting a useful weapon to combat alarming and dangerous rumors. Short of newspapers and radios, Germans have been kept on edge and hostile by wild reports that "...General Clay is a Jew and the son-in-law of Morgenthau, who wants to make Germany a country of shepherds.. the Americans have massed 25 armored divisions on the Russian zone border... the Maginot Line is being prepared for American troops...The Americans are deliberately trying to starve Germany out of existence...the food ration will be cut in half next month..." Such absurd rumors, often deliberately started by Communists, used to circulate for months, doing untold harm. Aired now in town meetings, they are punctured by truth and die forever.

The meetings also prove to the Germans, once and for all, that their own officials have far more power than they suspect. While we have, of course, retained supreme control at the very top level, virtually every governmental function has been turned back to the Germans. The public cannot quite believe it, and German officials have taken advantage of this to cover up their own inefficiency or worse. Before, if things went wrong, it was easy for a German official to shrug, wink knowingly, and sigh, "Ah, these Americans!" Today, with town meetings, they can no longer hide behind us.

"A year ago," charged one questioner, "you Americans sent us cigarettes to be used as incentive to work.. Now I read some of these are still rotting in a warehouse. Why have you not distributed them?" To which the MGO replied, quite accurately, "These cigarettes were turned over to the German authorities the moment they arrived. If they are rotting, it is their fault." Once the people learn that all the day-to-day problems -- unfair food rationing, improper distribution of housing, blackmarket -- are really the province of their own officials, it is fairly easy to correct local injustices -- via a town meeting.

One informed American official has gone so far as to term the town meetings "the best single thing we ever did in Germany." It is strange, and no compliment to American Military Government planning, that such a valued idea seems to have been born quite by accident. And in the field, not in headquarters. Ironically, it happened in Hitler's favorite Bavarian hangout, Berchtesgaden. In late 1946, an MG lieutenant named George Bronfen was stationed there, and he won the weekly $100 prize on the Army's "Think and Win" Contest, which sought suggestions to improve army administration in Germany.

Bronfen's winning entry was a plan to hold town meetings. The Army paid the $100, but did nothing with his suggestion except file it. It remained for Capt. Charles N. Matthews, MGO for Sinsheim County in Wurttemberg-Baden, to hold the first known town meeting in Germany. It is a striking fact, especially to Germans, that such a non-military proposal should come from a professional soldier. Matthews, a tall and handsome man who looks a little like Gary Cooper, was a regular army NCO for 9 years until he was commissioned an officer in 1942. He had hever heard of Bronfen's suggestion, but he did know of New England town meetings. Furthermore, he was sick and tired of Communist propaganda.

"The people weren't getting the facts," he told me. "They were reading Communist papers from the Russian zone simply because we didn't give our own zone papers enough newsprint to publish. Without papers and enough radios, they were getting the most one-sided story you ever heard. So, in midsummer 1947, he decided town meetings were the only answer. He talked to all 53 of his burgermeisters; they had never heard of such a thing, but they agreed to try it. After the first couple of meetings it was obvious they were a smashing success.

Matthews included this in his weekly report to MG Land headquarters in Stuttgart, where it struck the eye of Col. Eugene Walters, chief of field operations. An active and inquiring man, Walters is always on the lookout for a bright idea from the field. "This looked so good," he told me, "that I shot it out to all our other MGO's and suggested they try it." The results were unanimous and favorable; so Wurttemberg-Baden went full steam ahead on town meetings, beginning January 1948. It is still far ahead of the other three U. S. Zone provinces (Bavaria, Hesse, Bremen), although the rest are catching up fast. Supreme U. S. headquarters in Berlin have now made town meetings standard and emphasized policy in all four provinces.

Meanwhile, the Military Government for Land Wurttemberg-Baden started a program of large open forums in which a team of military government experts were combined with a team of German officials to give authoritative answers to the questions put to them by the public. These forums were organized by a young American of Swiss origin, Michael Weyl, the director of the U. S. Information Centers in Wurttemberg-Baden, who acted as moderator at the forums. The questions coming up at these open forums are basically the same ones as those brought up in the smaller town meetings; however, greater importance is attached to the expert answers, which are, as a rule, published in the local press and are broadcast over Radio Stuttgart.

For the smaller town meetings, Colonel Walters every day marks on a huge scoreboard in his office how many town meetings have been held to date, how many Germans attended, and how many each MGO has held. Each has usually 50 or more townships under him and is required to hold at least one meeting a week. Some hold two or three, and one iron man has even had five.

Town Meetings on the Rhine (Cont'd)

From the experiences of his MGO's, Walters has compiled a handbook on how to hold a town meeting. The MGO is instructed to stay in the background as much as possible, to let the German officials run it and answer questions. This is easier said than done, particularly for a first meeting, which is apt to be an almost tigerish attack on America. After three years of frustrated suffering, with no safety valve, the Germans often seize on the first meeting as a heaven-sent chance to blast the visible symbol of their woes: the lone American officer present. They blame us for everything, including the weather, and one man actually demanded, "Why is it that since you Americans came to Germany, the weather has been too hot or too cold, too wet or too dry?"

I watched one first meeting in the town of Maulbronn. Standing, sitting on railings, Maulbronners jammed their rathaus to bait Capt. James Dunn, MGO for Vaihingen County. They groaned, scoffed, almost snarled; at times they seemed like a wolf pack. "Why," jeered a woman with flying hair, "doesn't your so-called American justice punish the Czechs who expelled good Germans from their homes in the Sudetenland?" "And why," shouted another, "must Germany be forced to pay the costs of the air lift in the Berlin crisis, which has been provoked by the Western powers?"

The audience cheered approval. Yet when Dunn replied that Germany wasn't paying a pfennig of the air-lift costs, that the burden was entirely on American and British taxpayers, the Germans, always volatile, cheered him, too. And when a white-haired old German stood up to say, "If anybody forgets to say that Russia caused the Berlin crisis, it stinks of Communist propaganda, the house went wild.

It takes a good man to ride out such a storm, and no one person, of course, can answer all questions fired at him. When Dunn got one which baffled him, he noted it down. Next day he would ask higher headquarters for the answer; next week he would write his questioner a personal letter, giving the facts. Such letters, from the occupying army itself, deeply impress Germans. In each county the success of the town meetings depends entirely on the ability of the local MGO, and many of them do not have the peculiar talents necessary. There is an art, for example, in turning aside bitter sniping. Some MGO's just get mad, which is understandable but hardly helpful.

One German jeered at a meeting, "I have seen Americans hunting wild boar. When the boar came, the Americans all ran away and climbed trees." The audience howled in derision, and the MGO confessed later he felt like spraying them with a machine gun. Instead, he said, "My friend, if I'd been there, I'd have been the first to run, and I'd have picked the tallest tree." Instantly the audience swung to his wide, whooped with laughter, and the meeting got back to its proper business.

Germans have an ingrained yearning to talk about great world affairs, rather than local ones. They will grow irate about conditions in Chicago but pay no attention to the fact their burgermeister has let the town sewers clog up. Many an MGO, without the knack of reining in a wandering

meeting, lets himself be swept into bitter, vain arguments about Russia, Greece, and the like. There are also MGO's who become so wrapped up in helping the Germans that they baby them and hide unpalatable truths. A frequent case is that of the several million Sudeten Germans expelled from Czechoslovakia, who continually ask, "When can we go back to our homes?"

Even if every MGO were a genius, a superb moderator, and a human encyclopedia, he would still not be able to give town meetings all the attention they deserve. He simply hasn't time. Usually the only American official in his county, he has a thousand various duties. Town meetings make it a thousand and one. It is unreasonable to expect an MGO, after a long day's work, to go very often to a town meeting, which usually lasts into the weehours.

To one competent American official, the solution is obvious: "This is the most promising thing we've hit on yet, and we ought to back it for all we're worth. We ought to hire three dozen hand-picked, well-informed Americans to do nothing but help run town meetings in our zone. The cost wouldn't be much; the results could be everlasting." The area of Coburg in Northern Bavaria is a good example of what can be done. Coburg is the MG domain of an ex-circus press agent from Jackson, Mich., named Sanford Sussell. With big-top showmanship and a burning faith in the town-meeting plan, he has shot new vigor into the 132 townships under him.

Each has started town meetings, and most hold them once a month. Sussell loves them, and often attends five in a week, all of them lasting past midnight. He has an unfailing technique to start the ball rolling at first meetings, if the audience is too timid to start question. "Stand up!" he says, pointing to a man and woman at random. This in itself starts giggling. Then he asks them, "How much money did your township spend in the last six months, and how?" Invariably, they don't know. "Why not?" he demands. "It's your money." This breaks the ice.

Hardly a township hasn't some improvement, some big or small problem solved, thanks to the new device Sussell taught them. Today Coburg is full of democratic beans, and its officials know from wry experience that if they aren't on their toes they'll have to face the inquisition of a town meeting. Even the kids have caught the fever. Playgrounds are rare in Germany and until now no German child would dream of seeing the officials about it. Now they organize into committees, call on the town council, ask for a plot of ground - and do all the work themselves.

Perhaps Sussell's favorite pupil is the little town of Tambach, which has been for generations the pocket possession of the noble Ortenbach family. They owned most of the land, the biggest factory; they hired most of the people, virtually appointed the burgermeister, and for centuries Tambachers have doffed their hats humbly as an Ortenbach swept by.

A few months ago, the burgermeister decided to bar all citizens from the town council meeting, for the typically German official reason that "The meetings are none of their business." Sussell took no part in what happened; he sat back to watch what Tambachers would do. They vindicated his confidence and violated all German tradition by calling a town meeting

about it. They couldn't oust the burgermeister, but they stripped him of all official functions. Confounded by such sedition, the burgermeister's only defense was: "I do not understand. I have been your burgermeister for sixteen years and my father was burgermeister before me." But he gave in.

The Countess of Ortenbach, furious at the insult to her protege, now hurled her thunderbolts: She fired from her factory and estates every Tambacher who had opposed the burgermeister.

In former days the burgers would have crawled up to the castle on their bellies to apologize. Not today. They called a second town meeting and named a committee to visit the noble lady. The committee informed her solemnly they were no longer her chattels, and that she'd have to realize times had changed, if she wanted any cooperation from the town. They even mentioned the word "democracy." When she got her breath back, the Countess climbed down from her high horse. Tambachers got their jobs back, and that night Sanford Sussell slept satisfied.

With such warming exceptions as Tambach, most exclusively German meetings have so far been flops. Even with good will, the German simply haven't had enough practice; the habit is not yet solidly embedded in their make-up.

At one so-called town meeting, with no American present, one official merely made a two-hour speech and adjourned it; the restive audience didn't dare interrupt. Others degenerate into personal name-callings. Some officials give such vague, unsatisfactory answers that people lose interest in the meetings. And there are hundreds of unreconstructed officials who still feel, deep in their heart of hearts, that the mass has no right to meddle in government. These try, sometimes with too much success, deliberately to kill the whole program.

"If American guidance is dropped too soon," one American official said, "there is little doubt that the meetings will die away, and the Germans will go back to their old goose-step thinking. This is a weaning operation, and you can't wean a nation overnight. Obviously, in the long run, the Germans must learn to run the meetings themselves; otherwise the whole idea is meaningless. But we must spark them and coach them until they get an ineradicable taste for asking questions and sticking up for their rights."

There is every evidence that the Germans, having learned A and B, are quite willing to go to the rest of the alphabet. A recent public-opinion survey showed 95 percent voting for the town meetings, with frequent comments that "This is the most popular thing the Americans ever started in Germany."

And the Germans catch on fast. When one newly elected meeting chairman took over the gavel, he turned to the burgermeister and said, "Sir, I advise you to wear leather breeches, for our town meetings will have s sharp edge." And in another meeting the first question was: "Why were some seats reserved tonight?" It might have been Brooklyn. Some nights ago, at the close of a particularly successful meeting, the worn-out American MGO had barely enough breath left to ask the audience if they had enjoyed it, and wanted more like it. The answer nearly blew the roof off the rathaus. "Ja wohl! they thundered. "Ja wohl!" It would be a pity to disappoint them.

Hqs I Corps MG Section
Civil Information Division
APO 301
Kyoto

FEB 8 8 1949

Shikoku Military Government Region

APO 1050

ATTN: Civil Information Officer

FOR: CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

014 17 February 1949

SUBJECT: Town Meeting-Japan ---- Regional Plan

TO: Commanding Officer, Aichi Mil Govt Team, APO 710
Commanding Officer, Gifu Mil Govt Team, APO 25
Commanding Officer, Mie Mil Govt Team, APO 710
Commanding Officer, Fukui Mil Govt Team, APO 301
Commanding Officer, Toyama Mil Govt Team, APO 301
Commanding Officer, Ishikawa Mil Govt Team, APO 301

1. Reference: Headquarters, Eighth Army, ltr 21 Jan 49, Reprint, "Town Meetings on the Rhine".

2. In order to provide information for the residents of the various communities in Japan, particularly in this region, which will enable the people to know more about the functions of their local government, its scope and limitations, and to air publicly, alleged or real grievances of the people against the government and its officials, the American "Town Hall" plan is suggested as a sounding board of local reactions.

3. Numerous ideas suggest themselves in the reference letter referred to herein above. A general framework is suggested for application in this region in the following items.

4. The Town Hall meeting should enable the citizen to ask questions of their local, prefectural and central government personnel and to receive answers that will provide or indicate solutions to those questions.

5. At least one Military Government Officer should attend the meeting to act as moderator, maintain order and progressive action and guidance. The Officer should guide the meeting in such a manner as to limit the questions asked to Japanese instead of Military Government operations. Questions are often asked of Military Government which could be answered by Japanese officials who are glad that the question is asked of Military Government, instead of them. One suggested plan, when such a question arises, is for the Military Government Officer to declare: There is a time and place for everything. This is not the time nor the place for the question. Is there another question?" The purpose of this scheme is to encourage the Japanese to direct their questions to Japanese offcials and to receive answers, aiming at the time when no Military Government personnel will be at hand to answer such questions.

6. Another suggestion is to select two communities for trial experiments of the Town Hall meeting idea: one in a city of 30,000 population or more, and another in a town of 15,000 to 30,000 population. The experiences gained in these two types of communities will serve as guides in conducting meetings in like communities. In other words, it is suggested that the Town Hall idea be firmly, solidly implanted and nurtured in such a manner as to promote its perpetuity, carrying on under its own successful operation.

7. The frequency of these meetings can be determined by popular voice, that is, by the demand of the local residents. However, at least once a month, a meeting should be held, for there are numerous questions local residents want answered. Military Government can maintain a list of Town Hall meetings to enable a check in the form of SUGGESTION, SURVEILLANCE, STIMULATION, SUPPORT.

8. No effort should be spared to publicize the Town Hall Meeting. The daily and weekly newspapers should carry advance notices of such meetings, reporters should cover the meetings and publication of the reports should follow.

9. Radio should be utilized to carry advance notices of the meetings as well as a report of the highlights of those meetings after they are held. If convenient, 15 minutes or more of local radio time should be given to broadcasting a part of the meeting for radio listeners.

10. Town mayors and village headmen should publicize Town Hall meetings by publishing posters, cards or other advertising material on local bulletin boards giving time and place of such meetings.

11. A prefectural Town Hall meeting can be arranged at suitable locales and times and these should receive full publicity.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL DUMONT:

GERALD J. FICO
Capt, INF
Adjutant

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Sgt Mai Old

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Military Government Section
APO 343

FOR CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER:

Booklet "Meeting Procedures", by S. Katsuizumi

Mr. Katsuizumi is a Japanese employee of SCAP, CI&E Section and a graduate of the University of Michigan.

The booklet, "Meeting Procedures," is not an official SCAP publication, but was compiled by the author as a private undertaking.

The contents may be of interest to Youths' and Women's Associations, Labor Unions, and schools. For such use it is suggested that the team Civil Education officer be contacted.

As a complete translation has not been made by this office, the publication is forwarded without recommendation. The glossary of meeting terms with their Japanese equivalents is valuable, but many of the words contained therein (for example: "second") are meaningless even to experienced organization leaders without further explanation.

Additional copies may be purchased for ¥45 each from:

Heiwa Shobo
Shiseido Bldg.
Ginza-Nishi 7
Chuo Ku, Tokyo

A translation of the Table of Contents follows:


Democratic Meeting Procedures.
Real democratic life in the U.S.A.
Foreword

PART I - GENERAL INTRODUCTION
Chap. 1 - Attitude of meeting attendants.
Chap. 2 - Chairman.
1. Procedure for electing a chairman.
2. How to handle a motion.
3. Chairman's authority and duties at the meeting (1).
(a) Without chairman's permission, no one shall speak.
(b) Discussion concerning motion shall be limited.
(c) Unjust proposal must be rejected.
(d) Bill approved once shall not be presented in the same session again.
(e) The same member should refrain from speaking several times. One person should be prevented from monopolizing the discussion

PART I (Cont'd)

Chap. 2 - (f) All members should participate in the discussion.
(g) The chairman has the right to open and adjourn the meeting.
(h) Persons interfering with the meeting should be dismissed.
(i) Chairman has a casting vote.
(j) To obtain approval a motion must be discussed and voted upon.
4. Chairman's authority and duties at the meeting (2).
5. The term of office and election of chairman.
6. In case of chairman's vacancy: Vice-chairman and temporary chairman
7. Miscellaneous matters concerning the chairman.

Chap. 3 - Quorum.
Chap. 4 - Order of meeting.
Chap. 5 - Reading and Second.
Chap. 6 - Approval of the minutes.
Chap. 7 - Notice of the order of the day.
Chap. 8 - Discussion.
1. Order of discussion.
2. Interference of proceedings.
3. Closing the debate.
Chap. 9 - Motion or withdrawal of an amended bill.
Chap. 10- Cancellation of resolutions.
Chap. 11- How to decide a motion.
Chap. 12- Committees.
1. Organization and authority of committees.
2. How to handle business of the committee.

PART II - Motion.

Chap. 1 - On motion.
Chap. 2 - Order of motions.
Chap. 3 - Original Motion. Second.
Chap. 4 - Auxiliary motion.
1. Amended motion. Matters regarding an amended motion.
2. Amendment of an amendment.
3. Motion indefinitely postponed.
4. Motion referred to a committee.
5. Postponement of a motion for a definite time.
6. Limiting or lengthening the period for discussion.
7. Previous question.
8. Main motion shelved.
Chap. 5 - Urgent motion.
1. Questions concerning proceedings.
2. Nomination and election of officers.
3. Adoption of the proceedings.
4. Deliberation of the proceedings.
5. Rejection of deliberation.
6. Postponement of application of rules.
7. Unjust motion.
8. Decision to be reconsidered.

PART II - Motion (Cont'd)

Chap. 6 - Privileged Motion.

1. The order of the day.
2. Privileged question.
3. Motion for recess.
4. Motion for adjournment.
5. The day of reopening.

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HEADQUARTERS
SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
APO 1050

20 May 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICERS

SUBJECT: "Dokuritsu San Yoso" (Three Elements of Independence).

1. Prefectural Information Offices in Shikoku have cooperated in establishing a contest for a design to represent the idea of "Dokuritsu San Yoso".

2. Details of the contest are as follows:

(a) Describes the idea behind slogan.

(b) Letters of "Dokuritsu San Yoso" are to be used. Lettering of Political, Social, Economic is optional.

(c) Three color limit.

(d) Design must be submitted on 8-cut drawing paper.

(e) Applicants to be limited to residents of Shikoku.

(f) Prizes:
1st place - 1 award - ¥2,000
2nd place - 2 awards - 1,000 each
3rd place - 3 awards - 500 each
Honorable mention - 5 200 each

(g) Judges:
Uichiro Ogura, Principal of Takamatsu Technical & Art High School

Yoshitsuno Miyauchi - Ehime Information
Shuichiro Ueda, - Kochi Information
Tadashi Naruo - Tokushima Information
Tatsuo Aoyama, - Kagawa Information

(h) Judging will be conducted in Kagawa for all designs

(i) Collegial judging is to be applied.

(j) Closing date is 10 June

(k) Submit to prefectural information office

(l) Announcement to be made 20 June in newspapers.

3. I think we have gotten on to something that will spread quickly. The phrase "Dokuritsu San Yoso" was inserted in the closing paragraph of a statement made by Col. Pigg on assuming command. The Osaka Mainichi picked it up and used it for a headline and one of the Shikoku papers made it the subject of an editorial.

4. In the May issue of "Chuo Koron", one of Japan's better magazines, Dr. Shigeru Nambara, President of Tokyo University, a nationally known and respected figure, stressed the necessity of partiotism coupled with political, social and economic independence. Dr. Nambara is being contacted for his idea on Dokuritsu San Yoso."

5. As soon as the design is selected further plans will be formulated.

OKRTLE

TOKUSHIMA SHIMBUN 3 June 1949

Design of "the three elements of independence" is collected in four prefectures in Shikoku.

The design should express the elements ----- political economic, and social, since these three independencies are the prerequisites for the perfect independency of Japan.

Points of collection: Design must use the letters of Dokuritsu San Yoso (three elements of independency) or politics, economy, and society.

It must be constructive bright and simple.

It must be attractive with 3 or less colors.

It must be described in a paper as big as octavo.

It must be sent to the Planning & Information Section, General Affairs Dept, Tokushima Prefecture by June 10.

Following prizes are given after the results of examination are announced about June 20: -----
The first prize 2000 yen one persons.
The Second prize 1,000 yen two persons.
The third prize 500 yen three persons.
The fourth prige 200 yen five persons.

By Nagao

F
F
101.11

# BUILDING A DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION

(Note: Material below with the headings "CAPTION" is that material which appears at the bottom of each panel below the drawing. Material under the heading "TEXT" is that material appearing in the drawings. Paragraph numbers coincide with the number of the panel to which the English translation is pertinent.)

1. CAPTION. "When primitive men realized that a single individual could not possibly do much, they began to do things together. Perhaps that is the beginning of an organization"

2. CAPTION.--"When individual powers are brought together and organized, what could not be done singly can be easily done. This is the aim of all organizations."

3. CAPTION.--"Sometimes, very powerful leaders appear who utilize the organization for their own selfish purposes and do nothing for the organization themselves. Such an organization is not a democratic one"

4. CAPTION.--"In order to prevent the forming of such an unjust organization and for every member to be able to express and realize his wishes, all members of an organization should keep in his mind the characteristic fundamental principles of a democratic organization"

TEXT.--a. (Title) "Fundamental principles of a democratic organization"

b. "Officers will be elected by the members of the organization"

c. "Officers are responsible to the members of the organization"

d. "The members of the organization will voluntarily participate in the activities of the organization."

e. "Every problem the organization faces will be fully and freely discussed by the members"

f. "A system of majority vote should be adopted. At the same time, a regulation should be set so that minority groups may express opinions freely"

5. CAPTION.--"The first step in building an organization. Several people with the same ideas and aim gather together and then come to the conclusion that their aim can be more speedily and effectively realized by cooperation"

6. CAPTION.--"And the first important thing to do is to select persons who hold deep interest and concern in the organization"

7. CAPTION.--"There are many ways to achieve their aim, but in order to manage their group in a democratic and just manner, a certain method must be employed"

8. CAPTION.--"The first meeting will be held at a designated place and at a fixed time. And from the attendance, a temporary chairman and secretary will be selected"

TEXT.--"Watanabe san"

9. CAPTION.--"The temporary chairman will request one of the members to explain the purpose of the gathering"

TEXT.-- Chairman: "We would like to discuss the purpose of this organization. Watanabe san -- please"

Watanabe: "We are worried over the spreading of various diseases in this machi, but just complaining over it is of no use. We must think of some ways to improve the health conditions here. This is our purpose of assembly today"

10. CAPTION.--"He may also request other members to explain their ideas. Thus, the purpose of the plan is clearly realized by all members of the group"

TEXT.--Member: "Mr. Chairman! Everybody knows that there are many diseases recently in this machi but the machi officials say that because of lack of funds, they a re not able to take any step for prevention. Therefore, we citizens must cooperate and do something about it"

11. CAPTION.--"A motion is made in this manner"

TEXT.--Member: "Mr. Chairman, I move that we form a club to study the anti-measures for various diseases"

12. CAPTION.--"When the motion is seconded, the chairman will announce it"

TEXT.--Member: "I second the motion"

Chairman: "A motion has been made and seconded to form a club to study the anti-measure of disease. The motion is open to discussion"

13. CAPTION.--"Then it is opened to discussion"

TEXT.--Member: "Mr Chairman! I'm afraid that we can dp nothing even if we form the club because we have no medical knowledge. I think only doctors can be qualified to be members of the club"

14. CAPTION.--"Any member of the organization has equal right to give his opinions"

TEXT.--Member: "Mr. Chairman! I don't think so. We need the doctors' advice and guidance but disease prevention cannot be achieved without the cooperation of everybody. So, I think, we must form a body in which we and doctors can cooperate"

15. CAPTION.--"An amendment can be made to any part of a ruling"

TEXT.--Member: "Mr Chairman! This is not the matter of medical research for disease prevention as the gentleman said just a moment ago. We must study ourselves and then put it into practice. Therefore, I propose to amend the motion as such to form a club for research and improvement of public health in this town"

16. CAPTION.--"The motion for amendment is seconded and announced by the chairman"

TEXT.--Chairman: "An amendment has been made to the motion that a club be formed for medical study and improvement of public health in this town"

17. CAPTION.--"When all the amendments have been made the chairman puts it to a vote. This must be done by a method whereby all members could clearly express yes or no. It is decided by majority vote"

TEXT.--Chairman: "A motion has been made and seconded to form a club to study and improve public health conditions. Will these in favor of the motion signify by standing. Stand please.

18. CAPTION.--"When the agreement to form the organization has been decided by majority vote, the second step is to form its constitution and by-laws"

TEXT.--Member: "Mr. Chairman! I make a motion that the chairman appoint a committee for the club to draft its constitution and its by-laws"

19. CAPTION.--"A committee meeting is held and a constitution is drafted, the copy of which is sent to all members for their study and consideration before its official presentation at the next general meeting".

20. CAPTION.--"To the next general meeting the members bring their drafts of the constitution with whatever amendments they wish to make included. Any amendment to the draft is decided as the articles are taken up -- following the routins procedure"

TEXT.--Secretary: "The officers of this club shall be elected yearly by majority vote and their term shall be one year"

Member: "Mr. Chairman! I move that a statement be inserted after this clause to the effect of how many times an officer may be re-elected"

21. CAPTION.--"And it is the duty and responsibility of all members to express their opinions without hesitation"

22. CAPTION.--"After each article in the draft is read aloud, discussed upon, and passed, then the whole thing is read over again and a vote is taken whether to adopt it or not"

23. CAPTION.--"Now the organization has been formed and its constitution established. The next thing to do is to elect its officers according to the laws set in the constitution"

TEXT.--"Ballot box"

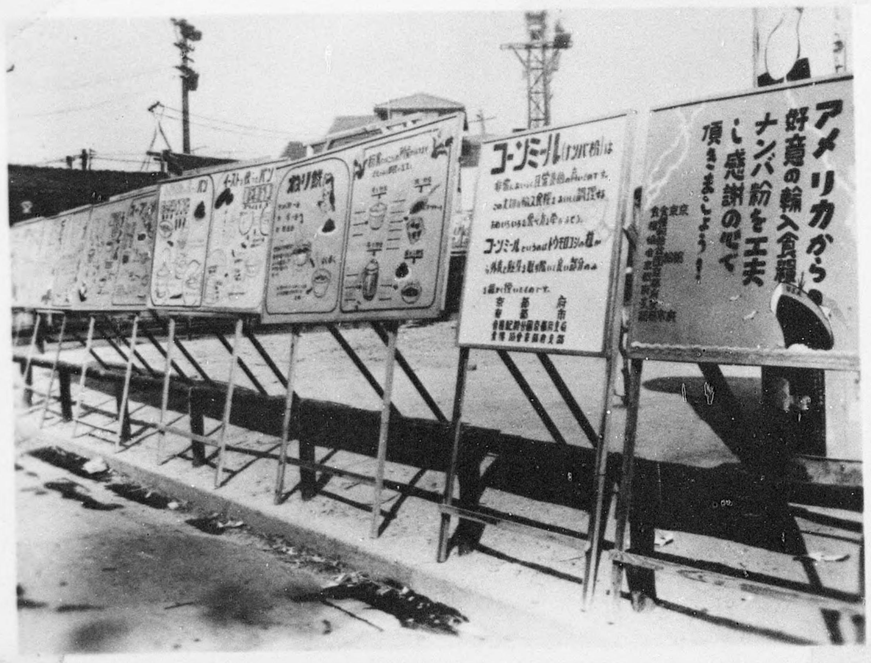
MEDIA DEVELOPMENT

for

the uses of

CORNMEAL.

Large, man-faced facsimile of corn on cob is displayed to further enhance the use of cornmeal.




ATTRACTIVE POSTERS

show

RECIPES

for

Practical Preparations

of

CORNMEAL

and Mass Communications," "Panel Techniques in Opinion and Attitude Research" and "Problems in American Election Polls."

Mizuno and Matsumiya were very much interested in the public opinion work of Professor Paul Lazarsfeld, with whose reputation they were familiar in Japan. They met and discussed some of their problems with this well known researcher.

Isono was interested in the work done by American newspapers in forecasting election results and the attitudes of the public towards various political questions, both national and international. The Japanese group visited the New York Times and examined what was being done there in public opinion work.

The group will visit the American Institute of Public Opinion, better known as the Gallup Poll, in Princeton, New Jersey. The Gallup Poll is perhaps the best known public opinion poll in the United States.

# # # # #

Re Public Opinion

# # # # #

JAPANESE PUBLIC OPINION ANALYSTS STUDY METHODS USED IN U. S.

NEW YORK, (USIS)--Public opinion surveys are being studied in the United States by three Japanese public opinion analysts. The visitors, are: Hiroshi Mizuno of the Japanese National Institute of Statistical Mathematics; Kazuya Matsumiya, an advisor in the SCAP Civil Information and Education Section, and Kyoshi Isono of the newspaper Asahi. Mizuno also has been working with CI&E in public opinion work as a part-time consultant.

The Japanese will meet the top public opinion officials in the United States. Some are in marketing and commercial surveys, others in radio and television promotion work and still others in government and press public opinion surveys.

The Japanese were particularly pleased with their reception at the Bureau of Applied Social Research, located near Columbia University where they heard lectures on such subjects as "Public Opinion

- MORE -

over

and Mass Communications," "Panel Techniques in Opinion and Attitude Research" and "Problems in American Election Polls."

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# # # # #

CIE Press Release - 2 Nov 50

Kannonji
Kannonji-kō
Kawakita
Nagareoka
Saita-gawa
MOTOYAMA-BASHI
Masamoto
Shimosho
Uchima
MOTODAI
(Area Name)
Moriyasu
Shirosaka
ŌNO
(Area Name)
Shisoku
Shimogumi
KŌDA-MURA
Muraguro
TOKIWA-MURA
Yoshioka
Furukawa
ICHINOTANI-MURA
Shōnogawa
SAITA-ŌNO MURA
Nagase
Kannonji Sta
KANNONJI-MACHI
Shussaku
Ueta
Shimosho
Nakadai
Saikōji
Ōue
Kamigumi
Sambommatsu
Awaya
Shimo shinden
Ōtsuji
Yamamoto
SAITA-NISHI
(Area Name)
Shimo
SAITA-NAKA
(Area Name)
Minami
Ikenoshin
ICHINOTANI-IKE
Shimode
Kunita-gawa
Ōhige
TOYODA MURA
Kurobuchi
Nakade
Kamide
Teraura
Kotachioka
Kitaoka
Shimono
Hagami
Shinden
Shimo
Iruni
Yamada
KUNITA-MURA
MITOYO-GUN
TSUJI MURA
Naka
Yui
Hatchō
Kinogō
Dōnoeka
SAITA MURA
Jūsanzuka
Aooka
Komatsuo
Kami
Kita-hanaina
Okanotō
Dodo
Dehare
Ōhara
Hanaina
Nokozu
Maruji
Tsunetsugu
Takenaru
Shimobayashi
ŌNOHARA MURA
Kashiwahara
Higashimura
Sakinibayashi
Chūō
Minami
BODAI-SAN
KII-MURA
KŌCHI-MURA
AWAI-MURA
Ōhohara
Shikenya
Sego
Fukutahara
Ikenouchi
Okudani
Toyohama Sta
Sunabatake
Shimo-hagiwara
BARRACKS
TOYOHAMA MACHI
Sangenya
Dannoike
Sakase
Nagano
Toyohama
Himeji
Nakamura
HAGIWARA MURA
ŌTANI-IKE
Taniguchi
Nagatani
Takamatsu
Ōdō
Iike
SHIN-IKE
Naoba
Kumooka
Ōfuku
UMPENJIHARA MANEUVER AREA
Kajitani
Ōhiragi
Innai
Takao
Izeki
Uchinono
Sekiya
Wada
Ōtsubo
Taniue
Horikiri
TAKAO-YAMA
WADA-MURA
Ochiai
Minoura Sta
Minoura
YOSAN
MAIN LINE

Kannonji
Kannonji-kō
Kawakita
Nagarecka
Saita-gawa
MOTOYAMA-BASHI
Masamoto
Shimosho
Uchima
MOTODAI
(Area Name)
Moriyasu
Shirosaka
Tai
ŌNO
(Area Name)
Shisoku
Shimogumi
KŌDA-MURA
Muraguro
TOKIWA-MURA
Yoshioka
Furukawa
ICHINOTANI-MURA
Shōnogawa
SAITA-ŌNO MURA
Nagase
Kannonji Sta
Ueta
Shimosho
Nakadai
Saikōji
Ōue
Kamigumi
KANNONJI-MACHI
Shussaku
Awaya
Sambommatsu
Shimo shinden
Ōtsuji
Yamamoto
SAITA-NISHI
(Area Name)
Shimo
Minami
Ikenoshiri
ICHINOTANI-IKE
SAITA-NAKA
(Area Name)
Shimode
Ōhige
TOYODA MURA
Kurobuchi
Kunita-gawa
Nakade
Teraura
Kotachioka
Kitaoka
Kamide
Shinden
Shimo
Iruni
Shimono
Hagami
KUNITA-MURA
MITOYO-GUN
TSUJI MURA
Naka
Yamada
Hatchō
Kinogō
Dōnooka
Yui
SAITA MURA
Aooka
Jūsanzuka
Okanotō
Komatsuo
Kami
Kita-hanaina
Dōdo
Dehare
Ōhara
Hanaina
Nokozu
Maru
Tsunetsugu
Takenaru
Shimobayashi
ŌNOHARA MURA
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HAGIWARA MURA
SHIN-IKE
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Takamatsu
Ōdō
Kumooka
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UMPENJIHARA MANEUVER AREA
Kajitani
Ōhiragi
Innai
Takao
Izeki
Uchinono
Sekiya
Wada
Ōtsubo
Tanlue
TAKAO-YAMA
Horikiri
WADA-MURA
Ochiai
Minoura Sta
Minoura
YOSAN
MAIN LINE

Questions were covered to the following persons:

(1) People at large

(2) Educated Persons

(3) Japanese employees of SMGR and KMGT.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(1) (a) Nearly all people said, "I don't know about a news account that the name of Military Government is going to be changed on July 1".

So I explained them about that. Then most of them suggested Min-sei-fu (bu).

Some people suggested Kantoku-fu (Supervisory Board) or (b) Others suggested Min-sei-bu.

People will not confuse Minsei-fu with Minsei-bu as the time passes. Because Minsei-bu (Public Welfare Dept.) is a small organizations, but Minsei-bu (Civil Affaris Sect.) is a big one.
Min-ji-bu does not appeal to us strongly.
(c) There are some people who suggested Sewa-bu (Care-taking Section), Minkan-Shido-bu (Civilian Guidance Dept.) or Min-ji-Shido-bu (Civil Affairs Guidance Dept.)
Minsei-Kanri-bu (Controlling Board).

Among answers were 6 women clerks, 4 clerks, 3 marchants and i old man.

(2) (a) Some suggested Min-ji-bu. General people may misunderstand that Military Government is transfarred to civilian control, if new name is decided as Min-sei-bu. Also, many a person may confuse Minsei-fu with Minsei-bu (Public Welfare Department) (5 persons)

(3) (a) Minji-bu is a translation most close to civil affairs section. If Min-sei-fu is adopted, general people may misunderstand that Military Government by Allied Forces for Japan is transferred to civilian control. Min-sei-bu sounds ceremonions.
Minsei-shido-bu is a little long. Eventually there is no proper translation outside of suggesting Minju-bu.
(b) Minsei-bu is a good name. Because Minji-bu is not clear for us, and it sounds very cheap. Court of Justice has two departments one is civil affairs, the other is a criminal case. So people may mistake a civil affairs section (Minji-bu) for Civil Affairs Department (Min-ji-bu), if Gun-sei-fu replaces Min-ji-bu.

## Public Opinion Survey

1. Theme: Civil Affairs (team)
2. Number of people who came into contact with the survey team: 70
3. District of survey: Takamatsu City
4. Date & Time: 28 June 1949 0830-1130

Classification of the people
13 officials, 15 salaried men, 3 businesmen, 8 workers, 2 pressmen, 8 women, 3 radiomen, 9 student, 5 policemen, 4 shopkeepers

5. Question
   a. Have you heard of the name change of MGT? (if answer is affirmative)
   b. Then, What is the meaning of "Minji" (civil affairs)?
   c. Which is prefer, Minsei, Minsei-komon or minji?
   d. What is your opinion of your choice?

6. Results

| | |
|---|---|
| Minsei | 35 |
| Minji | 21 |
| Minsei-Komon | 4 |
| Never heard | 10 |

7. General Opinion

| | Minsei | Minji | Minsei komon |
|---|---|---|---|
| a. | Sounds better and natural | Sound gentle and soft | Spunds to long |
| b. | Two meanings of Minsei: (1) civil government (2) welfare both liable to be misunderstood | If called Minji-bu it is regarded as an organization concerned with Court of Justice | Has enough dignity |
| c. | As long as the occupation are stationed and are helping Japanese Government, Minsei (Civil Government) is proper. | Fully represents the independence of government | Meaning is good |
| d. | Impression about government is too strong | Minji has never been heard but people will soon become familiar | |
| e. | Has a little bit of impression of government control by occupation forces | with this words no dignity and authority | |

8. Comments

a. Most of the workers have never heard of it. This explains that there are not in contact with radio and newspapers.

b. Higher class officials and students prefer Minji. The reason is because the Military Government and Civil Government in Japan are substantially the same. In as much as the racial self determination or independence of government is advocated, Minsei, translation of Civil Government seems undesirable.

c. One policeman insisted on Minsei komon on the ground that it has enough dignity. Many other officials, radio pressmen, women, salaried men will like Minsei-komon if it is replaced to a short word of the same meaning.

d. Average salaried men, officials, shopkeepers prefer Minsei. Because they are thinking of the shift of Japanese Government System by the Occupation Forces. For instance, someone asking, "Does Minsei mean the transfer of authority from the Secretary of Army to Secretary of States.

15-aug 1948

# PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCHES IN KAGAWA

by Shikoku Shimbun

Question A

Do you think the present Diet is reflecting public opinion?

| | |
|---|---|
| Yes ..... | 17.7% |
| No ..... | 56.3% |
| Can not answer ..... | 26.0% |

Question B

Is there any person to be banished from official position still working in your district?

| | |
|---|---|
| Yes ..... | 17.7% |
| No ..... | 68.8% |
| Can not answer ..... | 13.5% |

Question C

Has chief of public election been worked throughout of this year as you had expected?

| | |
|---|---|
| Yes ..... | 38.5% |
| No ..... | 29.2% |
| Can not answer ..... | 32.5% |

Question D

Have village officials of your district been kind to you since local attorney law had been enforced?

| | |
|---|---|
| Yes ..... | 56.3% |
| The same ..... | 33.3% |
| Turned to unkind ..... | 5.2% |
| Can not answer ..... | 5.2% |

Question E

Do you think public peace have been well maintained throughout this year?

| | |
|---|---|
| Yes ..... | 14.6% |
| The same ..... | 18.8% |
| Turned to bad ..... | 64.6% |
| Can not answer ..... | 2.1% |

Question F

Is the reformation of farm lands going on smoothly?

| | |
|---|---|
| Yes ..... | 47.9% |
| No ..... | 16.7% |
| Can not answer ..... | 35.4% |

Question G

Do you think that the present campaign of worker's union is reflecting idea of a many members of union?

| | |
|---|---|
| Yes ..... | 22.9% |
| No..... | 33.3% |
| Can not answer ..... | 43.8% |

Question H

Has disease in your neibourhood been decreased throughout this year?

| | |
|---|---|
| Yes..... | 50.0% |
| The same ..... | 36.5% |
| Increased ..... | 10.4% |
| Can not answer ..... | 3.1% |

Question I

Can you believe information of Newspapers and radio of late?

| | |
|---|---|
| Yes ..... | 36.5% |
| No ..... | 51.0% |
| Can not answer ..... | 12.5% |

Question J

How do you think the Contents of Popular Publications, Movies, accomplishments (including accomplishments of radio) etc. of late?

| | |
|---|---|
| Be came good ..... | 12.5% |
| The same ..... | 12.5% |
| Be came bad ..... | 62.5% |
| Can not answer ..... | 12.5% |

Question K

How do you think the current school education?

| | |
|---|---|
| Be came good ..... | 17.7% |
| The same ..... | 10.4% |
| Be came bad ..... | 51.0% |
| Can not answer ..... | 20.8% |

Question L

Doeyou believe in religion?

| | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 67.7% |
| No | 27.1% |
| Can not answer | 5.2% |

Question M

What kind of religion do you believe in?

| | |
|---|---|
| Buddhism | 92.3% |
| Shintoism | 3.1% |
| Christianism | 1.5% |
| The rest | 3.1% |

Question N

Have your livelihood been better than that of the time of the termination of war?

| | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 22.9% |
| The same | 16.7% |
| Be came bad | 59.4% |
| Can not answer | 1.0% |

Question O

Do you think women's positions have actually been risen according to the new constitution?

| | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 21.9% |
| The same | 69.8% |
| Can not answer | 8.3% |

Question P

Do you think Japan has, by degree, been making progress?

| | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 29.2% |
| The same | 29.2% |
| No | 25.0% |
| Can not answer | 16.7% |

Question Q

What are the problems in which you are now most interested?

| | |
|---|---|
| Food'stuff | 31.3% |
| Stabilization of economic | 36.5% |
| Agricultural administration | 2.1% |
| Moral education | 9.3% |
| Administration in general | 6.2% |
| Clothing material | 7.3% |
| Peace | 1.0% |
| Evacuate demobilization | 2.1% |
| Dwelling house | 1.1% |
| The rest | Nil |
| Nothing | 2.1% |

by Mr. Irikura

22-24 August 1949

The following is a summary of questions and answers from farmers with regard to the election of Farm Land Commission.

| Question / Answer | Did you vote? | Are the average farmers satisfied with newly elected members? | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Man. (40)<br>Kuwano-mura,<br>Tokushima-pref. | Yes | Yes | There was no close canpaign. Only one candidate failed in the election out of five. |
| Man. (35)<br>Kuwano-mura,<br>Tokushima-pref. | Yes | Yes | In spite of bad weather, everybody eligible except the sick in bed went to vote. |
| Man (40)<br>Fukui-mura,<br>Tokushima-pref. | Yes | I think so | None |
| Woman (60)<br>Fukui-mura,<br>Tokushima-pref. | Yes | I myself think they are all nice people. | Fortunately the weather improved in the evening and the voting place was at a near-by school, so there was no difficulty in voting. |
| Woman (60)<br>Akakawachi-mura<br>Tokushima-pref. | Non-voting village | Yes | None |
| Man (45)<br>Hegawa-mura<br>Tokushima-pref. | Non-voting | Yes | None |
| Man (28)<br>Kannoura-mura<br>Kochi pref. | Non-voting | Yes | The average farmers seem to have little concern in it because it is not closely connected with their life in our village where there are very few tenant farmers since long time ago. |

(Note: Figures in parenthesis show age.)

22 August 1949

Farmer's housewife (60 years old) at Akakawachi mura, Tokushima Pref.

Rice is growing fairly well this year with the exception of districts where there was great damage by flood and crop diseases.
The previous day's newspaper is delivered every morning by a man who comes by bicycle or on foot from Hiwasa cho about 5 miles away. Newspapers are much more trustworthy since the end of the war.
I am deeply touched by a newspaper article which reports the warm reception of American to Japanese swimmers who recently took part in the A.A.U. swimming championship in Los Anzels. This village is so peaceful that I do not know any criminal offences committed here for long time. Most of population are formers and there are no problems such as unemployment.

22 August 1949

Information meeting at Mugi-cho, Tokushima Pref.

Film showing - Japanese entertainment film.

Opening remark by Vice mayor.

Greeting by Mr. Naruo, chief of Planning and Information Section of Pref. Govt.

Greeting by Capt. Oertle

Speech by the Chief of Local Office on crop collection

Entertainment: Songs by local singers.

Speech by the Chief of Mugi Tax Office on Tax collection

Discussion on tax problem.

Attendants: About 400

23 August 1949

<u>On election of Mayor</u>

A fisherman (35) at Mugi-cho.

It can not be denied that there were many people who voted in the election for the communist cancidate simply because of their personal relation with the condidate regardless of their political consciousness. Communists have done some good for the general public possibly aiming at gainning the popularity among them, and thus won some votes in this election.

23 August 1949

Mr. Kusagi, a communist candidate for mayor.

The town is dévided into two parts by a river running through the town. There is antagonism between this side and that side of the river.
There were two candidates in the electoral campaign this year, one from the conservative party on the other side of the town and the other from the Communist Party on this side.
In the long run, the concervative candidates has been elected. Despite that he won the vote of majority in the election we can not be happy to have a boss in the strict sence of the word assume the important position of mayor who dares to administer good citizens by resort to his influential power in the community for his personal interest and benefit.

24 August 1949

Mr. Yasuoka , Vice-chairman of Aki Information Committee, Kochi Pref.

This is the Local Information Committee established for the first time in this prefecture. The Information Committee here has been in active operation since the beginning, but we admit there was a shomewhat confused conception of the mission there of due to the existence of an office by name of Public Hearing and Information Office.
The substance of the committee, that it is only another medium of information, has been well recongnized by each member of the committee. I strongly feel the great importance of study of the techniques of information since it is not enough for us to distribute only posters and the handbills for information purposes. How to make the general public interested in what we do for information must be the key-note of our activities.

25 August 1949

The following is the gist of the speech by Capt Oertle at a "Friendly Talking Meeting" at Katahara-mura, Kochi-ken.

The Japanese people must generate a spiritual power in order to construct new Japan. You should not be ashamed to speak of patriotism. Genuine love of country should not be confused with ultra-nationalisum.
The re-birth of your country can be realized only through fulfilment of Three Elements of Independence, political, social and economic, which requires a people's love of their country. Your country has succeeded in raising her head in the array of nations in the world through woking many brilliant records in the A.A.U. Swimming Meet in Los Angels by your swimmers including Furuhashi. However, a nation must do more than in swimming meet. You can also participate in a movement for your country to regain international trust by demonstrating your enthesiasm in increased food production and tax collection with the same spirit of those swimming aces you sent to the meet.

PUBLIC OPINION
SAMPLING SERVICE

1) Statistics of Survey:

A) Males interviewed.....301
Females interviewed.....146

B) Farmers (male).....65
Farmers (female).....12
Students (male).....25
Students (female).....15
Teachers (male).....9
Teachers (female).....9
Laborers (male).....33
Laborers (female).....2
Merchants (male).....47
Merchants (female).....6
Unemployed (male).....14
Unemployed (female).....7
Officials (male).....9
Officials (female).....1
White Collar (male).....47
White Collar (female).....30
Professional People (male).....10
Professional People (female).....4
Media Men.....4
Housewives.....48
Police.....10
Priests.....5
Fishing Folk (male).....20
Fishing Folk (female).....12
TOTAL.....447

C) Ages:
15 through 19.....46
20 through 23.....57
24 through 28.....68
29 through 35.....66
36 through 45.....91
46 through 55.....56
56 through 70.....52
70 and upwards.....11
TOTAL.....447

D) Types:
Urban.....114
Semi-rural.....176
Rural.....157
Tokushima City.....57
Naruto City.....18
Komatsushima.....19
Mugi.....13
Ikeda.....7 URBAN
Ishii.....20
Banzai.....11
Bando.....8
Tomioka.....29
Kamojima.....27
Mikita.....14
Wajiki.....19
Kokufu.....28
Tsuji.....7
Kawashima.....13 SEMI-RURAL
Fukui (village and outlying blocks).....10
Minobayashi (village and outlying blocks.....17
Nagaike (village and outlying blocks).....14
Koyadaira (village and outlying blocks).....9
Furumiya (village and outlying blocks).....7
Kuchiyama (village and outlying blocks).....11

| | |
|---|---|
| Habayama | 13 |
| Yachiyo | 16 |
| Ichiu | 19 |
| Horie | 7 |
| Gakujima | 4 |
| Ushinoshima | 9 |
| Hayashi | 5 |
| Sumiyoshi | 5 |
| Nishio | 4 |
| Aizono | 7 RURAL |
| TOTAL | 447 |

E) Time of Survey.....1 through 31 July

F) Questions asked:

*1) What is your definition of democracy-either the democratic way of life or the democratic form of government?

2) What is your definition of civilrights, civil liberties- what do they, these words, mean to you?

3) What is your definition of civic responsibilities- what do they, these words, mean to you?

**4) Do you favor a strong central government and a weak local government, a pyramid from top to bottom?

5) Do you favor a strong local government and a weaker central government, a reverse pyramid, from bottom to top?

6) Which of these two, Question # 4 or Question # 5, do you think is the more democratic forms of government?

7) Are you personally in favor of the former Tonari Gumi (Neighborhood Association) system?

8) Do you think this Neighborhood Association system was democratic?

9) Are traces, strong traces, of Tonari Gumi system still apparent in the framework of local government, even though the system was declared illegal and outlawed?

10) Do you see connection between Neighborhood Association system and the boss system (Oyabun-Kobun), to the peoples' disadvantage?

* The first three questions were answered discussively, people giving their definitions, their opinions, their statements or lack of opinions, definitions, statements. They varied considerably and are judged on the basis of (1) Good answer; (2) Not Good Answer- either weak, wrong, or vague; (3) No Answer.

** These questions were answered by either Yes, No, or I Don't Know - being straightforward questions to which only one of those three answers was a possibility.

page three-

| | GOOD | | NO GOOD | | DON'T KNOW | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| #1 | Men | 43% | Men | 22% | Men | 35% |
| | Women | 29% | Women | 19% | Women | 52% |
| #2 | Men | 27.3% | Men | 23.5% | Men | 49.2% |
| | Women | 11.6% | Women | 21.5% | Women | 66.9% |
| #3 | Men | 40.8% | Men | 17.2% | Men | 42% |
| | Women | 33.5% | Women | 14.2% | Women | 52.3% |

| | YES | | NO | | DON'T KNOW | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| #4 | Men | 23.4% | Men | 62.3% | Men | 14.3% |
| | Women | 26.0% | Women | 53.8% | Women | 20.2% |
| #5 | Men | 63.9% | Men | 18.7% | Men | 17.4% |
| | Women | 52.1% | Women | 23.7% | Women | 24.2% |
| #6 | Men | 71.1% | Men | 8.3% | Men | 20.6% |
| | Women | 59.8% | Women | 14.8% | Women | 25.4% |
| #7 | Men | 62.3% | Men | 29.4% | Men | 8.3% |
| | Women | 63.3% | Women | 23.1% | Women | 13.6% |
| #8 | Men | 31.9% | Men | 46.0% | Men | 23.1% |
| | Women | 34.1% | Women | 38.4% | Women | 27.5% |
| #9 | Men | 65.5% | Men | 25.4% | Men | 9.1% |
| | Women | 73.3% | Women | 19.5% | Women | 7.2% |
| #10 | Men | 21.0% | Men | 68.3% | Men | 11.7% |
| | Women | 26.6% | Women | 68.1% | Women | 5.3% |

---

| | GOOD | | NO GOOD | | DON'T KNOW | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| #1 | 203 people | (45.4%) | 83 people | (18.2%) | 160 people | (36.4%) |
| #2 | 95 " | (21.2%) | 122 " | (27.4%) | 230 " | (51.4%) |
| #3 | 187 " | (41.8%) | 91 " | (20.4%) | 169 " | (37.8%) |

| | YES | | NO | | DON'T KNOW | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| #4 | 113 people | (25.4%) | 251 people | (60.6%) | 63 people | (14.0%) |
| #5 | 297 " | (66.4%) | 90 " | (20.2%) | 60 " | (13.4%) |
| #6 | 314 " | (70.2%) | 37 " | ( 8.2%) | 96 " | (21.6%) |
| #7 | 258 " | (62.2%) | 129 " | (29.8%) | 40 " | ( 9.0%) |
| #8 | 172 " | (38.6%) | 205 " | (45.8%) | 70 " | (15.6%) |
| #9 | 317 " | (70.8%) | 123 " | (27.6%) | 7 " | ( 1.6%) |
| #10 | 107 " | (23.3%) | 301 " | (68.2%) | 39 " | ( 8.5%) |

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page four-

| | # 1 | | | # 2 | | | # 3 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | GOOD | NO GOOD | DON'T KNOW | GOOD | NO GOOD | DON'T KNOW | GOOD | NO GOOD | DON'T KNOW |
| Students (M) | 9 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 11 |
| Students (F) | 4 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 9 |
| Teachers (M) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| Teachers (F) | 7 | - | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 5 | - | 4 |
| Police | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 1 |
| Priests | 3 | 2 | - | 2 | 3 | - | 2 | 3 | - |
| Unemployed (M) | 9 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| Unemployed (F) | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 5 | - | 2 |
| Media People | 3 | 1 | - | 3 | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Laborers (M) | 13 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 16 | 10 | 12 | 11 |
| Laborers (F) | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Merchants (M) | 28 | 7 | 12 | 18 | 7 | 22 | 28 | 5 | 14 |
| Merchants (F) | 2 | - | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| White Collar (M) | 20 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 11 | 22 | 25 | 9 | 13 |
| White Collar (F) | 14 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 14 | 13 | 7 | 7 | 16 |
| Housewives | 9 | 11 | 28 | 4 | 9 | 35 | 17 | 7 | 24 |
| Farmers (M) | 28 | 17 | 20 | 16 | 8 | 41 | 44 | 7 | 15 |
| Farmers (F) | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 5 |
| Fishermen (M) | 3 | 2 | 15 | 2 | 1 | 17 | 7 | 2 | 11 |
| Fishermen (F) | 2 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| Profess (M) | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Profess (F) | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | - |
| Officials | 5 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 |

| | YES | NO | D.N | YES | NO | D.N | YES | NO | D.N. | YES | NO | D.N. | YES | NO | D.N. | YES | NO | D.N. | YES | NO | D.N. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Students (M) | 9 | 15 | 1 | 22 | 2 | 1 | 23 | - | 2 | 12 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 18 | 1 | 19 | 6 | - | 4 | 20 | 1 |
| Students (F) | 8 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 12 | 3 | - | 14 | 1 | - | 4 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 6 | - | 3 | 12 | - |
| Teachers (M) | 2 | 6 | 1 | 7 | - | 2 | 8 | - | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 | - | 2 | 7 | - |
| Teachers (F) | 2 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 8 | - | 1 | 8 | - | 1 | 5 | 4 | - | 8 | - | 1 | 1 | 8 | - |
| Police | 2 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 1 |
| Priests | - | 5 | - | 5 | - | - | 5 | - | - | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | 4 | 1 | - | 1 | 4 | - |
| Unemployed (M) | 3 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 10 | 4 | - | 2 | 12 | - |
| Unemployed (F) | 1 | 4 | 2 | 6 | - | 1 | 6 | - | 1 | 5 | 2 | - | 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | - | 2 | 5 | - |
| Media People | - | 4 | - | 4 | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | 4 | - | 1 | 3 | - | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | - |
| Laborers (M) | 9 | 17 | 7 | 23 | 6 | 4 | 25 | 2 | 6 | 17 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 21 | 4 | 24 | 9 | - | 8 | 12 | 3 |
| Laborers (F) | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| Merchants (M) | 11 | 33 | 3 | 34 | 10 | 3 | 37 | 8 | 2 | 25 | 15 | 7 | 17 | 22 | 8 | 28 | 19 | - | 35 | 11 | 1 |
| Merchants (F) | 2 | 4 | - | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | - | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | - | 3 | 2 | 1 | - | 5 | 1 |
| White Collar (M) | 13 | 31 | 3 | 40 | 5 | 2 | 41 | 1 | 5 | 29 | 14 | 4 | 19 | 22 | 6 | 35 | 12 | - | 36 | 10 | 1 |
| White Collar (F) | 6 | 17 | 7 | 20 | 4 | 6 | 18 | 10 | 2 | 19 | 11 | - | 11 | 19 | - | 17 | 13 | - | 6 | 22 | 2 |
| Housewives | 9 | 29 | 10 | 32 | 5 | 11 | 34 | - | 14 | 35 | 10 | 3 | 23 | 15 | 10 | 40 | 8 | - | 12 | 36 | - |
| Farmers (M) | 22 | 33 | 10 | 41 | 12 | 12 | 44 | 5 | 16 | 44 | 14 | 7 | 26 | 24 | 15 | 38 | 24 | 3 | 25 | 35 | 5 |
| Farmers (F) | 5 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 8 | - | 4 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 1 |
| Fishermen (M) | 10 | 10 | 5 | 12 | 6 | 7 | 16 | - | 9 | 21 | 3 | 1 | 15 | 8 | 2 | 21 | 4 | - | 5 | 19 | 1 |
| Fishermen (F) | 4 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 1 | - | 10 | 8 | 3 | - | 7 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 3 | - | - | 11 | - |
| Profess (M) | 1 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 7 | - | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 4 | - | 3 | 7 | - |
| Profess (F) | - | 3 | 1 | 3 | - | 1 | 4 | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | 2 | - | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | - |
| Officials | 3 | 6 | - | 9 | - | - | 9 | - | - | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 4 | - | 3 | 6 | - |

| | UNDERSTAND DEMOCRACY | UNDERSTAND CIV.RIGHT | UNDERSTAND CIVIL RESPONSIBILITY | FAVOR STRONG CENTRAL OR LOCAL GOVT | FAVOR TONARI GUMI SYSTEM | THINK IT DEMOCRATIC | THINK STILL EXISTS | page six- TONARI-GUMI & BOSS CONNECTION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Students(M) | 33% only | 33% only | Less than 33% | Strong Local Most Democ. | Half for Half against | 66% thinks undemoc. | 66% says still remains | Only 25% says connection |
| Students(F) | 25% only | 10% only | 20% only | Slightly favor Strong Central Govt EVEN THOUGH say less democratic | 90% in favor | 50% say undemoc. | 66% says still remains | Only 20% see connection |
| Teacners(M) | 40% only | 10% only | 55% only | Favor strong local govt- most democ. | Half pro Half con | 60% say undemoc. | 45% say still stays | Only 25% see connection |
| Teachers(F) | 75% do | 33% only | 55% only | Favor strong local govt- most democ. | 85% in favor | 55% say democ. | 65% says still stays | Only 15% see connection |
| Police | 50% do | 30% only | 40% only | Strongly favor strong local govt 50% only though say most democ. | 60% in favor | A bare majority says it's democratic | 50% says still stays | Only 20% see connection |
| Priests | 60% do | 40% only | 40% only | Overwhelmingly favor strong local govt, the most democratic | 60% in favor | A bare majority says undemocratic | 80% says still stays | Only 20% see connection |
| Unemployed(M) | 65% do | 25% only | 50% only | Favor strong local govt, the most democratic | 55% con 45% pro | 65% says undemocratic | 65% says still stays | Only 25% see connection |
| Unemployed(F) | 55% do | 45% only | 70% do | Overwhelmingly for strong local govt- the most democratic | 45% con 55% pro | 55% says democratic | 55% says still stays | Only 25% see connection |
| Media People | 75% do | 75% do | 50% do | Completely for strong local govt Most democratic | 100% con | 75% says undemoc. | 75% says still stays | Only 25% see connection |
| Laborers(M) | 35% only | 20% only | 33% only | Strongly favor strong local govt Most democratic | 40% con 60% pro | 70% says undemoc. | 75% says still stays | Only 40% see connection |
| Laborers(F) | Too small sample taken for accurate forecast. Generally speaking they follow male laborers pattern | | | | | | | |
| Merchants(M) | 60%do | 40% only | 65% do | Strongly favor local govt.Most democratic | 40% con 60% pro | 60% says undemoc. | 70% says still stays | 75% see strong connection |

| | UNDERSTAND DEMOCRACY | UNDERSTAND CIV.RIGHTS | UNDERSTAND CIVIL RESPONSIBILITY | FAVOR STRONG CENTRAL OR LOCAL GOVT | FAVOR TONARI GUMI SYSTEM | THINK IT DEMOCRATIC | THINK STILL EXISTS | TONARI-GUMI & BOSS CONNECTION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Merchants(F) | Only 33% do | 50% do | Only 15% do | Favor strong central govt Most Democratic | 50% pro 50% con | Majority think democ. | 60% says still stays | See no Connection |
| White Coll(M) | Only 45% do | Only 25% | Only 50% | Strongly favor local govt.Most democratic | 65% pro 30% con | Majority think Un-Dem | 65% says still stays | 75% see strong connection |
| White Coll(F) | Only 40% | Only 10% | Only 25% | Strongly for local govt.Most Democratic | 60% pro 40% con | 60% think undemocratic | 60% says still stays | 25% only see link |
| Housewives | Only 18% | Only 5% | Only 40% | Strongly for local govt.Most democratic | 75% pro 25% con | Yes-democ. | 80% says exists | 30% only see link |
| Farmers(M) | Only 40% | Only 20% | 60% do | Majority for local govt.Most democratic | 75% pro 25% con | Yes-democ. | 60% says exists | 45% see some link |
| Farmers(F) | Only 33% | Only 15% | Only 40% | Majority for local govt.Most democratic | 80% pro 20% con | Yes-democ. | 60% says exists | 35% see link |
| Fishermen(M) | Only 12% | Only 8% | Only 30% | Slightly favor local govt.Most democratic | 80% pro 20% con | Yes-democ. | 80% says exists | Only 20% see link |
| Fishermen(F) | Only 20% | Only 15% | Only 15% | Favor strong central govt. Strong local govt undemoc. | 65% pro 30% con | Yes-democ. | 65% says exists | No link at all |
| Professional(M) | 50% do | Only 15% | Only 20% | Slightly favor local govt. Most democ. | 55% pro 45% con | 60% think undemoc. | 65% says exists | 35% see a link |
| Professional(F) | 75% do | Only 25% | 75% do | Heavily favor local govt. Democratic | 50% pro 50% con | 50% think democratic | 75% says exists | 25% only see link |
| Officials | 50% do | 50% do | 50% do | Overwhelmingly favor strong local govt.Most democratic | 75% pro 25% con | 60% think un-democ | 60% says exists | 35% only see link |

## OVERALL ANALYSIS OF SURVEY

Democracy, Civil Rights, Civic Responsibilities appear well-understood by limited groups, but even there with some deflections. The definitions by male and female students, male teachers, housewives, and female white collar employes are disappointing, even alarming. Young age groups were rarely better than older age groups, as they should be, especially in schools and better jobs.

Fortunately (from the American viewpoint) strong local government was overwhelmingly favored and judged most democratic, the only deflections in favor of strong central government arising from fisherwomen, female merchants, and oddly, female students. Only fisherwomen claimed strong local government to be undemocratic.

Heavy percentages of almost all groups favored tonari gumi (the neighborhood association system- and this on the eve of the local autonomy campaign, main target of which is the boss aspect of this system). Male students, male teachers, female merchants, and female professionals registered much opposition to the system; the media people polled overwhelming opposition. Strength for tonari gumi approval came mostly from farmers, fishwomen, housewives, women in general. Male unemployed showed opposition.

For the most part too, and paradoxically, most groups thought tonari gumi undemocratic, even though they professed to favor it. Low income, low educated groups alone thought it democratic, the very groups whose conception of democracy polled the poorest. All groups uniformly feel both influence and actually existence still remain, and strongly in Tokushima Prefecture.

The connection between the neighborhood association and its post-war outgrowth or continuation of pre-war growth - the boss system- was noted by male merchants and male white collar employes, only.

The survey as a whole was disappointing, worse than expected, with few bright spots such as the belief in strong local government as being both desirable and democratic. Uneducated, low-income groups ran true to form. Women generally and spcifically were disappointing. Students and teachers, professional people, officials, and the upper groups, fell unexpectedly below standard, even minimum standards.

No one groups mainfested outstanding knowledge of democracy, either theoretically or practically. Media people were perhaps best, female professionals adequate, and oddly, male unemployed generally speaking, satisfactory.

Captive Balloons - Media Dwg

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

AGMGEM 091 (Japan) Dec 20 1949

SUBJECT: Captive Balloons

TO: Chief
Shikoku Civil Affairs Region
APO 1050

The inclosures hereto are formarded for your information regarding the above subject.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

J.A.BRIEN
CWO USA
Asst, Adj. Gen.

2 Incls:
1. 1st Ind, GHQ, SCAP AG 415 (26 Nov 49) CC-O
2. Ltr, The New Ad-Balloon Co., Ltd, dtd 22 Aug 49

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

AG-LG 333.5

30 December 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: Iwataro Uchiyama
Governor,
Kanagawa ken

THUR: Kanto Liaison and Coordination Office

SUBJECT: Advertising Captive Balloons

1. On 18 November 1949 you submitted a request to use captive balloons for advertising purposes in Kanagawa Prefecture.

2. Inclosed herewith is a copy of correspondence relative to captive balloons and SCAP's answer.

3. The attached correspondence can be considered as sufficient authority to grant your request of 18 November 1949.

FOR THE CHIEF:

1 Incl:
As above.

GEO.B. NIBLOCK JR
Major, Infantry
Deputy Chief

Ltr. HQ, Eighth Army, AGMGL (Japan), subject, Captive Balloons, 26 Nov. 49.

AG 415 (26 Nov 49) GC-O 1st Ind

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS, APO 500,
6 December 1949

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. Captive balloons of the type described in Inclosure 1 (New Ad-balloon) are not considered as coming in the purview of SCAPIN 1017, when used for purposes of advertising or decoration.

2. Balloons in general do, however, come within the definition of aircraft and are therefore subject to the provisions of SCAPIN 1017.

3. The manufacture and use of the New Ad-Balloon, for the purpose as stated, is approved. Future request for manufacture and use of balloons with greater volume, higher ascendancy or other greater performance characteristics will be forwarded to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, for decision.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

2 Incls
n/c

/s/K.B. Bush
/t/K.B. BUSH
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General

A TRUE COPY:

HALLIE T. PAYNE

b 101.9

Ltr. HQ, Eighth Army, AGMGL (Japan), subject, Captive Balloons, 26 Nov. 19.

AG 415 (26 Nov 19) GC-O 1st Ind

CAPTIVE BALLOONS

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS, APO 500,
6 December 1919

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. Captive balloons of the type described in Inclosure 1 (New Ad-balloon) are not considered as coming in the purview of SCAPIN 1017, when used for purposes of advertising or decoration.

2. Balloons in general do, however, come within the definition of aircraft and are therefore subject to the provisions of SCAPIN 1017.

3. The manufacture and use of the New Ad-Balloon, for the purpose as stated, is approved. Future request for manufacture and use of balloons with greater volume, higher ascendancy or other greater performance characteristics will be forwarded to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, for decision.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

2 Incls
n/c

/s/K.B. Bush
/t/K.B. BUSH
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General

A TRUE COPY:

HALLIE T. PAYNE

APPLICATION

22 August 1949

TO:

FROM: THE NEW AD-BALLOON CO., LTD.

SUBJECT: Application for approval of floatation of the New Ad-Balloon.

As we were warned at the time of its floatation by TGMLO that our newly invented ad-balloon for advertisement is against the "Memorandum with regard to amendment of the memorandum related to commercial and civil aviations dated 11, June 1946, we have studied various opinions and have made some improvement. As we are now in fast belief that our ad-balloon never offends the memorandum, we hereby submit the explanation of difference between the ad-balloons of old and new design.

We shall be much obliged if your Headquarters will give a favorable consideration on approval of floatation of our New Ad-Balloon.

Explanation of difference in design of old and new ad-balloons:

(1) Our patent New-Ad-Balloon is a toy-like balloon which is made of the Japanese paper and coated with substitute rubber, and filled with hydrogen gas for floatation.
(Gross weight, including the attached rope, 3.3 lbs.)

(2) The New Ad-Balloon is to be used for advertisement of public organizations and business firms in general. On the other hand it plays a part of artistic signs that beautify cities and towns.

(3) As the floatation of the so-called ad-balloon is prohibited sufficient consideration is made for making and floatation of our New Ad-Balloon. Main points of difference of old and New Ad-Balloons are as follows:

| | Ad-Balloon | New Ad-Balloon |
|---|---|---|
| Diameter average | 165 ft. | 6.56 ft. |
| Volume " | 2,300 cubic ft. | 140.8 dubic ft. |
| Bouyancy " | 65 lbs. | 0.94 lbs. |
| Maximum height | 329 ft. | 69 ft. |

(4) Specification of floatation of New Ad-Balloon.

A. For floatation, height from the ground is limited to 65 ft. (20 meters).

B. It will not be floated when the velocity of the wind is over 16.4 ft. (5 meters) per second, for its floating power is small. The velocity of the wind will be measured continually with wind meter.

C. Two persons in charge with the floatation will watch the operation and floatation continuously. So when the balloon is in danger to float away by any case such as sudden gust of others, after cutting captive ropes that are fastened in 3 places, ad-balloon will drop to the ground, discharging the hydrogen gas by pulling the safety rope connected to the safety valve.

Kiyoshi Kato
Representative of
THE NEW AD-BALLOON CO., LTD.

A TRUE COPY:

Hallie t. payne

On the difference between new Balloon and old-AdBalloon

The new ad-balloon was studies and adbised not to go against the oil one which was forbidden to be manufactured. The big difference is as follows.

1. The aim is especially for public benefit, general advertisement and beauty of the city. By the newest method, born for the first time in a civilized nationman-nekin, and so forth, it gives all time a bright impression to the public and is an advertisement fully artistic.

2. It should be used at the speed of five meters of wind.

COMPARISON

| New Ad-Balloon | | Ad-Balloon | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Size | 6.3 feet | Average size | 16.5 feet |
| Measurement | 140.8 cubic feet | Average measurement | 300 cubic feet |
| Remaining Floating power | 0.94 pound | Floating power | 65 pound |
| Floating height | 65 feet | Height | 329 feet |
| Lotter net annexed | 10 pound | 8K-65F | 110 pound |
| Total weight with mooring net | | | |

3. It could not be used at the speed of more than five meters of wind on account of poor floating power, duability and resistance.

4. The new ad-balloon is made of paper. So, that which measures more than two meters in diameter could not be manufactured and used because of non resistance against the wind-pressure. In consequence it's rather a kind of toys with a maximum diameter of less than two meters which could be used only in a height less than twenty meters.

5. Two operators (engineers) will take care of it, ready for any accidental case of sudden gust wind, and the other cases of calamity. In such a case, they use safety-catch. At worst, in a case when the mooring cord will be cut down, they have only to draw the safety-catch.The ad-balloon will be broken into two and will fall down in a piece of paper.

On relation of the New Ad-Balloon with fire

(1) It is absolutely free from combustion.

(2) Reason:

(a) From technical view point:

As the New Ad-Balloon is always watched by 2 persons, the hydrogen gas will be releassed from the balloon into the air through the safety valve, as soon as the fire broke out in the neighborhood.

As hydrogen gas is so light in comparison with the air (hydrogen gas 0.006910 against the air), the gas will rapidly disporse in the air when it is released. Thus there is no danger of combustion. It is absolutely safe.

(b) From Chemical view point:

(1) It is necessary to light the hydrogen gas with flame to make it combustible. No natural combustion may occur by the more rise of the atmospheric temperature.

(2) The hydrogen gas can only burn, accompanying intense heat w when the gas is mixed with oxvgen in proportion of 1 part of oxgen with 2 parts of hhydogen, and to bring out this combustion it is necessary to make a special apparatus for the purpose.

But the New Ad-Balloon is made of paper, and it is not suitable to bring but this kind of combustion.

The capacity of the New Ad-Balloon for hydrogen gas is 140 cubic feet, and it is necessary to have 333 cubic feet of compressed air to make this combustion possible. (Content of oxygen in the air is 20.99%).

There never occur the chance to mix 140 cubic feet of hydrogen gas and 333 cubic feet of compressed air under natural condition. When the hydrogen is released it will soon disappear in the air.

KIYOSHI KATO
President, Directing Manager
The New Ad-Balloon Co., Ltd.
c/o ruyo Boeki K.K.
Second Floor, Tasuda Building,
Kyomachibari-dori, Nishi-ku,
Osaka.