

Ishino, Iwao. Papers.

Scientific Investigation in the Ryukyu Islands (SIRI) Project July - Octob 1951, 1951-1952

Part I

FOLDER 26
BOX 5284
COLLECTION UA17.348



Prepared by
THE PATIENT

SIRI Project, 'Jul – Oct '51

G

Pacific Science
Board Survey

July - Aug 1951

11-7-24

UNITED STATES CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS
Office Of The Deputy Governor
APO 719

AICA-CA

SUBJECT: Letter of Commendation

TO: Mr. Iwao Ishino
Field Associate
Pacific Science Board
National Research Council

1. Upon your departure from this Command it is my pleasure to express our most sincere appreciation for the notable service you have rendered the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands in exploring the possibilities of public opinion surveying and in laying a substantial foundation for a scientific program in this field.

2. Your work, on a difficult and refractory problem, has been characterized by a high degree of technical skill, incisive judgment and scientific acumen. The results of that work and the recommendations based on it will be of material aid in enabling the Civil Administration to carry on with its mission.

3. The members of the Civil Information and Education Department are proud to have had the privilege of working with you, and are regretful that the pleasure of their association with you is now at an end. They and all of us wish you the full future success and good fortune to which your talents surely entitle you.



JAMES M. LEWIS
Brigadier General, U. S. Army
Civil Administrator

23 July 1951

MEMO FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: TDY Assignment of Mr. Iwao Ishino of the Pacific Science Board,
SIRI Program

1. Authority: Department of the Army, AGAO-C 095 Ishino, Iwao
(28 Jun 51) CAPL orders, dated 2 July 1951.

2. Statement of Mission: To plan, lay out and implement a scientific research program with emphasis on public opinion surveys.

3. Objectives: To collect systematically and interpret cultural and attitudinal data which: a) are indicative of contemporary social and psychological state of the Ryukyans; and b) are focused on occupational policies and programs.

4. Procedure: To conduct a scientific survey of the opinions of the Okinawa population, a sample of about 2,000 interviews is required. This can be done with a part-time staff of some 50 interviewers and five clerks. Broadly speaking, the total operation involves four phases: a) the establishment of proper rapport and public relations among the population to be surveyed; b) the recruiting and training of both interviewers and clerks; c) the construction of questionnaires and conducting the required number of interviews; and d) the analyses and the reporting of the survey findings. When the survey staff has been organized and survey methods standardized, it is possible that long-term analyses can be made in which trends in public opinion as well as social group differences in opinion may be studied.

5. Time Phasing: The public relations work is a continuous process but it should be emphasized in the first month of operations. The training and the actual survey phases are estimated to take a total of five weeks. Finally, the analyses and the report of the survey findings will take another three weeks to complete. From this point on, it is estimated that at least one survey (which covers several problem-areas) a month can be conducted.

6. Reporting: A weekly report to the Acting Director, CI&E, on the progress of the project will be made, and copies of each survey report will also be submitted. At the beginning of the third month and at the end of the TDY period, a report will be submitted to the Pacific Science Board of the National Research Council and a copy will be transmitted to the CI&E Department. Both the interim and the final report on the project will discuss substantive findings as well as the methodological problems of these public opinion surveys.

Iwao Ishino
IWA0 ISHINO

Field Associate, Pac Sci Bd
National Research Council

21

July 51

76

76

23 July 1951

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Iwao Ishino
IWAO ISHINO
Field Associate, Pac Sci Bd
National Research Council

June 1951 - I receive letter from Coolidge
inviting me for this project

July 20, '51 - vacate Wash. Hts.

July 21, 1951 - arrive in Okinawa

6 ~~I leave Okinawa~~
I submit Amami
Rpt.
Oct 23 - still in Okin.
~~Oct. 20, 1951~~

April 9, 1952 - I write to Coolidge
May 29 - 1952 -- ~~I write letter to~~
Coolidge.
He replies -

my unit
called
"Public Opinion
Survey Unit"
of SRI program
Passin & I
were invited.
But Passin took
a job at U.C. Berkeley
Sup Dept.

Harold J. Coolidge
Pacific Science Board
Natl. Research Council

Brig Gen. James M. Lewis
Civil Administrator

Allan Smith

Clarence Blacken

Diffenderfer

- (Sat)

1 7/21 Ar. Okin - met ^{Wm} Burd + Clarence Glacken
at Officers Club.
- 2 7/23 Rpt for work -
= with Glacken to his village.
- 4 7/24 = Wm Burd leaves for Miyako
- 5 7/25 —
- 6 7/26 - Got approval from Coolidge to raise
living expense to \$200.
- Publicity in Ry/COM paper about
my mission here.
- 7 7/27 - Mtg with press - announcing
opinion polling plans
Getting to know Allan Smith.
- 8 7/28 - met w/ Smith who told me about
mission to go to Amami.
- Stayed up to 1 a.m. talking to Owens. Glacken
- 9 7/29 - Spent day thinking about Amami survey
- 10 7/30 - Drafting ques for Amami -
- After lunch talked w/ Diffenderfer &
Harden about overall opinion survey plans.
Wrote a 2 page plan.

11 7/31 — ?

12 8/1 Worked on Hansen schedule
on revision.
- was told ^{Hansen plan} approved
- But was to be delayed until Aug 12

13 8/2 - Handed in a memo to Dippenderfer (DE)
requesting money & authority to hire
3 part-time interviewers.
- went to Census office to see data were available
- worked on morale survey...
- rec'd MPC check from SCAP finance,
for my final pay.
- wrote to Coolidge

14 8/3
- Approval rec'd for hiring 50 interviewers
& funds were set aside.
- had a conference w/ Louis Kohler
in charge of agr. for a survey on agr. issues.

15 8/4 - Was told by Harkness (Inf. Div. Chief)
that I had made special contract for
interviewers.
- was told by Dippenderfer that Gen.
Lewis announced ~~off~~ opinion survey
to be conducted on Hansen.

16 8/5 —

17 8/6 — no news from SS + M.
— worked on Kwame's query.
— wrote weekly rept

18 8/7 — Sampling problem — laid out by
Census people.
— asked by Walter Owens of Econ Div of A + E
about a survey of books that sell

19 8/8 — Looked into prob. of enumeration districts
— Recd wire from Porin that SS + M are
arriving Aug 11.

20 8/9 — Request put in for a jeep for SRI
— O.K.

21 8/10 worked w/ Allen Smith on Kwame's query

22 8/11 SS + M not here yet

23 8/12 —

24 8/13 Ship in, but can't berth for SS + M.

25 8/14 Copied 3 copies of query.

6 8/15 Was able to get a launch to go after 8:50 AM.
- He will translate questionnaire

27 8/16 - Took 3 men to NIE office.
- Then Miguno went to Prog & Stat. to find demographic data.
- Then 4 of us went to Agri Bureau

28 8/17 - Spent most of day discussing questionnaire & sample.
- Draft now ready for pre-test
- men re-wrote part of questionnaire after men spoke w/ Kshijima, who had visited recently.

29 8/18 Typhoon by-passed us.

30 8/19 Typhoon

31 8/20 Typhoon - all clear.

= Spent most of day translating questionnaire into English.
- no jeep so we could not pre-test today.

32 8/21 Took copy of questionnaire to Zen's office.

- it was well received.

- went to pre-test questionnaire in Chinese district
- suggested Allen Smith a memo be written to explain concept of 'trusteeship' for interviewees

Aug 17 - 1st draft of ques completed.
+ ready for pre-testing
- Typhoon coming

Aug 18 - Typh. condition 1

19 - " "

20 - all clear

Trans. ques into Eng.

32 Aug 21 ques goes to Gen's for approval.

- pretest ~~in~~ at Chinen.

- feedback - some changes.

33 Aug 22 - meet Gen. Lewis w/ Allan Smith.

red his o.k. + coop.

Told we leave ^{to}

Sunday. ^{The cut in question is added me.}

34 8/23 - Ran off ^{Amend} ques. + also Okir survey.

35 8/24 Miguena completes sample design

- was told no ship on Sunday for Amant

- hence delay.

- 36 8/25 = went Onna village - interviewed
- 37 8/26 Write PR sheets for survey.
this goes into labor force sample
- 38 8/27
- worked w/ Sakurada to get household data.
- 39 8/28 - work on budget -
- found out boat leaving tomorrow for Anami
- 40 8/29
- discussed plans for recruiting interviewers for PO
- 41 8/30 - leave this aft for Anami (Hosei Mann).
- 42 8/31 - went to CAT base & met Col. Barlow.
Then picked up 3 team members & Capt S.
= Revised sample points - inaccessible ones.
- 43 9/1 Leave for Ichi (ku). in Samiyo.
Completed 1st survey around 9:10 ~~am~~ p.m.
But didn't head to dorm until 2:00 a.m. Sunday
- 44 9/2
Started out for Kasari & Totsuigo township.
First day when full survey was run.
Left at 9:10 & ret'd to Naze 11:30 pm.
- 45 9/3 - Koniya
Slept in Police boat

46 9/4 Setting up sample spots in Chingai,
Sanekei, Nishikoto & Uken.
- back to Naga at 11:00.
- Smith noted that quail was printed in
local paper.

47 9/5 - our sample modified 61 out of 161 in Koniya
45 " " 61 in Tatetsu

48 9/6 - 3 sample points - went off well.
- Finished at 7:00 pm. went towards Uken
& slept in police boat.

49 9/7 - 2 points in Uken.
- Then to Yamato - last sample point.
- back to Naga.
- Took 3 men & capt of Police boat to dinner

50 9/8 Packed for leaving

51 9/9 Lo Naga at midnight & reach Naha 2:30 pm
Felt sick

52 9/10 Stayed home - feverish
Saw Douglas Heron for few minutes

53-51

[no entries]

56 9/14 Set up tabulation work.
Gen. Beigh/ler has tea for 30 Ryukyuan
going to ~~Set~~ States.

57 9/15 Tab work in morning
Afternoon: Smith, Haring, Blocker & I
go to Aomori festival.
Then to Minato where Blocker
is doing his study.

58 9/16 Tab work - till 3:00 pm.
met with Tigner (from Stanford).
Who is here on 8/21 - in orig. of Chi to S. Am.

59 9/17 Prelim tab. completed on ⁶ Cheex. &
- Doug. Haring left for Aomori to do his
survey of Aomori
- Blocker goes to Minatogawa on round-the-clock basis

60 9/18 —————

61 - 9/19 Finished tabs. & wrote report.
- Hand-carried rept to Lt. Col. Stillman
- Long talk with him about sec.

62 9/20 - Coming down with a cold.
Tabs. continue -

63 9/21 —

64 9/22 —

→ 67 9/23

68 9/26 - Biel Elmeador arrive on Ohi from Kobera, Jpn.

- Tab. work continues.
- Have mtg with team to discuss plans for remainder of program

69 9/27. Program slow, tab. continue

70 - 9/28 —

71 - 9/29 —

72 - 9/30 ~ at 2:30 S.S. & M. Lecture of Naha Info Center.

- Stirred interest in our work

73 - 76 Blank —

77 - 10/6 Dr Trotter interested Trachoma survey. Miyano helps w/ survey sampling

78 10/7 — Bull fight

79 - 83 — blanks

84 ' 10/13 Typhoon Ruth - Clarence Hocken
comes over

85 10/14 Typhoon -

86 10/15 Tabs cont.

- work Prelim Draft
- lots of discussion with Elwendorf & Allen Smith.

87 - 10/16 Typing begins on interim rpt
I tell Smith that I'll stay until
Aman's rpt is finished.
- This means I'll stay longer
than 10/20.

Leave Ohi - Oct 20, 1951 ?

<u>San</u>	<u>Buraku</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Interviewer</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>no</u> <u>Int</u>
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Kasai

Kasai

Sakurada 2nd

Ushiku

Midgumo 2nd

Tekebu

Seki 2nd

Tatsugo

Oguchi

1 Midgumo 2nd

2 Sakurada 4th

Toguchi

1 Sakurada 2nd

2 Sakurada 4th

Mikata

Ashikebu

Sakurada 5th

Uragami

Midgumo 4th

Koshuku

Midgumo 4th

Sumigo

Ichi

~~Seki~~, Sakurada 1st

Koniya:

Katetsu

Seki 5th

Koniya

Midgumo 5th

Nishigata:

Koshi

Sakurada 6th

Uken

Taken

Midgumo 7th

Kushi

Seki 7th

Yamato

Imazato

Midzumi

7th

Naze

Naze

9 a.m.

Midzumi

3rd

"

h p.m.

Midzumi

3rd

"

c a.m.

Midzumi

4th

Amami

a a.m.

Sakurada

3rd

"

b p.m.

Sakurada

3rd

"

c p.m.

Midzumi

4th

Sanebu

Subaru

Midzumi

6th

Chinzei

Shodon

Seki

6th

11-7-24

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JAMES M. LEWIS
Brigadier General, U. S. Army
Civil Administrator

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES -- NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

INTER - OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO:

DATE:

FROM:

SUBJECT:

Mr. Ishino -

We hate to put another long job on you, but must.

It is after 5 and Mr. Coolidge is gone, but as I typed an envelop for this letter I had a horrible feeling that maybe he hasn't written you about your report. We thought it excellent, in fact Mr. Coolidge put a note on it saying it was excellent, we have cut stencils on it and the copies are in the pile of work to be done. I must mail them out tomorrow. General Lewis is coming in the office tomorrow and we'll show him a copy of it then.

Until you have a more official thanks, here is mine for such a good report.

Did you know Midzuno has gone back to the Ryukyus to help Wallace on some programs and statistics? We just had a letter from him and they've put him in regular living quarters with the other participants. I'm so glad and I see that I'm running out of paper.

Leone Smith

Division of the Office of the Chief of Civil Affairs and Military Government, has prepared the attached questionnaire, which has been discussed with General Lewis. We have agreed to send this questionnaire to all the SIRC participants with the hope that you will give frank and conscientious answers to the questions asked. General Lewis has informed us that you should feel free to present your findings and recommendations "with full candor" because he has assured us that he will consider the report as "confidential ~~and for his eyes only~~".

The Pacific Science Board is faced with the problem of obtaining additional financial support from the Department of the Army for a continuation of the SIRC program. It is, therefore, extremely important, if work is to be continued in the islands, that the Civil Administration should feel that they are obtaining not only the benefits from the program on which you have been engaged, but also this type of information.

I will appreciate your preparing as prompt a reply as you can to this request questionnaire, and your returning it to us for inclusion in a consolidated report which we will submit to Colonel Outsen.

With thanks for your help in this matter, and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Harold J. Coolidge
Harold J. Coolidge

*RT 2024
29 May 52*

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NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

2101 CONSTITUTION AVENUE, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Established in 1916 by the National Academy of Sciences under its Congressional
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86488

PACIFIC SCIENCE BOARD

29 May 1952

To: SIRI Participants William W. Burd, Clarence J. Clacken,
Douglas G. Haring, Iwao Ishino, and James L. Tigner

From: Harold J. Coolidge

In a joint conference which Dr. Murdock and I held with Department of the Army officials associated with the problems being faced by the Civil Administration in the Ryukyus, it developed that there are a number of ways in which the SIRI participants can be of direct assistance to the administration in addition to the help they receive from your field research and resulting reports.


Colonel Robert Outsen, Chief of the Civil Information and Education Division of the Office of the Chief of Civil Affairs and Military Government, has prepared the attached questionnaire, which has been discussed with General Lewis. We have agreed to send this questionnaire to all the SIRI participants with the hope that you will give frank and conscientious answers to the questions asked. General Lewis has informed us that you should feel free to present your findings and recommendations "with full candor" because he has assured us that he will consider the report as "confidential ~~his eyes only~~".

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With thanks for your help in this matter, and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,


Harold J. Coolidge

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PACIFIC SCIENCE BOARD

May 29, 1952

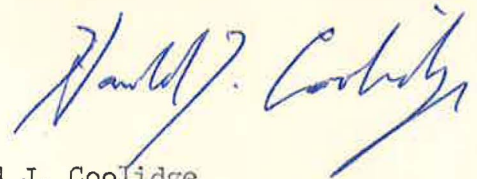
Mr. Iwao Ishino
1062 Republic Avenue
Columbus 1, Ohio

Dear Mr. Ishino:

Thank you for your letter of April 9th enclosing the extremely interesting clipping which confirms the communist use of the "roving ambassador" methods outlined in your final report. I shall discuss this matter with General Lewis when I lunch with him a few days from now, and I wish that our people were more wide awake in developing propaganda techniques that seem to be particularly effective in dealing with Asiatic people.

Many thanks for your continued interest in the Ryukyuan problems,

Ever sincerely,



Harold J. Coolidge

ATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL
101 CONSTITUTION AVENUE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



Mr. Iwao Ishino
1062 Republic Avenue
Columbus 1, Ohio

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I begin with a basic assumption that

all peoples are basically alike, even the situational + cultural

Propaganda ^{is itself} never ~~was~~ friends for us.

It is only a means of providing
to persons -
ideas who are ~~so~~ already convinced

or committed to our ways by other
methods.

real effective way - ~~who~~ to use as

weapons to use against the fence-
sitters or to reinforce their own

- sometimes wavering - loyalties to us.

* Propaganda in the sense

that it was ideas, ideologies,

~~the~~ ways of thinking & structuring

the world by means of mass

communication media - radio,

newspapers, movies, pamphlets,

public speeches, etc.

The time has
come the

The time has
come the
warrior said

The Process of Transmission of Communications

Three main types of transmission may be distinguished:

1) direct, impersonal appeals to group of immigrants in meetings,

or through newspapers, proclamations

2) personal appeal to

3) transmission of

types.

Formal, impersonal

Personal appeal

Through leaders (elite)

Hiroshi Mizuno
Katsunori
Sakurada
Keigo Seki

as of different

all group by an official;

POO 41

POO 48

The Process of Transmission of Communications

Three main types of transmission may be distinguished: POQ 47

- 1) direct, impersonal appeals to the whole group of immigrants in meetings, or through newspapers, proclamations, and the like;
- 2) personal appeal to a specific individual or small group by an official;
- 3) transmission of communication through communal leaders of different types.

Table 2

Formal, impersonal	10%	POQ 48
Personal appeal from official	25	
Through leaders (elites)	<u>65</u>	
	100%	

The kinds of exposure to information POQ p 45

1. Economic sphere

2. Cultural and educational

3. Political

- a) instruction in basic civil rights and duties, particularly in local government
- b) to induce them to enroll in various political parties (p 45)

There is a basic difference in soviet terminology between propaganda, which in Leninist terms is the presenting of many ideas about a single subject to a small number of people, and agitation, which is defined as the presenting of a few ideas to the mass of the people.

Effectiveness of information PQQ 45

The effectiveness of any communication can best be judged by the number of immigrants who have undertaken to perform new roles and to participate permanently in different activities and organizations desired. These new roles have two aspects:

- 1) The first is primarily a technical one involving some minimal orientations connected with the role performance (such as the routine of applying for work).
2. The second aspect may be called the fully institutional one: the performance of all the activities connected with a specific role and a full understanding of its institutional meaning. In regard to work, for example, such an understanding would entail willingness to learn new skills and to participate intelligently with supervisors and fellow-workers.

Cele the case of U.S. propaganda
comic strips - an experiment
^{took place} ~~was held~~ in one or two classrooms.
I was asked informally to review
its affects. Its hard to judge.
but generally poor, because it
was not focused to the particular
situation.

Need to do some basic research

1. Literacy level,
2. Newspaper readership
degree - kinds of interest
3. Teaching methods in schools
4. Channels of communication
(other than radio, newspaper)
5. Leadership patterns, especially
at the community level.

1. Priests (readers of newspapers) "opinion leaders"
 2. Teachers, (readers of newspapers) "opinion leaders"
 3. Radio owners (maybe teachers, may be the wealthier farmers, doctors)
"information controllers"
 4. Bus drivers, boat owners and ~~storekeepers~~ shop keepers (people who come into ~~the~~ daily contact with a wide number of people). "information controllers"
4. The masses ~~information~~ "communications terminants" (Where communication content does not flow downward thru the social structure.)

Re research

1. Anthropologists are in general suited for doing this research but traditionally trained anthropologists may not be - as explained by J. Steward who states they were trained for "tribal culture" which in many respects, are different from a "national" culture.

10 September 1951

MEMO TO: Mr. Barkness

SUBJECT: TDY Public Opinion Survey on Amami Oshima

1. The aims of this TDY were twofold: (a) to ascertain the strength of the "reversion movement" on Amami, its justifications in popular thought, and the nature of its geographical and social correlates; and (b) to determine the degree to which one of the conventional public opinion survey techniques is effective under the peculiar conditions of the Ryukyus.

2. TDY subject group, consisting of Iwao Ishino (SIRI Public Opinion Survey Specialist), Hiroshi Miduno, Katsunori Sakurada, and Keigo Seki (Japanese technical assistants to the SIRI program), and the undersigned, departed for Amami Oshima aboard the Shoen Maru on 31 Aug. The entire period of 1-8 September was devoted to the survey program. All members of TDY group returned to Okinawa on 9 September on board FS 204.

3. The survey was carried out by the TDY group divided into several teams with occasional assistance of one or two members of ACAT. The sample design employed demonstrated that a total of 1200 respondents would be sufficient to guarantee an adequate sample of the opinion of Amami Oshima with a reasonable degree of accuracy. In allocating these respondents school districts were chosen as the basic units and, from a total of approximately 65 of these, 19 were randomly selected. To each of these sampling districts a certain number of respondents was allocated and was selected randomly from the local voting lists containing the names of all residents aged 20 and over. Each sampling district had to be visited twice, once to draw the sample and arrange for the survey and once to conduct the survey proper.

4. Because the entire period was devoted to the surveying exclusively, no tabulations have yet been made upon these ballots. In consequence, no specific statements bearing on either of the questions posed in Par 1 can now be made. Only certain general impressions, among them the following, may be put forward.

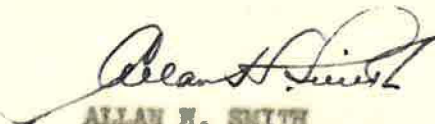
a. The reversion movement seems to be an issue of island-wide concern and to be particularly advocated by the younger element and the school teachers. It appears, moreover, to be supported in part by groups of Communist persuasion. During the week of our stay a certain amount of open agitation was observed in Naze in support of three young men recently adjudged guilty in Provost Court of seditious behavior in

connection with the reversion movement. Nevertheless far less hostility was observed toward the American occupation than we were led to believe is now present.

b. Observations were systematically made on the effect of certain characteristics of Ryukyuan culture upon the public opinion survey method employed. Among these are the age, sex, degree of illiteracy, narrowness of world perspective, and general consultive tendencies of the people. Such observations will serve as valuable guides in the planning of future surveys.

5. It is felt, incidentally, that this survey was of definite, though incidental, value through its functioning both as a medium of bringing information to the people and as one of securing data of informational interest. For, in the course of this survey, the several teams had an opportunity to meet at least 3000 people widely distributed over the main island and to talk with the village officials of about 30 communities. The people were everywhere found to be eager for news, opinions, and a chance to talk over their problems with outsiders whom they felt to be informed. Such discussions served as a sort of emotional catharsis for them and hence to provide a real measure of satisfaction. A special report on this aspect of the survey will be made later.

6. Sincere thanks are due to Col. Barlow and the members of ACAT for their very substantial assistance. Without their aid in providing land and water transportation as well as a home base from which to operate the mission could not have been accomplished.



ALLAN H. SMITH
Chief, Plans Branch
Info Div, CIAR Dept

18 September 1951

ATTITUDES TOWARD REVERSION: A Preliminary Report

I. Summary

Presented herewith are the tabulations completed to date. No final interpretations can be made until the analysis is finished. Some preliminary findings, however, may be presented:

- a. Virtually all Amami respondents favored reversion to Japan.
- b. An almost equally large proportion of respondents stated they would like to see reversion take place immediately and not in the near future.
- c. In the event reversion to Japan is not possible, about half of the interviewees reported that they would prefer to be under the trusteeship of America than any other nation.
- d. If trusteeship were inevitable, about eight out of every ten respondents felt that such an arrangement would be "unsatisfactory".
- e. In regards to the problem of reversion, about nine out of every ten reported that special considerations need to be given each of the four Ryukyu guntos. (N.B. The analyses of these special considerations have not been completed).

II. Tabulated Results

A list of the survey questions and a tabulation of the replies in percentages follow. The total number of respondents is 1170.

3. In regard to such problems as the reversion question, do you think that the different situations exist on Amami, Okinawa, Miyako, or Yacyama?

Yes	89%
No	6
Don't know	5
	100%

4. (To those who reply "yes" to question 3:) If there are, what are they?

(Not yet analysed)

- 2 5. Fundamentally, how do you feel with regard to the reversion question: Do you favor reversion, independence, or trusteeship?

Reversion	98.7%
Independence	.4
Trusteeship	.5
Don't know	.4
	<u>100.0%</u>

- 29 6. Why do you think so?

(Not yet analyzed)

- 30 7. In answer to a previous question you said you favored reversion, independence, or trusteeship. Do you think that such action should be taken immediately?

Immediately	96%
Later	2
Don't know	2
	<u>100%</u>

- 39 8. (To those who reply "no" to question 7:) Well then, under what conditions should action be taken?

(Not yet analyzed)

- 7 9. Supposing that reversion to Japan takes place, how do you think it would affect your (everyone's) living conditions?

(Not yet analyzed)

- 47 10. Assuming that reversion to Japan is not possible, do you think trusteeship will proceed satisfactorily or unsatisfactorily?

Satisfactorily	5%
Unsatisfactorily	62
Don't know	10
	<u>100%</u>

- 59 11. Why do you think so?

(Not yet analyzed)

12. Assuming that a trusteeship is to be established, under what country do you think it would be best to establish it?

United States	51%
Japan	6
Democratic country	2
Others	1
Refusal to consider the possibility of trusteeship	21
Don't know	17
	100%

III. Survey Procedure

A scientific sample of 1500 respondents was designed but 330 respondents failed to appear for the interviews, thus leaving a net of 1170 interviews. These respondents were chosen from 19 "sampling points" which were randomly selected from a total of 65 school districts of Anami (See map, TAB A) for geographical distribution. In a subsequent report a statement will be made on the general statistical reliability of the sample of respondents obtained.

In addition to a consideration of the sample of respondents, the following facts need to be borne in mind in interpreting the above-mentioned survey finds:

- a. That everywhere the survey team went, excellent rapport was established both with the local officials as well as with the respondents.
- b. That the major part of the survey was conducted during the week in which the Japan Peace Conference was being held in San Francisco.
- c. That the degree to which respondents had a prior knowledge of the survey subject matter is not known. An analysis of this point will be made in a subsequent report.
- d. That this survey was probably the first systematic survey conducted in Anami Oshima and as such was treated as a novel enterprise by the respondents.

ISAO ISHINO
Field Associate, Pacific Science Bd
National Research Council

ALLAN H. SMITH
Information Div, CIAE Dept

COPY

AYCA-CIE

Amami Reversion Survey - Interim Report

CA

CI&E

17 Oct 51

Ishino - Smith/ka/n 26224

1. Attached is a copy of the completed tabulations for the public opinion survey of Amami Ushima on attitudes toward the reversion question, conducted jointly by members of the SIRI Program and CI&E Dept, during the period 1-8 September 1951. This report follows "ATTITUDES TOWARD REVERSION: A Preliminary Report," dated 15 Sept 1951. A final report, now in process, will present background data not heretofore presented as well as detailed interpretations and analyses of the entire study.
2. The purpose of the present cursory report is to make available immediately to individuals concerned with the reversion problem more complete survey findings than were presented in the previous report. It consists of two parts: (a) attitude questions and tabulated responses, and (b) four background items which throw light on the attitudes held.
3. Three statements in explanation of the attached tables need to be made:
 - a. Percentage breakdowns are presented in those questions where appreciable differences exist between replies given by the residents of Naze City and those of the people of the villages (cho and son).
 - b. The numbering of questions in the present report has been changed from that of the previous report in order to simplify the presentation.
 - c. In one question (i.e., question 5) the percentages here given differ slightly from those presented in the preliminary report, these changes being required by the more detailed analysis of this and related questions.

Incl
a/s

H. EARL DIFFENDERFER
Director, CI&E Dept

PART A. ATTITUDE QUESTIONS AND TABULATED RESPONSES

By way of introduction, the following is a brief summary of the findings:

1. As measured by the opinion poll, the people of Amami Oshima seem to be homogeneous in their overall attitudes toward reversion. Practically all respondents (99 percent) indicated preference for returning to Japan.

2. The most frequently mentioned reason they gave for this preference was the claim that they were Japanese and therefore that the choice was a natural one. (Question 2a)

3. The urgency of the reversion question was indicated by the fact that 96 percent wanted action to be taken immediately rather than later. (Question 2)

4. In thinking about the reversion problem, 89 percent considered Amami Oshima as having special considerations over and above those of other guntos. (Question 1)

The chief reasons they gave for this were: (a) Amami neither was a battleground during the war nor is at present a base for military installations; (b) Amami was an integral part of the Japanese mainland; and (c) the people of Amami are true members of the Japanese ethnic group. (Question 1a)

5. If reversion to Japan were to take place, 50 percent expected living conditions would improve over the present, while 17 percent thought they would worsen temporarily. (Question 4)

6. If, however, reversion were not possible and trusteeship were necessary, 84 percent expected an unsatisfactory state of affairs from such varied standpoints as: (a) personal happiness and life goals; (b) government under trusteeship; (c) travel to and communication with Japan; (d) public reactions arising out of popularity of reversion movement; (e) economic development of Amami; and (f) education and cultural improvement. (Question 5 and 5a)

7. On the selection of a country to handle the trusteeship, 50 percent thought the United States would be the "best", but, at the same time, 38 percent refused to consider the question, said they did not know, or were evasive. (Question 6)

- 1) IN REGARD TO SUCH PROBLEMS AS THE REVERSION QUESTION, DO YOU THINK THAT DIFFERENT SITUATIONS EXIST ON AMAMI, OKINAWA, MIYAKO, OR YAKYAMA?

Yes	89%
No	8
Don't know <u>1/</u>	<u>5</u>
	100%

- 1a) (To those who replied "yes" to the preceding question:) IF THERE ARE, WHAT ARE THEY?

Percentages based upon
number replying "yes"
(89% of all respondents)

Amami, unlike Okinawa, was not occupied by American forces during the war and has no military installations now.	40%
Amami was a part of Kagoshima prefecture (on Japanese mainland) while other <u>gunto</u> s were not.	34
The people of Amami are members of the Yamato race (i.e., "true" Japanese stock), while those of other islands are not.	34
The language, customs and habits of the Amami people differ from those of other islands.	18
Historically, Amami has been a territory of Japan for a long time, while Okinawa was once under the domination of China.	8
Amami is economically and politically more dependent upon Japan than is any other <u>gunto</u> .	1
Others	8
Don't know	<u>15</u>
	135%

*This total exceeds 100% because many respondents gave more than one type of response.

- 1/ In this and the following questions the "Don't know" category includes not only those respondents who wrote "I don't know," but also those who failed to write a reply and those whose answer was incomprehensible.

2) FUNDAMENTALLY, HOW DO YOU FEEL ABOUT THE REVERSION QUESTION:
DO YOU FAVOR REVERSION, INDEPENDENCE, OR TRUSTEESHIP?

Reversion	99%
Independence	0*
Trusteeship	1
Don't know	<u>0*</u>
	100%

*Less than 0.5%

2a) (Asked in reference to the preceding question):
WHY DO YOU FEEL SO?

— Respondents favoring reversion:

STANDARD ANALYSIS

Percentages based upon
number favoring reversion
(99% of all respondents)

The people of Amami are Japanese and it is reasonable for us to desire to return to Japan.	62%
Travel to and communication with Japan would be unrestricted (e.g., with regard to relatives in Japan).	22
Our children would have greater educational and vocational opportunities.	18
Industrial and occupational opportunities would increase.	11
General contentment and happiness would result.	6
Our way of life -- customs, politics and livelihood -- is dependent upon Japan.	4
Cultural life would be enhanced.	3
Others	3
Don't know	<u>2</u>
	121%

*This total exceeds 100% because some respondents gave more than one reason.

CONSOLIDATED ANALYSIS

Percentages based upon
number favoring reversion
(99% of all respondents)

Reversion is favored because ...

... the close prewar ties of Amami with Japan make the desire legitimate.	50%
... greater advantages than exist at present would obtain for the people of Amami.	31
... both of the above reasons justify it.	14
Others	3
Don't know	2
	<u>100%</u>

*In this instance the total is 100%
because the respondents are classified
into mutually exclusive categories.

----- Respondents favoring either trusteeship or independence:

This group of respondents was too few to warrant
quantitative analysis.

8) IN ANSWER TO A PREVIOUS QUESTION YOU SAID YOU FAVORED REVERSION, INDEPENDENCE, OR TRUSTEESHIP. DO YOU THINK SUCH ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN IMMEDIATELY OR LATER?

Immediately	98%
Later	2
Don't know	<u>2</u>
	100%

8a) (Asked of those who replied "later" in the preceding question:)

WILL THEN, UNDER WHAT CONDITIONS SHOULD ACTION BE TAKEN?

No analysis is made of this question because it was relevant for only two percent of the respondents.

4) SUPPOSING THAT REVERSION TO JAPAN WERE TO TAKE PLACE, HOW DO YOU THINK LIVING CONDITIONS WOULD BE AFFECTED?

	<u>Villages</u>	<u>Mac City</u>	<u>Total</u>
Living conditions would ...			
... improve	53%	59%	50%
... not differ from present ^{1/}	8	8	8
... worsen for the time being	19	10	17
... worsen but the matter is irrelevant to the desire for reversion	18	21	24
Don't know	<u>25</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>16</u>
	100%	100%	100%

--- Subclassification of those who replied "living conditions would improve":

Percentages based upon number replying "conditions would improve" (50% of all respondents)

Living conditions would be stabilized.	62%
Greater freedom would result (e.g., in travel, self-government, etc.).	39
The development of industry and economic stability would be fostered.	37
Educational and cultural opportunities would be enhanced.	25
The meeting of parents and children now living in Japan would be possible.	<u>0</u>
	173%*

*This total exceeds 100% because many respondents gave more than one answer.

^{1/} No subclassification of this category is presented because the number of cases is too small to analyze quantitatively.

--- Subclassification of those who replied "living conditions would worsen for the time being":

Percentages based upon number replying
"conditions would worsen for the time
being" (17% of all respondents)

For the time being ...

... the supply of food, clothing, and/or housing would be difficult.	69%
... heavy taxation would have to be endured.	10
... the burden of paying reparations would be heavy.	7
... general conditions would be difficult, but communication, education, and/or trade facilities would improve later.	<u>17</u>
	103%*

*The total exceeds 100% because a few persons gave more than one answer.

--- Subclassification of those who replied "living conditions would worsen but irrelevant to the desire for reversion":

Percentages based upon number replying
"conditions would worsen but..."
(14% of all respondents)

Living conditions would worsen but ...

... I want to live the life of a Japanese.	63%
... life would be worth living if reversion takes place.	26
... reversion would be beneficial for our children's future.	<u>13</u>
	102%*

*The total exceeds 100% because a few persons gave more than one answer.

8) ASSUMING THAT REVERSION TO JAPAN IS IMPOSSIBLE, DO YOU THINK TRUSTEESHIP WOULD PROCEED SATISFACTORILY OR UNSATISFACTORILY?

	<u>Villages</u>	<u>Kase City</u>	<u>Total</u>
Satisfactorily	6%	8%	7%
Unsatisfactorily	90	66	84
Don't know	<u>4</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>9</u>
	100%	100%	100%

8a) (In reference to the preceding question:)
WHY DO YOU THINK SO?

--- Respondents replying "satisfactorily" to the preceding question:

Too few respondents replied "satisfactorily" to the preceding question to allow a statistically valid analysis. The following, however, is a list of typical responses given by the group.

Trusteeship would proceed satisfactorily because ...

- ... I trust democratic America.
- ... The people of Amami can be trusted to cooperate.
- ... American would continue to provide food to make up our deficit.

--- Respondents replying "trusteeship would proceed unsatisfactorily" to the preceding question:

Percentages based upon number replying "unsatisfactorily" (84% of all respondents)

Happiness and life goals could not be realized.	28%
Government under trusteeship would be a problem.	19
Popular demand for reversion would prevent a successful trusteeship.	16
Travel and communication between Amami and Japan would be restricted.	15
Economic development of Amami would be hampered.	14
Education and cultural development would be difficult to realize.	11
Don't know.	<u>20</u>
	129%*

*This total exceeds 100% because some respondents gave more than one reason.

- 6) ASSUMING THAT A TRUSTEESHIP IS TO BE ESTABLISHED, UNDER WHAT KIND OF COUNTRY DO YOU THINK IT WOULD BE BEST TO ESTABLISH IT?

	<u>Villages</u>	<u>Mass City</u>	<u>Total</u>
United States	48%	88%	51%
Japan	9	4	8
Others (e.g., India)	2	1	1
Any democratic country	1	2	2
Refusal to consider the possibility of trusteeship	25	7	21
Don't know	<u>17</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>17</u>
	100%	100%	100%

PART B. BACKGROUND ITEMS

The following four tables summarize certain factual data relative to the personal background of the population samples which may have a bearing on its attitudes as presented above. Tables I and II reveal that the respondents' familiarity with Japan is surprisingly high and that their familial ties are many times as great with Japan as with the rest of the Ryukyus. Table III shows that almost 90% of the respondents had received no education above the level of the elementary school; this suggests a rather mediocre level of sophistication and a lack of the broad background necessary for an intelligent analysis of the factors involved in the reversion question. Table IV makes plain that, though the ownership of radios is low, approximately 60% of the population both in the villages and in Naze City listens to broadcasts, particularly those from Japan; this presents evidence that the radio is an unexpectedly effective medium of communication on Aomai and demonstrates further the great degree to which respondents, despite their physical isolation, may receive ideas from outside their immediate community.

TABLE I: FORMER RESIDENCE OF RESPONDENTS OUTSIDE OF ANAMI

A. PLACE OF RESIDENCE ABROAD

	<u>Villages</u>	<u>Nase City</u>	<u>Total</u>
Japan only	36%	43%	38%
Japan and elsewhere	6	6	6
Residence abroad except Japan	6	8	6
No residence abroad	<u>54</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>51</u>
	100%	100%	100%

B. LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN JAPAN

	<u>Percentages based upon number who resided in Japan*</u>		
	<u>Villages</u>	<u>Nase City</u>	<u>Total</u>
6 mo. - 4 years	44%	47%	45%
5 - 9 years	30	30	28
10 - 14 years	14	8	12
15 years and more	<u>12</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>16</u>
	100%	100%	100%

*The percentages differ as follows: 41% of village respondents, 49% of Nase respondents, 43% of total respondents (see A above).

TABLE II: PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS' RELATED FAMILIES
RESIDING IN DESIGNATED PLACES

	<u>Totals*</u>
Amami	73%
Elsewhere in Ryukyus	2%
Japan	<u>25%</u>
	100%

*These ratios were established by the following methods: (a) each respondent listed the number of families related to him now living in Amami, elsewhere in the Ryukyus, and in Japan; (b) the numbers in each of these three areas were totalled for all villages, for Naze City and, as a grand aggregate, for all Amami Ōshima; and (c) the ratio of these totals was computed.

No significant difference was revealed between the villages and Naze City; consequently only the total for Amami Ōshima is presented above.

TABLE III: EDUCATION

	<u>Villages</u>	<u>Base City</u>	<u>Total</u>
No Schooling	10%	10%	10%
Lower Elementary	38%	28%	36%
Higher Elementary	42%	38%	41%
Middle School	7%	17%	9%
High School or Vocational School	1%	4%	2%
College	*	*	*
No Answer	<u>2%</u>	<u>2%</u>	<u>2%</u>
	100%	100%	100%

*Less than 0.5%

TABLE IV: RADIO, WHERE HEARD*

	<u>Villages</u>	<u>Base City</u>	<u>Total</u>
Heard at home	5%	17%	8%
Heard elsewhere	55%	43%	53%
Not heard or no answer	<u>40%</u>	<u>40%</u>	<u>39%</u>
	100%	100%	100%

*This table provides the following information: (a) the percentage of respondents who heard the radio at home during the seven-day period prior to the survey date, i.e., percentage of respondents who own a radio; and (b) the percentage of respondents who reported having listened to the radio elsewhere during the same period.

FINAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC OPINION
SURVEY UNIT, SIRI PROGRAM

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Submitted by

Iwao Ishino

Research Associate, Department of Sociology
Ohio State University,
Columbus 10, Ohio

C-17

FINAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC OPINION
SURVEY UNIT, SIRI PROGRAM

by

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Ohio State University, Columbus 10, Ohio

I. THE MISSION

In early June of 1951, while still a member of the Public Opinion and Sociological Research Division, Allied Occupation of Japan, I received a letter from Dr. Harold J. Coolidge of the Pacific Science Board. In this letter, Dr. Coolidge wrote in part:

"I am writing you at this time to determine whether you would be interested in the possibility of a six month's assignment in the Ryukyus. There seems to be an important need for an anthropologist who is trained in evaluating and assembling public opinion information to carry out in Okinawa some studies along similar lines to those which your section has been carrying out so successfully in Japan...

"It is needless for me to tell you how important it is for the administrative authorities to have some knowledge of the opinion of the Ryukyuan people of the administrative measures which they are promulgating. I think that you and Dr. Passin* could probably set up an organization of trained Ryukyuans that could carry on this kind of work in the future after they had the benefit of your guidance and experience..."

* This refers to Mr. Herbert Passin, former Deputy Chief of the Public Opinion and Sociological Research Division, SCAP, in Tokyo, and presently a lecturer in the Department of Anthropology, University of California.

As can be seen from this letter, the initial plan was to have two American anthropologists with experience in opinion polling to establish a survey organization in the Ryukyus. However, ^{that} at the time Mr. Passin was not available for such an undertaking. But the present writer was, and he agreed to accept the position on the condition that he was permitted to recruit three Japanese

researchers to assist him in this program. The Pacific Science Board approved this recruitment and as a result Messrs. Keigo Seki, Katsunori Sakurada, and Hiroshi Midzuno, all of Tokyo, were appointed. The first two individuals, — former members the above-mentioned research division — were primarily sociologists by training, but each had over fifteen years' experience in interviewing and conducting field studies. The third, a younger man, was an outstanding applied mathematician who was primarily responsible for the designing of public opinion survey samples for the five main public opinion agencies in Japan, the Asahi, the Yomiuri and the Mainichi Newspaper Polls, the Jiji Press Public Opinion Unit, and the National Public Opinion Research Institute.

It was originally planned to have the program begin on July 1, 1951, but the actual operations did not begin until several weeks after this date, because of the delayed arrival of the team members. I arrived in Okinawa (the main island of the Ryukyus chain where the headquarters of the US Civil Administration were located) on July 20 while the three Japanese researchers did not report for duty until August 15. Their late arrival was due to delays in clearance procedures and unexpected transportation difficulties.

The project staff was, for the purposes of administration and logistic support, assigned to the Civil Information and Education Department (CIE) of the US Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands (USCAR). My closest official associate and the person who was directly concerned with the innumerable administrative details for the activities of the project was Dr. Allan H. Smith, a professional anthropologist and chief of the Plans Branch, CIE Department.

II. ESTIMATE OF THE SITUATION

In the first few weeks my activities in Okinawa were confined largely to the investigation of the existing situation relative to the problem of establishing

an opinion polling service in the Ryukyus. Discussions and informal interviews were held with various officials of USCAR, including the Civil Administrator, Brig. Gen. Lewis, his Executive Officer, Lt. Col. Stillman, and a selected number of Ryukyuans. The "assets" and "liabilities" in this estimate of the situation were seen as follows:

1. In general, the officials of USCAR seemed interested in the establishment of a public opinion survey organization, but many of them did not fully understand the personnel and training requirements for organizing such a facility. More important was the fact that few were able to appreciate the utility the findings of opinion surveys might have for the particular job with which they were concerned. For example, there seemed to be an attitude on the part of certain individuals that their technical or professional background were sufficient to make judgments on the desirability of certain programs they were pursuing without much regard to how the local population felt about these programs.

2. In so far as the evaluating the reactions of native people of Okinawa to establish an opinion survey service was concerned, our rather superficial sampling of attitudes indicated that there was some latent interest but in general a great indifference toward this program. The people whose attitudes were casually sounded out were those of journalists, school teachers, minor Okinawan government officials and village officers. In so far as the potential resistance to this program was concerned, these people seemed to be of the opinion that the great majority of Okinawans would not react to opinion interviewers as "thought control" agents, a situation which I thought was possible in view of the former rigid Japanese control over the people of these islands. Subsequent survey experience tended to corroborate the opinions of these informants.

3. Other than the SIKI anthropologists who were making community studies, there was virtually no regular and systematic attitudinal surveys being conducted

anywhere in the Ryukyus. There were the CIB and the CIC units of the G-2 Section located in various towns of the Ryukyus chain, but their interviews and investigations were focused directly upon military intelligence. Isolated instances of "opinion surveys" conducted by University of Ryukyus students and by Ryukyuan staff members of CIB's Ryukyu Kaho (a US-sponsored weekly newsheet) were found but these were not reliable opinion surveys because the sample of respondents were too few, the design of sample inadequate, and the method of interviewing irregular.

4. General background information on the social psychology of the Ryukyuan people was sorely needed. Some basic notions of Ryukyuan economic and political factors which determined attitudes were just in the process of being investigated, especially by the IHAI anthropologists and other specialists, but practically no current generalized report was available. One notable exception, however, was the handbook on the Ryukyus which was prepared by the US Navy during the last war. Although somewhat outdated, this was the single most useful document for a general introduction to the social psychology of the Ryukyuan.

5. It was evident early that information on general cultural background of the Ryukyans would have to be gained largely from personal observations and interviews made by the writer and his associates. Among these associates was ~~the previously mentioned anthropologist and USCAR official,~~
Dr. Allan Smith, who was an anthropologist on the CIB staff, and who had spent nine months making a community study in a village in Yaeyama, one of the southern islands in Ryukyus chain. His first-hand, expert's knowledge of Ryukyuan culture were an invaluable asset.

6. Basic census and other social data of a statistical nature necessary to design a representative cross-sectional sample of the Ryukyus population were not yet completed by the Programs and Statistics Section, the responsible organization in USCAR for such data. The Census, conducted in December 1950,

was only partially completed at the time our operations began but its staff expressed its willingness to provide us with the untabulated materials that were available.

7. Native Ryukyans who had any kind of social science or statistical training were indeed rare. What little there were seemed to have been already appointed to various governmental positions and thus were not available for opinion survey activities. For instance, in the Bureau of Statistics which carried on the actual field operations for the economic and census surveys of the Programs and Statistics Section, the staff was composed of personnel who have had little or no previous training in statistical or survey methods. Even the Chief of the Bureau was an electrical engineer and not a statistician by training.

8. Mechanical aids for tabulating and analyzing the opinion survey findings, especially the IBM or Hollerith machines, were not available. This meant that any survey findings must be handtabulated, a job that would immeasurably increase the manhours necessary to analyze the findings of a given survey.

9. Transportation and postal communication between the central islands of Okinawa and other islands of the Ryukyus chain presented further complications. Water transportation to the islands south of Okinawa, ^{namely those of} Miyako, and Iriyama ~~guntos~~ or administrative groupings of islands, were especially poor. The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics claimed that a given survey questionnaire needed to be ready a month in advance in order to be assured that all outlying islands would receive on time the interview schedules and instructions.

10. Finally, the language problem presented certain difficulties. At the time, there were to my knowledge no reliable studies on the literacy level of the Ryukyans nor the extent to which they were conversant in Japanese. From

personal experience and ^{from} with discussions ^{held} with Dr. Smith, the following generalizations were made: a) that though the majority of the Ryukyuan used a native dialect when speaking among themselves, the lingua franca of these islands was Japanese; b) that most Ryukyuan, with the exception of the older generation (say, from 50 years and older) could speak Japanese because they learned it in school; and c) that probably not more than one out of every two adult Ryukyuan could read a newspaper with the same degree of comprehension as that of the average Japanese. If true, this was of importance to opinion surveying because it meant that the language to be used in phrasing the questionnaires would necessarily be simple and colloquial and that the issues and problems of the opinion questionnaire would have to be reduced to or translated into an "everyday", "man-on-the-street" kind of language.

III. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

In the light of the above estimate of the situation, ~~it~~ was realized that a number of practical considerations had to be pursued in order to establish a survey organization. However, before much could be done about resolving these technical difficulties, the Civil Administration requested us to make a survey of attitudes on a politically "hot" issue in Amami Oshima where the so-called Reversion Movement was at its peak. This movement was an attempt to influence the drafters of the forthcoming Japanese Peace Treaty to include the Ryukyus as part of the Japanese territory. In spite of the fact that we had only a limited number of trained personnel, we had agreed to undertake this survey because we thought we might be of service to the Civil Administration and we might gain some valuable experience for setting up a survey organization.

While we were engaged in this survey on Amami Oshima, a number of factors in the situation regarding the establishment of a survey organization changed

and as a consequence the initial plans were altered drastically. The final outcome of our endeavors in the Ryukyus is believed to be a workable solution for providing an opinion survey service. In the following paragraphs, then, the details of approximately four months' work of my colleagues and I are summarized in a more or less chronological order.

A. Reconnaissance (July 28 to August 15)

In this initial period, I was the only member of the team that had arrived in Okinawa, the base of operations. My primary activity of this phase was concerned with investigation of the situation which was just described in Part II. As the result of this evaluation, I decided for the time being that the organization of opinion survey unit should be limited in the scope of operations. Accordingly, it was tentatively planned that: a) the survey area be limited to the main island of Okinawa ^{which had} ~~with~~ a population of 600,000, the remaining islands ^{totalled} ~~had~~ about 400,000; b) a recruitment of 50 interviewers and 5 clerks would be sufficient; c) about 2,000 individuals for each survey would be a reasonable number for the degree of sampling accuracy required; and d) the total time for the actual field interviewing should not take more than one week.

Subsequently, several jeep tours over the major portion of Okinawa raised some doubts as to whether a survey could be conducted within a week's time. (An epidemic of encephalitis prevented an earlier reconnaissance of the villages in the central and northern parts of the islands.) The general location of the villages, the relative isolation of each village (especially in the northern part of the island), and the scarcity of bus or other transportation facilities between villages, indicated that a given interviewer would take ~~considerably~~ ^{located} longer time to fill his quota of interviews than, say, an interviewer in a large city. It was even speculated that bicycles were desirable for interviewers in order to cover their assigned territory.

In this period general administrative problems were also being investigated.

I was assigned to work with Dr. Smith, the chief of the Plans Branch, a unit of the Information Section of the CIA&E Department. Clerical help and budgetary considerations for our work were to be channeled through this Branch. In late August, a formal request was made to obtain permission from the CIA&E Department to recruit up to fifty part-time interviewers. This request was granted on August 4 (see CIA&E memo, "Authorization to Contract for Interviewers"). In order to avoid bookkeeping complication, it was suggested that a Ryukyuan be hired as a "contractor" who would in turn be responsible for the hiring and paying of interviewers. The immediate problem, therefore, concerned the matter of engaging a responsible person to act in this capacity. No further progress in this regard was made during this initial period and the actual recruitment was decided to be deferred until the Japanese researchers arrived.

In the meantime, realizing that the official census data currently available were severely limited in utility for designing a representative sample (for example, there were no age and sex breakdowns for Okinawa), I negotiated with the Bureau of Statistics to provide the necessary statistical data as soon as possible. In return, I had committed the services of Mr. Wada, the statistician, whose arrival was eagerly awaited by the Bureau because there ^{was} ~~were~~ no other competent specialist who could explain in Japanese the finer points on statistics and survey methods.

Another activity was concerned with the planning of specific survey topics. As was stated previously, there seemed to be a general unfamiliarity with how opinion studies could be of value to certain kinds of problems facing the Administration. Thus, several drafts of questionnaires were made up in the hope that such schedules would help to "sell" the idea of opinion survey to various administrators. These drafts of questionnaires covered the following subjects: a) attitudes toward agricultural problems; b) listeners' reactions to the radio programs; c) the effectiveness of English reading materials among the Ryukyuanis

as media for language practice and for information; and d) attitudes toward the "reversion" question which was previously mentioned.

Of these four potential subjects for a survey, the last was considered to be the most urgent. In fact almost immediately upon my arrival this was presented to me as a possible problem for a survey and, in ten days, I submitted a tentative outline indicating how a survey on this question might be conducted with a limited number of trained personnel. At the time, the reversion movement seemed particularly active in the city of Mase where frequent mass meetings and demonstrations were held, and where organizations for collecting signature to a petition and for raising funds to promote this movement were being established. Judging from various reports, it seemed that there was in this situation a possibility for disturbing public peace and for precipitating an active and open development of anti-American sentiments. Among the various related factors concerning this problem, one specific interest of the Administration was to find out to what extent these demonstrations were a "popular" movement and to what extent it was one which was being perpetrated by certain politically ambitious leaders and/or by pressure groups such as the communists. Thus it was believed that by means of a public opinion survey, a good measure of the general popularity of the "reversion movement" may be obtained. If, for instance, it were found that sentiments for reversion were high only in the two main cities of Assam, and not in the villages, certain conclusions as to the general popularity of the movement could be made.

Because of the evident urgency of this matter and the keen interests of the Civil Administration to have a survey conducted, our primary mission to establish a permanent opinion research staff was temporarily laid aside. We were officially committed to undertaking this survey on August 4 when the Civil Administrator announced at his staff meeting that a public opinion survey will be undertaken

on the reversion problem. (See Minutes of the USCAR Staff Meeting, dated August 4, 1951).

B. Preparations for the Amami Survey. (August 15-30)

With the arrival of the Japanese assistants -- Seki, Sakurada, and Mizuno -- on August 15, concrete plans were laid for the Amami Survey. The Japanese researchers read the Amami newspapers for background information, while Dr. Smith and I began reading official reports and interviewing officials who were familiar with the Amami scene. Details on road conditions, distribution of villages, population density for given districts, facts about the local economy and industry, as well as newspaper accounts of the reversion movement were studied. Fortunately, several visitors from Amami were in Okinawa at this time and interviews with them provided the researchers with valuable first-hand information. Among these was Col. Barlow, the local commander of the military government team (known as the Civil Administration Team). Col. Barlow assured us that though emotions on this question seemed to run high in the capital city, Nago, it was not so intense in the rural areas and that there would be no reason why an objective survey could not be conducted in Amami Oshima.

Concurrently with the investigation of this background information, work on the questionnaire began. By the end of the first week, several drafts of the questionnaire were written and pilot studies to test its practical^{ity} were conducted in Okinawa. In the course of these pilot studies it was found that many respondents were unfamiliar with the definition and implications of such terms in the questionnaire as "trusteeship" (shintaku-tochi) and "national independence" (doku ritsui), which in the minds of the US Civil Administration represented alternative choice of the Ryukyus to that of "reverting" back to Japan.*

* Verbal notifications of this fact was made to the CIAA officials who in turn made plans to give publicity to the meanings and implications of the concept "trusteeship" (under United Nations or US auspices) and of "independence". The CIAA Department did release some information on these problems to the local press, but it was deemed to be too "touchy" a question in view of the fact that the State Department itself did not seem to have a clear-cut policy regarding these issues at this time.

2 ✓ The final draft of the questionnaire was submitted to the Civil Administrator in the week ending August 25.

Running concurrently with this part of the survey preparations was the design of the sample. Decisions were reached early to sample the opinions of only the voting population (men and women, 20 years or older) of those residing on the two main islands of Amami Oshima. Other less populated islands of Amami gunto (administrative district) were not included because of transportation problems ^{the consequent} would have extended the survey period to more than one week. Moreover, active demonstrations and overt participation in the "reversion movement" were not reported in these islands. The greatest difficulty in designing a sample, however, was in obtaining accurate demographic and economic information relative to the Amami population. As was stated previously, the 1949 census tabulations were not completed at the time and only the raw figures for each "enumeration district" (a Census office grouping of about 50 households) were available. Fortunately, however, by visiting several officials in the Ryukyuan government, some noteworthy data were received, particularly from the officials in the Education Bureau and in the Agricultural Bureau. The selection of a sampling point was chosen on the basis of a primary school district as the unit, rather than the enumeration districts of the Census. Out of a total of 65 such school districts, 25* were

* This was later changed to 19. The reason for the change is given in Part II C.

randomly selected (by a table of random numbers). The total of 1500 respondents was felt to be adequate for these purposes. ^{The} A number of respondents in each sampling point was ^{allocated} attached according to the total adult population of the administrative district or "village" in which it was located. The actual respondents ^{to be} were picked randomly from the most recent voting lists for each sampling point.

As was stated before, because of the emergency nature of this survey, there was no time to train interviewers for this undertaking. Hence, a kind of mass interviewing technique was planned to be used. Instead of interviewers questioning one respondent at a time, the plan was to call together a pre-selected group to a common meeting place (in this case the primary school building) and to pass out questionnaires which would be filled out en masse. This was essentially the method used by social scientists during the last war on US Army troops to measure attitudes concerning army life.

Several incidental preparations were also required. This was apparently the first widescale public opinion survey in Amami Oshima and careful planning had to be made especially in regards to establishing proper rapport and response. Several strategic moves in this regard were planned. First of all, it was thought desirable to stress the fact that both American and Japanese scholars were engaged jointly on this project, and in addition, customary calling and identification cards testifying that the researchers were field associates of the Pacific Science Board were printed. Secondly, it was felt that considerable time would be needed ^{in order} to be taken to discuss, with the local village officers concerned, the aims and reliability of this survey. Ample opportunities were to be given them to ask questions. With the "selling" of the village officers on the validity and importance of the survey, the problem of obtaining public acceptance was thought to be half won, for they would function as the "guarantors" of the legitimacy of the survey and as the "go-between" for the survey personnel. In this regard, it was felt that our experience in Japan was adequate demonstration of this proposition. Finally, arrangements were made for jeep or water transportation, logistic support, and the aid of three non-technical assistants to be provided by the military government team at Amami. With these preparations completed, the researchers embarked for Amami Oshima on August 30.

C. Field Activities in Amami Oshima (September 1-9)

From the beginning, the researchers feared that there would be a possibility that the people of one village would gain prior knowledge of the survey (and especially the kinds of questions to be asked) from the people of other villages already sampled. Information of this kind obtained by respondents not yet sampled was thought to bias their responses. To a large extent this was unavoidable in view of the fact that there was an inadequate number of interviewers to cover simultaneously all the villages in our sample. Under the circumstances, it was possible only to have a maximum of three teams go to widely separated villages (or "sampling points") and to limit the total number of days to conduct the survey. Other than these measures, it was thought that inter-communication between villages concerning this survey would have to be left to the operation of chance factors.

The officials of the Amami military government team informed the investigators that the principal road connecting the base of operations with the villages to the south was damaged due to a recent typhoon and that transportation to those points would have to be by water. This meant that perhaps two or three unanticipated days would be lost. Hence, after a hurried conference, it was decided to reduce the number of sampling points (or villages) to be visited from the original 23 to 19, but not to make change in the total number of respondents interviewed for the sample as a whole. This was done by shifting the number of respondents of the sampling points dropped from the original plan to the remaining sampling points which were located in the same administrative district or "township" of the sampling points which were dropped. This statistical procedure increased the probability of greater sampling error, but was deemed to be less significant than the bias which may have resulted from a large group of respondents having a prior knowledge of survey questions.

Although the field survey procedures was described in a previous report on the Anani Survey, it may be well to outline briefly some of the activities undertaken because the experience gained in this endeavor affected the manner in which the ^{final} public opinion organization was established.

In this mass interviewing method two separate visits to each sampling point was required. The initial visit, usually made one day prior to the actual interviewing, was necessary in order to explain the nature and purpose of the survey to the village officials and to elicit their cooperation in bringing together the selected respondents at the local school. The second visit constituted the actual mass interviewing of the respondents. These two visits will be explained more specifically as follows:

The Initial Visit. The objectives of initial visits took anywhere from one-half to two hours to accomplish. After the proper introduction and the showing of our credentials (callings cards and identification cards), the sponsors and the mission were explained. Also because we arrived either by a military jeep or by a motor boat provided by the Police Department, it was necessary to explain that this was unavoidable in view of the fact that these were the only means of transportation available.

The gist of our discussion concerning why an opinion survey was being taken centered around the notion that it was one tool for furthering democratic processes.

The actual selection of individuals from the particular sampling district was made from the latest voting list, those providing a convenient roster of residents 20 years of age and older. In all but two cases, the voting lists of August 1, 1951, were used. The choice of respondents for the village sample was made with the aid of a table of random numbers. This procedure made it abundantly clear to the village officials that the operation was purely mechanical and that there was no intent to pick out a particular individual,

as would have been the case for a "thought police" type of operation.

The precise time for conducting the survey was decided in consultation with the village officials. The most important consideration in this regard was the knowledge of the hour at which most of the people of their villages would be at home rather than in the fields or other places of occupation. Considerable variation was found in this respect in spite of apparent cultural "homogeneity" of Azami Oshima, and the time for conducting the survey varied in different spots from 1:00 to 7:30 PM.

The meeting place for the respondents in each case was the local primary school. It will be remembered that the sample was so designed that the primary schools would be the central point in the area covered and thus the respondents would live within the distance which school children walk daily. However, in spite of this, there were always a few old people or sick persons who were not able to come to the place of interview.

In the matter of notifying the respondents to appear at the place of the interviewing, the method was left to the discretion of the local officials. The actual method, of course, was largely determined by what was customary for the particular village. Some officials notified their people by making personal calls, others distributed form letters, and still others engaged messengers, usually members of the local youth group, for this purpose. It would have been possible for the survey team to have a prepared mimeographed letter requesting the participation of each selected respondent, but it was decided that it would be better to have the local official be represented as the authority requesting the presence of the respondent rather than that of an unknown outside "agency" such as ours was.

A great deal of emphasis was placed upon the necessity to have the maximum number of selected respondents report to the place of interviewing. It was

explained that this was important because of the very nature of the sampling design which would tend to bias the results if any significant group of selected individuals stayed away. It was also requested that officials report the reasons given for each person not attending (e.g., illness, out of the village on a visit, old age). These, then, were some of the preliminaries which had to be taken care of before the actual interviewing began.

Interviewing Procedure. On the appointed hour, circumstances permitting, the interviewing team composed of one Japanese researcher and either Dr. Smith or myself arrived at the designated school building where the interviewing was to be held. As was the always the case, there were some delays due to the necessity for arranging the chairs, for counting the respondents and for waiting for respondents who had not yet appeared. In this period of waiting tea was served and the principal of the school or his representative, his staff, and village officials were usually present. It is interesting to note one invariable topic of conversation concerned life, culture, and living conditions in the United States. The team used this opportunity to explain once again the purpose of the visit, the nature and methods of public opinion research.

As mentioned above, the interviewing was conducted in a classroom. Considerable variation was found in the physical character of the schoolrooms used in the different sampling spots. Some consisted of virtually nothing more than a crude roof over the room; others had sturdy walls reaching to the ceiling which provided for greater privacy for the participants in the survey than in the former case. The classroom and its immediate vicinity were generally crowded not only with the respondents alone but also with several dozens of curious onlookers -- men and women of all ages. Indeed an atmosphere of a town hall meeting prevailed.

The assembled respondents were usually seated two to a small desk and as far removed from other participants as possible, but on a few occasions, by necessity, three sat together. The intent of the seating arrangement was to minimize the opportunities of one respondent to copy answers of other respondents. At the head of the classroom large sheets of paper (about 24 x 36 inches in size), each with an individual question written in Japanese characters, were tacked into place by the interviewer. These characters were written large enough so that they could be read by a person with normal vision from the back of the room.

When the preparations were completed, the researchers and the local dignitaries convened into the assembly hall to begin the interviewing. A formal introduction was given either by the school principal or by the village official. In his introductory speech, the interviewer again explained (in Japanese, of course) the purpose of the survey and the methods by which the survey was being conducted. One of central points stressed was the fact that the respondents were participating in a Amami-wide survey and that their particular village happened to be selected by chance alone. Also it was stated that because of the physical impossibility of interviewing every adult in the village, some method of sampling was necessary. This sampling method used here was stated as being a widely used scientific technique and that if every selected person cooperated, a representative cross-section of the adult population of Amami Oshima would be accurately obtained without the necessity of interviewing the total population.

In every group interviewed, there were at the most three percent who spoke only the local dialects or who were unable to write Japanese. These people were usually the older generation who in their childhood did not attend the schools established during the Japanese administration. For the purposes of our survey,

these were provided with young school children (age 12 to 15 approximately) who acted as interpreter-translators.

Next, the interview schedules and pencils were distributed. Then one page of the question sheaf (located at the head of the room) was presented at a time and was read at least twice by the supervisor. When the entire questionnaire was completed, each respondent was requested to check carefully his own sheet and to be certain that all answers were completed. If there were time after the interview proper was finished, the team supervisor permitted the participants in the survey to ask questions and to present their reactions to the survey as a whole. Also, the second member of the research team usually utilized this opportunity casually to interview the local inhabitants and make observations on a miscellany of items having relevance to the formulation and development of opinions in the village. Although more will be said about this later, this sort of information not only helped in evaluating the tabulations of responses made by the participants, but also gave the BHI public opinion survey unit some additional insights as to how a survey unit should be established.

Using the techniques and methods outlined above, the research team of two American anthropologists, three Japanese researchers, and, on two visits, two members of the military government teams covered a total of 19 sample spots, each one being visited twice. These sampling points were located in widely dispersed areas of the two islands of Amami Oshima and travel to and from such points were by relatively slow water transportation. The total time required for the survey was eight days and each member spent an average of 16 hours a day to cover his assignment.

D. Final Activities (September 10 - November 8)

Upon the team's return from Amami Oshima, effort was directed toward a wider variety of activities. These activities concerned the tabulating and analysis of Amami Oshima survey findings, technical assistance in designing

surveys for SRI Public Health Experts, public relations work in regards to creating an interest in opinion surveys, and the final planning of public opinion survey organization. These will be taken up in order of presentation.

1. Completion of Amami Survey. Work on the Amami Survey continued off and on for the remainder of my stay in Okinawa. The work of translating, and tabulating the questionnaires for this survey was immeasurably helped by services of Dr. William Ilmendorf, Dr. Allan Smith, and of three Ryukyuan assistants, all of the UI&E Department. In all three reports were written: the first, dated September 18, was a preliminary report with only the tabulated results of pre-coded questions (or questions in which the respondents checked the proper answer category on the questionnaire rather than writing out his opinions in full), the second was issued in October with the complete tabulations, but with no extended interpretations, and finally the third with complete tabulations, interpretative statements and a brief discussion on field methods used. This last was completed just prior to my departure and was left in the hands of the UI&E Department for mimeographing and distribution. Recent informal communication from Dr. Smith indicates that certain parts of the background information gathered in the survey, such as radio ownership and listenership and newspaper readership have been useful for the planning of activities of the UI&E program.

2. Consultantship for Public Health Surveys. In October, both Drs. Salooby and Trotter, SRI public health specialists, were planning a detailed survey on the incidence of human parasites and trachoma, respectively, among the native population. Mr. Midzuno and I served as consultants on the technical details of survey planning which included the designing of the sample, constructing of the questionnaire, and translating into colloquial Japanese the various notices and letters prepared for the surveys. Recent communications from

Dr. Trotter indicates that his survey was highly satisfactory and interesting data, not only for medical science, but ^{also} for anthropological interests were obtained.

3. Attempts to Obtain Background Knowledge on Opinion Formation. In addition, an independent study of the social organization of the village by Messrs. Seki and Sakurada was attempted. Evidence of a number of very interesting features, "survivals" of the rich historical past, were found from these brief investigations. Some of these features pointed to patterns of informal leadership as in religious activities and in the village-to-village relationships, especially in their ceremonial connections. These and other social and cultural "facts" undoubtedly play some role in the manner in which opinions are formed, transmitted, and developed. Unfortunately, there was not enough time to devote to the analysis of these materials to make them more useful to the problems specifically bearing upon public opinion research. Moreover, there are the findings of SIRI anthropologists, but their reports were not yet available at the time. The materials collected by Seki and Sakurada (mostly of interview materials, village statistics, personal observations) were left in the hands of Dr. Smith for his information.

4. The Establishment of a Public Opinion Survey Service. While the Amami Survey results were being analyzed, plans for the establishment of a public opinion service were crystallizing. A number of contingent factors found earlier was gradually being reduced to manageable proportions by a gradual process of elimination. These factors and a brief explanation as to how they were reduced are given as follows:

a. The experience gained in the survey at Amami Oshima convinced us of the futility of attempting an adequate public opinion survey of Ryukyans by just confining the sample to the residents of Okinawa. There were so many

marked differences in the conditions and background of the people of Amami Oshima as contrasted with those of Okinawa (and we suspected it was true for the other islands) that we felt many corresponding differences on opinions and attitudes of interest to the Civil Administration would be found. Hence we concluded that any opinion survey to be of value to the Administration must include investigations in all the principal islands.

b. If such were the case, then it was obviously necessary for the SIRC Public Opinion Survey specialists to recruit and train interviewers for all these islands. The problem, then, resolved itself to the question of how to recruit such interviewers. ~~One possibility was to recruit interviewers on Okinawa, and to send these interviewers.~~ One possibility was to recruit interviewers on Okinawa, and to send these interviewers out to the specified islands for each survey; ^{and the other way} ~~to~~ ^{of} A to recruit local interviewers in each island and subdivisions thereof as required. The first alternative, although it had many advantages, was not feasible because of transportation difficulties. The other alternative was thought to be more practical.

c. But the specific problem of recruiting interviewers (the number of interviewers required and from what particular villages) ultimately depended upon designing a master, representative sample for the population of the Ryukyus as a whole. Only then was it possible to determine the number of interviewers required and the particular sampling districts in which to place these interviewers. As was noted previously the basic census data necessary for this operation had not been completed at the time the Amami Survey began. Consequently, Mr. Midzuno, upon our return from Amami Oshima, was asked to design this master sample from the most comprehensive statistical data available at the time. Fortunately for us at this time the Programs and Statistics Section of USCAR was engaged in the problem of making monthly surveys on the "labor force"

and "family income and expenditures", both of which were conceived of as surveys based upon a representative sample rather than a total count of the population. Thus, a design of a sample for either one of these economic surveys, with minor variations, could be used for the sample in public opinion surveys. As a result of common interests in designing a representative sample, Mr. Hidano was able to design a master sample with the full cooperation of the Programs and Statistical staff within a month after his return from Amami Oshima.

d. It will be recalled that in August, CIAE officials suggested that the most suitable way of establishing and of funding for the opinion polling activities would be to recruit a Ryukyuan "contractor" who would function as a liaison between the interviewers and CIAE staff. Especially since the SIRI team's return from Amami Oshima, a search for such a person was made. The principal channels exploited for this purpose was a number of influential Ryukyans who might be able to recommend such a person. The results, however, were not satisfactory to us for persons recommended for such a position were either content with their present employment or were unwilling to take a chance on our project which was admittedly a gamble from the standpoint of employment security.

e. Meanwhile, the Congressional announcement of a proposed budget cut for the Civil Administration in the coming fiscal year had some repercussions for the public opinion survey program. In August, I received verbal notification that a public opinion specialist would be recruited for the CIAE staff and was requested to prepare a "job specification" sheet (see my progress report for week ending August 20) for such a purpose. The announced budget reduction and the consequent "freezing" of the CIAE personnel recruitment affected the plans for an opinion survey organization in two ways. In

the first place, it meant that there would be no responsible American official who could devote his full-time to the administration and technical planning of the surveys. Secondly, some doubts entered my mind as to whether the CICE budget would be sufficient to cover the costs of conducting a monthly survey, the estimated cost of one survey being about \$600.

The above considerations, then, forced us to take stock of our situation and our mission once more.

As a result of this re-evaluation, it seemed that the only way to establish a survey organization was to combine manpower resources with an existing organization viz., the Programs and Statistics Section (hereafter referred to as PASS). After a series of conferences and negotiations, a workable plan for a cooperative effort in opinion surveys was agreed upon. Some background details on the "how" and "why" this was done may be given here:

The PASS, as was noted previously, was already conducting surveys on economic statistics. Because its field staff required only two to three weeks of work in each month for interviewing, this was not enough to justify employment of a regular staff of interviewer-enumerators located in strategic sampling districts throughout the Ryukyus chain. However in order to keep up the requisite dependability of these men and the effectiveness of such an organization, PASS found that it was necessary to pay these men regular salaries as if they were fully employed. A similar situation of inefficient use of manpower applied to some forty tabulators of the PASS home office. By September it was seen that the tabulation work on the Census would be completed in the next few months and unless some other regular duty was assigned to them, these personnel would have to be released. Thus, from the

personnel standpoint, P&SS was in a position to accept responsibility for additional survey projects.

In the light of this situation, I proposed to the responsible P&SS official that their enumerators' staff could serve as public opinion interviewers for the seven to ten days in the month that they were not engaged in the regular work of the Section. Similarly for their potentially surplus tabulators, I suggested that they be utilized for tabulating public opinion results. Agreement in principle for such a plan was made and so, while the technical and administrative details were being ironed out, I approached the responsible CIAE officials on this plan. Several conferences were held with them and reports outlining this program were prepared in September and October for the CIAE Department. No objections were received from them and the negotiations were concluded satisfactorily in late October.

In brief, the final agreed program for establishing a public opinion survey service can be outlined as follows:

- a. CIAE, the responsible agency for the opinion surveys, would "contract" with P&SS for certain technical services, namely, the actual field interviewing and the tabulating of the results of these interviews. CIAE would be liable for covering part of the expense for labor and other incidental expenses directly related to the opinion surveys but in no case ~~were~~ ^{would} this to be more than \$500 per survey.
- b. A separate questionnaire for the opinion surveys would be designed by CIAE, normally each month and would be submitted to P&SS with appropriate instructions to interviewers as to how the specific questions were to be handled. CIAE, thus, would have sole jurisdiction over the subject matter of each opinion survey.
- c. When the interviewing is completed for each survey, CIAE would provide specific directions as to the kinds of tabulations that were to be required.
- d. These tabulations would be transmitted to a designated CIAE official who would analyse them, make appropriate interpretations, and publish the results as required.

In addition, there were certain preliminary arrangements (primarily of a technical nature) to be made before the program outlined above could be made effective. Most important in this respect were: a) the designing of a representative sample and its specifications; b) the writing of two rather detailed handbook for interviewers and for their supervisors on general principles of opinion surveys and interviewing techniques; c) a general public relations activity on public opinion objectives and methods; and d) the arranging of a series of training sessions for interviewers. Some of the implications of these preliminary arrangements will be summarized:

For the first of these items, I brought from Japan in anticipation of future needs, about thirty articles and short monographs on polling techniques and methods. These materials were largely direct translations of the "classic" works of American polling specialists and while they were of utility for Japanese opinion pollers, it was found out that they could not be used directly by the Kyukyans because the materials were too technical. Thus, it was necessary to prepare an original handbook for interviewers which was written in less technical language and one which was more suitable for the local situation. Copies of two handbooks written in Japanese — one a general introduction to opinion surveys, and the other a series of notes on interviewing problems and techniques — were distributed to all personnel engaged in public opinion survey activities in the P&SB. Two copies of each were also submitted to the Pacific Science Board.

A second and a related phase of establishing an opinion survey organization was the attempt to create interest in and acceptance of public opinion surveys as a legitimate program which has the welfare of the public in mind. Our public relations activity to "sell" the program were quite varied in

nature. Probably, (Of these) the most important was a series of news articles given to the Ryukyuan journalists for their respective papers. A radio broadcast was also made with a panel composed of the SIRI survey unit as the discussants. A widely publicized lecture was held at the Naha Information Center where about 50 local leaders and students and instructors of the Ryukyu University attended. One of the SIRI men, Mr. Mizuno, gave a two-day lecture to a conference of secondary school teachers and a number of Ryukyuan government officials on various aspects of applied mathematics, especially statistics as it applied to opinion and other related type of survey problems. A general discussion of public opinion survey methods and objectives was also presented before a large audience of newspaper reporters and editors who met at their annual conference during "Newspaper Week" in October. On a different level of public relations, a special conference was held with Chief Executive Higa of the Provisional Central Government to inform him of our plans to establish a public opinion survey unit. Also, the Executive Officer to the US Civil Administrator was kept informed on the details of our progress. Both of these gentlemen responded favorable to our program and promised aid where possible.

Finally, there was the matter of a training for interviewers and other workers who were to be engaged in the opinion survey activities. This program was divided into two phases. The first was a series of ten lectures given to the Ryukyuan personnel of FASS and the Bureau of Statistics on a wide range of subjects: study design of opinion surveys, construction and wording of questionnaires, procedures and design of sampling, field interviewing techniques, tabulation methods, and interpretation and reporting of findings. To supplement these lectures, Mr. Mizuno was able to secure from the Institute

of Statistical Mathematics of Tokyo, Japan, three sets of nine valuable textbooks on survey methods, four monographs on statistical analysis, and four research reports of case studies. One of these sets was presented to the Bureau of Statistics and the other two to the Naha Information Center where it was believed to be the most accessible location for the majority of the interested parties. The second phase of the indoctrination program consisted of training interviewers in the field, i.e., in each of the major sampling districts throughout the Ryukyus chain. This particular phase was scheduled for the period between November 8 and 25. Because I was engaged in completing the Aomori Survey Report, and was preparing for departure in early November, I was not able to participate in this phase of the training program.

These comments, then, conclude activities of the SIKI public opinion survey unit in so far as I was directly concerned. Messrs. Eeki and Sakurada, upon completion of their contract period, embarked for Japan on October 26. Mr. Wadamono's contract was extended for a period of two months and his services were continued with the Programs and Statistics Section. In a recent communication from Dr. Smith, I understand that the program as outlined above is working and regular surveys are underway.

IV. EVALUATION OF ACTIVITIES

It is indeed difficult to evaluate one's own activities concerning a project with so many initial contingencies and unanticipated consequences as this particular assignment has had. However, I think, the situation calls for a few statements of evaluation:

A) There are no trained "experts" in opinion survey techniques to direct the Ryukyuan organization. Dr. Smith, whom I have referred to many

✓time, previously, is the only one who approaches any sort of qualification for this role, but his other administrative duties prohibit devoting full time to this endeavor. The fact that there are no full-time, qualified public opinion expert to manage these surveys has several consequences which are worth noting:

1. Because of the lack of time on the part of the director of the surveys, each survey must necessarily be limited in scope to a few pertinent questions on a given subject. Each questionnaire must be devised rapidly and analysis made simple and direct. No questionnaire for a given survey can be expected to cover a wide range of opinion subjects and no correlations of opinions held on one subject can be tested against those held on another subject.
2. The subject of each survey must necessarily be restricted to certain kinds of "factual" information, as for example, what percentage of the population read the newspapers, how many heard a certain radio broadcast, what proportion are in favor, opposed or indifferent to a given issue on which the population is assumed to have an opinion, and the proportion of the total population which have heard about or discussed a certain public issue. No valid measures of "why" a certain opinion is held can be made; neither can it be reasonably expected to find out what opinion is more fundamental than others in a given complex of sentiments and attitudes.
- ✓ 3. It would be difficult, finally, to obtain valid measures of over-4 all or underlying attitudes, e.g., sentiments toward the US Civil Administration, the increase or decrease of "morale" of the native population, and the favorability or unfavorability to democratic principles and social perspectives.

B) Eventually, there may be some difficulties arising from the fact that the sponsors of these surveys is a governmental agency. It may be desirable from the standpoint of establishing rapport and maintaining confidence of the public to consider the advantageous of a private organization sponsoring the surveys, as is the case in Japan where most of the largest survey operations for SCAP were conducted by the large newspapers. ~~More of this will be discussed in the following section when recommendations for future survey organizational developments are made.~~

C) There had been no attempt to make long-range plans for the eventual technical training of the Ryukyuan staff, either of the interviewer or the administrative-clerical staff. This again seems to have been unavoidable under the circumstances when a large proportion of Ryukyuan students being sent to the United States and to Japan were being trained to serve in more critical areas than in opinion polling. The situation was quite different in Japan where there was a large pool of persons who, though not strictly trained in social research methods, were able to absorb more quickly the knowledge and methods of surveys because of their broader educational background.

D) The survey organization is handicapped to some extent by the lack of adequate machines, especially IBM or Hollerith, to implement the tabulating operations so necessary for an accurate, efficient, and rapid analyses of survey findings. I had discussed this matter with others, especially about the possibilities of having the interviews coded and tabulated by certain IBM operating agencies in Japan, but I was convinced that such a discussion was rather premature.

These, then, are serious problems facing the survey organization as was set up. Recognition of these facts are important to the understanding what

cannot be reasonably expected of the survey organization to accomplish.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

A. The Need for a Trained Public Opinion Expert

In the light of what was stated in the previous sections, it seems that one of the obvious recommendations to make is that a public opinion expert be hired on the staff of the Civil Administration on a permanent basis. Anything short of this would seem to be a costly compromise and the resulting returns, when measured in terms of practical significance to the Administration, would be comparatively meager. Without such a specialist, it would also seem that any recommendations for sending a Ryukyuan to the United States, Hawaii, Japan or any other place for training in opinion survey methods would be meaningless. Such training would take too many years in order for him to take the place of an American who is already trained. Moreover, even if a Ryukyuan could be trained, it seems that he would not have sufficient stature or prestige to be able to operate effectively within the Civil Administration staff organization. By the same token, it seems meaningless at this point to make recommendations for obtaining special tabulating machines or any other expensive mechanical aids to facilitate rapid analyses of survey findings because of the lack of technical experts to handle these machines.

However, even if funds were available and if the Administration were in favor of hiring an opinion survey specialist, there are some real complications in the hiring of a satisfactory opinion researcher from the United States. These may be discussed in terms of : a) the qualifications necessary for such a researcher; and b) the incentive to attract a qualified researcher to work in the Ryukyus. In terms of qualifications, the job of administering a

public opinion survey organization would seem to require a person who, in addition to the usual requirements for a survey administrator in the United States, would be flexible in his research orientation and broad in his training to recognize that the social and cultural background of the people of the Ryukyus would in many significant respects make inappropriate certain techniques, generalizations, and polling premises commonly used by opinion investigators in the United States. Also, the ability to speak Japanese is ^a very important qualification for such an administrator. This qualification is not only important in dealing with the Ryukyuan staff members and subordinates, but is also significant for making an adequate interpretation of survey results inasmuch as much as the nuances and deeper meanings of opinions are expressed through the medium of a foreign language.

These considerations suggest a related problem, namely that of the limited incentives ⁱⁿ the situation ^{for potential candidates} in the Ryukyus ~~might offer possible candidates~~ who might be otherwise qualified to undertake such a job. Quite objectively, there are some real considerations as to what "attractions" a position in the Ryukyus might offer to such a person. It is highly likely that any person who fits the qualifications outlined above would be already established in a career which provides him with relative security in a commercial research organization, or in government service. If he is offered a position in the Ryukyus, he would most likely find certain "disadvantages" -- both professional and personal -- which he must take into account before accepting the position. These disadvantages include the relative isolation from other professional colleagues which may take him "out of the swim" of events in a rapidly developing field, the sacrifice to a certain degree of physical comforts and entertainment facilities available in the United States, and the necessity to be separated from his family for a period of at least six months. In the

last analysis, perhaps the most persuasive grounds for enticing a qualified person are that this particular job is a challenging one in which pioneer work may be done and that it is a job which is eminently desirable for our national welfare and objectives.

B. Alternative Methods for Investigating Opinions

In view of the expected difficulties of recruiting an expert to administer public opinion polls, one may legitimately ask the question, is a systematic public opinion survey organization really necessary for the Civil Administration in the Ryukyus? Or, to put it another way, assuming that a considerable expenditure of time and energy have gone into hiring a research expert, that a hundred or more interviewers and staff personnel have been recruited and that funds are available to conduct monthly surveys (estimated at about \$600 each), would the Civil Administration receive in return enough of its "investment" to justify the existence of such a survey organization? Can the essential information obtained from a standard type of opinion survey be obtained in any other way?

Based upon what I think are the requirements of the Civil Administration, it is my opinion that the answer to this question is "yes". These alternative methods may be focused in one of two general directions:

- 1) "Sociological Task Force" When a problem concerning the reactions of the Ryukyuans to a given administrative policy, program, or issue, one of the simplest means by which public attitudes may be investigated is by a method which I designate as a "sociological task force". Let me begin with a simple example, one which actually occurred during my visit in the Ryukyus. It had come to the attention of the Civil Administrator that tons of fresh fish were spoiling everyday because "the Okinawans didn't seem to like fish." The question immediately arose was "what was the attitude of the Okinawans

toward eating fish?" Was there some prejudice against eating fish? This kind of problem could have been easily solved by almost any trained social scientist with the aid of three or four Ryukyuan assistants who would sample a few dozens of individuals in selected villages, say one or two fishing and several mountain villages.* In like manner, such a task force may be assigned

* Though not as elaborately done, this was essentially the manner in which this problem was eventually solved - by asking the right people the right question.

to investigate attitudes toward specific agricultural programs, public health and welfare policies, educational measures, and the like. To add a practical note, there are at least two individuals who, in my opinion, are able and probably are using such a method, in the Civil Education and Information Department: Dr. Allan Smith and Lt. (Dr.) William Elmendorf.

2) "A Roving Ambassador." The other substitute method for surveying public opinions on a less costly basis than by the standard method is what I refer to as the "roving ambassador" method. With an appropriate number of Ryukyuan assistants one or more American who could speak the Japanese language could be assigned the task of making a series of "one-night stands" in selected villages nominally to show movies, to lend books (a traveling library system), to present amateur plays, to give public lectures and the like. In this role, such "ambassadors" would be given ample opportunity to interview casually various strata of the local village population. Depending upon the attitudes toward a particular issue that is assigned him to be investigated, he can be more or less systematic in his sampling of respondents by interviewing a certain number of the population from the various age and sex categories. Over a period of time, he can also use a crude form of the

"panel technique", a method used to interview the same person the same question over a period of time in order that a measure of change or shift in opinion on the particular issue may be obtained. It is obvious that such an "ambassador" with the aid of his Ryukyuan assistants will have many functions to perform, from bringing "culture" into the villages to making general observation of the village life. He must, therefore, be a person who can mingle freely with the villagers and who can speak Japanese quite fluently. However, at the same time, his technical knowledge as to opinion surveying methods may be quite elementary and I believe he can be trained in a matter of weeks. As for consideration of who might qualify for these "roving ambassador" roles, I have found in my contacts with US Civil Administration employees that there were many such individuals, too numerous to mention here by name.

Obviously, the above two methods, cannot supplant the standard public opinion surveys in every respect. For one thing, the reliability of the information obtained by these means is dependent largely upon the individual sagacity and inventiveness of the respective investigators. However, I submit that, by and large, for the degree of reliability which I think necessary is for Civil Administration purposes, this method of assaying opinions would be adequate and appropriate.

One possible exception to the last statement, however, must be noted. That is, when attitudes of the "urban" population becomes crucial in the problem for opinion investigation, the "roving ambassador" method is inadequate in such cases, because the size of the community is too large for a single team of "ambassadors" to handle and the variability of opinions on a given issue, no doubt, will be considerable greater than in the closely knit villages.

Hence it seems that the standard method is necessary for assaying opinions

in urban centers. Fortunately, these centers are limited in number. A cross-sectional sampling of the six largest centers of population would seem to be adequate if it included only these cities: Naha, Shuri, and Nago in Okinawa; Naze in Amami Oshima; Hirara in Miyako; and Ishigaki in Ishigaki Sima.

Consequently a combined approach of the "roving ambassador" method and a standard opinion survey method for the six "urban" centers should provide an adequate coverage for the survey of opinions in the Ryukyus. These two methods should prove to be less costly and involve fewer personnel than a standard survey method for the entire population of the Ryukyus would involve.

C. Some Technical Recommendations.

The following might be construed as a case of "putting the cart before the horse", but they are written here primarily for the record. It is a truism that when one is making investigations concerning the formation of public opinion in any country, the important variables to recognize are those which arise from the particular social and cultural situation inherent in the organization of the life of its people. Accordingly, more knowledge is needed concerning the general social, economic, and cultural-aspects of Ryukyuan life before attitude and opinion survey methods can be exploited to the fullest extent. The work of the EIRI personnel, especially the anthropologists, are contributing greatly to this endeavor. We need to know more about the cultural premises of the people in order to evaluate effectively a given verbal expression of a Ryukyuan respondent. We need to know more about the political and social structure of the village so that we can be certain about persons who are more influential than others in formulating and crystallizing public opinion. We need to know more about general attitude differences between husband and wife, between parents and children, and among the different age

groups so that we can trace more accurately the channels by which opinions are "transmitted" from one person to another. Obviously, each successive public opinion survey itself will provide further data by which this kind of knowledge may be accumulated, providing the right kind of questions are asked. ✓ Thus, as a final recommendation, it is suggested that such knowledge ~~be~~ systematically accumulated.

VI. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

✓ In conclusion, I would like to express my deep appreciation to all whom were concerned with my visit to the Ryukyus: to the Pacific Science Board's Dr. Harold J. Coolidge who made this trip possible; to Dr. Coolidge's secretary, Mrs. Lenore Smith, who suffered through innumerable frustrations concerning the problems of financing and contracting for my assistants; to Dr. John W. Bennett who gave me permission to delay my arrival on his research project at Ohio State University; to Brig. Gen. Lewis, Civil Administrator of the Ryukyus, whose cooperation and reception given us was beyond all expectations; to Gen. Lewis' Executive Officer, Lt. Col. Stillman, who provided us with moral support and valuable advice; to the Director of Civil Information and Education Department, Mr. Earl Diffenderfer, who provided us the services of his staff; to the Ryukyuan anthropological expert and Chief of the Plans Branch, Dr. Allan H. Smith, who was my advisor, friend, and associate in the undertaking; to Lt. William Elmendorf of the CI&E Department for his aid in tabulating and analyzing the Amami Oshima Report; to my three invaluable assistants, Messrs. Midzuno, Sakurada, and Seki from Japan; and last but not least to the secretaries of CI&E Department for having to type my routine reports.

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THE REVERSION MOVEMENT ON AMAMI OSHIMA

FINAL REPORT

A Report Based upon the Findings
of a Public Opinion Survey
September 1951

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SIRI, Pacific Science Board, National Research Council
CI&E Department, USCAR

March 1952

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EDITORS' NOTE

This final report on the Amami reversion survey follows the two preliminary summaries of the results of this research which were released on 18 September and 17 October 1951.

The substance of the present report was written by Mr. Iwao Ishino, SIRI Field Associate, Pacific Science Board, National Research Council. On his departure from this Command in early November, 1951, Mr. Ishino's draft was placed in the hands of the Plans Branch, CI&E Department, for preparation in final form. This necessitated extensive revision and re-writing and the addition and analysis of certain pertinent new data. Only Section II (Development of the Amami Reversion Movement) stands essentially as written by Mr. Ishino.

Pressure of other duties on the Plans Branch during the period when the editing work was performed has unfortunately delayed completion of the finished report manuscript until the present. During the interim, however, the data contained in this report have seen extensive and continuous use by members of the CI&E Department.

ALLAN H. SMITH
Chief, Plans Branch
CI&E Department

WILLIAM W. ELMENDORF
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Plans Branch

14 March 1952

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THE REVERSION MOVEMENT ON AMAMI OSHIMA

FINAL REPORT

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INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

In the summer of 1951 USCAR was confronted with the pressing problem of understanding and evaluating the popular movement for the reversion of the Ryukyus to Japan. This movement was gathering considerable momentum, particularly on Amami Oshima, and was beginning to assume serious proportions because of its intense emotional appeal. To reveal the actual attitudes of the native population toward reversion and the reasons given by the Ryukyans to justify their views, a body of basic facts was badly needed, especially for Amami.

The 1951 SIRI program of the Civil Information and Education Department of USCAR included one project in the field of public opinion research. The primary general objective of this project was to ascertain the effectiveness by which this research method could secure information upon those native attitudes and beliefs having important practical implications for the island administration. As a measure of the effectiveness of such techniques, a small, experimental survey was necessary. In view of the critical need for information upon the reversion movement, it was recommended that this experimental survey, somewhat expanded, be focussed upon this movement in Amami and be conducted during early September. It was understood that the obtaining of data on reversion sentiment was a secondary objective which was to be attained without major modification of the actual, scientific aim of the survey as expressed above.

It was at once apparent, however, that to couple the immediately practical and the more strictly scientific objectives and to devote this survey to an exploration of the reversion issue would give rise to certain special difficulties, both practical and theoretical. In the interest of placing the survey findings, which comprise the body of this report, in their proper perspective, the more important difficulties and some of the measures adopted to lessen them should be explained.

1. The fact that this survey investigated a matter with serious emotional overtones tended to complicate the research and obscure its basic aims. This complication was minimized by discussing the survey aims and procedures at considerable length both with the village officials, when the survey sample was selected, and with the respondents themselves, when they gathered for the group interview. Particular attention was directed to making clear the procedure by which the respondents were randomly selected, the purely scientific interests of the survey project, and especially its sponsorship by a civilian scientific organization. These efforts appeared to have their desired effect: for instance, in only one of the sample spots was any feeling of general tension detected during the interview period.

2. The time, personnel and facilities available were severely limited. Only the first week of September could be allotted to the actual field operation, and only a portion of the preceding and following few weeks could be devoted to planning the survey and compiling the results. The basic survey staff consisted only of the four field associates of the public

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opinion survey unit and of one member of the staff of the CI&E Department, USCAR. Moreover, in the absence of technical equipment, all of the tabulation and compilation of the findings had to be done by hand. These resources would have been adequate to set up and conduct the type of experimental survey called for by the scientific needs of the SIRI public opinion research project as a general measure of opinion survey effectiveness. The special subject chosen, however, introduced special demands. It required a more delicately planned questionnaire, the surveying of a larger number of sample spots, greater finesse in all contacts with the native population, and the scheduling of a more complex field interview program. It implied, moreover, the analysis of the survey results for their informational value and the preparation of summary reports covering these findings.

As a consequence of these particular requirements of the reversion survey, the available resources were too limited to allow a thorough exploration of the reversion subject, even in Amami. It was thus necessary to limit the scope of this investigation. For example, the questionnaire secured evidence on only the most important aspects of the issue, the area surveyed was limited to Amami Oshima and the neighboring island of Kakeroma, group listening procedures were exclusively employed, the number of respondents was held to 1171 persons, and only those data with a maximum of practical utility was analyzed.

3. Three of the field associates of the project were Japanese nationals. Their professional skill and intimate knowledge of the Ryukyuan situation made it absolutely necessary for them to participate actively in the survey. But their participation in reversion research introduced special difficulties. While their scientific detachment and their honesty in presenting the survey questions without intentional bias could not be questioned, it was recognized that their mere presence before the respondents might, in some measure, influence their replies. This was controlled by assigning to each interviewing team one American and one Japanese assistant, the presence of the former serving to counteract the possible influence of the latter. The services of a member of the Amami Civil Administration Team were made available for interviewing work, and enabled the teams to be set up on this basis.

Despite the above difficulties in planning and executing the survey and the resulting deficiencies of the research, it is believed that the results reveal quite correctly the attitudes of the Amami Oshima sample toward the reversion issue at the time of the study and that these attitudes are of sufficient general interest to justify presentation in this special report.

The report consists of several sections. First the basic data revealed in the survey are presented in detail; these demonstrate the character of existing attitudes and the popular justification of them, together with the differences in these points between various strata of the Amami Oshima population. The second part is a resume of the development of the reversion

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movement on Amami Oshima, as revealed in the day by day accounts of Ryukyuan newspapers and by the limited observations and inquiries made by the survey team while on the island. In the third portion the practical problem of altering existing attitudes toward reversion receives attention from several points of view. Finally, to the body of the report are attached four appendices which offer technical background information which is germane to the survey and analysis.

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I. Findings of the Survey

A. Basic Attitudes toward Reversion, Trusteeship and Independence

The survey strongly suggests that practically every adult on Amami Oshima favors reversion to Japan and is opposed to trusteeship and independence. Ninety-nine percent of all respondents choose reversion to Japan over either trusteeship or independence for Amami Oshima.

TABLE 1.

Question: Fundamentally, how do you feel about the reversion question: do you favor reversion, independence, or trusteeship?

Reversion	99%
Independence	0*
Trusteeship	1
Doubtful 2/	<u>0*</u>
	100%

*Less than 0.5%

B. Reasons for Favoring Reversion

The survey evidence indicates that most Amamians tend to rationalize their desire to return to Japan by stressing either the legitimacy of the claim for reversion based upon close ties with Japan or the material and/or spiritual advantages to be gained from reversion. Eighty-one percent of all respondents give reasons which emphasize only one or the other theme, while only 14 percent make replies which straddle both themes. Probably more important is the fact that the respondents who stress the legitimacy of the claim to revert are more numerous than those who emphasize the advantages to be gained from reversion.

1/ Throughout this report "Amami Oshima" embraces not only Oshima proper but also the much smaller and less populous island of Kakeroma close to the south shore of Oshima.

2/ In this and the following tables of this section, the "doubtful" category includes not only those respondents writing "I don't know," but also those failing to reply and those writing unclear answers.

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Question: (Asked in reference to the question in Table 1.)
Why do you feel so?

Percentages based upon
number favoring reversion
(99% of all respondents)

Reversion is favored because

... the close prewar ties of Amami with Japan make the desire legitimate.	50%
... greater advantages than exist at present would obtain for the people of Amami.	31
... both of the above reasons justify it.	14
Others	3
Doubtful	2
	100%

A fuller understanding of the reasons for the close identification Amamians seem to have with Japan is provided from the data in Tables 3, 4, and 5. An analysis of these data indicates that: a) 43 percent of all respondents have lived in Japan at least six months; b) considerably more respondents have relatives living in Japan than in the Ryukyus outside of Amami Oshima; and c) in spite of a limited number of radio sets, a relatively large number of respondents (61 percent) claims to listen to radio programs. Widespread inquiry by the survey staff led to a strong impression that the bulk of the stations heard are Japanese.

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TABLE 3.

Question: Have you ever lived outside of the Ryukyus? If so, in what countries, and how long did you live in each? 1/

A. PLACE OF RESIDENCE ABROAD

	<u>Villages</u>	<u>Naze City</u>	<u>Total</u>
Japan only	36%	43%	38%
Japan and elsewhere	5	6	5
Residence abroad except Japan	5	8	6
No residence abroad	<u>54</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>51</u>
	100%	100%	100%

B. LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN JAPAN

Percentages based upon number
who resided in Japan*

	<u>Villages</u>	<u>Naze City</u>	<u>Total</u>
6 mo. - 4 years	44%	47%	45%
5 - 9 years	30	20	28
10 - 14 years	14	8	12
15 years and more	<u>12</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>15</u>
	100%	100%	100%

*The percentages differ as follows:
41% of village respondents, 49% of
Naze respondents, 43% of total re-
spondents (see first two items in
A above).

1/ This question and those of some of the following tables were not presented to the respondents in the form in which they are given in this section. They are restatements of the originals designed to bring into clearer focus the significant data obtained. For the actual survey questions, see Appendix C.

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TABLE 4.

Question: How many related families do you have living in Amami Oshima, elsewhere in the Ryukyus and in Japan?

Amami	70%
Elsewhere in Ryukyus	2
Japan	<u>28</u>
	100%

These ratios were established by the following method: (a) each respondent listed the number of families related to him now living in Amami, elsewhere in the Ryukyus, and in Japan; (b) the numbers of families in each of these three areas were totaled for all villages, for Naze City and, as a grand aggregate, for all Amami Oshima; and (c) the ratio of these totals was computed. Because no significant difference was revealed between the villages and Naze City, only the ratios for the Amami Oshima total are presented above.

TABLE 5.

Question: In the past week have you listened to any radio broadcasts? If so, where did you listen?

	<u>Villages</u>	<u>Naze City</u>	<u>Total</u>
Heard at home	5%	17%	8%
Heard elsewhere	55	43	53
Not heard or no answer	<u>40</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>39</u>
	100%	100%	100%

C. Time for Reversion to Take Place

At the time of the survey most Amamiyans desired reversion to take place immediately. ^{1/} Perhaps this desire was so great as to overshadow any consideration of whether the immediate future was the most propitious time for Japan to take over responsibilities of administration and to help to support the Ryukyuan economy. It may also be that the urgency which most respondents felt about reversion was colored by the belief that the September peace treaty conference was the only chance the matter of reversion had to be decided.

^{1/} While the question in Table 6 contains reference also to independence and trusteeship, the answers may be taken to refer to reversion in an overwhelming majority of cases (cf. Table 1).

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TABLE 6.

Question: In answer to a previous question you said you favored reversion, independence, or trusteeship. Do you think such action should be taken immediately or not?

Immediately	96%
Not Immediately	2
Doubtful	<u>2</u>
	100%

D. Dissociation of Amami from Other Ryukyuan Guntos

The data presented in Tables 7 and 7a reveal that most of the people of Amami consider themselves in a different situation from the people of other guntos with regard to such problems as reversion. Eighty-nine percent of the respondents hold to this belief. Of these respondents, a majority account for the differences between their gunto and other guntos by pointing out that Amami was once an integral part of the Japanese homeland, that it has longer historical ties with Japan, and that its people are racially and culturally closer to Japan. But perhaps more significant is the considerable number of respondents who explain the differences by stating that American forces neither conquered Amami nor use it as a base for military installations at present. This explanation implies a belief that while the United States might have legitimate claims on Okinawa, no such rights exist for holding Amami.

TABLE 7.

Question: In regard to such problems as the reversion question, do you think that different situations exist on Amami, Okinawa, Miyako, or Yacyama?

Yes	89%
No	6
Doubtful	<u>5</u>
	100%

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TABLE 7a.
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Question: (To those who replied "yes" to the preceding question;) If such differences exist, what are they?

Percentages based upon number replying "yes" to the preceding question (~~89~~% of all respondents)

Close ties with Japan:

Amami was a part of Kagoshima prefecture (on Japanese mainland). 34%

The people of Amami are members of the Yamato race (i.e., true Japanese stock). 24

The language, customs and habits of the Amami people differ from those of other islands and are closer to those of Japan. 13

Historically, Amami has been a territory of Japan for a long time, while Okinawa was once under the domination of China. 5

Amami is economically and politically more dependent upon Japan than any other gunto. 1

Few direct contacts with American Occupation:

Amami was not occupied by American forces during the war and has no military installations now. 40

Others 3

Doubtful 15

135%*

*This total exceeds 100% because some respondents gave more than one type of response.

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E. Expected Effect of Reversion on Living Conditions

The data indicate that most Amamiyans who desire reversion to Japan expect some change to occur in their living conditions (in Japanese, seikatsu 1/) if reversion were to take place.

Fifty percent of all respondents aver that living conditions would improve. This view is slightly more common in the villages than in Naze City (53 percent as compared with 39 percent). On the other hand, 34 percent of the respondents hold that conditions would worsen at least temporarily.

It seems significant that 16 percent give answers which fall into the "doubtful" category. 2/ Such a high percentage suggests that for these respondents the question posed the dilemma of having the cake and eating it too, which they were unable or unwilling to resolve by a definite answer. Others (14 percent) may have attempted to resolve this dilemma by suggesting with some emphasis that, although living conditions would worsen, the matter is immaterial to the desire to return to Japan.

1/ The Japanese term seikatsu has a broader meaning than the English term "living conditions." Seikatsu connotes also "style of living," "patterns of daily life," and the like.

2/ Only in the question shown in Table 10 was the percentage of "doubtful" respondents so high.

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Question: Supposing that reversion to Japan were to take place, what kind of changes in your living conditions (Japanese: soikatsu) would occur?

	<u>Villages</u>	<u>Naze City</u>	<u>Total</u>
Living conditions would			
... improve	53%	39%	50%
... not differ from the present. <u>1/</u>	2	5	3
... worsen for the time being	19	10	17
... worsen but the matter is irrelevant to the desire for reversion	13	21	14
Doubtful	<u>13</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>16</u>
	100%	100%	100%

TABLE 8a.

Reasons presented by respondents stating "living conditions would improve"

Percentages based upon number replying "living conditions would improve" (50% of all respondents)

Living conditions would be regulated and stabilized.	62%
Greater freedom would result (e.g., in travel, self-government).	39
The development of industry and economic stability would be fostered.	37
Educational and cultural opportunities would be enhanced.	25
The meeting of parents and children now living in Japan would be possible.	<u>9</u> 172%*

*This total exceeds 100% because some respondents gave more than one answer.

1/ No subclassification of this category is presented because the number of cases is too small to analyze quantitatively.

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Reasons presented by respondents stating "living conditions would worsen but the matter is irrelevant to the desire for reversion"

Percentages based upon number
replying "living conditions
would worsen, but ..." (14%
of all respondents)

Living conditions would worsen but

... I want to live the life of a Japanese.	63%
... life would be worth living if reversion takes place.	26
... reversion would be beneficial for our children's future.	<u>13</u>
	102%*

*This total exceeds 100% because a few persons gave more than one answer.

F. Conditions Expected Under Trusteeship

There is evidence that Amamians have more positive feelings about conditions under trusteeship than about conditions under reversion. Furthermore, more of them seem pessimistic about conditions under trusteeship than feel optimistic about conditions under reversion.

Thus, 84 percent of the respondents consider that conditions under a trust administration would be unsatisfactory, while only 50 percent think conditions under reversion would improve (cf. Table 8). Also, 9 percent express no opinion on probable conditions under trusteeship, while 16 percent reply similarly on living conditions expected under reversion.

Finally, more village residents than Naze City residents state that conditions under trusteeship would be unsatisfactory. This may indicate more dissatisfaction among village residents with current American administration, or more effective pro-reversion propaganda among the villagers. But a more probable explanation is that this difference only expresses the greater ignorance of the villagers on the entire question and, consequently, their tendency to react more uniformly and perhaps more emotionally to the mere mention of trusteeship.

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TABLE 9.

Question: Assuming that reversion to Japan is impossible, do you think that conditions in general under trusteeship would be satisfactory or unsatisfactory?

	<u>Villages</u>	<u>Naze City</u>	<u>Total</u>
Satisfactory	6%	8%	7%
Unsatisfactory	90	66	84
Doubtful	<u>4</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>9</u>
	100%	100%	100%

TABLE 9a.

Question: (In reference to the preceding question:) Why do you think so?

Reasons presented by respondents replying "conditions would be satisfactory"

Too few respondents gave such a reply to allow a statistically valid analysis. The following, however, are typical responses:

Conditions under trusteeship would be satisfactory because

- ... I trust democratic America.
- ... the people of Amami can be trusted to cooperate.
- ... America will continue to provide food to make up our deficit.

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Reasons presented by respondents replying "conditions would be unsatisfactory"

Percentages based upon number replying "unsatisfactory" to the preceding question. (84% of all respondents)

Happiness and desired style of life cannot be realized.	26%
Amami would participate less than Okinawa in a central government system proposed for trusteeship.	19
Popular demand for reversion would prevent a successful trusteeship.	16
Travel and communication between Amami and Japan would be restricted.	15
Economic development of Amami would be hampered.	14
Education and cultural development would be difficult to realize.	11
Doubtful	28
	129%*

*This total exceeds 100% because some respondents gave more than one reason.

G. The Best Nation to Administer Trusteeship

About half the respondents choose the United States as the best country to administer a trusteeship of Amami. Naze City responses favoring American trust administration are significantly higher than those from the villages. This parallels the situation in Table 9, above, which shows that fewer city residents than villagers think that conditions under trusteeship would be unsatisfactory.

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Twenty-one percent not only refused¹ to choose a nation as trusteeship administrator, but stated that the possibility of trusteeship could not even be considered. This may indicate only a strong and antipathetic reaction to the term itself. It can not be taken necessarily to imply dissatisfaction with American administration up to the time of the survey. "Trusteeship" apparently meant, to many Americans, not simply United States control, but a special sort of tyrannical and exploitative colonialism. (Cf. section F, above.)

The "doubtful" group (17 percent) is a residue category, including "don't know" answers, unclear responses, and refusals to make any response. The last-named make up a large proportion of this group. This segment comprising refusals to answer should probably go with the 21 percent group refusing to consider the possibility of trusteeship. Its inclusion here may also explain the unexpectedly large size of the "doubtful" category.

TABLE 10.

Question: Assuming that a trusteeship is to be established, under what kind of country do you think it would be best to establish it?

	<u>Villages</u>	<u>Nazo City</u>	<u>Total</u>
United States	46%	68%	51%
Japan	9	4	8
Others (e.g., Indonesia, India)	2	1	1
Any democratic country	1	2	2
Refusal to consider the possibility of trusteeship	25	7	21
Doubtful	<u>17</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>17</u>
	100%	100%	100%

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II. Development of the Amami Reversion Movement 1/

A. Beginning of the Reversion Movement

Though the sentiment toward reversion to Japan may have been strong in Amami Oshima ever since the end of World War II, a definite reversion movement did not develop until February, 1951. The movement was launched by the Social Democratic Party when it sponsored a conference of 21 representatives of various associations in Amami to discuss plans for joining forces and coordinating the activities of all groups desiring the reversion of Amami Oshima to Japan. The report on the meeting was careful to point out that this movement was not an anti-U.S. demonstration nor was it one of "outside" (e.g., communist) inspiration. It was decided at this conference that the primary focus of the campaign should be directed at the collection of signatures for a petition for reversion. It was expected that, once the signatures were obtained and copies of these completed petitions were submitted to responsible officials concerned with the Japanese Peace Treaty, Amamian desires for reversion would be realized.

In spite of inherent difficulties due to personal political aspirations of some individuals and the shortage of funds, the leaders of the movement and their numerous followers had, within three months, skillfully channeled the pro-reversion sentiments into positive attitudes and action. They had formed a joint Tokyo and Amami Oshima association to facilitate the movement, collected funds for the campaign, studied the literature and news items concerning the peace treaty, and obtained an impressive number of signatures for the petitions. Finally, on 25 May they announced that copies of the completed petitions had been sent to special envoy John Foster Dulles, to Prime Minister Yoshida, and to the chairman of the Japanese Diet's House of Representatives.

In this phase of the reversion movement, former Amamians residing in Japan played an important part. Individually and collectively they gave active support to the program. A former representative to the Japanese Diet who was also a native of Amami made a special visit from Japan to give concrete evidence of support and encouragement to the movement. He brought back firsthand reports that the petitions for reversion had created a sensation in Japan. He advised the people that reversion to Japan was not an impossible aspiration, but that it largely depended upon "how anxious the Ryukyans are for reversion." (PS 14 Jun 51)

1/ The following discussion is based primarily upon the analysis of (1) Press Summaries (a compilation of Ryukyus Command translations of Ryukyuan newspapers); (2) the Hankai Nichi Nichi (newspaper published in Amami Oshima); and (3) Nippon Times (English language paper published in Japan). These sources will be designated respectively as PS, MNN, and NT.

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B. The Change from Hope to Desperation

Up to this time the movement was carried on in an orderly fashion and the desire for reversion was stated in objective and realistic terms. This relatively calm approach was probably premised upon a hope and perhaps even a belief that reversion would be accomplished.

By the end of June, however, progress on the drafting of the Japanese Peace Treaty had advanced so far that the State Department was ready to announce its decision on the place and date for holding the peace conference. The news that the conference was to take place in San Francisco on 4-8 September was published 8 July.

Two days later the content of the final draft was announced and it reached Amami Oshima on the evening of 10 July. The single most significant item, in the eyes of the Amamiyans, was the unequivocal clause which gave notice that the Ryukyus definitely would be placed under the United Nations trust administration.

To many people of Amami this news must have come as a shock. A local reporter described the Naze residents' reaction in this manner:

"The peace of the city was broken with the AP news which informed us of the content of the Japanese Peace Treaty yesterday evening. People crowded in front of the bulletin board of our newspaper office which announced that 'The Ryukyu Islands below the 29th parallel would be put under the trusteeship of America.' This news excited the people and soon the streets of the city were crowded with masses of people." (MNN 11 Jul 51)

No doubt many sincerely believed that the petition signed by a vast majority of the adult Amamiyans would have resulted in a decision favorable to them. The petition, they thought, was the democratic instrumentality whereby the rights of self-determination in nationality would be respected by the United Nations. Yoshio Izumi, the chairman of the Association for the Reversion of Amami Gunto to Japan, expressed his reactions dramatically:

"The radio news of 10 July disappointed all of us. It caused us as severe a disappointment as did the Imperial announcement of the surrender in World War II to the 100,000,000 people in Japan. It is to my great regret that our earnest desire to revert to Japan was not considered. All hope, however, is not lost because this is not the decisive bill, but a mere draft... I did not believe this draft, which 99 percent of us inhabitants opposed, would be passed. But it was passed and we may well call it the sentence of our death. Therefore, we 200,000 inhabitants [of Amami Oshima] should make us our minds to fight it out for the attainment of our purpose up to the last moment of the signing of the Japanese Peace Treaty." (MNN 11 Jul 51)

Perhaps to dispel such feelings of desperation and to minimize the possibility of creating public disturbances, Governor Nakae of Amami advocated a temperate approach to the problem. He advised:

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"We should not be disappointed with the report. There are plenty of days left until the formal signing of the peace treaty. Our appeal to return to Japan is not hopeless. We should appeal to the brave decision makers of the United Nations to shorten as much as possible the period of trusteeship." (NNN 11 Jul 51)

At this crucial juncture the leaders of the gunto government might have been justified in taking a stand that the decision had been reached on the settlement of the Ryukyus and that nothing more could be done about it. But public opinion on reversion probably seemed to them so intense by this time that no public figure in Amami Oshima would have dared to advocate such a view.

However, a serious attempt was made by some groups to consider whether further campaigning for the reversion issue would be justified. On 11 July the leaders of the Association for the Reversion of Amami Gunto to Japan assembled to discuss this issue. Their decision was to reject any proposition to stop the drive for reversion. Instead, the leaders, in the name of the association and of the people of Amami, sent petitions to General Ridgeway and to his political advisor, Ambassador Sebald, to repeal the American pronouncement on the disposition of the Ryukyus, especially as it affected Amami Oshima. More important than this, they put themselves on record as opposing the trust administration of Amami. In short, the primary focus seemed to have changed from pro-reversion interest to a more direct anti-trusteeship protest.

Also, undaunted by the news, the central committee of the Teachers' Association of Amami, another group which had been particularly active in the movement, met on the same day as the association for reversion. This committee was called together to discuss plans for a program of action to protest the trusteeship of Amami.

These expressions of determination to continue the efforts toward reversion apparently disturbed the chief executive of the Amami Gunto Government. On the morning of 12 July Governor Nakae called an emergency meeting of the directors of the gunto government staff to discuss what action they might take with regard to this movement. Following the meeting he announced:

"We, the staff of the Amami Gunto Government, will do our very best to have our desires taken into consideration... We will send telegrams to Prime Minister Yoshida, to each minister in the Japanese government..., to the Japanese Broadcasting Company, and to all necessary agencies to inform them of our will. At the same time we will ask the U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands to inform the United States Government of our will through authorities concerned, and to send an appeal party to Japan..." (NNN 13 Jul 51)

Not to be outdone, the central executive committee of the Amami Young Men's Association also held a meeting on the evening of 12 July to discuss the related trusteeship and reversion problems. A formal resolution was adopted by this committee, and a large scale rally was scheduled to be held in Naze City on 18 July.

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C. Public Demonstrations in Naze City

On the afternoon of 13 July a "protest trusteeship assembly" attended by over 1,000 people and sponsored by the Amami Association for the Reversion of Amami Gunto to Japan was held. It was reported that:

"More than a thousand persons -- teachers and students from various schools, members from several organizations and individual citizens -- attended the spirited gathering, carrying signs and placards ('We oppose trusteeship,' 'Let the People Be Heard,' etc.)." (PS 14 Jul 51)

During the same day 22 representatives of various organizations met and adopted the following resolution:

"We, 240,000 Amamians, had expressed to the world our earnest desire to revert to Japan and relied upon the fair play of democratic nations that the status of a territory cannot be changed without the people's will. However, according to the final draft of the peace treaty published on 10 July, not only were our opinions not respected in the draft at all, but also the Ryukyu Islands south of 29 degree north latitude will be put under the trusteeship without mercy. We will carry on to the last our struggle against the unfair draft which overrides the wishes of we, the people." (PS 14 Jul 51)

A second mass meeting within a week was held on 19 July with a reported 20,000 attending. By this time the anti-trusteeship movement had developed a more emotional tone. Statements made at the meeting no longer spelled out a more or less realistic definition of the position but turned to forecast disaster for the entire population if reversion were not realized and trusteeship were imposed. A local newspaper described the meeting in these words:

"A great many people from many communities came to Naze City to attend this historical meeting which might decide the doom of the people of Amami... The grand meeting was opened by the chief of the Young Men's Association and with an address by Chairman Izumi [of the Association for the Reversion of Amami Gunto to Japan]. Letters of encouragement from Kamejiro Yamamoto [a native of Amami and the former representative to the Japanese Diet], from Mr. Nikaido, a member of the House of Representatives from Kagoshima, and Governor Nakae were followed by fiery speeches of representatives of the various shi-cho-son." (NNN 20 Jul 51)

The Young Men's Association seemed to be extremely vociferous. At this second mass meeting, the association proposed that, in the event Amami were put under trusteeship, the people should all emigrate to Japan and then demand their property be returned to them. The association also asked permission to stage a "hunger strike" for 4 September, the day scheduled for the opening of the San Francisco treaty conference.

The second mass meeting was adjourned with the singing of the "Reversion to Japan Song." A few freely translated stanzas are:

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Steady and great is the blood cry of our brothers
As the tide of the Pacific Ocean
Vehement and sincere is the desire of us all
Seeking after freedom and peace.

We, holding high the pride and history of the Japanese
United ourselves under the flag.
And, with our combined will of iron hardness
Stand against the trusteeship of our islands.

Let us then accomplish the mission of ours,
Racial self-determination, the world's highest ideal.
Let us then be resolute to protect with our hands
The happiness and welfare of our people.

* * * * *

In this very critical moment of our race
Let us unit tightly and struggle for the goal!

Meanwhile, the streets of Naze City were daily cluttered with contribution stands soliciting funds for the movement. Campaign slogans on placards and lanterns decorated the city. Members of the gunto government, the youth and women's associations, and primary and middle school students, riding on vehicles equipped with loud speaker systems and megaphones, paraded through the streets appealing for contributions.

D. Diffusion of the Reversion Movement to the Villages

On this high pitch of excitement the movement seemed to disperse widely from the city into the villages. Numerous villages in Tatsugo, Sumiyo, Mikata, Nishikata, Koniya and other districts held special rallies and mass meetings. Influential persons and leaders from Naze City visited the rural communities, helped to coordinate activities for the movement, and participated in rallies by making inspirational speeches. At the same time the so-called hunger strikes became the principal means of focusing interest and of creating situations for personal participation in the campaign. For most of the population these demonstrations usually lasted for one lunch period, but some members of the Young Men's Association participated from noon of one day to the noon of the next day.

An interesting sidelight on these demonstrations is that some people were urged to contribute to the movement the money saved by fasting. The hunger strike was an ingenious device to force, under the penalty of criticism and social ostracism, participation of people who might have been otherwise indifferent to the movement. Such penalties could easily be enforced in such tightly knit communities as the villages of Amami Oshima.

An instance of how social criticism can force conformance occurs in the case of the gunto government staff. Apparently, some persons thought that

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the government staff was not cooperating in the reversion movement to the fullest extent. Rumors in the form of criticism began to reach the ears of the staff. Their reaction to this pressure is reported as follows:

"Being stirred up with rumors that they were not cooperative in the reversion movement, the personnel of the gunto government -- to prove their enthusiasm for attaining reversion to Japan -- raised money which was saved by fasting and sent telegrams to Prime Minister Yoshida, each political party in Japan, United Nations Headquarters, Allied Powers Council for Japan, Prime Minister Nehru, and President Truman." (NNN 5 Aug 51)

Governor Nakae also displayed enthusiasm for the movement. He announced that he wrote a special message to Ambassador Dulles. In this petition he strongly emphasized the historical and geographical differences between Amami and Okinawa. He suggested that Amamians have closer cultural ties with Japan than Okinawans and that Amami neither was directly conquered by the American fighting forces nor is a base for military installations of value to the United States. The implication of all this seemed to be that there might be legitimate grounds for the United States to keep Okinawa under trusteeship, but there was little reason to subject Amami to the same control.

E. The Civil Administration's Position

The Civil Administration's attitude toward the reversion movement had been generally sympathetic, but its practical policy for dealing with the movement was sporadic until early August. For example, a feeble attempt to control the movement was made at the mass meeting of 13 July in Naze City when the Amami Civil Administration Team issued a warning that the demonstration was in violation of MG Proclamation No. 32. But in subsequent mass meetings held in Naze as well as in the villages, no interference from the Civil Administration Team was experienced. Finally, on 6 August the U. S. Civil Administration declared the movement for reversion to Japan non-political, and hence gave official sanction to a practice actually underway since 1 July.

But in the meantime the reversion movement had continued as a series of grievance demonstrations, characterized by highly emotion-laden speech-making and rabble-rousing. Sensing the dangers of this state of affairs, the Police Commission of the Amami Gunto Government issued on 3 August the following warning:

"Since the coming peace treaty will be carried out under democratic principles, citizens must reconsider their plans carefully and calmly, and be prudent in their speeches and actions so as not to be unfriendly and disrespectful toward the United Nations and the United States. We must not lose our reasoning power. When your speeches and actions become so extreme as to necessitate the interventions of the police, it will be a great tragedy for the people." (PS 6 Aug 51)

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Apparently because the situation had gone out of hand, the warning went unheeded. Grievances with regard to the proposed trusteeship gave rise to free expressions of grievances unrelated to the central issue of returning to Japan. On 10 August it was announced that three Amami youths, members of the All Government Employee's Union (Zenkankokumiai), were arrested on suspicion of printing and circulating matter detrimental and seditious to the United States. Such an act was deemed to be a violation of MG Proclamation No. 32. According to the Okinawa Times of 10 August, these men printed and distributed sheets of labor songs such as the "The Song of Japan," "Protection of Peace," "Liberty," "Song of Unity," "Song of the Special Youth Corps," and "Song of the Workers."

F. Peace Treaty Negotiations

While the hunger strike demonstrations continued in all parts of the island, some important developments were taking place in the international scene. On 7 August the Indonesian government submitted to presidential representative John Foster Dulles a set of five demands concerning the draft of the Japanese treaty. One of these demands was concerned with the disposition of the Ryukyu and Bonin Islands. It was reported in the Nippon Times of 8 August: "The Indonesian Government would like to see plebiscites held in territories detached from Japan in order to ascertain the wishes of the inhabitants concerned."

India also put herself on record as objecting to the current draft of the peace treaty. She requested that Japan be allowed to retain the Ryukyu and Bonin Islands instead and opposed United States trusteeship of these areas.

Following a conference with the British officials concerned with the treaty, John Foster Dulles rejected the Indonesian demand to hold a plebiscite in the Ryukyu and Bonin Islands. Mr. Dulles explained to the Indonesian Ambassador that the Potsdam Declaration had already deprived Japan of all except her four home islands "and such minor islands as may be determined." (NT 15 Aug 51) The Indian proposal that these islands should be retained by Japan was also rejected by Mr. Dulles.

On 16 August, following Anglo-American consultations on the final draft for the Japanese treaty, Mr. Dulles announced that the nations attending the San Francisco peace conference would not be permitted to alter the text of the treaty made public in Washington and London. The news indicated that the peace treaty would place the Ryukyus under trust administration by the United Nations.

G. Final Preparations Prior to the San Francisco Conference

In the last week before the San Francisco treaty conference the leaders of the movement announced: "220,000 Oshimans, children excluded, will begin fasting on 4 September as a protest against the trusteeship of Amami Oshima." (PS 26 Aug 51) This amounted to a claim that every adult in Amami would participate in the protest.

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A few days previous, on 24 August, Mr. Shōichi Oi and 12 others from Amami arrived in Tokyo to call on the American, British, and French authorities and legations to submit the reversion petitions. On the 24th they were scheduled to call on the members of the Japanese Diet and the Japanese delegation to the peace conference.

Numerous messages from Japan were received at the reversion association's headquarters. As a last-minute gesture, it was reported that:

"Encouraged by the telegrams, the reversion association wrote to the Japanese Diet and Premier Yoshida that all the inhabitants of Amami Oshima would repatriate to Japan proper and abandon the islands if the Yoshida cabinet accepts the trust administration of Amami Oshima." (PS 26 Aug 51)

H. Differences in the Movement on Amami and Okinawa

On a number of points the Amami pro-reversion and anti-trusteeship movement seems to be different from that of Okinawa. Such points as the intensity of feeling, the amount of outside support received, organizational effectiveness, and the stress placed upon opposition to trusteehip, are some of the significant differences.

The feeling for reversion seems to have been more intense in Amami than in Okinawa. The reported percentages of the population from which petition signatures were collected are 99 percent for Amami and 72 percent for Okinawa. While there was no evidence in Amami that the reversion issue accounted for any differences in the platform of political parties, in Okinawa this issue was an important one for distinguishing the political parties.

There is considerable evidence that liaison with groups in Japan played a greater role in the Amamian movement than in the Okinawan. Some of these groups, such as the group in Tokyo, organized themselves and joined a common association. The second mass meeting of 19 July was addressed by both past and present representatives of the Japanese Diet. Letters and telegrams from various Japanese organizations encouraged the continuance of hunger strikes.

Effective leadership in the movement in Amami contributed to greater organizational effectiveness than in Okinawa. In Amami practically every influential person from the governor of the gunto government down to the local ward chiefs seemed to have been directly or indirectly participating in the movement. The staging of the hunger strikes in the various villages of Amami indicates considerable organizational work.

Finally, Amamians appear to have been more outspokenly opposed to trusteehip than were Okinawans. Active movement and protest demonstrations against trusteehip continued in Amami even after the 16 August statement by Mr. Dulles that no changes would be made in the final draft of the Japanese peace treaty at the San Francisco conference. In Okinawa, however, the movement seemed to have come to a standstill soon after this announcement.

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III. The Problem of Modifying Existing Attitudes Toward Reversion

A. Estimate of the Situation

The following points, extracted from the preceding discussion and survey findings, seem most pertinent to any projected information program designed to counteract reversion sentiment in Amami Oshima:

1. An overwhelming majority of Amamiyans are in favor of reversion to Japan, and are opposed to US trusteeship or Ryukyuan independence. (cf. Table 1)

2. This attitude has been given considerable support by a well-organized and high emotional reversion movement. (cf. Section II)

3. There is no unequivocal evidence that a favorable attitude toward reversion is primarily due to either:

a. Unfavorable attitudes toward Americans or American administration of the Ryukyus (cf. Table 10), or

b. A belief that under reverted status living conditions would improve (cf. Tables 8 and 2).

4. A favorable attitude toward reversion seems to be related to one or any combination of the following factors:

a. Feelings of close affinity and identification with the Japanese people and culture (cf. Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5),

b. A tendency to dissociate Amami from Okinawa and other guntos (cf. Table 7),

c. A belief that a trust administration of Amami Oshima would be unsatisfactory (cf. Table 9 and Section II).

B. Objectives of an Information Program Dealing with Reversion Issues

In view of the preceding estimate of the situation, especially points 1 and 2, it seems highly likely that an information program with either of the following objectives would prove to be unsuccessful and impractical:

1. To remove altogether the favorable attitude toward reversion.

2. To change the favorable attitude toward reversion to an unfavorable one.

Favorable attitudes toward reversion seem to be too intense and deep-seated to be changed overnight by any feasible information program. A more practical objective for an information program of this type would seem to be one or both of the following:

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1. To prevent the further development and emotional expression of a favorable attitude toward reversion, by persuading individual Amamiyans to be more objective in their view of reversion.

2. To encourage development of a favorable attitude toward US administration, so that any continuing favorable attitude toward reversion would not interfere with the smooth operation of the US administration.

Such limited objectives would probably result in greater concentration of energy on modifiable attitude areas, and would probably result in greater returns than would more ambitious ones.

C. Suggested Principles for Implementing Information Program Objectives

Whatever media the information program may utilize, whether speeches by officials, the press, the radio, public displays, or the activities of information centers, the following points should govern the strategy of employing these media.

Objective 1: To prevent further development and emotional expression of a favorable attitude toward reversion. Suggested points for use in attaining this objective are:

a. Because of the special nature of the attitudes and beliefs concerning reversion, it seems wise not to make any frontal assault upon these attitudes. That is, no direct official condemnation of pro-reversion activities should be made.

b. Reversion activities should be permitted to run their course, provided that no seditious or slanderous speeches are directed at either the United States or its representatives, and also provided that no foreign agencies interfere in the movement.

c. Seditious action connected with the reversion movement should be punished immediately and reasons for the punishment made known to the public, making clear the distinction between honest expression of opinion and actions which are inimical to the best interests of public safety and morality.

d. Any exaggerated and unrealistic expression of opinion regarding reversion, such as the suggestion that all Amamiyans migrate to Japan, may be material for exploitation by an information program. It is possible that playing up such expressions in the correct way might point up their ridiculous features to the Amamiyans themselves. However, this type of informational activity needs careful and subtle handling.

e. Any evidence of aid to or use of the movement by foreign agents should be sought and, if found, the facts clearly indicated to the people. Ulterior motives behind such foreign concern with reversion should be emphasized. Related facts, such as Russia's refusal to return southern Sakhalin and the Kuriles to Japan, might be publicized in this connection.

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f. The officially expressed opinion that US administration of the Ryukyus is not to be considered permanent should guide any employment of information program media. Properly used, this point may cut the ground from under intense expressions of reversion sentiment by showing them as unnecessary reactions to a temporary situation.

Objective 2: To encourage development of a favorable attitude toward US trusteeship. Suggested points for use in attaining this objective are:

a. Some general orientation needs to be given about what can be expected under US administration. This information must be held within the limits of State Department policy. It need not be identified as information on US administration per se, but should stress possible advantages of such administration.

b. Periodically, information should be released summarizing the accomplishments made in Ryukyuan (especially Amamian) economy, politics, education, welfare, and the like. This information needs to be translated into the common man's language. The phrasing "sufficient rice was imported to feed each family in Amami for 10 days" is to be preferred to a general statement that 1,500,000 lbs. of rice was imported.

c. Publicity needs to be given to those Ryukyuan who are particularly helpful to the administration. Conscientious individuals need to be given due public recognition. Such praise should be phrased as coming not from the Civil Administration but from "the people."

d. Attempts to convince Amamians of the present inability of Japan to aid them economically are probably not necessary. Approximately one third of the respondents in the survey seemed aware of this already (see Table 8, Section I, E), and the effect of this argument on others is doubtful.

e. There seems to be a need for more intimate and accurate knowledge of Americans. Though there are no concrete data available to indicate how many Amamians have any personal contact with Americans, the number seems to be very small. Information programs can help in bringing Americans closer to home by publicizing cases of US soldiers and civilians who have voluntarily helped Ryukyuan individuals, families, or schools.

f. Amamian feelings of close affinity and identification with the Japanese people and culture seem to be closely related to the reversion issue. There is nothing much that can be done about this, though the fact should be recognized. Here again, the present US intention eventually to recognize Japanese sovereignty over Amami and the Ryukyus may be used.

g. The tendency to dissociate Amami from other guntos is related to the special character of reversion sentiment on Amami. In

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this regard publicity needs to be directed toward accomplishments in governmental centralization. More direct liaison should be carried out with Ryukyans who are identified with the setting up of a central Ryukyuan government, with economic problems common to the Ryukyus, and the like. Such persons may well have much to contribute on attacking this problem from an information standpoint.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Composition of Sample

Further data defining the composition of the survey sample, but not discussed in the body of this report, are here presented in tabular form. These are compiled from the background information section of the questionnaire. It may be remembered that the survey universe consisted of the Azami Oshima population of 20 years of age and older.

TABLE A: SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION

VILLAGES

<u>Township (son)</u>	<u>Village (buraku)</u>	<u>Number of Respondents</u>	<u>Percentage of Respondents</u>
Kasari	Kasari	31	3.4%
Kasari	Ushuku	105	11.7
Kasari	Tekebu	33	3.6
Tatsugo	Ogachi	68	7.5
Tatsugo	Toguchi	43	4.8
Mikata	Ashikebu	32	3.5
Mikata	Uragami	32	3.5
Mikata	Koshuku	62	6.9
Yamato	Imazato	81	9.0
Ukon	Taken	49	5.4
Ukon	Kushi	19	2.1
Nishikata	Koshi	54	6.0
Koniya	Koniya	61	6.8
Koniya	Katetsu	45	5.0
Sumiyo	Ichi	44	4.9
Sanoku	Sukomo	62	6.9
Chinzei	Shodon	81	9.0
Total:		902	100.0%

NAZE CITY

<u>City (shi)</u>	<u>Ward (ku)</u>	<u>Number of Respondents</u>	<u>Percentage of Respondents</u>
Nazo	Takachihoku, Chuoku, Takanoriku, Kanekuku	146	54.3%
Nazo	Asahiku, Nagatabashiku, Higashiku, Yotsuyaku	123	45.7
Total:		269	100.0%

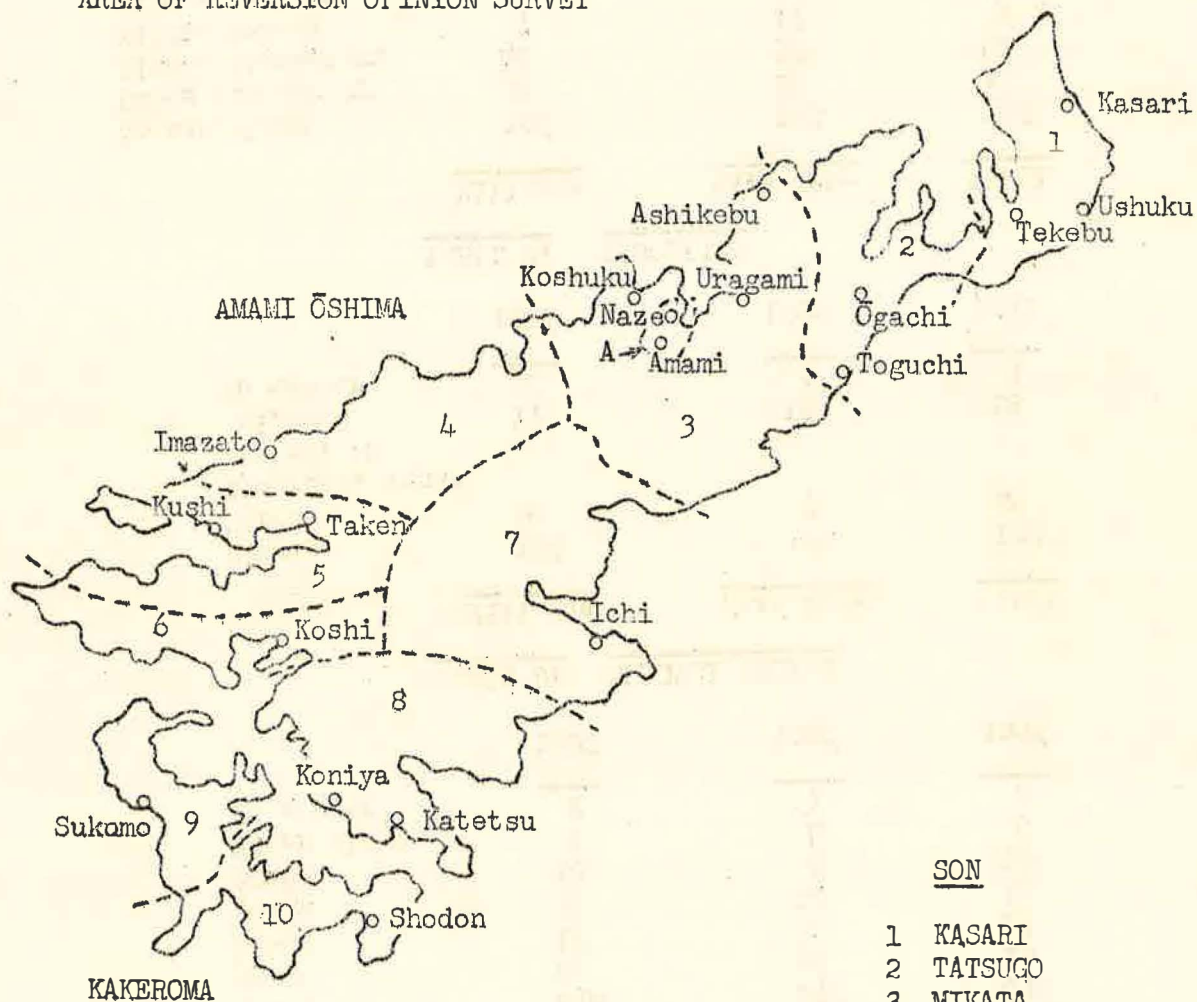
COMBINED SAMPLE

<u>Locality</u>	<u>Number of Respondents</u>	<u>Percentage of Respondents</u>
Villages	902	77%
Nazo City	269	23

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AREA OF REVERSION OPINION SURVEY



o Sampling Spot

SHI

A NAZE

SON

- 1 KASARI
- 2 TATSUGO
- 3 MIKATA
- 4 YAMATO
- 5 UKEN
- 6 NISHIKATA
- 7 SUMIYO
- 8 KONIYA
- 9 SANKEU
- 10 CHINZEI

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TABLE B: SEX

	<u>Villages</u>	<u>Naze City</u>	<u>Total</u>
Male	45%	42%	44%
Female	55	58	56
No answer	*	*	*
	100%	100%	100%

*Less than 0.5%

TABLE C: AGE

	<u>Villages</u>	<u>Naze City</u>	<u>Total</u>
20-29	27%	27%	27%
30-39	22	26	23
40-49	18	22	19
50-59	15	12	14
60-69	10	8	10
70 or older	6	4	5
No answer	2	1	2
	100%	100%	100%

TABLE D: MARITAL STATUS

	<u>Villages</u>	<u>Naze City</u>	<u>Total</u>
Single	12%	17%	13%
Married	69	67	68
Divorced, separated, or widowed	17	13	16
No answer	2	3	3
	100%	100%	100%

TABLE E: EDUCATION

	<u>Villages</u>	<u>Naze City</u>	<u>Total</u>
No schooling	10%	10%	10%
Lower elementary	38	28	36
Higher elementary	42	38	41
Middle school	7	17	9
High school or Vocational school	1	4	2
College	*	*	*
No answer	2	3	2
	100%	100%	100%

*Less than 0.5%

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TABLE F: OCCUPATION

	<u>Villages</u>	<u>Naze City</u>	<u>Total</u>
Farmer	77.2%	9.7%	61.6%
Fisherman	1.4	1.1	1.4
Farmer-Fisherman <u>1/</u>	4.4	0.0	3.4
Professional <u>2/</u>	2.0	6.7	3.1
Weaver	1.7	3.0	2.0
Craftsman <u>3/</u>	1.1	10.0	3.2
Business <u>4/</u>	1.7	19.0	5.6
Clerk	1.1	2.6	1.4
Housewife	2.7	26.0	8.1
Unemployed or aged	4.0	7.8	4.9
Others <u>5/</u>	0.8	10.0	2.9
No answer	1.9	4.1	2.4
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- 1/ Half farming and half fishing by native definition.
2/ Includes physicians, midwives, teachers, agricultural specialists, nurses, dentists, government officials, etc.
3/ Includes dressmakers, carpenters, blacksmiths, electricians, etc.
4/ Includes shopkeepers, restaurateurs, lumber dealers, hotel-keepers, etc.
5/ Includes laborers, woodcutters, menial workers in leprosarium, service trades people (barbers, mechanics, masseurs), truckers, policemen, longshoremen, sailors, etc.

TABLE G: RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD

	<u>Villages</u>	<u>Naze City</u>	<u>Total</u>
Household Head	38%	42%	39%
Wife	30	29	30
Eldest Son	5	2	4
Other	24	22	23
No answer	3	5	4
	100%	100%	100%

TABLE H: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

	<u>Villages</u>	<u>Naze City</u>	<u>Total</u>
1-2	10%	10%	10%
3-4	31	32	31
5-6	33	32	33
7-8	17	17	17
9-10	6	4	5
11 or more	2	1	2
No answer	1	4	2
	100%	100%	100%

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TABLE I: SIZE OF DWELLING UNIT

<u>Tsubo of Floor Space*</u>	<u>Villages</u>	<u>Naze City</u>	<u>Total</u>
0-3	11%	17%	12%
4-7	33	32	33
8-11	25	22	24
12-15	14	11	13
16 and over	12	9	12
No answer	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>36</u>
	100%	100%	100%

*One tsubo equals 35.58 sq. ft. The figures in this column represent the area of the dwelling house alone, thus excluding both the outbuildings and the yard about the house.

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Appendix B: Sample Design For Amami Survey

The sample for this survey had to be designed in such a way as to take into full consideration the following limitations:

1. The maximum period available for the field survey was one week.
2. Only three field teams could be formed from the available personnel.
3. Transportation between the several islands of Amami Gunto is infrequent and irregular and between the various villages on Amami Oshima is either by very poor road or by boat.
4. The number of surveys which could be conducted by a single team in one day could not exceed three.
5. Because the necessary information was available only in the individual buraibu, the final sampling of the individual respondents had to be done in the field.

It was determined therefore that the study should be limited to the islands of Oshima and Kakeroma and that the field sampling procedure should be as simple as possible.

Given the nature of the question under investigation, the universe of the survey was defined as the inhabitants of these two islands of twenty or more years of age. Several types of potential sample units were investigated before deciding that the primary school districts could best serve the purpose. From the records available in Okinawa the population aged 20 and over for each of these districts was estimated. It was computed that, given the conditions above stated, a total of about 1200 respondents would yield a statistically adequate sample.

The sampling system of probability proportionate to the sum of the sizes was employed. Of the 63 school districts on the two islands, 19 were randomly chosen as sampling points, and to each was assigned a number of respondents proportionate to the population. The actual respondents were selected systematically from the voting lists of these districts, employing a random start number and a constant sampling interval. The following table summarize the sample distribution.

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TABLE A.

No.	Shi or Son	Primary School District	Aza or Ku	No. of Respondents		Percent of Respondents	
				Theoretical Sample Allocation	Actual Number Interviewed	Theoretical Sample Allocation	Actual Number Interviewed
1	Sumiyo	Ichii	Ichii	64	44	4.2%	3.8%
2	Kasari	Kasari	Yō, Kasari, Beru, Suno	41	31	2.7	2.6
3	"	Ushuku	Ushuku, Manyā	85 (123)*	105	5.7	9.0
4	"	Tekebu	Tekebu	38	33	2.5	2.8
5	Tatsugo	Ōgachi	Ōgachi, Nakagachi	79	68	5.3	5.8
6	"	Toguchi	Toguchi	52	43	3.5	3.7
7	Naze	Naze	Takachihoku, Chūōku, Takamorioku, Kaneloku	212** (220)	146	14.1	12.5
8	"	Amami	Asahiku, Nagatabashiku, Higashiku, Yotsuyaku	417 (433)	269	27.8	23.0
9	Mikata	Uragami	Nakagachi, Ariya, Uragami, Daikuma	205** (213)	123	13.7	10.5
10	"	Koshuku	Koshuku, Asani	36	32	2.4	2.7
11	"	Ashikebu	Ashikebu, Arira	67	62	4.5	5.3
12	Koniya	Katetsu	Katetsu	40	32	2.7	2.7
13	"	Koniya	Koniya, Tean, Seisui	70	45	4.7	3.8
14	Chinzei	Shodon	Shodon	91	61	6.0	5.2
15	Saneku	Sukomo	Adachi, Sukomo, Kanyu	108	81	7.2	6.9
16	Nishikata	Koshi	Koshi	71	62	4.7	5.3
17	Uken	Taken	Ashiken, Taken, Yuwan, Ishira	61	54	4.0	4.6
18	"	Kushi	Uken, Kushi, Ikegachi	52	49	3.5	4.2
19	Yamato	Imazato	Imazato, Shitokan	28	19	1.9	1.6
				101	81	6.7	6.9
				1501	1171	100.0%	100.0%

* Figures in parentheses give the theoretical allocation used through error in drawing the sample.

** Ed. note: In these instances the precise figures are not available; those entered were computed according to the ratio of the corresponding figures in parentheses.

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Appendix C: Questionnaire

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Survey Questions

Japanese

1. Anata wa kono isshukan no uchi ni nando gurai Nihon fukki no hanashi wo shitari, kiitari shita koto ga arimasu ka?
2. Anata wa Nihon fukki no tame no tangansho ni namae wo kaite kure to iwareta koto ga arimasu ka?
 - a) Arimasu
 - b) Arimasen
 - c) Wakarimasen
3. Fukki no yōna mondai dowa Ōshima to, Okinawa to, Miyako to, Yaeyama tode nanika chigatta jijo ga aru to omoimasu ka?
 - a) Arimasu
 - b) Arimasen
 - c) Wakarimasen
4. Aru to sureba donna koto desu ka?
5. Kekkyoku wa Nihon ni fukki saseru ka, dokuritsu saseru ka, soreto shintakutōchi ni suru ka, dō subeki dato omoimasu ka?
 - a) Nihon fukki
 - b) Dokuritsu
 - c) Shintakutōchi
 - d) Wakarimasen
6. Naze so shitara yoi to omoimasu ka?
7. Sakihodo Nihon ni fukki saseru toka, dokuritsu saseru toka, shintakutōchi ni saseru toka okotae ni narimashita ga, sore wa ima sugu ni sō shitara yoi to omoimasu ka?
 - a) Sugu shitara yoi
 - b) Sugu shinai hō ga yoi
 - c) Wakarimasen

English

1. In the last week how many times if any, have you discussed or listened to discussions on the question of reversion to Japan?
2. Have you, by chance, been requested to sign a petition for reversion to Japan?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
 - c) Don't know
3. In regard to such problems as the reversion question, do you think that different situations exist on Amami, Okinawa, Miyako, or Yaeyama?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
 - c) Don't know
4. If there are, what are they?
5. Fundamentally, how do you feel about the reversion question: do you favor reversion, independence or trusteeship?
 - a) Reversion
 - b) Independence
 - c) Trusteeship
 - d) Don't know
6. Why do you feel so?
7. In answer to a previous question you said you favored reversion, independence, or trusteeship. Do you think such action should be taken immediately or not?
 - a) Immediately
 - b) Not immediately
 - c) Don't know

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| <p>8. (Ima sugu shinai noga yoi to omou hito ni shitsumon suru:) Donna jōtai ni natta toki, sō shitara yoi to omoimasu ka?</p> <p>9. Karini Nihon ni fukki shita to shitara, minna no seikatsu ni donna henka ga aru to omoimasu ka?</p> <p>10. Karini fukki dekinai de shintakutōchi ni nattara umaku yatte ikeru to omoimasu ka, soreto mo umaku yukanai to omoimasu ka?</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">a) Umaku yatte ikeru
b) Umaku yukanai
c) Wakarimasen</p> <p>11. Sore wa dōshite desu ka?</p> <p>12. Karini shintakutōchi ni naru to shitara, donna kuni ni makaseru noga yoi to omoimasu ka?</p> <p>13. Fukki mondai no yōna seijiteki na mondai dewa omo ni donna hito ga tashika na ikon wo motte iru to omoimasu ka?</p> | <p>8. (To those who reply "not immediately" to the preceding question:) Well then, under what conditions should action be taken?</p> <p>9. Supposing that reversion to Japan were to take place, what kind of changes in your living conditions would occur?</p> <p>10. Assuming that reversion to Japan is impossible, do you think that conditions in general under trusteeship would be satisfactory or unsatisfactory?</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">a) Satisfactory
b) Unsatisfactory
c) Don't know</p> <p>11. Why do you think so?</p> <p>12. Assuming that a trusteeship is to be established, under what kind of country do you think it would be best to establish it?</p> <p>13. In regards to such political questions as the reversion problem, in general what kind of people would have a definite opinion?</p> |
|--|---|

Background Questions

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>14. Danjo betsu</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Otoko _____ Onna _____</p> <p>15. Seinen gappi</p> <p>16. Gakureki</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Fushūgaku
Jinshō
Koshō
Chutō
Kōsen
Daigaku</p> <p>17. Shokugyō</p> | <p>14. Sex</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Male _____ Female _____</p> <p>15. Birthdate</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Month _____ Day _____ Year _____</p> <p>16. Education</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">No schooling
Lower elementary
Higher elementary
Middle school
High school or
vocational school
College</p> <p>17. Occupation</p> |
|--|--|

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18. Haigū

Kekkon sezu
Kekkon shita
Fusai ari
Fusai nashi

18. Marital Status

Unmarried
Married
Living with spouse
Not living with
spouse or spouse
deceased

19. Anata wa Ōshima igai de kura-
shita koto ga arimasu ka?
(Tadashi heiki kankōi wa
nozoku)

19. Have you ever lived outside Amami
Oshima (except for military serv-
ice)?

	<u>Basho</u>	<u>Kitan</u>
1.	—	—
2.	—	—
3.	—	—
4.	—	—

	<u>Place</u>	<u>Duration</u>
1.	—	—
2.	—	—
3.	—	—
4.	—	—

20. Anata wa shotainushi no nani ni
atarimasu ka?

20. What is your kinship position in
your household?

21. Shotai ninzu.

21. How many members are there in
your household?

22. Anata no shinrui wa daitai nangen
gurai arimasu ka?

22. How many households related to you
live in each of the following
places?

<u>Tokoro</u>	<u>Kensū</u>
Ōshima	—
Ryūkyū (Ōshima wo nozoku)	—
Nihon	—

<u>Place</u>	<u>Number of households</u>
Amami Oshima	—
Ryukyus (except for Oshima)	—
Japan	—

23. Anata no osumai no tatetsubo wa
donogurai arimasu ka?

23. What is the area of your house
in tsubo?

24. Anata wa kono issshūkan no uchi
ni rajio wo kiita koto ga
arimasu ka?

24. Have you listened to the radio
during the last week?

Kiita
Kikanai

Yes
No

25. (Kiitara:) Sore wa doko de desu
ka?

25. If you have, where did you hear
it?

Jibun no uchi de
Yoso de

In your own home
Elsewhere

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26. Otaku dewa nani shimbun wo totte
imasu ka?

26. What newspapers do you subscribe
to?

27. Anata wa senkyo no toki nanito ni
tōhyō shimashita ka?

27. For which party did you vote in
the last election?

28. Otaku wa kotoshi ikura zeikin
ga kakatte kimashita ka?

28. How much tax did you pay this
year?

Composition of the Field Staff

The field staff was composed of one American and three Japanese members of the Pacific Science Board's SIRI Public Opinion Survey Unit, one member of the Civil Information and Education Department, USCAR, and two members of the Anami Civil Administration Team. Only one person of the Anami team participated on any one day. Though this staff was nominally divided into three field teams, the actual composition of each was varied from time to time to satisfy the demands of the survey schedule and to allow the best utilization of varied talents. In any case, each field team invariably included at least one Japanese SIRI member to supervise the survey proper, and one American.

The Interview Technique

Ordinarily in public opinion surveys one person is interviewed at a time by a trained field worker. However, the limited time allotted for this survey, the difficulty of transportation, and the lack of qualified interviewers who could speak Japanese made it necessary in this instance to use what may be termed the "mass interview" technique. In this method a manageably sized group of respondents is interviewed simultaneously, each respondent filling in his own responses to question items which are presented either orally by a "supervisor" or in written form on the questionnaire schedules. In the present survey the respondents were given a "fill in" schedule containing only blanks for the answers, not the question items themselves. These items were presented one at a time in written form at the front of the room where they could be seen by all respondents, and were also read aloud to the respondents by the team supervisor. This obviated the bias which might result from a tendency to answer questions with reference to succeeding ones, one principal objection to schedules which include the questions themselves.

Sampling Spots Visited

Two visits to each sampling spot, usually two days apart, were required. On the first visit the arrangements for the survey were made and on the second the actual interviews were conducted. Because the samples in spots 18 and 19 were of large size, each was broken down into three interview sessions. Only two localities, sampling spots 4 and 5, were re-visited to obtain a larger representation of their respective samples. Table A of Appendix B indicates the date or dates on which the interview was held at each sampling spot and the field team responsible for that survey.

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TABLE A: FIELD TEAM VISITS TO SAMPLING SPOTS

<u>Day of September</u>	<u>Sampling Spot Number</u>	<u>Sampling Spot</u>	<u>Shi or Son</u>	<u>Field Team</u>
1	15	Ichij	Sumiyo	2nd
2	1	Kasari	Kasari	2nd
2	2	Ushuku	Kasari	1st
2	3	Tokobu	Kasari	3rd
2	4	Ogachi	Tatsugo	1st
4		Ogachi	Tatsugo	2nd
2	5	Toguchi	Tatsugo	2nd
4		Toguchi	Tatsugo	2nd
3	18	Nazo	Nazo	1st
3		Nazo	Nazo	1st
4		Nazo	Nazo	1st
3	19	Amami	Nazo	2nd
3		Amami	Nazo	2nd
4		Amami	Nazo	1st
4	7	Uragami	Mikata	1st
4	8	Koshuku	Mikata	1st
5	6	Ashikobu	Mikata	2nd
5	13	Koniya	Koniya	1st
5	14	Katetsu	Koniya	3rd
6	12	Koshi	Nishikata	2nd
6	16	Sukomo	Saneku	1st
6	17	Shodon	Chinzei	3rd
7	10	Taken	Ukon	1st
7	11	Kushi	Ukon	3rd
7	9	Imazato	Yamato	1st

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On the evening of 4 September, without the knowledge of the survey team, a local newspaper printed a story on the survey and a list of the basic survey questions. Radio Tokyo also included a short report of the survey in its news broadcast from its affiliated Kagoshima station. Concerned about the serious bias knowledge of the survey details might produce in the findings, the field staff made a special effort to uncover evidence on this point in the survey spots covered after these news releases. It was found that only a very small proportion of the respondents had heard the radio broadcast or read the news release. The latter resulted primarily from the fact that the delivery of mail and newspapers is slow in the more isolated localities which were then being surveyed. Hence no evidence of significant bias in the overall results was found.

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Initial Visit to Each Sampling Spot

The purpose of the initial visit was to explain the nature and aims of opinion surveying to the village officials and to elicit their cooperation, to select the actual respondents for the survey, and to give instructions on the preparations necessary for the survey.

The members of each team introduced themselves to the village officials, using printed name cards identifying themselves as Pacific Science Board field investigators. They first described the broad scientific interests of the Board in the Pacific area and their own special role in this comprehensive research picture. They next explained in layman's terms the basic features of public opinion research, the sponsorship of the present survey, the importance of respondent "turn-out" and the basic facts of sampling procedure. The impossibility of asking opinions of everyone in the sampling area and the consequent necessity of reducing the number of respondents to a representative cross-section of the total population were stressed. The random method of selecting respondents was demonstrated until the principle was clearly understood. The survey topic, however, was not revealed at this time.

The actual selection of the sample for each spot was made from the latest voting lists in the respective village offices, those providing a convenient roster of residents 20 years of age and older. In all but two cases, the lists of 1 August 1951 were used. In sampling spots 5 and 14, however, the 1950 voting lists were utilized, a variation which did not materially affect the sample since there was no evidence of large population movements or changes. The choice of respondents for the sample was made with the aid of a table of random numbers. The officials were allowed to watch this operation to convince themselves of the purely mechanical and objective character of the procedure and the absence of any intent to select particular individuals.

The precise time for conducting the survey was decided in consultation with the village officials. The most important consideration in this regard was the hour at which most people of the sampling spot were at home rather than in the fields or other places of occupation. Considerable variation was found in this respect, and the time for conducting the surveys varied in different spots from 1000 to 1930 hours. The meeting place for the respondents in each sampling spot was designated as the local primary school. It will be remembered that the sample was so designed that the primary schools would be the central point in the area covered and that the respondents would live within the distance which school children walk daily. The team requested the officials to advise the individuals selected of the time and place of the interview, to encourage a complete attendance, to avoid substitution, and to report on the day of the interview the reason for the failure of each absentee to attend.

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It may be noted that much of the responsibility for the success of the survey rested upon the community officials. They were chosen to give the aid needed in each sampling spot partly because, by virtue of their official status, they were the logical contacts of the survey personnel. But, over and above this, they were selected because they were respected counsellors to their co-villagers rather than mere symbols of law and order. Once convinced of the sincerity of the survey personnel, they performed admirably the difficult task of persuading busy people to give up time to participate in the survey.

Interviewing Procedure

At the appointed time the designated field team reported to the school where the interviewing was to be carried out. Commonly the team waited as much as an hour before beginning the survey. During this period tea was served and the team members explained once again public opinion methods and objectives to the village officials, teachers, and local leaders. Meanwhile a count of the number of respondents present was made and sometimes, if a considerable number was still unreported, special messengers were sent out to urge the absentees to attend. Subsequent analysis of the reasons given for the absence of those who failed to appear indicated that the absentee group was identical in general composition to the interviewed group; apparently, the failure of a part of the sample to report did not introduce any substantial bias in the results.

As mentioned above, each interview was conducted in a classroom. Considerable variation was found in the physical character of the school-rooms in the different sampling spots: some were simple and crude with neither ceiling nor walls while others had both. Whatever its character, the classroom was normally crowded with the respondents. But somehow, in addition to these participants, several dozen curious men, women, and children always managed to sit or stand outside or even in the back of the room, despite all efforts to free the interview area of spectators. This situation was exaggerated, of course, in the case of those classrooms without walls.

The assembled respondents were usually seated two to a small desk and as far removed from other participants as possible, but on a few occasions three, by necessity, sat together. The intent of the seating arrangement was to minimize the possibility of a respondent being influenced by others.

The question sheaf was made up of many, very large sheets of paper, bound into a unit along the top, each sheet presenting a separate question. This was suspended in front of the respondents. The questions were written large enough to be read from the back of the room.

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In a detailed introductory statement to the respondents, the supervisor explained: (1) that the field team was sponsored by the Pacific Science Board of the National Research Council; (2) that, though sponsored by a non-official organization, the team found it necessary to depend upon the Occupation authorities for transportation, housing, and other logistic support, an explanation made necessary by the obvious fact that the personnel arrived in military jeeps or by military boat; and (3) that the selection of respondents for the survey was based upon modern sampling methods which assure the true proportionate representation of people in various levels, such as age, occupation and education. The supervisor invited inquiries concerning the survey and answered them in such a manner as to minimize the possible bias which might result. No mention was made of the precise purpose of the survey; in fact, this was not made known until the first question was read. A roll call of the sampled respondents was then made to check absentees and ascertain that no substitutes had been made, and a brief explanation was given of the scientific reason why an accurate record of the absentees was necessary. It was made clear that there would still be no means of identifying the individual by his questionnaire. Finally a check was made to insure that every person unable to read or write had someone to aid him during the interview; for the most part, older school children were called upon to give this assistance.

The mass interviewing began as soon as the interview schedules and pencils were distributed. One question was presented at a time and was read twice by the supervisor. After an appropriate time interval while each person recorded his own answer, the supervisor proceeded to the next question. Especially during the early part of the question period it was sometimes necessary for the supervisor to give instructions as to how to fill out particular items and to explain the meanings of certain terms or phrases used in the question. 1/ On a few occasions the local village officials interpreted questions into the local dialect for those unable to understand standard Japanese, but this procedure was discouraged.

When the entire questionnaire was completed, the supervisor requested each respondent carefully to check his own sheet to be certain that all answers were completed. In addition, in sampling spots 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 16 and 18 the supervisor and his team assistant checked each respondent's schedule for unfilled items and, when necessary encouraged the individual to supply the missing information.

1/ An example of the first type was "write down the Japanese symbol i if your answer is 'yes' and ro if 'no'"; of the second, "Nihon fukki no tame no tangansho means the petition for reversion and not the petition for the release of the three young men who have been arrested (for seditious activity)."

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