

# A RESEARCH NOTE ON THE ATTITUDES OF NON-JAPANESE WOMEN TOWARDS THE PROBLEMS OF PEACE, WAR AND NUCLEAR WEAPONS

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## 1. Foreword

The following is an investigation of the attitudes of non-Japanese women. The survey was conducted in the summer of 1979.

The items of survey questions are grouped into four categories: (A) knowledges of Japan, (B) equality between sexes, (C) development, and (D) peace. (For face sheet and other details, see Appendix). The categories B, C, and D are derived from the slogans adopted by the 1975 World Conference held in Mexico City during the International Women's Year and also by the United Nations Decade for Women which started in 1976. The items are designed to elicit responses on two issues, that is, on women's social participation, and on peace, war and nuclear weapons.

The present note reports on an analysis of the responses only to such questions of the survey that are relevant to the latter issue, that is, the women's attitudes towards the problems of peace, war and nuclear weapons (questions A-1, A-2, C-2 (b), C-3, C-5, D-2 (a, b, c), D-3 (a, b, c)). Another research note will deal with the former issue, that is, women's social participation.

Our purpose in conducting this survey, especially in regard to choosing

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the problems of peace, war and nuclear weapons is as follows.

After the capitulation at the end of World War II, Japan has been striving to change herself in many ways. One of the most remarkable changes that have been realized during the intervening years is the transformation of Japan from a belligerent state into a peace-loving one. The new Constitution of Japan provides for the renunciation of war and for the non-maintenance of any kind of armed forces (Article 9). In addition, a unique national policy called "Three Non-nuclear Principles" (Hikaku Sangensoku) has been promulgated. These principles say that Japan will never produce, possess, or allow entrance to any nuclear weapons. Ever since this policy was passed in the National Diet, successive governments have always adhered, verbally at least, to this policy.

Apart from the governmental position, the national policy of non-nuclear weapons has been supported by the bulk of the Japanese people. Indeed, the anti-nuclear policy has become the consensus of the nation. Many Japanese reject the myth of nuclear deterrence. As a matter of fact, the anti-nuclear sentiments are so strong. (This fact is testified to in the opinion survey conducted by the Institute for Peace Science, Hiroshima University in 1977 (hereafter referred to as the 1977 survey)).<sup>1)</sup> As a consequence, no political party, whether ultra conservative or radical, has dared to propose the revocation of the policy.

This attitude of the Japanese people towards nuclear weapons may be caused by the tragic experiences brought about by the two atomic bombs exploded over Hiroshima and Nagasaki at the end of World War II. It is true that the two A-bombs defeated Japan, leaving no alternative but to surrender. But it is also true that this hastened a cease-fire and saved many lives that would have been lost on both sides. And this latter fact may induce one to accept the *raison d'être* of nuclear weapons, though this mentality is quite different from that of the bulk of the Japanese people. Do non-

Japanese people, especially those who belonged to the victorious side during the War, share the anti-nuclear sentiments of the Japanese? So far, there seems to be no data upon which to answer this question. And this is one of the reasons why we planned this survey and chose nuclear problems.

Owing to financial difficulties, however, we had to limit the sample to those non-Japanese who could be sampled in Japan. Nevertheless, we also wanted to exclude long-time residents of Japan. Thus, the sample was chosen from among the participants at the Regional Conference of the International Federation of University Women (IFUW) held at Saitama, Japan, in the summer of 1979.

At the Conference, there were 56 foreign delegates dispatched from 17 national associations of university women in the Pacific area (3-Australia, 2-Bangladesh, 2-Canada, 3-Costa Rica, 2-El Salvador, 7-Guatemala, 2-Honduras, 2-Hong Kong, 2-India, 2-Indonesia, 4-Korea, 2-Malaysia, 5-New Zealand, 2-Philippines, 2-Sri Lanka, 3-Thailand, and 7-U.S.A./Hawaii) and 3 European nations (2-Switzerland, 1-West Germany and 1-United Kingdom, who were all, office members of the IFUW). During the conference, we spoke, either directly or indirectly through the leader of the national group, to the participants, requesting them to fill out the questionnaire either during their stay in Japan or after their return home. For the latter case, we enclosed addressed envelopes with a UNESCO coupon to pay for postage. Thus, we obtained 21 responses (5 at the Conference site and 16 via mail) out of 56 (recovery rate = 37.5%) by the end of 1979. Though we had fixed an earlier deadline for the questionnaire, due to the scarcity of samples recovered, we had to postpone it rather unlimitedly. Since the numbers of samples (56) and samples we obtained (21) are very small, we had to conclude that this survey was not qualified to be called as "attitude survey" in the proper sense. Making use of this experience, however, we hope to conduct a comprehensive attitude survey on the same issue in future.

While trying to survey opinions on the problems of peace, war and nuclear weapons, we were also eager to know about attitudes towards the issue of social participation of women. And this is why the survey covered two issues.

## II. FUNDAMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS IN THE ATTRIBUTES OF THE SAMPLE

As was stated in the preceding Section, all of the 21 respondents are university graduates, though the duration and quality of their tertiary education are not the same. This fact means that they are presumably well prepared for participation in social activities in comparison with ordinary women. As a matter of fact, our data shows that, of the 21, 17 respondents are holding various jobs presently (teaching job—8, office work—4, counselling work—2 and farmer—1), while 3 out of the remaining 4 respondents who are not working are retired due to old age, leaving one who did not answer. Besides this occupational situation, the respondents' participation in the society is also high. The relevant part of the data shows that, of the total 21, 18 (86%) respondents belong to more than two groups in addition to the one in which they hold their day-time jobs, taking active part in such movements as reforming education, feminism movement, and volunteering for social welfare work and so forth. It is also noticeable that they make important and energetic participation in the administrative activities in their own countries; for example, 8 respondents serve as members of governmental commissions or committees in their own countries.

From these facts, we may conclude that the participants in the Regional Conference of the IFUW belong, without doubt, to the leading class of women in their own countries.

### III. ATTRIBUTES USED FOR CROSSTABULATION

The 21 samples (2—Australia, 2—Costa Rica, 1—Guatemala, 2—Korea, 1—Malaysia, 1—Hong Kong, 5—New Zealand, 1—Switzerland, 1—United Kingdom, 5—U. S. A./Hawaii) are so small in number that it seems to be impossible to make crosstabulations. Nevertheless, we tried to make two crosstabulations choosing the attributes of Age and Region to which the respondents' national associations belonged.

#### AGE:

The average age of the 21 respondents is 53.1 as of the end of 1980. Then, in 1945, when the atomic bombs were dropped on the two cities of Japan, they were approximately 18 years old, the age at which ordinary girls begin their university education. We decided to divide the 21 into two groups, i.e., Y(Younger) Group who are 53 years of age or less and O(older) Group who are over 53 years old. In the Y Group 9 respondents are included (42.9%) whose average age is 42.9, while in the O Group there are 12 respondents (57.1%) whose average age is 60.8.

#### REGION:

As for this attribute, it seems to be possible to adopt various criteria for classification. Noting the importance of the different degree of economic development attained in respective regions, the idea of dividing the respondents. nations into three categories was adopted, i.e., advanced states or Group A consisting of North American States (U.S.A. and Canada), special advanced states or Group B consisting of Oceanic States (Australia and New Zealand), and developing states or Group C consisting of Asian and Latin American States (cf. Table 1).

**Table 1: Degree of cooperativeness in each regional group.**

	Number of states participated	Number of persons participated	Number of samples recovered	rate of recovery	Average age as of the end of 1980
A Group	5	13	7	53.9%	52.1
B Group	2	8	7	87.5%	58.7
C Group	13	35	7	20.0%	48.4
Total	20	56	21	37.5%	53.1

#### **DEGREE OF COOPERATIVENESS OF EACH REGIONAL GROUP:**

So far as we see in Table 1, the ratio of cooperation (number of samples obtained over number of persons who participated from each region) is in inverse proportion to ages. But this degree of cooperativeness may reflect fluency in English language (we did not prepare Spanish translation of our questionnaire). Therefore, we cannot conclude from the above data that the older the respondents are, the more cooperative they are. Of 7 respondents in Group C, 3 are from central American States (over 14 participants, rate of recovery is 21.4%) and 4 from Asian States (over 21 participants, rate of recovery is 19.1%). Taking into consideration the fact that two respondents from Asian states were those born in English speaking states with English as mother tongue, we had to pay attention to the especially low ratio of responses recovered from this region. It might be interesting to study further the real reason why their indifference in regard to such issue as peace, war and nuclear weapons is so conspicuous.

#### **IV. ATTITUDES OF THE WOMEN TOWARDS THE PROBLEMS OF PEACE, WAR AND NUCLEAR ARMS:**

Generally speaking, the world today may be said to be in a state of peace. There are, at least, no such wars as World War II or any other regional war like the Korean or Vietnamese Wars. Nonetheless, no one can entirely

deny the possibility of war in which nuclear weapons, whether strategic or tactical might be used at any time in any place.

1) Knowledges on casualties in Hiroshima and Nagasaki caused by the two A-bombs --- (a)

A Japanese word "HIBAKUSHA", meaning the victims of the atomic bombs exploded in the two cities of Japan, was used (Question A-1) to measure the respondents' consciousness regarding the destructive effects of nuclear weapons, responses to which are tabulated in Table 2.

Table 2: Familiarity with the word "HIBAKUSHA"

		(Q A 1) (in order)									
		Mt. Fuji	Shin-kansen	Suki-yaki	Peace Constitution	Geisha girls	Environmental destruction	Kimono & Obi	Hibaku-sha	Tea ceremony	Workaholic
Average		1	9	5	7	3	7	3	6	2	10
A G E	Y	1	8	4	10	2	7	5	6	3	9
	O	1	8	5	7	4	9	2	6	3	10
	A	1	9	3	7	2	7	5	6	4	9
R E G I O N	B	1	9	6	7	5	7	4	3	2	10
	C	1	7	5	9	4	9	2	6	3	8

As Table 2 indicates, the foreigners' knowledges about Japan still remain at the stage of recalling only "FUJIYAMA" and "CEISHA" and so forth as the images of Japan. They seem not to pay much attention to social phenomena which are particular to this country such as "SHINKANSEN", the symbol of electronic technology, "HEIWA KEMPO" (Pacific Constitution renouncing war of any kind), or "HIBAKUSHA", the evidence of the fact that Japan is the only one real victim of nuclear arms in this world.

Despite the fact stated above, it is also to be noted that, when we divide the ten selections contained in Q A-1 into two groups; i.e., Fujiyama Group (Selection Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9) and non-Fujiyama Group (S. nos. 2, 4,

6, 8 and 10), Hibakusha comes at the top of the 5 selections classified in the latter Group. Especially its rather high order in the B Regional Group at the 3rd rank may be considered to reflect the awe and antagonism against nuclear tests which are forcibly repeated by the Western Powers in this region in spite of the opposition of domestic peoples.

2). Knowledge of devastation in Hiroshima and Nagasaki caused by the two A-bombs --- (b)

As stated above, Japan is the only country that has experienced the destructive effects of nuclear weapons. Most Japanese who outlived the bombings have never forgotten this. How about the memory of people who are not Japanese? To find a clue to answer this question, the names of victim cities are used in Question A-2, asking about images of various cities of Japan which were chosen randomly. The results of the tabulation from the responses to this question are shown in Table 3. In this table, the last variable "other related matters" includes such images as destruction, bombing, devastation, etc, without using the word "Atomic Bomb".

Table 3: Images of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

(Q-A-2, part) (in percentage)

		Hiroshima			Nagasaki		
		Nuclear explosion	Other related matters	Both in total	Nuclear explosion	Other related matters	Both in total
Average		71.4%	23.8%	95.2%	42.9%	9.5%	52.4%
A G E	Y	77.8	22.2	100.0	55.6	22.2	77.8
	O	66.7	25.0	91.7	33.3	0.0	33.3
R E G I O N	A	85.7	14.3	100.0	42.9	14.3	57.2
	B	42.9	42.9	85.8	28.6	0.0	28.6
	C	85.7	14.3	100.0	57.1	14.3	71.4

As is seen in the table, while the images of Hiroshima City are quite intimate to "A-bomb", the images of another A-bomb attacked city, Nagasaki are rather far from its devastation. The fame of Madam Butterfly and of an International Trade Port seem to be more memorable to foreigners than the A-bomb.

As to the difference between age groups, older people are less mindful of devastation in both cities. This is contrary to our expectation. As matter of fact, we expected a much higher percentage for the variable of Nuclear Explosion in the people of Older Age Group. Especially the low percentge shown in the responses of B Region which seems to correlate with the high average age of respondents in this region is quite contradictory to the results observable in the tabulation of Q-A-1 in which responses from B Region showed a remarkably high order as to their knowledge of the word "HI-BAKUSHA".

In addition to the images of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the images of Okinawa Island which is located at the southernmost end of Japanese Archipelago and which was the only island where land warfare was conducted, during World War II (all other islands of Japan experienced only air raids). produced interesting findings. As Table 4 shows, this small island, which has never been given special recognition by the ordinary Japanese (except

Table 4: Images of Okinawa.

(Q-A-2, part) (in percentage)

		U.S. military Base	World War II	Two variable in total
Average		23.8%	38.1%	61.9%
A G E	Y	33.3	55.6	88.9
	O	16.7	25.0	41.7
R E G I O N	A	42.9	28.6	71.4
	B	14.3	14.3	28.6
	C	14.3	71.4	85.7

for tropical scenes), seems to be rather well known to foreign people for the tragic fate of this island caused by the military occupation of the U.S. Army even after the end of the war. To be frank, we were surprised when we found that the name of this island put so many respondents in mind of U.S. military bases.

Furthermore, our surprise was doubled when we learned the fact that the respondents in the Older Group revealed greater ignorance of this island in comparison with those in the Younger Group. Why are respondents in the Y Group who were under college age during the War more aware of ill fate of this island? Is it the effect of peace education in post war time? Since we are not well informed of the situation of post war education in overseas countries, we cannot infer the reason in this relation any further.

At any rate, as we look back on the results obtained from these three tabulations shown in Tables 2, 3 and 4, we may be allowed to conclude that the knowledges of destructive effects of nuclear weapons in Hiroshima and Nagasaki 35 years ago is quite popularized among non-Japanese people.

### 3) Images of Nuclear Weapons.

To ascertain what kind of images the respondents have regarding nuclear

Table 5: Images of Nuclear Weapons.

(Q-D-2-(c)) (in Percentage)

		Mass killing at once	Lasting killing effects	Annihilation of human race
Average		15.8%	26.3%	57.9%
A G E	Y	33.3	11.1	55.6
	O	0.0	40.0	60.0
R E G I O N	A	0.0	33.3	66.7
	B	16.7	33.3	50.0
	C	28.6	14.3	57.1

(D.K. 2)

weapons, especially their destructive effects when used in places where human beings are living, we prepared Question D-2-(c) with three selections responses to which are tabulated below in Table 5.

As the table indicates, the strongest images that respondents harbor in their minds of this weapon are the images of annihilation of human being. It seems to be well understood, therefore, that nuclear weapons, once used, may kill not only people on the enemy side, but also those on the user's own side. From this fact, it is presumed that this knowledge of annihilation or over-kill of the whole human race will naturally lead to a strong anti-nuclear sentiments. But to verify this inference, we may have to examine people's attitudes in some other ways.

4) Attitudes towards war, with reference to the possibility of using nuclear weapons.

The most likely case in which nuclear weapons are used in reality would be the case of war. The respondents to the present survey expressed rather strong opposition to war in general (Cf. Table 6).

Table 6: Opinions to war with reference to the use of nuclear weapons.

(Q-D-2-(a)) (in percentage)

		Any war to be prohibited	Non-nuclear war for self-defence to be admitted	Even nuclear war to be admitted for self-defence
Average		70.0%	30.0%	0.0%
A G E	Y	77.8	22.2	0.0
	O	63.6	36.4	0.0
R E G I O N	A	71.4	28.6	0.0
	B	83.3	16.7	0.0
	C	57.1	42.9	0.0

(D.K. 1)

Especially so far as nuclear war, the war in which nuclear weapons, if not strategic ones, might be used, is concerned, no respondents voted for it. But when we read the Table more carefully, we have to recognize the fact that approximately one third of respondents are supporters of non-nuclear war for self-defense and retaliation.

As the crosstabulation in Age Groups indicates, younger people are more against war than the older ones. This might also be taken as an effect of peace education which was started after World War II. However, so far as respondents in the B Region where the average age of the respondents is much higher than those in other regions are concerned, their opposition to any kind of war is strongest, despite their highest average age. And the respondents in the C Region whose average age is the youngest among the three, mark the highest percentage supporting non-nuclear war. In these cases, therefore, the effects of peace education seem to be not very great.

As will be discussed later in the last Section, the opposition of respondents to war in the present survey is much weaker than that of Japanese respondents observed in the 1977 survey. Does this allow us to conclude that this difference is due to the fact that the respondents of this 1979 survey are those foreigners who belong either to the states on the winning side of the World War II or to the developing states which are eager to solidify their independence even by maintaining big armed forces? To find an answer to this question, we prepared Question C-3 asking about factors necessary for the maintenance of independence of the state. The tabulation of responses to this question is shown in Table 7, from which it may be suggested that the respondents in the C Region where developing states are mostly included give rather high order to the admissibility of military forces for the purpose of self-defense.

Table 7: Factors necessary for the maintenance of state independence.

(Q C 3) (in order)

		Self supply of food	Energy source	Dey industry	War industry	Arma-ments	Public order	Diplo-macy	Patri-otims
Average		3	2	1	8	7	4	6	5
A G E	Y	1	4	3	8	6	2	4	7
	O	5	1	1	7	7	3	6	3
R E G I O N	A	1	4	2	7	7	2	6	5
	B	3	2	1	7	7	3	3	6
	C	3	1	2	7	5	4	7	5

5) Attitudes towards nuclear armament for the purpose of self-defence.

To oppose the use of nuclear weapons in any war does not necessarily mean the utter denial of the necessity to be armed with nuclear arms to protect a state's independence. In fact, the words "nuclear deterrent" admit the idea of keeping nuclear arms which presuppose only non-use thereof. And someone who shows strong opposition to the use of nuclear weapons in any kind of war may agree to their home state being protected by nuclear

Table 8: Opinions on nuclear armament for the purpose of self-defence.

(Q-D-2-(b)) (in percentage)

		Admit non-nuclear armament for self-defence	admit nuclear armament for self-defence	Propose self-defence without armament
Average		52.4%	28.6%	19.1%
A G E	Y	55.6	11.1	33.3
	O	54.6	45.5	9.1
R E G I O N	A.	57.1	42.9	0.0
	B	57.1	14.3	28.6
	C	42.9	28.6	28.6

armament. Considering the above, we devised a question to ask about the admissibility of nuclear armament only for the purpose of protecting the state (Q-D-2-(b) ), (Cf. Tab. 8).

As we expected, Table 8 shows a rather high percentage (about 30%) expressing the opinion allowing nuclear armament for self-defense purposes, making a striking contrast to the opinion shown in Table 6 in which no one supported nuclear war even for the purposes of self-defense or retaliation. We are not ready to expound on this peculiar contradiction. But the fact that supporters of non-nuclear armament for self-defense purposes marked a higher percentage than that of nuclear armament supporters in all cases gives us some feeling of relief vis-à-vis our anxiety about a future nuclear war.

Besides, the fact that the respondents of the O Group and those of the A Region marked the highest percentage in respective crosstabulations with regard to their support for nuclear armament is, though quite noteworthy, rather difficult to infer as to the reason. There seems to be no exact correlation with the ages of the respondents, for if there should be any correlation between ages and supportive attitudes for nuclear armament, supporters of B Region should mark the highest percentage. In spite of their highest average age, the respondents of the B Region mark the lowest percentage in this regard among the three. Therefore, what we can say from the contradictory results shown in Table 8 seems to be the following two: firstly, the respondents of the O Group and those in the A region are mainly nationals belonging to the winning states in World War II. Victory here owes much to the tremendous power of nuclear bombs used at the end of the War. This may be the reason why these respondents still maintain a strong belief in nuclear armaments. Secondly, the respondents in the B Region, though very old and belonging to the victorious states of World War II, showed strong opposition any kind of war as is shown in Table 6, and this strong opposition to the war

to the war itself, in the present writers' opinion, may correlate with the low percentage supporting nuclear armament. Anyway, the fact that the respondents in the Y Group marked the highest percentage among all columns in proposing the entire renunciation of armaments is also quite noteworthy. This might be again one of the effects of post war peace education.

6) Attitudes towards nuclear tests.

As Table 8 indicates, approximately 30% of the respondents in the present survey accept that their states are armed with nuclear weapons for the purpose of self-defence. Thus, once a compromise is made by admitting the maintenance of nuclear arms even for the purpose of self-defence only, nuclear test must also be admitted as the process to conduct experiments regarding the effects of the weapons. Question D-3-(a) asks for opinions regarding nuclear tests. The tabulation from responses to this question is shown in Table 9.

Table 9: Opinions on nuclear tests.

(Q-D-3-(a) ) (in percentage)

		Nuclear test to be banned perfectly	Nuclear test to be banned partially	Nuclear test for peaceful purposes may be allowed	Others
Average		57.1%	9.5%	14.3%	19.1%
A G E	Y	55.6	11.1	22.2	11.1
	O	58.3	8.3	8.3	25.0
R E G I O N	A	42.9	14.3	0.0	42.9
	B	57.1	14.3	14.3	14.3
	C	71.4	0.0	28.6	0.0

As this Table indicates, except the responses from women in the A Region, over one half of the respondents voted for a complete ban on nuclear

tests. However we cannot overlook the fact that, when the percentage of various opinions classified as “others” virtually sustaining nuclear tests is added to the percentages of the 2nd and 3rd variables, they amount altogether as high as to 40%. And when we apply the same method of calculation, in case of responses from the A Region, the percentage for the support of nuclear tests exceed that of the first column in which an entire test ban is supported. In addition to this, it is also remarkable that the respondents in the C Region show a rather lenient attitude towards nuclear tests for peaceful purposes. The problem of peaceful use of nuclear power, therefore, will have to be discussed further in some detail.

7) Images of the words “peaceful use of nuclear power”.

Leaving aside the question of whether it is realistic or not to keep the use of nuclear power strictly within the purposes of peaceful use only without making use of it for warfare, Question D-3-(b) is set to determine images of the words “peaceful use of nuclear power”, responses to which are tabulated in the Table 10.

**Table 10: Images of the words “peaceful use of nuclear power”.**

(Q-D-3-(b)) (in percentage)

		Nuclear power plant (electricity)	Civil engineering (excavation)	Medical use of radio activities (isotope)	Source of energy (nuclear ship)	Others
Average		30.8%	0.0%	53.9%	0.0%	15.4%
A G E	Y	80.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0
	O	0.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	25.0
R E G I O N	A	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	33.3
	B	16.7	0.0	66.7	0.0	16.7
	C	75.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0

(In this tabulation, eight ineffective answers are excluded.)

This Table shows that respondents mostly think of either medical use (Average, O Group, A and B Regions) or nuclear power plant (Y Group and C Region). The difference between the two age groups is remarkable, which also seems to be reflected in the differences among regional groups. We presume from this Table that the strong image of nuclear power plants among the younger respondents could be a reflection of their anxiety as to the oil shortage which might occur in reality while they are still alive. In this sense, the older people seem to be more optimistic.

8) Attitudes towards the construction of nuclear power plants in their residential area.

To get ready for the oil shortage which is said to come in the future, nuclear power plants are being constructed in various states. However, the question of whether the plants are completely safe or not seems not to have attained the final conclusion even among scientists. Especially after the incident of the nuclear power plant at Three-Mile-Island in Pennsylvania, U.S.A., strong sentiments against the plants have been aroused among neighboring citizens usually indifferent to these plants. Thus, in Sweden, even a national referendum has been carried out to decide on the national policy of whether the state should stop constructing nuclear power plants or not.

Our question D 3-(c) is to ask respondents their opinions on the building of nuclear power plants of any type in the vicinity of their residence. Tabulation thereof is shown in Table 11 below. As the Table indicates, no respondents allowed unconditionally the construction of nuclear power plants near their town. Nevertheless, some respondents, mostly younger ones (Y Group and C Region), are not clearly opposed to their construction. When we remember the fact that 80% of those younger respondents' images of the words, "peaceful use of nuclear power" indicated "Nuclear Power Plant" (Cf. Table 10), these two facts seem to be closely related to each other. After all, young people are not willing to have nuclear power plants con-

structed near their home town, yet they cannot deny the necessity of the plant itself as a useful substitute for old methods of making electricity.

**Table 11: Attitudes towards nuclear power plant.**

(Q D-3 (c)) (in percentage)

		(As to the construction of the nuclear power plant near their own towns)					
		I) Agree	II) Don't oppose	I) plus II)	Oppose	Can't say either	Others
Average		0.0%	5.3%	5.3%	63.2%	21.2%	10.5%
A G E R E G I O N	Y	0.0	12.5	12.5	50.0	25.0	12.5
	O	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.7	18.8	9.1
	A	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.3	0.0	16.7
	B	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.1	28.7	14.3
	C	0.0	16.7	16.7	16.7	50.0	33.3

(D. K. 2)

In the mentality of respondents of C Region of which one half answered "can't say either" (Cf. Table 11), there seems to exist a strong desire for the development of their countries. We wondered if this strong desire for the development might lead to rather generous attitudes towards the construction of nuclear power plants. To find an answer to this question, we inserted

**Table 12: Degree of necessity of the nuclear power plant for the development of the states.**

(Q-C-5) (in order)

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	(17)	18	19	20	21	22	23
Average		3	10	5	3	1	8	15	13	8	17	21	22	1	5	20	18	(23)	10	7	14	19	10	15
A G E	Y	3	13	1	2	3	3	10	10	3	13	15	22	7	8	21	19	(23)	8	10	17	15	20	17
	O	5	8	10	7	2	10	18	14	10	18	22	21	1	2	16	14	(23)	16	2	8	20	5	10
R E G I O N	A	1	7	1	6	1	7	15	15	15	11	15	19	1	1	21	11	(23)	11	10	7	19	21	11
	B	7	16	17	3	5	12	9	11	7	12	21	22	3	5	17	12	(23)	9	1	17	17	1	12
	C	5	7	1	4	5	2	18	7	2	18	21	22	7	11	15	20	(22)	11	7	11	11	15	15

(17) indicates the nuclear power plant. For description of the other variables, confer questionnaire attached at the end of this paper.)

Question C-5 in which many social institutions are enumerated asking respondents to evaluate them from the view point of their necessity for promoting the development of their states. The tabulation thereof is shown in Table 12.

Generally speaking, as this Table indicates, the opposing attitudes against the construction of nuclear power plants near their own town is observable in all relevant columns. Even in Y Group and C Region, the nuclear power plant as a social institution necessary for development comes at the lowest rank as well as in the other groups. From this fact, we may suggest the unpopularity of nuclear power plants among all respondent women.

9) Evaluation of Japan's renunciation of war or of peace Constitutional Law.

As has been stated in the foreword, Japan is the only country that renounced war of all kinds, aggressive as well as defensive and retaliatory, in a provision of her Constitutional Law. This unique provision, Article 9 of our Constitution reads as follows:

Article 9: Aspiring sincerely to an international peace based on justice and order, the Japanese people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat of use of force as means of settling international disputes.

In order to accomplish the aim of the preceding paragraph, land, sea, and air forces, as well as other war potential, will never be maintained. The right of belligerency of the state will not be recognized.

Since the end of the war, due to this provision, Japan has been able to save a greater part of her expenditure being spent for the maintenance of armaments. And this fact made it possible for Japan to attain a remarkable economic growth. Japan's Gross National Products is ranked 3rd among the world's great powers. Question C-2 (b) is to ascertain whether this fact is properly understood by foreign people or not. The tabulation thereof is shown in Table 13.

**Table 13: Evaluation of Japan's renunciation of war in relation to her rapid economic growth.**

		(Q C 2 (b) (in order))						
		Dilligence & skillfulness	Cheap labor	Spread of education	Vocational training	Renunciation of war	Foreign aid	Others
Average		1	5	3	2	3	6	7
A G E	Y	1	5	3	2	4	6	7
	O	1	6	4	2	3	5	6
R E G I O N	A	1	3	3	2	3	6	7
	B	1	6	5	2	3	4	7
	C	1	5	2	3	4	7	6

As the Table 13 indicates, respondents to our survey did not seem to evaluate Japan's pacifism so highly. And this fact may be taken to be related to the indication of Table 2 in which our Peace Constitution was not at all familiar to the respondents.

#### **IV. COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE PROBLEMS OF PEACE, WAR AND NUCLEAR WEAPONS BETWEEN JAPANESE AND NON-JAPANESE.**

To conclude our remarks on the 1979 survey, it will be of some help to make a brief comparison between the attitudes of our present respondents and those of Japanese people towards the same issues. Generally speaking, our findings from this attitude survey may be summarized as follows; i.e., non-Japanese women who responded to the present survey showed a rather strong opposition to nuclear wars, nuclear tests, and the construction of nuclear power plants in their towns. Would there be any differences between these attitudes of the women as described in the preceding Section and the attitudes of Japanese people which were observed through various surveys which have been conducted previously on various occasions? The data obtained by the IPS members from the 1977 survey published in "KAKU TO HEIWA" and the data shown in the 1977 related survey conducted by Koderu which were reported in her short research note titled "Mental Attitudes

of Korean A-Bomb Victims Residing in Hiroshima towards Nuclear Arms” published in No. 14 of Bulletin of the Faculty of Literature, Hiroshima Women’s University<sup>2)</sup> (hereinafter referred to as the 1977 related survey and Bulletin) will be used mainly for comparison in this Section. In addition to the above surveys, the data published by NHK (NIPPON HOSO KYOKAI, Japan Broadcasting Corporation) Hiroshima Station and NHK Public Opinion Research Institute as the results of their attitude surveys conducted in 1972, 1975, and 1980 consecutively would also be cited.<sup>3)</sup>

1) Images of Hiroshima and Nagasaki (Cf. Tab. 3).

The Table 14 is copied from the data published by NHK as the results of three attitude surveys.

Table 14: Images of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in case of Japanese.

	(in percentage)					
	Hiroshima			Nagasaki		
	1972	1975	1980	1972	1975	1980
Atomic bombs	87%	81%	80%	—	44%	42%
Other images	12	18	20	—	53	56

(1980 NHK Report, pp. 4 and 5)

So far as the percentages of the women who mentioned atomic bombs in stating the images of these two cities are concerned, it is strikingly similar to those percentages shown in this Table. As a matter of fact, we were rather surprised to know that the name of Hiroshima as a nuclear victim city was widely known.

2) Images of nuclear weapons (Cf. Tab.5).

The Table 15 below is copied from data of the 1977 IPSHU survey. When we compare the above table to Table 5, we can find out the fact that

Table 15: Images of nuclear weapons in case of Japanese.

(in percentage)

	Mass killing at once	Lasting killing effects	Annihilation of human race
Hiroshima	9.8%	22.3%	68.8%
Nagasaki	11.6	27.6	60.8
Okayama	12.1	21.3	66.6
Kanazawa	11.7	23.7	64.6

(KAKU TO HEIWA, p. 252)

most percentages in both Tables are quite similar. But when we compare the percentages of the image of annihilation shown by the Japanese university graduated women (87%, while junior high school graduated women 62%), those percentages shown by non-Japanese university graduated women must be said to be extremely low (Cf. KAKU TO HEIWA, p. 137).

Table 16: Opinion on war with reference to the use of nuclear weapons in case of Japanese.

(in percentage)

		Any war to be prohibited	Non-nuclear war may be admitted	Even nuclear war to be admitted
Hiroshima	Average	88.4%	8.4%	3.2%
	Men	81.2	13.1	5.7
	Women	95.2	3.9	0.9
	Univ. grad. women	97.4	2.6	0.0
Okayama	Average	89.1	8.7	2.2
	Men	83.9	13.3	2.9
	Women	93.7	4.8	1.5
Nagasaki	Average	88.3	8.9	2.2
Kanazawa	Average	85.9	10.9	3.2

(KAKU TO HEIWA, pp.121, 126 and 257)

3) Attitudes towards war with reference to the possible use of nuclear weapons (Cf. Tab. 6).

The Table 16 is also copied from data of the 1977 IPS survey.

When we compare this Table with Table 6 in the preceding Section, we have to take note of a big difference in the percentages of the first variable shown by women in both Hiroshima and Okayama (data of women of Nagasaki and Kanazawa in this respect are not shown). And even when respondents are graduated from universities, Japanese women show such high percentage 97.4% in opposing to the war of any kind while remaining 2.5% support non-nuclear war for self-defense purposes (KAKU TO HEIWA, p. 126). Therefore, from these data, we have to conclude that the opposition to war in the opinions of non-Japanese women is still much weaker than that of Japanese women regardless of their academic careers.

4) Attitudes towards the nuclear tests (Cf. Tab. 9).

Table 17: opinions on nuclear tests in case of Japanese.

		(in percentage)			
		Perfect ban	Partial ban	peaceful purposes	Others
Hiroshima	Average	73.3%	2.8%	23.9%	--
	Men	64.9	2.5	32.5	--
	Women	81.2	3.3	15.5	--
	Univ. grad. Women	76.3	6.7	21.1	--
Okayama	Average	63.6	4.2	32.2	--
	Men	56.9	2.4	40.7	--
	Women	68.9	5.7	25.4	--
Nagasaki	Average	68.8	3.4	27.7	-
Kanazawa	Average	61.5	7.1	31.4	--

(KAKU TO HEIWA, pp. 251 and 126; Bulletin, p.37)

The Table 17 is copied from the date of 1977 survey and the data of 1977 related survey. By comparing these two Tables, 9 and 17, we may presume that in general the Japanese's opposition to nuclear tests is stronger than that of non-Japanese women. Since in survey questionnaire for Japanese do not include the variable of "others", this unfiltered way of asking may have caused some differences between the results of the two surveys.

- 5) Attitudes towards nuclear power plant in regard to its construction near respondents' home town (Cf. Tab. 11).

**Table 18: Attitudes towards nuclear power plant in case of Japanese.**

		(in percentage)			
		Agree // Don't oppose		Oppose	Can't say either
Hiroshima	Average	3.8%	23.7%	43.2%	29.3%
	(total)	(27.5%)		48.9%	30.0%
	Men	41.0		30.2	28.8
	Women	15.0		54.8	30.2
	Univ. grad. women	17.7		50.4	31.9
Okayama	Average	3.9	17.2	48.9	30.0
	(total)	(21.1)			
	Men	31.8		38.9	29.2
	Women	12.2		57.7	30.2
Nagasaki	Average	6.5	25.2	44.4	23.9
Kanazawa	Average	2.3	24.8	43.2	29.7

(KAKU TO HEIWA, pp. 126 and 255; Bulletin, p.37)

The above Table 18 is copied from date of 1977 survey and 1977 related survey. From the comparison of Tables 11 and 18, the percentages of non-Japanese women opposing the construction of nuclear power plants is by far higher than those of the Japanese people. Whether this difference reflects

Japan's lack of natural resources such as coal and oil or whether it is due to the time lag between two surveys during which the Three-Mile-Island accident took place, we cannot tell from these data alone. Probably both factors might have affected.

\*\*\*\*\*

In conducting this small-scaled survey, we were financially aided by a grant of ¥20,000. from GENBAKUMONDAI HIROSHIMASOGOKEN-KYUKAI (Integrated Research Association for the Problems of Nuclear Weapons) and by a donation of ¥50,000. from Tomoni Bookstore in Hiroshima. Our thanks are naturally with them.

- 1) In this survey, 4699 valid respondents were obtained in total from four cities of Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Okayama and Kanazawa. The results were published in the book titled "Nuclear Arms And Peace" (KAKU TO HEIWA) edited by Prof. N. Shono and other.
- 2) In the related survey in 1977 on Korean victims residing in Hiroshima, 69 samples were recovered.
- 3) In the 1980 NHK survey, out of 900 male and female citizens of Hiroshima with suffrage, 615 (68.3%) samples were recovered.  
In the 1975 NHK survey, out of 1100 citizens of Hiroshima and Nagasaki (550 each), 1009 (91.7%) samples were recovered.  
In the 1972 NHK survey, out of 1000 citizens of Hiroshima city over the age of 15, 784 (78.5%) samples were recovered.

## QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

Dear participants:

In the Report of the World Conference of the International Women's Year held at Mexico City in 1975 and also in the slogan of the United Nations Decade for Women (1976-1985), it is declared that the improvement of the status of women and the encouragement of the social participation of women are the most important for the establishment of the Equality, Development and Peace. Believing that in order to improve the status of women the international cooperation among women is of great help, we, two participants of the Hiroshima Branch of the Japan Association of University Women, planned this questionnaire asking about some facts and opinions on the status of women of your country and on the problems of peace, war and nuclear arms.

Taking advantage of chance to get acquainted with and to strengthen friendship based upon mutual understanding among representatives from various countries in this circum Pacific area, we would like to ask you to fill in this questionnaire and return to us by the end of September this year, if possible. Please address your mail to:

SAYOKO KODERA (MISS)  
FACULTY OF LITERATURE  
HIROSHIMA WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY  
1-71, 1-chome, Ujina Higashi, Minami-ku  
Hiroshima 734, JAPAN

Enclosed herewith is a small sum of UNESCO coupon which we expect to be used when you mail your answers. It is our firm belief that the data you would give us on questions contained herein will prove as an asset for the realization of "BETTER TOMORROW" of women. We will be happy to let you know the result of our analysis of data obtained, if you would so require.

The planners of this questionnaire are:

Miss Sayoko KODERA, Prof. of Public International Law Hiroshima  
Women's University

Miss Kimiko SAKAI, Assistant of Sociology, Hiroshima University,  
(Both of us, belonging to the Hiroshima Branch of the JAUW.)

FACE SHEET

FIRST OF ALL, TELL US ABOUT YOURSELF:

- [F-1] Year of birth: \_\_\_\_\_
- [F-2] Birthplace: \_\_\_\_\_
- [F-3] Nationality: \_\_\_\_\_
- [F-4] Present address: \_\_\_\_\_
- [F-5] Academic career: \_\_\_\_\_
- [F-6] Field of study (major): \_\_\_\_\_
- [F-7] Degrees: \_\_\_\_\_
- [F-8] Present occupation: \_\_\_\_\_
- [F-9] Do you participate in any political or social activities except holding the above occupation? \_\_\_\_\_

Yes ( )

No ( )

- [S] If yes, would you explain your position and role in those activities? Please specify.

**A: KNOWLEDGES ABOUT JAPAN.**

- [A-1] Which is more familiar to you in the following words about Japan? Please reorder them by your familiarity in the blanks.

1. Fujiyama (Mt. Fuji) . . . . . ( )
2. Shinkansen . . . . . ( )
3. Sukiyaki and Tempura (Typical Japanese dishes) . . . . . ( )
4. Heiwa Kempo (The Constitutional Law renouncing the war) . . . ( )
5. Geisha girls . . . . . ( )
6. Kogai (Environmental destruction) . . . . . ( )
7. Kimono and Obi (National costume) . . . . . ( )
8. Hibakusha (A-bomb explosion victims) . . . . . ( )
9. Flower arrangement and Tea ceremony . . . . . ( )

10. Economic animals and Rabbit hutches .( )

[A-2] Please write your images of the following cities of Japan after the examples.

[e.g.] NARITA (Airport, \_\_\_\_\_)

[e.g.] NARA (Daibutsu-Great Buddha, \_\_\_\_\_)

TOKYO ( \_\_\_\_\_)

SAPPORO ( \_\_\_\_\_)

HIROSHIMA ( \_\_\_\_\_)

KYOTO ( \_\_\_\_\_)

OSAKA ( \_\_\_\_\_)

NAGASAKI ( \_\_\_\_\_)

OKINAWA ( \_\_\_\_\_)

[A-3] Please check any five words among those enumerated below which seem to be most appropriate for you to express Japanese people.

kind ( ), unkind ( ), polite ( ), impolite ( ), progressive ( ), conservative ( ), obedient ( ), independent ( ), aggressive ( ), shy ( ), defensive ( ), brave ( ), diligent ( ), lazy ( ), and others (please specify \_\_\_\_\_)

[A-4] How have you been impressed by Japanese women during this convention? Please write your impression frankly.

B: ON THE EQUALITY BETWEEN SEXES IN *YOUR COUNTRY*.

[B-1] How is the role allocation between sexes in family life? Please check the appropriate blanks.

	Male	Female	Both
(a) Person who mainly gains a living.	( )	( )	( )

- (b) Person who does house works. ( ) ( ) ( )
- (c) Person who makes important decisions. ( ) ( ) ( )  
[e.g.] decisions for the purchase of durable goods.

[B-2] How is the equality between sexes in education? Please check the appropriate blanks.

- |   | Yes | No  |
|---|-----|-----|
| (a) Is educational opportunity equal in general?                        | ( ) | ( ) |
| (b) Is educational opportunity equal in universities?                   | ( ) | ( ) |
| (c) Is opportunity equal in vocational training?                        | ( ) | ( ) |
| (d) Are there any differences between sexes in the following curricula? |     |     |
|   | Yes | No  |
| (d-1) Physical training.  | ( ) | ( ) |
| (d-2) Cooking and sewing.   | ( ) | ( ) |
| (d-3) Engineering.  | ( ) | ( ) |
| (d-4) Sex education.  | ( ) | ( ) |
| (d-5) Military training.  | ( ) | ( ) |
| (d-6) International relations.  | ( ) | ( ) |

[B-3] In the social customs and common ideas,

- (a) Please choose any three words which your people think most desirable qualities for boys and girls, respectively. Please write the three numbers in the blanks.

For boy . . . . . ( ) ( ) ( )

For girls . . . . . ( ) ( ) ( )

- 1. strong, 2. patient, 3. fair, 4. generous, 5. obedient, 6. rigorous,
- 7. naive, 8. active, 9. wise, 10. shrewd, 11. gentle, 12. pretty,
- 13. decisive, 14. brave, 15. pure, 16. considerate, 17. peace-loving,
- 18. modest, 19. independent, 20. cheerful, 21. cooperative.

- (b) Are your people favorable for the following matters? Please check.

(b-1) Economic independence of women . . . . . ( Favorable ) ( Unfavorable )

(b-2) Child caring and house holding by men . . . . . ( ) ( )

- (b-3) Women educated in universities . . . . . (        ) (        )
- (b-4) Women in senior posts . . . . . (        ) (        )
- (b-5) Feminism movement . . . . . (        ) (        )
- (b-6) Consumers' movement . . . . . (        ) (        )
- (b-7) Movement for peace . . . . . (        ) (        )
- (b-8) Movement against environmental  
destruction . . . . . (        ) (        )

[B-4] In the office,

- (a) Are there any discriminations between sexes in the following labour conditions?

- |  | Yes        | No         |
|--|------------|------------|
| (a-1) Wages . . . . .                      | (        ) | (        ) |
| (a-2) Opportunity for employment . . . . . | (        ) | (        ) |
| (a-3) Promotion . . . . .                  | (        ) | (        ) |
| (a-4) Age-limit . . . . .                  | (        ) | (        ) |
| (a-5) Social securities . . . . .          | (        ) | (        ) |

- (b) Are there any protection systems of motherhood in your country?, Please check.

- |   | Yes        | No         |
|---|------------|------------|
| (b-1) A special monthly leave for women . . . . .                       | (        ) | (        ) |
| (b-2) A special leave before and after childbirth . . . . .             | (        ) | (        ) |
| (b-3) A special leave before and after childbirth<br>with pay . . . . . | (        ) | (        ) |
| (b-4) Prohibition of midnight work . . . . .                            | (        ) | (        ) |
| (b-5) Limitation of overtime work . . . . .                             | (        ) | (        ) |
| (b-6) A special leave for child rearing . . . . .                       | (        ) | (        ) |
| (b-7) A special leave for child rearing with pay . . . . .              | (        ) | (        ) |
| (b-8) Others (Please specify _____) . . . . .                           | (        ) | (        ) |

- (c) What is your opinion on the relationship between the status of women and the above mentioned protection systems of motherhood? Please fill in the blanks as follows:

indispensable to realize the equality between sexes . . . .X

unnecessary to realize the equality between sexes . . . .Y

- (c-1) A special monthly leave for women . . . . . (  ) (  )
- (c-2) A special leave before and after childbirth . . . (  ) (  )
- (c-3) A special leave before and after childbirth  
with pay . . . . . (  ) (  )
- (c-4) Prohibition of midnight work . . . . . (  ) (  )
- (c-5) Limitation of overtime work . . . . . (  ) (  )
- (c-6) A special leave for child rearing . . . . . (  ) (  )
- (c-7) A special leave for child rearing with pay . . . (  ) (  )
- (c-8) Others (Please specify. \_\_\_\_\_) . . . (  ) (  )

[B--5] Are men and women equal in the civil and political rights?

- |   | Yes                          | No                           |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Right to vote in national elections . . . . .          | ( <input type="checkbox"/> ) | ( <input type="checkbox"/> ) |
| 2. Right to vote in local elections . . . . .             | ( <input type="checkbox"/> ) | ( <input type="checkbox"/> ) |
| 3. Right to be voted in national elections . . . . .      | ( <input type="checkbox"/> ) | ( <input type="checkbox"/> ) |
| 4. Right to be voted in local elections . . . . .         | ( <input type="checkbox"/> ) | ( <input type="checkbox"/> ) |
| 5. Right to be vote in referendum . . . . .               | ( <input type="checkbox"/> ) | ( <input type="checkbox"/> ) |
| 6. Right to recall any elected officials . . . . .        | ( <input type="checkbox"/> ) | ( <input type="checkbox"/> ) |
| 7. Right of petition . . . . .                            | ( <input type="checkbox"/> ) | ( <input type="checkbox"/> ) |
| 8. Right to bring an action before the court . . . . .    | ( <input type="checkbox"/> ) | ( <input type="checkbox"/> ) |
| 9. Property rights . . . . .                              | ( <input type="checkbox"/> ) | ( <input type="checkbox"/> ) |
| 10. Paternal rights . . . . .                             | ( <input type="checkbox"/> ) | ( <input type="checkbox"/> ) |
| 11. Right to have access to public service . . . . .      | ( <input type="checkbox"/> ) | ( <input type="checkbox"/> ) |
| 12. Opportunity for promotion in public service . . . . . | ( <input type="checkbox"/> ) | ( <input type="checkbox"/> ) |

[B--6] In your opinion what is the most important factors to realize equality between sexes? Please write freely.

C: ON THE DEVELOPMENT.

[C-1] (a) What kind of policy targets are important in your country from the view-point of social and economic development? Please mark X, Y and Z by the degree of importance as follows:

very important . . . . . X

important . . . . . Y

less important . . . . . Z

(a-1) Improvement of safety of civil life . . . . . ( )

(a-2) Improvement of government administration and financial systems . . . . . ( )

(a-3) Improvement of law and legal systems . . . . . ( )

(a-4) Extention of education . . . . . ( )

(a-5) Improvement of health and sanitation . . . . . ( )

(a-6) Establishment of rationalism . . . . . ( )

(a-7) Improvement of urban environment . . . . . ( )

(a-8) Development of manpower . . . . . ( )

(a-9) Development of agriculture (including forestry and fishery) . . . . . ( )

(a-10) Development of natural resouces, such as coal mining or oil-well drilling . . . . . ( )

(a-11) Development of transportation and distribution machinery . . . . . ( )

(a-12) Development of electrification and electric power . . . . . ( )

(a-13) Development of communication systems . . . . . ( )

(a-14) Improvement of money stock market . . . . . ( )

(b) If the above targets which you say X or Y destruct the natural environment, how do you think? Please choose one description from the following three:

( ) A. The social and economic development should have priority, over the environmental destruction.

( ) B. The social and economic development should be promoted with due regards to environmental destruction.

( ) C. The social and economic development should be given up,

as far as it accompanies environmental destruction.

[C-2] (a) How do your people estimate the rapid growth of the Japanese economy after the World War II? Please choose any one description from the following:

( ) A. The rapid growth of Japanese economy is agreeable, however serious environmental destruction might have been accompanied therewith.

( ) B. Because of having brought about environmental destruction, the rapid growth of Japanese economy is not worth to estimate at all.

( ) C. Others. (Please specify: \_\_\_\_\_ )

(b) Do you think what factors have been the most important for the Japanese rapid economic development? Please choose three and reorder them by your preference.

( ) 1. Diligence and skillfulness of the people.

( ) 2. Abundant supply of cheap labour.

( ) 3. Popularization of education.

( ) 4. Introduction of technological education.

( ) 5. Investment of surplus resulting from the renunciation of war.

( ) 6. Technical and financial assistance from foreign countries.

( ) 7. Others. (Please specify: \_\_\_\_\_ )

[C-3] What do you think the indispensable conditions for maintaining the independence and stability of a State are? Please choose and reorder them by your preference.

( ) 1. Self-supply with food.

( ) 2. Maintenance of energy sources.

( ) 3. Establishment of the key industries.

( ) 4. Establishment of the war industry.

( ) 5. Maintenance of armaments for self-defense.

( ) 6. Stabilization of domestic administration.

- (     ) 7. Stabilization of diplomacy.
- (     ) 8. Patriotism of the people.
- (     ) 9. Others. (Please specify: \_\_\_\_\_)

[C-4] Would you tell us about your opinion on the North-South Problem?

(a) How should be the assistance from developed countries in order to promote the social and economic development in developing countries? Please choose any one description from the following three:

- (     ) A. Whatever assistance they get from developed countries is indispensable for developing countries.
- (     ) B. Developing countries may receive the assistance on condition that there is no fear of colonization.
- (     ) C. Developing countries should promote the social and economic development by themselves, because the country which accepts the assistance cannot but be ruled by the country which offers it.

(b) Then what sort of assistance is desirable? Please choose one.

- (     ) A. Assistance as reimbursement for the past exploitation by developed countries.
- (     ) B. Assistance according to the United Nations Development Program.
- (     ) C. Assistance with money saved through disarmament.
- (     ) D. Others. (Please specify: \_\_\_\_\_)

[C-5] Which do you think is important social institution for your city or town? Please mark the following items as follows:

extremely necessary . . . . .W  
 very necessary . . . . .X  
 small necessary . . . . .Y  
 not necessary . . . . .Z

- (     ) 1. Schools for primary and secondary education.
- (     ) 2. Schools for higher education.
- (     ) 3. Schools for vocational training.

- (    ) 4. Nursery schools.
- (    ) 5. Hospitals and public health centers.
- (    ) 6. Museums and libraries.
- (    ) 7. Public halls.
- (    ) 8. Gymnasiums.
- (    ) 9. Parks and zoos.
- (    ) 10. Municipal housing.
- (    ) 11. Graveyards.
- (    ) 12. Crematories.
- (    ) 13. Water supply.
- (    ) 14. Sewage systems.
- (    ) 15. Steam power plants.
- (    ) 16. Hydropower plants.
- (    ) 17. Nuclear power plants.
- (    ) 18. Roads for walking.
- (    ) 19. Roads for industry.
- (    ) 20. Airports.
- (    ) 21. Seaports.
- (    ) 22. Railroads.
- (    ) 23. Factories.

[C-6] Please tell us about your opinion on women's roles for the social and economic development of your country.

- (a) From the viewpoint of manpower development what do you think of the relationship between the utilization of women as manpower and women's life cycle? Please choose any one description from the following five.
  - (    ) A. Women should engage in some paid-work till marriage.
  - (    ) B. Women should engage in some paid-work till childbirth.
  - (    ) C. Women should stop engaging in any paid-work during the childcare and should take up some paid-work again thereafter.

( ) D. Women should engage in some paid-work through all their lives.

( ) E. Others. (Please specify: \_\_\_\_\_ )

(b) Which of the political or social activities should women in your country participate in? Please choose one from the following seven.

( ) A. Participating in group activities for the sake of self-enlightenment.

( ) B. Participating in group activities to contribute to the improvement of cultural and educational conditions of your community.

( ) C. Participation in consumers' movement.

( ) D. Participation in volunteer services.

( ) E. Participation in social welfare work as a specialist.

( ) F. Participation in movement for peace.

( ) G. Others. (Please specify: \_\_\_\_\_ )

[C-7] In your opinion what roles should women take to promote the social and economic development in your country? Please write freely.

D: ON PEACE.

[D-1] Please write down in the blank below any images you have on "peace".

[D-2] Would you tell us about your opinion on the following items? Please choose any one from the three descriptions in each group which is closest to your opinion.

(a) As to "war",

- (     ) 1. Any war (aggressive war, defensive war, retaliatory war) should be prohibited.
- (     ) 2. War for self-defense or retaliation without using nuclear arms may be allowed.
- (     ) 3. War for self-defense or retaliation using nuclear arms may be allowed.

(b) As to "armament" of your country under the present international circumstances,

- (     ) 1. Country should be armed with ordinary weapons (excluding nuclear arms) least necessary for the self-defense or retaliation.
- (     ) 2. Country should be armed with ordinary weapons as well as nuclear arms for the sake of self-defense or retaliation.
- (     ) 3. No military armament is necessary.

(c) As to differences between nuclear arms (A-bombs and H-bombs) and non-nuclear ordinary arms,

- (     ) 1. Nuclear arms can kill many people at once, while others can not.
- (     ) 2. Nuclear arms can kill people gradually for a long period through radioactivity, while others can not.
- (     ) 3. Nuclear arms can kill whole human race on the earth easily, while others can not.

[D-3] Would you tell us about your opinion on the following items? Please check any one from several descriptions in each group which you think closest to your opinion.

(a) As to nuclear tests,

- (     ) 1. Any nuclear test exploding should be prohibited entirely.
- (     ) 2. While above-ground test explosion should be prohibited, underground test explosion may be allowed.
- (     ) 3. Any nuclear test explosion for peaceful purposes may be allowed.

- (     ) 4. Others (Please specify. \_\_\_\_\_ )
- (b) As to the way to make peaceful use of nuclear energy,
- (     ) 1. To make electric energy in the Nuclear Power Plant.
- (     ) 2. To excavate such as big scaled canals.
- (     ) 3. To utilize radioactivity for medical purposes.
- (     ) 4. To use it as power source in the nuclear ship.
- (     ) 5. Others (Please specify. \_\_\_\_\_ )
- (c) As to the construction of the Nuclear Power Plant in your town,
- (     ) 1. You agree to it.
- (     ) 2. Despite the feeling of unsafety, you do not oppose to it.
- (     ) 3. Due to the feeling of unsafety, you oppose to the construction.
- (     ) 4. You can not say anything as to such hypothetical construction.
- (     ) 5. Others (Please specify. \_\_\_\_\_ )

[D-5] What ways do you think are the most recommendable for the establishment of the world peace? Please choose three and rearrange them by your preference.

- (     ) 1. Disarmament (such as SALT II).
- (     ) 2. Disarmament (total renunciation of armament).
- (     ) 3. Enlargement of nuclear deterrent.
- (     ) 4. Encouragement of mutual understanding among nations.
- (     ) 5. Diminishing gaps of economic development among nations.
- (     ) 6. Establishment of an International Organizations for Collective Security (such as the United Nations).
- (     ) 7. Utilization of Regional Organizations for Collective Security (such as ASPAC).
- (     ) 8. Extending the Nuclear Weapons Free Zone (such as those established under the Treaty of Tlatelolco).
- (     ) 9. Others (Please specify. \_\_\_\_\_ )

[D-5] In your opinion what roles should women take to establish the lasting world peace? Please write your opinion freely.

**Thank you for your cooperation!**