

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

Description of contents

(1) Box no. 3081

(2) Folder title/number: (4)  
Exhibit Material

(3) Date: ? - Feb. 1950

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
612, 813	c, e

(5) Item description and comment:

(6) Reproduction:  Yes  No

(7) Film no.

Sheet no.

(Compiled by National Diet Library)



Mr. Hagan RMB  
Mr. Bobbitt D  
aj

21 Feb. '50

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MEMORANDUM

TO: CE Section  
Attn: Miss C. Johnson

FROM: CI Section

CIE FILMS: The following CIE film has been received and distributed to prefectural film libraries through Shikoku Regional Repair and Distribution Office.

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE CIE NO. 156: Running Time: 10' minutes.

GIRARD STORY CIE NO. 121: Running Time: 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' minutes.

WHY LABOR UNIONS CIE NO. 75: Running Time: 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' minutes.

PEOPLES CHARTER CIE NO. 62: Running Time: 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' minutes.

COAL POWER UNLIMITED CIE NO. 24: Running Time: 16 minutes.

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Mr. Hage RWS  
Mr. Robbins D  
cej

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13 February 1950

MEMORANDUM:

TO: CE Section. ATTN: Miss Johnson

FROM: CI Section

The following CIE films has been received and distributed to prefectural Film Libraries through Shikoku Regional Repair & Distribution Office.

No. of Prints	mm.	Inclusive print Copy Nos.	CIE No. and Film Title	Running Time	Return Date
8	16mm	98-105	Border without Bayonets	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 Aug. 50
6	16mm	98,100,102 104,106,107	CIE Film Sketch #12 Winter Sports.	8	Permanent
5	16mm	98,100,102 104,106	Republic of Uruguay	17	Permanent
4	16mm	98,100, 102 104,	Story of Local Government	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	Permanent

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CI.



12 December 1949

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Waver

Our Opinions on the Two Films

California Junior Symphony and Housewives' Desire

California Junior Symphony -- good

The local educational film critics have long wished for a musical film, especially for juvenile but did not have definite ideas to suggest to the authorities. This film will probably give a hint to them.

Housewives' Desire -- pretty good

This film can be said good because it shows the actual economical living of middle class--mainly salarymen--in the cities and gives hints to lead better living and ~~its~~ *method for betterment of living.*

Sounding was poor.

The utilization of this film will be limited for this film is produced in a city and fit for city dwellers.

The above opinion is Mrs. Mori's but Miss Bando, Miss Shiota and Mrs. Inagaki all agree to it.

Memo to Ecm Sat 12 Dec 1949  
giving opinion above on Housewives' Desire



QTY	DESCRIPTION	UNIT
26-C-2824-888	Chair, lawn mowers	ea
26-C-3033	Cot, folding, canvas	ea
26-C-3050	Cot, folding, steel	ea
26-C-3090-888	Crib, baby	ea
26-D-20-888	Deavenport	ea
26-D-505-888	Desk, writing	ea
26-H-98-888	Hanger, coat	ea
26-M-819-888	Mirror, 16x24	ea
26-M-820-888	Mirror, 24x36	ea
26-M-830-888	Mirror, table, dressing	ea
26-N-10-888	Pen, baby, play	ea
26-R-80-888	Rack, magazine	ea
26-R-315-888	Rod, drapery	ea
26-S-7180-888	Set, bamboo furniture	ea
26-S-7520-888	Sideboard	ea
26-S-7796-888	Spring, bed, double	ea
26-S-7797-888	Spring, bed, single	ea
26-S-7798-888	Spring, crib, baby	ea
26-S-8075-888	Stool, table, dressing	ea
26-S-8093-888	Stool, kitchen	ea
26-S-8100-888	Stool, table, telephone	ea
26-T-150-888	Table, bridge, folding	ea
26-T-175-888	Table, coffee	ea
26-T-200-888	Table, dining	ea
26-T-230-888	Table, dressing	ea
26-T-275-888	Table, end	ea
26-T-301-888	Table, kitchen	ea



Excerpt from CI&E Bulletin, Volume III, Number 16

21 December, 1949

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FIIM ON RURAL LIFE IN UNITED STATES NOW SHOWING IN JAPAN

The Green Promise, an American sound film with a rural theme, had its premiere in Tokyo 6 December and will be shown in commercial theaters throughout Japan beginning in January. Produced by Glenn MacCarthy, Texas oil millionaire, this two-hour feature has a capable Hollywood cast including Marguerite Chapman and Walter Brennan.

Previewed in Tokyo by prominent Occupation and Japanese officials, the film was pronounced excellent from the viewpoints of both entertainment and education. Particularly effective and pertinent for Japanese audiences is the film's depiction of how the unscrupulous can use the term "democracy" for their own purposes.

In telling the story of a typical American farm family, the picture shows the day-by-day activities of parents and children and members of the community, at work and at play. While the appeal of the picture is general, it would be particularly helpful for those Japanese who are concerned with extension programs and youth clubs. Woven into the plot are scenes showing how the extension agent can help the farmer to better his farm and how the 4-H Club can provide a needed and stimulating outlet for the enthusiastic initiative of youth.

Glimpses of the family supper table, the plowing of the fields and the cutting of timber, the weekly social, Sunday morning at church, the visit of the doctor, the children's costumes party -- all add up to present one of the truest pictures of American rural life that has ever been presented in a Japanese theater.



## 緑に誓ふ (The Green Promise)

グレン・マッカーシー、プロ作品

R.K.O ラジオ配給

### 解説

舊来の耕作法を固守する農民と近代的耕作法を奨励する農事指導員を対照しつつ 4-H クラブ の運動を採り入れた農村劇。4-H クラブとはアメリカ農務省が各州の農事局や農業団体や大学等と協力をし、農村の青少年を会員とし全口的組織を築き、Head (頭), Hand (手), Heart (心), Health (健康) の4つを計ることを以て、農事振興と良き市民の作人教育を授けんとする目的を以てなり。この4-H運動は20余年の歴史を持ち、4-H クラブ は現在数に八万四千、会員200万余、成人の全会員は千万人を越す。テキサスの石油成金グレン・マッカーシーが提議し1949年度作、10巻。

### 梗概

マッカーシー一家のソレマティの農場が荒れにまわると、ミルウッド の村に移って土地の家を買った。当主、エイム、マッカーシーの妻が亡くなった。長女、ホー が家事、世話をし、弟、スー、妹、ロザリット、スーザン、面倒を見ている。マッカーシーは頑固な男で家長として権力を振り廻している。次長、アビゲイル 以外、三人、娘と息子、父親 反対する持っている。

この村には ミルウッド、ハトラー といふ大學出の青年が、郡の農事指導員として働いているが、マッカーシーの40年間の経験で



(Mrs. Holway) 林 芳 子

Shikoku Civil Affairs Region  
APO 1050; c/o PM; San Fran., Cal.

14 October 1949

Dear Mrs. Holway:

Thank you very much for your fine letter. I think that it is perhaps the nicest letter I have received on "Techniques of Democracy."

It is a pleasure to receive your letter. I am glad to hear that you are interested in the work of the Shikoku Civil Affairs Region. We are currently working on a project to improve the lives of the people in the region. We are interested in your ideas and suggestions. We will be glad to discuss them with you. We are currently working on a project to improve the lives of the people in the region. We are interested in your ideas and suggestions. We will be glad to discuss them with you.

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自慢=シ 彼、忠告ナドハ聞キ入シテ、昔+カラ耕作ヲ行ツタ。  
ソレヲ「ウグ」ト長女「テボラ」ガ親シクナ事=マシタ。

彼ハ農地=隣接スル丘、立木ヲ切ツテソノ代金ヲ「トウク」ヲ  
買ハウト計畫シ、「テボラ」ハ立木ヲ伐レバ大雨、時一度=水が出テ  
作物ヲ流シテシマウ事ヲ知ツテイタ「止メテシタガ」「マシウス」ハ「聴キ入リス」  
伐採ヲ続ケタ。

末娘「スーザ」=ハ「テボラ」、案内テ村、少年少女が行ツテ「4Hクラブ」、  
運動ヲ見テ自分モ小羊ヲ飼ヒテイト願ツタガ、ソノ希望ハ  
父親=無下=却下セタ。

カレ日、「マシウス」ハ倒レル樹、木下敷キ=タツテ足=重傷ヲ受ケタ。  
ソノ機会=「テボラ」ハ「テボラ」ト相談シテ進歩シ、耕作ヲル事=  
ナッタ。「スーザ」=ハ「4Hクラブ」=入り、銀行の金ヲ借リテ小羊ヲ=買  
買ツテ飼テタ。床=就テ行ケ「マシウス」ハ自分、思ヒ通り=子供達カシイ  
事ヲ知ツテ怒リ、林木高=丘、立木ヲ全部賣拂ワテ了ツタ。  
商人達ハ息ケルカ=山ヲ見山=シタ。

4Hクラブ、会が行ハレテ夜、激シク凡雨が襲ツタ。出席シタ。  
「スーザ」ハ、家=似小羊が心配+「テ」危険ヲ冒シテ帰ツタガ、力ツテ  
小羊ヲ抱イテ家、前ニ倒レタ。台が折ヨリ通りカカッタ。「ウグ」=  
救ハレタ。ソノ間「テボラ」ハ丘上、耕水路ヲ設置起=タツテ。  
補強シヤウトシタガ、自然ノ勢=抵抗スルコトハ出来+カッタ。  
果敢シク通り、農場ハ丘カラ水ヲ「テボラ」救ハレ、作物ハ全滅シタ。



ルヲ見タマシウスハ、初テ自命ノ考ヘガ間違ッテイテ事ヲ悟リ、  
家族トテイウイット、前ニ言ヒタリ。雨ガ止ルト村ノ44、777、  
少年少女ガ農場ノ~~事~~ヲ傳ヒニ集ッタ。



HEADQUARTERS  
SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
APO 1050

DAILY BULLETIN )  
NUMBER 205 )

Takamatsu, Shikoku  
26 November 1949

1. CIE FILMS: The following CIE films have been received and distributed to prefectural film libraries through Shikoku Region Film & Service Center: (CI)

CALIFORNIA JUNIOR SYMPHONY CIE NO. 139: Running Time: 16½ minutes.

This film presents selections by the California Junior Symphony Orchestra, composed of boys and girls from five to 18 years of age, and shows how native musical talent of these young Americans is being developed through regular orchestra practice four or five times a week.

HOUSEWIVES' DESIRE CIE NO. 153: Running Time: 19 minutes.

The film urges housewives to report price irregularities to the nearest Economic Investigation Board and shows housewives cooperating to promote economic stabilization by refusing to buy from stores with excessively high priced merchandise.

2. R&U POST ENGINEER: Announcement is made that effective 22 November 1949, Lt Gatin T Laspina is relieved of all duties and responsibilities pertaining to Repairs & Utilities. Mr. Paulson, Camp Sakai, has been assigned to this Region as Post Engineer representative for the Island of Shikoku, assuming all duties and responsibilities previously assigned to R&U Officer. Phone 4167 (ADM)

3. FIELD TRIPS: The reorganization of Civil Affairs Region has resulted in a reduction of transportation facilities, housing and messing facilities and funds, as well as the necessity of assigning additional duties to civilian personnel of this headquarters. Hereafter scheduling of field trips will require thorough planning and coordination well in advance. To assure adequate housing and food all CIC Teams will be notified of contemplated visits at least ten days in advance of such visits. Sections will coordinate visits to prefectures so that full use may be made of the special railroad car, motor transportation and Region motor boats. Section chiefs will be responsible for the planning of field trips and proper notification of CIC Teams. Every effort should be made to maintain harmonious relations under the circumstances and to avoid any cause for misunderstanding. Telephone number of CIC Areas: Tokushima 1043 - 1049, Kochi 1010, Matsuyama 700 - 701 - 704.

4. INDIGENOUS PERSONNEL TRAVEL: Section chiefs will be responsible that requests for travel reimbursement are submitted promptly upon completion of travel performed by the indigenous personnel of their sections. Requests will be made on a standard form obtainable at the Labor Procurement Section. Accomplished forms will be returned to the Labor Procurement Section within three days after the completion of travel. When necessary to obtain an advance payment of travel allowance the appropriate request form will be used. Civil Affairs Section of this headquarters will not call the Japanese Liaison Office on this subject. These request will be handled only through the Labor Procurement Section. For budgetary control reasons a verification and administrative check will be made of all forms by Mr. McKneelen before payment clearance is approved.

BY ORDER OF THE CHIEF, SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION:

OFFICIAL:

*Ernest H T Schechinger*

ERNEST H T SCHECHINGER  
Lt Col CAC  
Adjutant

ERNEST H T SCHECHINGER  
Lt Col CAC  
Adjutant



## C.E. OFFICER

MAY 3 1949

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY  
United States Army  
Military Government Section  
APO 343

FOR THE CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER:

Translation - Opaque Projector Cards

### OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG WOMEN

Twenty three cards prepared by Exhibits Branch, CI&E, SCAP  
Copies Printed: 1 per MG team.  
Date Distributed: 8 April 1949

#### Translation:

1. The horizon of opportunities for women is unlimited. Today, women themselves create and grasp opportunities open to them. The young women in Japan today have opportunities for social, economic and educational betterment that their mothers or grandmothers never enjoyed. Too often and too late women discover jobs that other women are doing in fields which they did not realize were possible. Every young woman should familiarize herself with these opportunities and plan her education accordingly.
2. The young woman that likes to cook may be surprised to learn that with the proper study in the field of nutrition she may someday achieve the professional standing of these three women employed by the Ministry of Public Health and Welfare, who experiment with new recipes to suggest proper balance and utilization of food. Hospitals, schools, factories, restarants and manufacturers of food products will increasingly require the services of women with this type of training.
3. The alert working girl in an office, factory or shop may become the elected representative of her organization and attend labor education classes. By so doing she contributes much to the betterment of conditions for herself and her fellow workers.
4. This young telephone operator received a certificate for her ability in the National Contest of Telephone Operators. She knows that consistent, accurate service may save a house from burning, a baby from dying, in emergency. She knows that she contributes to the daily business and home life of her community.
5. In contrast to prewar days, young women now actively participate in protecting the people. These young women recently graduated from the Police Training School at the Metropolitan Police Department. Their general line of duty is clerks and receptionists, however, there are others who are assigned to crime prevention and traffic guidance.

Incl 3



6. Many women now work during the day and spend their evenings in night schools. Here young men and women are studying English at one of the night schools in Tokyo. After these people become proficient in English, they may seek better paying jobs, giving women an equal chance with men on competitive jobs.

7. For work requiring precision, it is difficult to surpass the skills of trained women workers. Here a young woman is shown cutting and polishing synthetic rubies for jewelers and industrial uses. No matter how small her job may be, she plays an integral part in the revival of this industry.

8. The housewife's role in democratic Japan is a vital one. Not only does she make her home a happy place for her family, but she always endeavours to keep well informed. Here a young mother carries her baby on her back and watches a local kami-shibai on the land reform. Through newspapers, radio, circulating movies and exhibits, posters and magazines, she keeps herself well informed on local and domestic as well as international issues.

9. The women in the boathouse too, same as housewives all over Japan, does not neglect her family or forget the role she plays in building a democratic nation. Though she raises her family on the boat, she keeps up with her husband on various issues by attending meetings and also gains knowledge through visual information media.

10. Women employees of some shops and factories are given opportunity by their employers to learn Japanese and western style clothes-making. The women find this not only a way of obtaining better made and cheaper clothing, but also an opportunity to learn another skill as well.

11. The field of labor relations is comparatively new for women. This woman is hired by a large firm to look into working conditions and wage scales of women employees. By discussing their problems with a member of their own sex the women employees can hope to make their needs known to the company, ultimately resulting in improvement of their own status and more efficient workers for the company.

12. The fabrics and weaving industries are dependent upon the skills of young women. The products which are produced by the deft fingers of these young women help in the revival of trade with foreign countries which is essential to the reconstruction of Japanese economy.

13. The new family court handles many domestic problems which requires advice and understanding from those persons who are familiar with domestic affairs. This woman is a law scholar who is serving as a lay advisor to the family court.

14. The women teachers of Japan play one of the most important roles in molding the minds of young children in becoming useful, law-abiding citizens.



The opportunities for young women in the field of education is unlimited. This woman has gone back to teaching even after her marriage, because she feels that this is the best way she can contribute to the betterment of the society she lives in.

15. Without the aid of efficient and meticulous clerks and typists the functions of many offices, companies and factories will be constantly disrupted. Here a young woman operates a Japanese typewriter in one of the many newspaper offices in Tokyo. With foreign trade gradually opening up again, the services of these skilled workers will be in great demand.

16. Women's skills and knowledge are required in many industries, public and private schools and institutions, and commercial enterprises. Here at a paper mill in a paper-making village in Saitama Prefecture, young women are employed in the famous Japanese hand-made paper industry. The skills of these women are necessary in keeping the high standard required in the production of Japanese hand-made paper as well as in other handicrafts.

17. The library should be a source of great enjoyment to the people, young and old, male and female. Women are beginning to find that library work is deeply satisfying and an interesting new field for their talents. These college girls are getting practical library experience by donating their services one afternoon a week to a library for children. In modern Japan, women have found opportunities in varied fields unreamed of twenty years ago. It is up to the women themselves to find other opportunities and help better their status as well as make this country a better place to live in.

## PART II

### What Did The Revision of The Constitution Offer Women?

1. Here we have a picture of Mrs. Watanabe under the old constitution. Because she was nothing but an "incompetent", she could take no part at all in legal affairs. She could not own her own property and had not real authority over the children which she bore. And -- when election time came around and decisions were to be made about all the important things concerning her home, her family and her children's education, Mrs. Watanabe could do nothing. Only the male adults over 25 could go out to vote.

2. Now under the new constitution all women and men over a full 20 years of age have the right to vote and here we have Mrs. Watanabe's daughter and son-in-law not only voting but also visiting the Diet to find out how their government works.

3. Before the passage of the new constitution women were not trusted to do important jobs. They had little chance for equal education, equal pay, or equal opportunities for either employment or promotion in their jobs.

4. But today women can study even in the universities together with men.



and can get equal wages and hold responsible positions. The new constitution says, "All people shall be equal under the law and there shall be no discrimination in political, economic, or social relations because of race, creed, sex, social status, or family origin," and "Every person shall have the right to receive an equal education corresponding to his ability as provided by law"

5. Under the old family system everyone knows that the head of the house was big and important. He practically ruled the entire family so that others were all subservient. The wife, though she worked from morning to night, too good care of the house, reared good children, and even sometimes had side jobs was still incompetent and had to obey the will of the head of the house.

6. Under the new Constitution and the new Civil Code women have equal rights with men in the family. There is no distinction between first son and second daughter. All are treated as individuals, and, as you must have heard, marriage and divorce are accomplished through the mutual consent of both sexes...so says the law.

\* - - - - -

But have you considered our daily life? Do we put the new Constitution to good effect? Only by thinking of the new Constitution and putting it into effect in everything in our daily lives can we hope to build a new Democratic Japan.

**DISTRIBUTION:**

- CGs I and IX Corps
- COs all MG regions
- COs all MG teams
- CO Hokkaido MG District



To go with Exhibit 57  
"Dem. Org."  
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BUILDING A DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION

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

1. CAPTION.--"When primitive men realized that a single individual could not possibly do much, they began to do things together. Perhaps that is the beginning of an organization"
2. CAPTION.--"When individual powers are brought together and organized, what could not be done singly can be easily done. This is the aim of all organizations"
3. CAPTION.--"Sometimes, very powerful leaders appear who utilize the organization for their own selfish purposes and do nothing for the organization themselves. Such an organization is not a democratic one"
4. CAPTION.--"In order to prevent the forming of such an unjust organization and for every member to be able to express and realize his wishes, all members of an organization should keep in his mind the characteristic fundamental principles of a democratic organization"

- TEXT.--a. (Title) "Fundamental principles of a democratic organization"
- b. "Officers will be elected by the members of the organization"
  - c. "Officers are responsible to the members of the organization"
  - d. "The members of the organization will voluntarily participate in the activities of the organization"
  - e. "Every problem the organization faces will be fully and freely discussed by the members"
  - f. "A system of majority vote should be adopted. At the same time, a regulation should be set so that minority groups may express opinions freely"



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

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

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

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

TEXT.--"Watanabe san"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TEXT.--"Ballot box"



Translation of 4 posters  
sets in CE  
staircase

"LEADERSHIP TRAINING INSTITUTE"

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1. REPRESENTATIVES OF WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS, YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS, LABOR UNIONS AND FARMERS' GROUPS FROM VARIOUS PLACES ARE ATTENDING A "LEADERSHIP TRAINING INSTITUTE". THEY ARE STUDYING HOW TO MAKE A PROGRAM IN AN ORGANIZATION". THE PICTURE SHOWS THEM REGISTERING AT THE OPENING.

2. A MOMENT BEFORE THE OPENING OF THE MEETING WOMEN ARE EAGERLY INSPECTING EXHIBITS.

3. AFTER THE OPENING, A LECTURE ON "HOW TO MAKE A PROGRAM" WAS GIVEN

A. THE CHAIRMAN SPEAKS SIMPLY ABOUT THE SUBJECT UNDER DISCUSSION.

B. THE ATTENDANTS ENTER INTO A DISCUSSION SPEAKING THEIR OPINIONS SIMPLY AND CLEARLY.

C. DO NOT STRAY FROM THE SUBJECT.

D. ALL THE ATTENDANTS SHOULD SPEAK. BUT EVERYONE MUST BE RECOGNIZED BY THE CHAIRMAN.

4. AFTER THE LECTURE, ATTENDANTS ARE DIVIDED INTO SEVERAL GROUPS TO CONFER ON THE PROBLEMS OF SANITATION, WELFARE, POLITICAL EDUCATION AND HOME LIFE. IT IS EASILY UNDERSTOOD FROM THEIR EXPRESSION THAT THEIR VIEWS WILL BE EXCHANGED AT A LATER MEETING-PLACE.

5. LET'S HAVE A VIEW OF THE CONFERENCE FOR MAKING A PROGRAM FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION,

THE CHAIRMAN CALLS THE MEETING TO ORDER AND THE SECRETARY TAKES A ROLL-CALL OF THE ATTENDANCES.

6. THEY ARE EXCHANGING MANY ACTIVE OPINIONS SUCH AS (A) WHY POLITICAL EDUCATION IS NECESSARY? (B) WHAT PROBLEMS ARE THERE IN IT? (C) HOW THESE PROBLEMS ARE TO BE SOLVED. A SUGGESTION WAS MADE THAT THEY WOULD INVITE WOMEN REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE MAIN POLITICAL PARTY TO HOLD A DISCUSSION MEETING ON "THE DIRECT RELATION BETWEEN KITCHEN AND POLITICS."

7. SOMEONE EXPRESSED AN OPINION HOW IT WOULD BE TO HAVE A LECTURE TRAINING SCHOOL IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER ASSOCIATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF TRAINING WOMEN TO BE ABLE TO TALK ABOUT POLITICAL AND OTHER PROBLEMS.



FEB 7 1947

RESTRICTED

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OCCUPATION FORCE

Hq BCOF  
GS 121.041 Int

DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT 24

From: 291800I Jan 47  
To : 301800I Jan 47

Nothing to report

*B. C. G.*  
*Genl*  
Brigadier  
General Staff

DISTRIBUTION :

as for Intelligence report 188.



8. THIS TIME THEY MOVE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A LIBRARY BY COLLECTING INFORMATION ON POLITICAL EDUCATION. BUT THEY NEED FUNDS IN ORDER TO GET THE DATA FROM EVERY FIELD SUCH AS THE WOMEN AND MINOR'S BUREAU, THE FEDERATION OF EDUCATION AND POLITICAL PARTIES. SO THEY MAKE A PLAN FOR SPONSORING A BASEBALL-GAME AND SELLING OLD TOYS AND ETC.

9. THE PRESIDENT ARRANGES THE POINTS OF THE SUGGESTIONS. WHEN A DISCUSSION IS PROLONGED, IT IS A GOOD IDEA TO TAKE NOTES FROM TIME TO TIME AND TO SUMMARIZE IT.

10. AFTER THE PROPOSALS ARE SUMMARIZED, THE ROLL IS CALLED ON EACH PROPOSAL ONE AFTER ANOTHER IN ORDER TO DECIDE THE PROGRAM WHICH IS EXPECTED TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE ORGANIZATION. THEN THE SECRETARY COUNTS THE NUMBER OF PROS AND CONS. THE CHAIRMAN REPORTS THE RESULT OF THE VOTING AND READS AGAIN THE PROPOSALS DECIDED UPON.

11. THE ATTENDANTS MAKE UP THE DETAILED PLAN CONCERNING THE PROGRAM ALREADY APPROVED.

THE CONCRETE PLANS ABOUT SUCH AFFAIRS AS THE METHOD OF PROPAGATION, COOPERATION WITH THE OTHER ORGANIZATIONS, FUNDS, UTILIZATION OF PUBLIC ORGANS AND SO ON ARE NEEDED.

12. THE CONFERENCE IS OVER. THEY SEEM TO HAVE UNDERSTOOD MORE CLEARLY THE PROCEDURE OF DISCUSSION WHICH WAS EXPLAINED IN THE LECTURE, AFTER THEY PRACTICED IT.

13. ALL THE ATTENDANTS GATHERED AGAIN AT THE ASSEMBLY HALL. THE SECRETARY OF EACH GROUP IS REPORTING ON THE RESULT OF EACH CONFERENCE.

14. THE PERFORMANCE OF THE INFORMATION & PUBLICITY COMMITTEE. LOOK AT THEIR EAGER WORK. WHAT WONDERFUL POSTERS WILL THEY MAKE?

15. UTILIZING BROADCASTING, THEY ARE ANNOUNCING THE SCHEDULE AS TO THE PUBLICITY ON THE PROGRAM OF POLITICAL EDUCATION. BRINGING A LITTLE HUMOR INTO THE RADIO-DRAMA, A VIOLIN OF TWO JAPANESE FANS IS BEING APPLAUDED.

16. THE DRAMA PLAYED BY THE PUBLICITY COMMITTEE. FOR THE PURPOSE OF INVITING AS MANY ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ PEOPLE AS POSSIBLE TO A DISCUSSION MEETING ON THE POLITICAL PROBLEM, THE MEMBERS OF A WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION ARE VISITING EVERY DOOR UNDER THE HOT SUN IN SUMMER. BEING PERSUADED BY THEIR EAGERNESS, AN OLD FARM WOMAN WHO WAS WORKING IN THE POTATO FIELD SEEMS TO FEEL LIKE ATTENDING THE DISCUSSION MEETING.



17. ACTIVITIES OF THE PUBLICITY COMMITTEE ARE WONDERFUL. THEY ARE SELECTING WHERE TO PLACE POSTERS AND PLANNING TO HAVE THE PRESS ADVERTISE THEIR PROGRAM IN ORDER TO LET THE PEOPLE KNOW THE IMPORTANCE OF POLITICAL EDUCATION.

18. PHOTO SHOWS A WOMAN READING A NEWSPAPER ARTICLE TO THE AUDIENCE

19. AS THEIR SIGNIFICANT MEETING ENDS, THEY LEAVE THE PLACE WHERE THEY FOUND NEW IDEAS ON A PLAN TO ESTABLISH A BRIGHT AND COMFORTABLE ~~XXXXXX~~ COMMUNITY.



5. VITAL TERRAIN INFORMATION OR EXTREME WEATHER CONDITIONS

Nil

6. GENERAL

(a) Salt factory faces losses, KAGAWA Prefecture

According to the TOKUSHIMA Shimbun, factories of the HONMIDEN Salt Fields Association at UUYA 960233 are in debt to the extent of ¥15,000,000 as a result of rises in production costs. The president and four other members of the Association have tendered their resignations. This group of salt factories is the largest single producing unit in JAPAN. (Brit and Ind Div report)

(b) Black market, TOKUSHIMA Prefecture

Several cases of large scale civilian black-marketing have been reported in TOKUSHIMA Prefecture. The civil police at TOKUSHIMA 955220 confiscated two suitcases containing 10,000 home made cigarettes from the SFOMA MARU, a vessel bound for OSAKA. A farmer in HAMODANI URA 948197 was arrested for acting as a broker in an attempted illegal sale of 1300 bales of charcoal bound for OSAKA. (Brit and Ind Div report)

(c) Gangs operating in KAGAWA Prefecture

Several incidents of crime reported in KAGAWA Prefecture indicate the increasing tendency of criminals to work in gangs. Several cases of kidnapping have been reported in SAKIIDE 885249, and various people in the city have received threatening anonymous letters. (Brit and Ind Div report).

*[Handwritten signature]*  
Brigadier  
General Staff

DISTRIBUTION

as for Intelligence Report 188.



HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY  
United States Army  
Civil Affairs Section  
APO 343

CE  
F

FOR THE CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER: D.

Recognition copy: English text of CIE exhibit. "Department Store Girl",  
(Depato Joten-in)  
Exhibit distribution: 1 to each team via Region.  
Distribution date: October 1949  
Prepared by: CIE Section, SCAP

Contents:

See english text attached.

DISTRIBUTION:

CG, I Corps  
Chiefs, All Caff Regions  
Chiefs, All Caff Teams  
Chief, Hokkaido Caff District



HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY  
United States Army  
Civil Affairs Section  
APO 343

English Text of CIE Exhibit

DEPARTMENT STORE GIRL  
(Depato Joten-in)

1. Kay Smith is eighteen years old and she has just finished her high school education. She has never had a job before and is going in to apply for one as a salesgirl in a big department store.

2. The mystery of how to get a job unfolds before her, and she is a little nervous as she walks into the room where several other girls are making out their applications.

3. She is surprised at how much information they demand of her: age, address, parent's name and occupation, her education, special interests, hobbies and even ambitions. All of this will be used later in helping her to find the things she likes best to sell. When they asked her about her ambitions, she wrote: "To get married and raise a family."

4. As she turns in her application, the girl at the desk checks off information about the girl's personal appearance and poise. These will be the first things that will affect the customer when the girl appears behind the counter of the store so they are important in a job of this kind.

5. Along with other applicants, she waits her turn to be interviewed by the store's personnel manager.

6. This is all new to her and she is a little timid as she meets her first test as a job-seeker.

7. The personnel manager reads the application and notes Miss Smith's ambition to get married and raise a family. She plans to try her out in the toy department.

8. Miss Smith has been accepted on a try-out basis and she signs her name in the pay roll department.

9. The next step is to report to the store's health department for a physical check-up. This is done to make sure she has no communicable diseases and that she is physically strong enough for a hard day's work in a department store.

10. The doctor examines her and finds that her health is good.

11. In the special training class Miss Smith watches a demonstration in selling.

12. On her own, at last, with her salesbook in her hand, Miss Smith is now a bonafide saleswoman and ready for work.



13. Her first customer is a father shopping with his daughter. Miss Smith thinks she ought to have a doll or toy animal but the young customer has something else in mind.

14. The child prefers something more exciting, such as a swing, and Miss Smith goes to work to sell it to the father.

15. At lunch time, in the company's dining room, Miss Smith has a chance to talk over some of the problems of her day with other salesgirls.

16. Before going back to work, she goes up to the sundeck on the roof, looks out over the railing to see if she can locate her own home over the maze of city rooftops.

17. With time to spare she drops in at the employees library to glance over the afternoon paper.

18. That afternoon, the personnel manager decides to try her out in the perfume department to see if she is better suited to that type of selling.

19. The end of her first day. Miss Smith washes up before starting home. She feels that she is on her way to an interesting career and has decided to stay in the toy department. The personnel manager has explained that if she likes the work and is a good saleswoman, there is a chance to work up to the position of buyer.



Translation of  
Japanese captions

F Women

Women in Labor Unions In U.S.

- (1) The following photographs show various activities of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. The photographs No. 1, 2 and 3 show that even women, as men, are taking part in labor union movements. This shows the aspect of a regular meeting of the union. Men and women, tailors and cutters are present there.
- (2) Every woman member of the union well understands that she can reflect her own opinion in the union only through attending its general meeting and voting for officers and policies which seem to be most useful for the union.
- (3) When trouble occurs between employers and laborers, the delegates of both sides endeavour to settle the trouble satisfactorily by collective bargaining. In election of committeemen of the union, they elect men and women who seem to most competent to act as representatives of the union.
- (4) The photographs No. 4 to 7 show education of the members of the union. The Education Section of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union is publishing newspapers, posters, pamphlets, many other leaflets and books for special studies for the members' convenience.
- (5) Any member of the union can freely attend a class being held under the sponsorship of the Education Section. The Education Section manages not only matters concerning labor union movement but also general problems and matters regarding daily living for the purpose of developing knowledge of the members.
- (6) This is a lecture being delivered in an atmosphere in which education is combined with a pleasant and comfortable mood. As the lecture is so free, everyone wants to attend the lecture meeting cheerfully and asks many questions on general matter. Thus he can elevate his knowledge.
- (7) In order to send music and other amusements to the members of the union, or give information about the union's movements to the people in general, the radio is used very often.
- (8) The photographs No. 8 to 10 show activities of the union regarding betterment of wages and labor conditions. The Union stresses indiscrimination of sex on the ground that low wages and bad labor conditions for some workers will surely effect those of all members. This shows the delegates of both employers and laborers making investigation for a wage-scale based on the quantity and quality of work.
- (9) The same amount of wage should be paid for the same kind of labor. Women of the Union are engaging in a movement to clearly record the following points according to the collective agreement.
  1. To give men and women equal opportunity in the promotion of wages.
  2. To abolish the discrimination of sex in the regarding training and opportunities for employment.



HEADQUARTERS  
Shikoku Military Government Region

AG 000.8  
7 April 1948

SUBJECT: Report on Screening of Teachers and Education Officials

TO: See Distribution

1. Inclosed herewith blank form, "Report of Screening of Teachers and Education Officials." A similar report was made in 1947, but as far as Shikoku is concerned, is long out of date.

2. It is desired that inclosed forms be completed with figures as of 1 April 1948 and that two copies of each form be forwarded to this headquarters by 15 May 1948.

3. It is further desired that a list of the members of each prefectural screening committee with occupations, political affiliations, and past activity be included with subject report and that CE Officers include comments on the committee and the screening situation.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL CONNELLIN

(2)

(1)

(3)

(5)

(1)

Women in Japan - 1948



- (10) The union will make efforts to improve equipment for lighting, heating, ventilation, seating and so on so that the members may work in a healthy and agreeable environment.
- (11) Photographs No. 11 to 13 show that the union is offering various facilities to members of the union in regard to matters which are not connected with their business. The union has a consultation room to examine and treat patients among the members of the union free of charge in most cases. The photograph shows that they are having physical examinations and photographs taken by X-ray.
- (12) The fair sex are deeply interested in making their toilet and dressing, especially in the art of beauty. Accordingly, the union call a specialist in the art of beauty to give instructions about make-up to members of the union.
- (13) For those who have not so much money to make trips by themselves, the union has such an excellent camp as shown in the photograph. Members of the union may lodge in the camp during their summer vacations.
- (14) Photographs No. 14 to 17 show recreation movements of the union. Recreation is not only to relax the mind but also to promote good health. Every branch of the union has a basket ball team and a championship series will sometimes be held by the union.
- (15) Many choruses are organized and can be joined by any member who has a taste for music.
- (16) Of course, some recreation movements are being pushed by men only and some others by women only. But, most of them can be joined by both men and women. Today, a party of the union is held and they are delighted and amused in the race in eating hanging apples.
- (17) This is a musical show presented by the union. By performing this kind of show, they can cooperate with each other, understand each other and pay respect to each other. If this kind of chance is made good use of, activities of the union will be made known to the public and the union will also be able to collect funds.



HEADQUARTERS  
Shikoku Military Government Region  
APO 1050

FHK/yn

AG 000.8

7 April 1948

SUBJECT: Report on Screening of Teachers and Education Officials

TO : See Distribution

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3. It is further desired that a list of the members of each prefectural screening committee with occupations, political affiliations, and past activity be included with subject report and that CE Officers include comments on the committee and the screening situation.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL COUGHLIN:

(12)

(11)

(10)

(9)

(8)

(7)

74



F  
Warren

26

A DEMOCRATIC VILLAGE

(Picture Play Show)  
or Kami-Shibai

(1)

Story By S. Sakamoto  
Picture By R. Mitsu  
Compiled By the Japan Paper Play Association  
Produced By the Women and ~~Boys~~ <sup>Miners</sup> Bureau of the  
Labour Ministry

---

Time: Present age, from the end of  
Spring to the beginning of Summer.

Place: A certain village

Person: Mr. Yoshimura, Age 50  
Formerly, chief of a branch of a town Bank  
and now a farmer in the village  
Mrs. Yoshimura, Age 43  
Taro, the eldest son, age 27 a  
clerk in a Bank  
Hanako, the 1st daughter, age 17  
student of girls high school

Translation of Kamishibai speeches. Local  
Wm Bureau have Kamishibai.



A DEMOCRATIC VILLAGE

(Picture Play Show)  
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Time: Present age, from the end of Spring  
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Place: a certain village

Person:

Mr. Yoshimura, age 50, formerly, chief of a branch  
of town Bank and now a farmer in the village.

Mrs. Yoshimura age 43

Taro, the eldest son, age 27 a clerk in a bank.

Hanako, the 1st daughter, age 17 student of girls  
highschool.

Jiro, the 2nd son, age 13 pupil of primary school.

Saburo, the 3rd son, age 10 " " "

Michiko, age 7

A farmer of the neighbouring house, age 45, his wife,  
age 40.

Tsutomu, his 1st son, age 19.

Kiyoshi, his 2nd son, age 10

Yoshiko, his daughter, age 7

Osamu, his 3rd son, age 3.

Toku-san, a farmer, age 40.

A wife of a farmer, age 40.

Explanation of the Cover:

Gentle breeze of the early summer is blowing now. How many times have we welcomed the season of barely cutting after the war? The peoples who come in or go out of the village have settled down, amid tears or pleasures. Among them, Mr, Yoshimura who had been a branch-chief of a bank is now a full-fledged farmer of novel character. The cultivation of Ueno-hara which was deserted has been almost completed by him. There must have been pains of unfamiliar works, but his family is always bright with smiling.



②

Farmer A: "Well, then, our Cooperative Association will make exertions toward the promotion in culture, you mean?"

Mr. Yoshimura: "Yes, and hereafter even a woman, weak-sex have to play an important role in the future especially. Up to these days, a woman is not earnest regarding such a job. All the woman must be more active to \_\_\_\_\_."

Farmer B: "Can any woman become a member of the Association?"

Mr. Yoshimura: "Of course, she can and even children. And they should be elected as officers of organization, they may be active in the fields of reformation of living and the promotion of culture."

Farmer C: "Then in future, our village women have a great deal of work to do for our society."

Farmer A: "Now put an end to our talk of the cooperative union. To be frank with you, Mr. Yoshimura, we are desiring to hear something from you."

Mr. Yoshimura: "What question will you ask me so formally?"

Farmer A: "After all, you have engaged in such unfamiliar farming job. You have determined decisively to have been a farmer. Here is a riddle which has been difficult to solve. We are all envy to your family's cheerful condition, we wonder. "Why is it?" It is why all of us are desiring to hear from you about the mysteries and every one of us is going to hear from you."

Mr. Yoshimura: "Mysteries! Key to a cheerful family? Well, when I had determined to become a farmer, my wife agreed my proposal under a condition that \_\_\_\_\_."

Farmer A: "Dear me! A condition what?"

Farmer B: "Ah! What condition? We would like to know it."

Mr. Yoshimura: "Very simple condition it was indeed. Petticoat Government."

(Pulling out rapidly)

Ha, ha, ha, ha, \_\_\_\_\_ everybody laughed.



③

Farmer A: "Well a way! All women are laughing themselves inside out, but I can not understand at all why they so laughed. It is true that she asked her husband to be under petticoat government if he choose to be a farmer?"

The villagers were absorbed for a while in a talk of the petticoat government clapping and jeering. But as a matter of fact, women in the village work seriously compared with those in the town, as said Mr. Yoshimura.

Someone said as follows: (pulling out)

"House wives in the village work like small rats."



④

There is a tale that a village woman worked as hard as she feels a giddy and as earnest as she has no spare time in a day, and yet she do never complain of her work, but always smiled even when she is very angry within her heart, but sometimes she used to weep alone in the toilet.

House wife a neighbouring house: "Any villagers have worked very, very hard up to now, irrespective young and old, and woman has of course endeavored in her work. And yet we are living a needy lives. (To her husband) My dear, have you lived a little easier life?"

Her husband, a farmer: "Yah, yah, I think so."

House wife: "Perhaps you will quite agree to what I said. It is funny to say that we, women, have enjoyed our lives of the petticoat government?"

Tutomu: "But mother, Mr. Yoshimuras' family look so pleasant and peaceful, doesn't it?"

House wife: " don't think you are right." (pulling out)

Just at the moment, "Halo"



(5)

A wife of a farmer: "Dear aunt! Why don't you go and see?"

Tokusan: "Well, I said about Mrs. Yoshimura who was famous for a petticoat government."

House wife: "It is foolish to go and see in such a busy time."

A wife of a farmer: "But I really mind it can't we do so? Mr. Yoshimura said, "Women in a village are for more desirable than those in a city, you know."

Tokusan: "Yes, indeed. Women in a village play three parts at the same time, breeding of children, cooking and needle-work, farming and silk-worm culturing. I am afraid we will be worn down like straw slippers."

A wife of a farmer: "That is why I meant petticoat government. Let's go and see, aunt."

House wife: "I won't go. We are all busy in our family."

A wife of a farmer: "How obstinate you are? Then we will."

(Pull out quietly)

(6)

(Short intermission)

Mr. Yoshimura: "Oh, you have stiff shoulder."

Mrs. Yoshimura: "I'm afraid someone is seeing that you are tapping on my shoulders."

Mr. Yoshimura: "Don't worry about that. We are a couple. But ages kept on. We are quite old."

Mrs. Yoshimura: "Besides, we are beginners in farming. And it is all right for me to have blisters in my hands, but I shall give up for feeling uneasy in my shoulders. Oh, thanks, darling. Now I am all right."

If someone saw you....."

Mr. Yoshimura: "Never mind, darling."

Persons who do mind it are coming near.

(pull out rapidly)



⑦  
(4)

(Short intermission)

Tokusan: "Good heaven! Madam. You are always heroine in the day time."

Mrs. Yoshimura: "Why? What do you mean?"

A wife of a farmer: "But don't you know you are popular in the village?"

Tokusan: "Oh, I envy you, Mrs. Yoshimura."

Mr. Yoshimura: "Well, I know you mean our conversations at the Public Hall the other day. I did not think about a right word. What I wanted to say was that petticoat government did not mean I was just carrying a cushion for her."

Mrs. Yoshimura: "You mean our talk the other day, don't you? What I said was just about the equality of man and woman. At any rate, the equality of man and woman! We must share our joys and sorrows with each other."

Mr. Yoshimura: "Oh, that's it. She never meant the cushion." (pull out)

⑧  
(5)

House wife: "Oh, don't bother me, boy! You can play with your brother."

I am busy, you know. My help will be in vain, if you interrupt me."

Tsutomu: "But \_\_\_\_\_. Thank you, mama you really work hard, doing such a thing during the daytime."

House wife: "Sure enough! All the farmers work hard, you know. For instance, your papa is busy all the time. They say that a village is booming and fields are ours. But we might have a hard time again, if you, young man, think nothing of our future village."

(pull out rapidly)



9  
(8)

House wife: "You let Tomoko cry, didn't you? Kiyoshi."

Tomoko: (Crying) "Kiyoshi made me bear all the things on my back.  
And he is proud of it."

Kiyoshi: "But Tomoko never hear me say in spite of a girl."

House wife: "Don't bother me! Don't make your sis cry! Now play  
with her and with Osamu, too. You are so good a boy."

Kiyoshi: "But what a saucy girl she is."

(pull out)

10  
(9)

House wife: "A saucy girl! Man is the quite same as woman, too!"

(After some while)

Quite same! Children are .....

What! Don't you know you are a boy, Kiyoshi!

(Short intermission)

Although I blamed him, I am funny myself, too.

Women, men, and children .....

Although women are women, children are children, and men are men, But ....

I am funny! At any rate, funny.

Something must be wrong with me!

(pulling out)



(11)  
(11)

(Tsutomu's talking to himself)

Women in a village play three parts. They are out in fields with men. In addition, they have extra works for children and family affairs. I know, my papa is working busily all the time. My family came back home from fields tired with hard work in the evening. After taking dinner, my papa can take a rest, but my mama has to clear the table. And then she must take care of children and repair our clothings. Sometimes, papa works at night, too. And most of the important things are done by a man. It is a man that drinks sake at the gathering. That's right! Only when women become equal with men, we cannot get rid of the suffering of poverty. But women will be at the bottom of poverty as before. We must not succumb to our poor life. You are a very clever boy, Tsutomu.

(pull out)

(12)  
(12)

Clever Tsutomu, his obstinate mama and his talkative aunt, they were all working so hard that rice-planting was soon over.

House wife: "We can expect a good weather this year."

Tokusan: "Sure enough! Now we can be in peace."

A wife of a farmer: "Look here! Aunt. Mr. Yoshimura is going to hold a family conference at his family today. Let us join them and see."

House wife: "A family conference? What are they planning?"

Tokusan: "It means a consultation of family members. They are going to decide everything with the equality principle of man and woman."

House wife: "Geel! With that principle?"

Tokusan: "Yes. Come on! Let us decide to go."

House wife: Busy, but I might as well join them.

(pull out)



13  
~~12~~

This is a family meeting at Mr. Yoshimuras'. Miss Hanako is acting as the chairman today.

Hanako: "I will be the chairman today. Now we will enter upon the meeting. Please continue your favours toward me. Now, we have finished completely rice-transplant. Let's discuss about allotment of the house-work which is to be put into the usual customs. Then, anybody should speak frankly what he thinks, as I always repeat to say, and should endeavour to support opinions fit for the right aims. When something are decided in our meeting, we must carry them out. Miss Michiko, I will give you the right to speak, but prohibit you from the right to vote in any matters. Because you are always following mother's opinions. Havn't any objection?"

(pulling out)

The resolutions will be put into practice on the following morning.

14  
~~13~~

Preparation for breakfast is done by mother and elder sister. Father, who had been taking the place of a nurse-maid for Miss Michiko's babyhood, is particularly recognized at sleeping far into the day. But he gets up early and goes to the kitchen.

Mr. Yoshimura: "Good morning, shall I help you? Owing to growing old, I get up very early."

He is quite recommendable

(pull out)



15  
(15)

After breakfast by all members, Father has gone to his farm as well as before breakfast, and others go away. Mother is very busy at putting table-ware in order, cleaning, looking after herbables and other house-keepings.

(pulling out)

Especially she is very urgent before dinner.

16  
(16)

In the evening, every member is working under one's charge-- little girl Miss Michiko, too, Mr. Taro having come home from his service, is going to chop fire-wood. By the division of work, they all can be very pleasant, and make progress rapidly on working.

(pulling out)

If anybody is lazy, Mother will become busier.

17  
(17)

Then the joyous supper.

Hanako's soliloquy: "We are happy. The happiness comes from the good understanding of father. Family must be like this. I should select a man of understanding as my husband in the future."

Hanako-san, who decided to marry with a man who had full understanding, repeated another bowl of rice.

"Surely we are happy." Taro-san thinks. Taro's soliloquy: "The situation of the village is not so simple. Poverty and feudalistic powers which held down the village for long times \_\_\_ but it is now necessary to recognize the character of the others and pay respect with each other by the equality of man and woman. This alone can hardly lead us happiness. As father has always been saying, democratization of the village comes firstly out of the emancipation of woman and the release of farmland. I'll follow my father's idea."

Tsutomu-kun's decision is ..... (pulling out)

The idea of Taro-kun much resembles with that of Tsutomu-kun.



18  
~~17~~

Tsutomu: "As mother usually says, topics lack of calmness can not do. Mr. Yoshimura says optimistically that we are all happy if we respect mutually after emancipation of woman and release of farmland attained, but Taro-san has the more profound idea. I should study as Taro-san do."

House wife (Tsutomu's mother): "Reading society? We'll the girls participate?"

Tsutomu: "Of course! mother!"

House wife: "I don't know the difficult matter, but anything lacks of calmness can not do at all. Tsutomu! go and finish up fodder."

(pull out quietly)

19  
~~18~~

House wife: "Father! I thought and thought over and over again, but I couldn't understand. We might as well change methods in our family."

Farmer (Her husband): "Yes as you say, I think so, too."

House wife: "Understanding of husband is necessary at first, isn't you?"

Farmer: "Of course."

House wife: "I think the idea of father-in-law should also be changed."

Farmer: "Father-in-law? where is he?"

house wife; "In our family. Tsutomu show take a wife."

Farmer: Yes, it is true. I should think it."

(pull out quietly)



20  
(29)

If Mr. Yoshimura's family plan the hiking, the party has become such great party.

Villager A: "Oh! how refreshing we are. Petticoat government is not always wrong."

Villager B: "Don't say petticoat government, but say equality of man and woman."

Villager C: "Well, either will do. Mr. Yoshimura, we have grown younger."

Mrs. Yoshimura: "Disagreeable. Don't say such a thing."

Mr. Yoshimura: "Never! we should be grown younger and should enjoy life."

Farmer: "Just like that just as you say."

(The end)



F  
585 X

Captions for Posters  
on Responsibility of Officers to Members

1. Some of the duties of the president
  - a. Presides at the meetings and directs the business of the group
  - b. Recognizes, one at a time, members who have addressed the chair because they wish to speak
  - c. Knows parliamentary procedure in reference to making motions, voting, elections, nominating, etc.
  - d. Feels a sense of responsibility for what is done at the meetings and pays strict attention
  - e. Neither debates nor discusses a question while presiding.
  - f. Is absolutely fair in the conduct of business
  - g. Reports to the organization any information received by virtue of being the president
  
2. Some of the duties of the vice-president
  - a. Acts as the president in her absence
  - b. Acts as the president if the president wishes to debate a question
  - c. Acts as the president if there is a motion made which refers to the president, upon which a vote is to be taken
  - d. Acts as an aide (assistant) to the president
  
3. Some of the duties of the secretary
  - a. Keeps the minutes of all meetings, including a record of what is done
  - b. Keeps all records pertaining to the office, such as lists of members, correspondence
  - c. Sends out notices of the meetings
  - d. Reads the minutes of the preceding meeting, after which they are approved or corrected by the members
  - e. Records the exact wording of every motion, by whom made, and whether carried or lost
  - f. Prepares for the president a list of unfinished business from the last meeting



- g. Conducts all correspondence of the organization under the direction of the president
- h. Reads all communications aloud to the members
- 4. Some of the duties of the treasurer
  - a. Keeps an accurate account of all receipts and disbursements of funds
  - b. Has books open for examination by the members at all times
  - c. Receives funds and spends them upon authority from the organization, Board of Directors or finance committee
  - d. Assists the finance committee in preparing the budget. The organization shall approve the budget
  - e. Pays bills only after this procedure has been followed:
    - (1) The president approves the expenditure of money for such items as postage, supplies, etc. Then after the money is spent, the president approves the bill
    - (2) Then the chairman of the finance committee checks with the budget, approves the bill and sends the bill to the treasurer
    - (3) Receipts must be presented with the bill before the bill will be paid
  - f. Makes a report once a year, or upon request during the year. The annual report should be audited. An auditors' report should be presented following the treasurer's report



F 585

Captions for Set of 6 Large Posters on Nominating and Voting

1. One of the fundamental principles of a democratic organization is: Officers will be elected by a majority of the members of the organization.
2. Before an election can be held nominations must be made to name the people who are to be voted upon.  
  
"Now we will have nominations for officers."
3. One way to nominate is for a member to stand up and say, "Madame Chairman, I nominate Sakai-san for president of the women's association."
4. Another way to nominate is to have a committee suggest names. "Madame Chairman, the nominating committee suggests the following women as officers of the women's association."
5. When all the names have been offered by the members of the women to be voted on to be officers, the chairman says, "If there are no more nominations, the nominations for president are closed."
6. Methods of voting for officers. "All those who want Sakai-san for president -- Vote by secret ballot is best; say yes; raise the right hand."



Captions on Posters About  
RESPONSIBILITIES OF MEMBERS

F  
585 X

1. The real strength of an organization stems from the members who:
  - a. Decide the purpose of the organization.
  - b. Draw up the Constitution and By-laws.
  - c. Elect the Officers.
  - d. Shape the Program.
  - e. Finance the organization by paying dues regularly.
  - f. Maintain an active interest in seeing that the organization accomplishes its stated purpose.
2. One responsibility is for every member to vote on every question.
3. Limit her remarks to her share of the time, keep on the subject, and not infringe on the rights of others.
4. Be loyal to the officers, regardless of whether they were of her choice.
5. Help maintain order during the meetings by giving full attention to the proceedings.
6. Remember that courtesy toward the officers and toward each other is essential.



Captions on Posters About  
MAKING A MOTION

F  
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1. Obtaining the floor. In order to obtain the floor, a member stands to be recognized by the chairman. The one who is recognized and appointed by name by the chairman thus obtains the floor.

"Madam President" -- "Sakai-san"

2. Making a motion. To make a motion means to move that the organization take certain action or express its opinion upon a certain problem.

"I make the motion that . . . . ."

3. Seconding a motion. This means that another member agrees to the motion.

"I second the motion."

4. Stating the motion. The president repeats the motion and asks for discussion.

"The motion that . . . . . has been made and seconded.  
Is there any discussion?"

5. Discussion. The motion made will be repeated by the chairman and it will become the subject on which discussion will be held.

6. Completing the discussion. After a full discussion, the chairman asks,

"If there is no more discussion, are you now ready for the question?"  
(ready to vote)

7. Voting. Everyone writes her vote on her ballot. Generally, the secret ballot is recommended.

8. Announcing the vote.

"The motion is carried by a vote of 35 to 15."