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C.E. OFFICER

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
Military Government Section
APO 343

6 June 1949

SUBJECT: Women's Affairs

TO: MG Region Women's Affairs Officers,
Civil Education Section

Inclosed for your information is a copy of the women's section of the Kyushu MG Region Education Newsletter sent monthly to all MG Civil Education Sections in Kyushu MG Region

CHARLOTTE A. CRIST
Women's Affairs Officer
Hqs 8th Army, MG Section

FOR WOMEN ONLY

Greetings, Gals--and lieutennats!

We are looking for a good, snappy title for this section. Al believes that the one we're trying out this time has the advantage of being an attention-attracter. Let us have your comments.

Big news of the month was Women's Week, which seems to have been successful in all the prefectures. Only a few reports have comes in so far, so we can't give you the whole story. Marsine's woman carried out one enthusiastic project--taking blood samples for V.D. testing on one of Kumamoto's main streets. That's what we call being realistic.

Nagasaki Ken women are publishing a newspaper called the Fujin Times, which comes out three times a month. Articles include reporting on outstanding activities concerning women in civic life, editorial comment, homemaking hints, and occasional flights of fancy like "My Own Windmill," "Gay Life of the Old Days," and "The First Person of Clairvoyance." The newspaper looks good.

Mary King is giving a large portion of her time to an analysis of social education in the Ken government, helping the Japanese to set down functions and personnel requirements and then do something about them. Mary feels that since the social education people are the guiding forces in most of our activities, they deserve plenty of attentions.

Kay Sugawara (Fukuoka Team) and Miss Handa (Nagasaki Team) attended the National Girl Scout Convention in Tokyo on 4 April. Included in the Newsletter annexes is Kay's report on the convention.

The Women's and Minors' Bureau in Tokyo sent down material on the Civil Code in Japan. Dee has loaned us a translation of this and we pass it on to you.

Culture Note: An interesting book review appeared recently. You'll find it in the annexes.

In answer to the caustic comments we've heard on the difficulty you have in finding our telephone lines at rest, allow me to inform you that I have a brand-new phone not even listed yet. 3-6207. Ring three times and ask for Susie.

The women's section this time carries two special reports, in the fond hope that something in them will catch your fancy.

Cut-the-Price Campaign

Many of the Fujin Kai groups are looking for a good, practical program to work on. If it hasn't already occurred to them, why not turn their attention to something like cut-the-price campaigns, which mean something in their personal lives and at the same times are extremely important

in carrying out the nine-point program?

Pat Randles has had her Saga women active as beavers in this for several months. The latest phase of this campaign was a slogan contest throughout the prefecture, publicized by the newspapers. Contestants had approximately four weeks to get their entries in; only women could enter, incidentally, but their husbands and children could offer suggestions! The response was good--779 slogans submitted.

Women leaders were the judges. The two grand prize winners were taken on a tour of an American home and served tea there. Four other winners received prizes of kleenex, lipstick, cigarettes, needles, thread and other small items, donated by an anonymous "public-spirited citizen." Randy and Ann Hamilton from the Saga Information Office visited the winners in their homes and took pictures, which they later sent to the women.

These were the winning slogans:

"The cut price is water for the flame of inflation."

"The cut price will be done with the housewife's knowledge and common sense."

Your prefectures have probably been swamped with slogan contests of every variety but one that is women-sponsored and woman-judged may be something new and different. Randy says the campaign is actually affecting the prices in Saga, especially the price of fish, which is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Women's Council

1. The Newsletter has been reporting organizations of women leaders in various prefectures, and the last edition of the Women's Page carried a few brief comments on what is being done in Kagoshima and Saga. For the benefit of those of you who may be just beginning such leaders' groups, or merely thinking about the matter, we have decided to give you the Kagoshima set-up more in detail.

2. Kagoshima has a council of women leaders which is proving most effective as a small training group for the key women of the prefecture. The council is composed of fifteen women leaders and meets every other week. Within this structure--regular and compact--the Asst. CE Officer is able to demonstrate parliamentary procedure, a few principles at a time, and put it into action so that it actually becomes a part of the leaders group experience.

3. The main objective of the council is this learning of democratic procedures, although the group is simultaneously engaged in planning activities and programs for Kagoshima women's groups. The first project which they planned and carried out with great success was getting the women out to vote in the January elections.

4. In the five meetings held to date the council has discussed (1) objectives and procedures; (2) getting women to talk in meetings, and (3) election.

5. They have becomes accustomed to (1) rotating chairmen; (2) discussing one topic at a time and taking action on it before going on to another topic; (3) evaluating; (4) limiting talks; (5) leading discussion and providing the proper atmosphere for it; (6) Participating in discussion, and (7) planning ahead for the next meeting.

6. Much of this training has been indirect. The Asst. CE Officer has tried to guide the group in following proper techniques with as little direct discussion of them as possible.

7. Leaders of the following organizations are members of the council; (1) Ken Fujin Kai, (2) City Fujin Kai, (3) Josei Renmei, (4) Widows Seeking Association, (5) Mothers and Childrens Association, (6) KYA (Kageshima Youth Association,) (7) Women's Section of Teachers Union, (8) PTA, (9) Sanki Club, (10) Ken Social Education Section, (11), City Social Education Section, and (12) Women's and Minors' Bureau.

8. (The Women's Price Stabilization Board is not directly represented, but the chairmen is a council member in another capacity. The president of the Nurses and Midwives Association has been invited to visit the council when they are in Kageshima City. Eventually a woman reporter will be added to the council. Membership is being held down, since the small size of the group is one of its main advantages.)

9. The council has turned out to be a time-saver for the Education Officers, three hours a month bring them into contact with the principal women's organization and give training in democratic prodecures to the top leaders among the prefectural women. The council members are really taking this knowledge and experience back to their own groups.

10. The latest activity of the Women's Council was cooperation with the Women and Minors Bureau and the Ken Social Education Section in planning for Women's Week. A meeting was called with all cooperating agencies (radio, newspapers, railroad, Welfare, Chamber of Commerce, etc.) and turned out to be an excellent example of men and women planning together.

11. One of the main ideas for Women's Week there was a Husband and Wife Forum. At the Kageshima City Forum six couples appeared on the panel. The general public was invited, but husbands and wives had to come together and sit together. Mary had a tempory husband for the occasion. *(She refuses to divulge his name). These Forums may become a permanent thing.

12. Next project of the Council will be assistance to widows and women school teachers in the form of a bazaar.

13. The Counsil is just beginning to write a constitution; they have grown up to it gradually. Temporary officers were elected recently. Mary

was nominated for every office, elected to none, which she says is a great personal triumph. She had just delivered a talk to them on learning by doing instead of observing. Apparently they took it very much to heart!

14. Saga prefecture has just organized a similar council, which plans to meet once a month. Included as members, in addition to some of those listed on the Kagoshima council are the following: the only woman members of the prefectural school board and the prefectural assembly; the head of the Women's Consumers Cooperative Union; the Ken agricultural technician; the Red Cross representative, and the president of Tomono Kai.

15. Oita has a council composed of representatives of many women's groups throughout the prefecture. This is a good council, but a trifle unwieldy, and it can meet only a few times during the year.

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NATIONAL CONVENTION OF
JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE ALUMNAE

Report of JACA Convention received from Helen Hosp, Adviser for Women's Education, C[illegible], SCAP.

The National Convention of the JACA met at Kobe Women's College 4 and 5 April: with 43 official delegates from 20 of the 27 branches of the Association and a total attendance of 80 members. Mrs. Kan, the National President for 1948-49, opened the session. She reviewed the growth of the Association during the year, specifying that four new branches had been organized. She expressed the pride of the Association in the civic and educational activities of its members, citing, for example, 20 are members of prefectural school boards.

Brief reports of the National Committees followed. Discussion of their chief items was provided for later in the sessions. The chairman of the Branch Committee distributed the leaflet, "What is JACA", which sets forth the Association's history and purposes.

The formation of two new national committees was voted. They are the School Education Committee and the Status of Women Committee.

The question of dues and of scholarship fund were presented jointly. The current national dues of ¥ 30, of which ¥ 16 goes into the scholarship fund, was held insufficient; the proposal was made for ¥ 100, and ¥ 50 of that sum for scholarship. Discussion was vigorous. Arguments against the increase were that local branch dues must also be paid and that members belong to other organizations requiring dues, making too heavy a total. The affirmative arguments were that substantial scholarship awards are highly desirable and that the national organization needs a larger budget for printing and distribution of materials to branches. One member suggested that the Association should be considering the appointment of a paid Headquarters Officer for more efficient coordination of the Association program.

As only 1500 of the 3500 "members" of the Association pay dues, the undersigned had earlier suggested to the National Board that an annual membership card be issued upon payment of dues, as is done in other associations of university women. At the Convention, the treasurer recommended this procedure. A delegate proposed a badge instead of a card. Arguments in opposition were that once in possession of badge, a member might neglect further annual payments; and also, university women do not need badges, as there are other ways of their distinguishing themselves as university women.

Incl 1

The 4 April evening session featured the CIE film, "How to Conduct a Meeting", followed by discussion on meeting techniques.

The afternoon session, 4 April, included two addresses: Dr. Raymond Walters, president, University of Cincinnati, and Visiting Expert on the Institute for Education Leadership program, spoke on "University Women as Citizens" and the undersigned spoke on "Progress in Women's Education in Japan".

The morning 5 April meeting provided for further consideration and voting on the business items presented the previous day. The decision was made for a ¥ 20 scholarship fund per member. Criticism was sharp of the 1948-49 scholarship awards to only Tokyo institutions and resulted in a new plan for committee operations, 1949-50. Each branch will have a scholarship chairman who will recommend candidates by July of 1949. Each of three regions will be awarded ¥ 30,000 with ¥ 10,000 the sum to each scholarship recipient. The awards will be made 3 November, which is National Culture Day.

Miss Nomiyama, Chairman of the National Program Committee, commented upon the Survey of JACA members, conducted as a national project. The Adviser for Women's Education regards this Survey of unusual merit, having potential international interest. Further survey returns are expected, but on the basis of returns from 724 members, - ages 21-77, 370 married, 354 unmarried, from 27 different institutions, - Miss Nomiyama reported such figures as: 2.3 children per college woman's family; 26% are married to educators, 81% themselves are in education; 56% continuing in their vocations after marriage. The survey contains numerous other items, such as "Happiness and Difficulties of Women in Vocations", "New Professional Fields for Women". As the survey is of unusual significance for women's education, the undersigned requested Miss Nomiyama to prepare an article in English on the total findings.

Miss Nomiyama used the survey occupational findings to suggest JACA activities, such as working to raise the standard of nursing to professional level, and of giving vocational advice to women students.

Several branches next gave reports on their plan for participation in Women's Week, 10 - 17 April, 1949.

The 4 April evening session featured the CIE film, "How to Conduct a Meeting", followed by discussion on meeting techniques.

Branch reports, held strictly to three-minute accounts, gave the highlights of accomplishment for 1948-49. Almost universally, the branches held meetings on the new School Board Law and they conduct regularly, free, open classes for English instruction. Other specific services include: Ibaraki, - Survey of occupational opportunities in the community for the information of graduating students; Gumma, - Survey of public opinion on high school problems, and open conference on these. Open meeting to which 1500 people came to discuss political problems; Kyoto, - Radio broadcast on "Co-education"; Hakodate, - desirous of raising the status of women in family life; secured public opinion through questionnaires and will broadcast results during "Women's Week"; Chiba, - sponsored a conference on "In-service Training for Teachers."

The reports of these branch activities, the excellent quality of the research project "Survey of JACA Members", and the efficient dispatch of convention business substantiate the confidence of the undersigned in the contribution that the Japanese Association of University Women is making in the democratic educational advancement of Japan.

The convention closed with the announcement of elections of new officers and acceptance of the invitation to hold the 1950 convention at Tokyo Women's Christian College.

Mrs. Amadotsu, of Tokyo Women's Christian College, has been elected National President of JACA for 1949-50.

Distribution:

Ea MG Region
Ea MG Team
I Corps
IX Corps

C.E. OFFICER

TO: MG Region Women's Affairs Officers MAY 3 1949

FROM: Women's Affairs Officer, 8th Army MG 27

SUBJECT: Excerpts from Annex E-1 for your information.

(February - Annex E-1)

AOMORI - As a result of stressing the disadvantage of having worthless federations, two(2) women's gun federations dissolved and declared in newspaper releases that their areas will place special emphasis on small, special interest groups.

The WAO and WMB representatives conducted two meetings for 350 girls who graduated from upper secondary schools this year. The purpose of these meetings was to enlighten these graduates on available vocations. It was noted that girls need more encouragement and more knowledge about possible future vocations.

A survey of women's organizations reveals that throughout the prefecture there are 155 local towns with a very active program for 2,809 women. These are small interest groups that have broken away from the federation.

NIIGATA - The Sanjo City Women's Association has sponsored the organization of a young women's section. A representative from CE and from Social Education were invited to speak at the organization meeting. About 75 girls from the age of 18 to 25 are charter members of this group. Civic service is one of the objectives.

TOCHIGI - An all-day meeting was conducted 3 February with representatives of the self-governing body at the Kanuma Textile Mills. This group is one of the most effective democratic organizations in the prefecture, without interference by management, but with management assistance when it is requested. It is planned to use the group as a model for the establishment of similar bodies at other plants employing a majority of women workers.

YAMANASHI - Youth groups are much more active then they have been. Nine meetings were held this month. The recreation feature, stressing folk and square dancing, is developing a new enthisiasm and a much democratic social contact between the young men and women.

Five troops each of boy and girl scouts have been organized with an average membership of 12 to each troop. Leaders are attempting to bring the troops up to national standards as quickly as possible with active assistance from CE.

KUMAMOTO - Upper Secondary Schools.

The two Upper Secondary Schools inspected served as spot check of plans for curriculum revision, adoption of the unit credit system, pre-registration and scheduling. There is noticeable difference in the curriculum planning of the two schools.

mcl 2

A former boys' school preparing to be a general co-educational Upper Secondary School has followed the handbook, "Curriculum of the New Upper Secondary School" quite closely. Using its existing faculty it is attempting to broaden its curriculum in order to offer boys and girls alike a fairly satisfactory list of electives. A home economics department will be added.

The other school, a former girls' school preparing to offer a general co-educational course, has planned a curriculum so narrow that subjects listed as electives are in reality required. Pre-registration plans do not provide for enrollment of girls in the general courses beyond the 38 required units. A lack of planning for economical use of the faculty is felt to be the main difficulty rather than the one given by the principal - a misunderstanding of the plan in the Handbook.

After a review of the characteristics of a general co-educational Upper Secondary School, it was suggested that a further study be made of faculty and facilities before the staff consider its curriculum planning task completed.

Since it is felt that many schools, especially former girls' schools, will probably need the same amount of supervision and guidance in curriculum planning, the Ken Education Section has agreed to stress a thorough study of the Handbook and wise use of existing faculties and facilities. Each Upper Secondary School will submit a draft of its plan for a revised curriculum to the Ken in March.

AMAYAMA - Civil Education representatives attended a meeting of the Prefectural Council of Women's Organizations (Fujin Kai) at which the characteristics of undemocratic traditional Japanese organizations were contrasted with democratic interest-club type. It was reported by one of the attendants that after CE personnel left the meeting the women discussed their idea. Most of them concluded that the suggestions were ideal but not practical and they would continue in the old way while presenting a "good face" to Military Government. Such an attitude indicated the hopelessness of attempting to work through Fujin Kai (Women's Association) leaders to democratize their organizations.

TOYAMA - Schools of Nursing. This officer conferred with the public health nurses of Toyama-Ishikawa Military Government Teams and this region, concerning opportunities for girl graduates of upper and lower secondary schools as student nurses in class A and B schools of nursing. A summary of the qualifications and opportunisties has been sent to each upper and lower secondary school in the prefecture.

TOKYO - Rural areas are showing increased interest in women's status. Representatives from five different rural and village areas have requested guidance on forming clubs.

An interview with the representatives of the Women's Section of the Labor Administration Section of the Tokyo-to Labor Bureau showed that although the representative has met with union leaders of the women's sections, only a very small portion of women laborers are being reached by labor education. There are many women laborers in the family-type factories who do not belong to unions. No attempt has been made to reach them. On the "To" level in most departments there seems to be very little systematic planning for an overall program for women.

KAGAWA - The delegates who attended the training course for juvenile and youth leaders given in Kure, held two-day meetings in five guns to pass on to youth leaders what they had learned. This completes the series of such meetings that were begun last month. Personnel of this office have assisted at all of the meetings. Approximately 450 representatives of youth organizations were reached by these meetings. This was the first experience that most of delegates had in planning and presenting such a program. Questionaires indicate that the meetings were valuable for those who attended, the chief shortcoming being the inclusion of too many subjects in the tow-day program.

KOCHI - Youth leaders state that there is difficulty in keeping members interested enough to attend meetings and to actually be bona fide members. The organization of small groups with common interests such as music, science, and English are being considered. Better program planning, without too much highly abstract or technical material, is believed to be necessary. From this idea one music club is in the preparatory stages of being democratically established.

HYOGO - At its 25 February meeting a group of Tarumi women resolved to organize themselves as the Tarumi League of Women Voters. They set as their purpose the promotion of political responsibility through informed and active participation of citizens in government. Included in their program plans are* Dissemination of information about condidates and issues during elections, encouraging women to vote, discussing political issues and topics, and pushing for improement of public schools, social welfare, public health and housing, community libraries and recreational areas for children.

FUKUOKA - From 1-14 February the Tomonkai conducted a discussion and demonstration conference for farm women. Four of the instructors were sent by Mrs. Hani from the Freedom School in Tokyo. Other instructors were local women presenting spedial topics. The daily program was divided into two parts - lecture and discussion, followed by demonstration and practice. The topics included housekeeping, food, clothing, and family relations. One significant trend was the desire of the attendants to find ways for developing home social life for all members of the family, whereby husband, wife, and children could come to know and understand each other better through recreation and informality.

Common cause has been found among the adults of a coal-mining district in which communists have been particularly active. The cause is the welfare of their children. Juvenile delinquency exists to a marked degree in this, as well as other coal-mine areas, and the parents seem to be willing to cooperate with the development of a program to eliminate the main causes - poor living conditions and lack of parental concern. A meeting of the gun welfare officials, interested parents, the mayor, youth leaders junior high

school principals, women's group leaders and Civil Education personnel was held, at which the causes of juvenile delinquency, as well as a few suggested remedies, were brought out. Another meeting, at which preventive measures will be thoroughly discussed and planned, will probably reveal whether the initial communist cooperation will continue. It is hoped that a program peculiarly fitted to the needs of the coal-mine community can be worked out, and any successes shared with other such communities.

FUKUSHIMA - The Tohoku-Hokkaido Bloc Youth Federation bi-annual conference was held at 25,26 February, for the purpose of exchanging ideas, discussing problems common to all groups, and making plans for sending delegates to the All-Japan Youth Conference to be held in Tokyo in March. A member of the CE Section addressed the group on "The Meaning of Democracy in Youth Organizations" and observed conference procedures. The following observations were made:

Women were not equally represented as delegates, some prefectures having sent all men; the discussion group chairman was appointed, not democratically elected; the two (2) topics receiving greatest emphasis were establishment of adult education classes by youth groups and the lack of assistance from the Social Education Section (on the prefectural and national levels) in assisting them.

The Youth Industrial Restoration Conference sponsored by Social Education Section was received with a great deal of interest. Five (5) delegates are sent to the All- Japan conference in Tokyo, one (1) of whom was selected the national winner for his project.

(March - Annex E-1)

EHIME - It is noted that representatives from labor unions lack knowledge of organizational procedures and techniques possessed by representatives of PTA's, women's organizations, etc.

not too bad reputation

SAITAMA - Square dance programs continue to meet with success. Victor Records Company reported that six square dance records will be made in April and ready for distribution in June.

In March 1949 the Women's Affairs Officer of the prefectural social education section was officially given the grade three rank, which is the first time a women official in the prefectural education department has been placed on a level with the men teacher consultants.

SAGA - Five dimocratic leadership training courses have been started in selected communities. One group is for PTA leaders, one for young women (average age, 25), one for farm women, one for city women and one is a mixed group. These groups meet once a week for a lecture on democratic methods and discussion of local problems and interests.

ISHIKAWA - Interest groups are springing up, as noted by the formation of a parliamentary rule club and Prefectural Farm Women's Liaison Council.

KUMAMOTO - Nagasaki and Tomonokai (Women's Friendship Club) have been giving their time to encouraging home-making improvements in rural areas. Demonstra-

tions used at club meetings have been repeated in neighboring villages.

NAGASAKI - For the first time in the history of the prefecture, women have been appointed as principals of public schools. One in Nagasaki City and the other in Sasebo City.

NIIGATA - Women's Leadership Training Conference. - Sixty women leaders were invited to a conference from 10-12 March. About thirty additional delegates arrived. As age limit was set at 50 and the resulting response from the younger women was noticeable. Working women made up almost one-half of the group. W&MB representatives participated with Social Education Section in the program. The program included group discussion, panels, lectures, motion pictures, followed by a discussion of the picture, and a democratic exchange of ideas between working women and home-makers.

FUKUI and TOYAMA - During March the culture and welfare section of the Prefectural Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives sponsored short adult education courses especially for farm women.

FUKUI - 60 members of the Ken Fujin-Kai visited a Ken Assembly session on 16-17-18 March and gave an interview to the newspapers criticizing the governor and assembly members for their lack of knowlege of parliamentary procedure.

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CONFERENCE FOR HOMEMAKING TEACHERS OF UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(Summary prepared by Mrs. Kimi Hara, KMGR)

Date: February 16 and 17, 1949 (morning only)

Place: Girls First Normal School, Tokyo

Instructor: Mr. Nelson, SCAP. CIAE, and Japanese Officials and Teachers

Attendance: About 120 — 2 or 3 from each prefecture — (16 from Kanto Region) (This is a report on the two morning sessions only)

A brief explanation was made by Monbsho officials about the revised homemaking curriculum which will be effective in April 1949. There shall be 85 units in college preparatory, vocational, and comprehensive curricula, so that students, whichever curriculum they may take, will be prepared for entering college. The purposes of the upper secondary schools are to develop (1) good citizenship, (2) vocational skills, and (3) individual abilities.

In the homemaking program of study there are seven units, five of projects carried by the students themselves under the careful planning and pertinent suggestions of the teachers. A guide to home-projects will be available soon, and a guide to the new curriculum will be issued before April.

Mr. Nelson stated that homemaking is the most important course for girls because homes are the backbone of the nation. Homemaking is also important to accomplish the two goals of the nation, democratization and economic recovery.

Then how can we make the girls and the communities realize that homemaking is the most important course in school?

1. Homemaking must be made practical so that it will meet the needs of the community.
2. Homemaking must be made attractive to the girls.
3. Homemaking must be convenient to schedule and economical to offer. The same teacher should teach one class all through the term or the year.
4. Homemaking must be made popular in the community. Through [illegible] projects and club work homemaking will become popular with the parents and girls.

How can we make it popular?

1. Hold prefectural follow-up conferences on homemaking education.
2. Use home-project method.
3. Initiate club program which offers an opportunity for group participation. It will develop leadership and skills to speak in public.
4. Establish an advisory council consisting of ten to fifteen adult members: representatives of PTA., women's organization leaders, a supervisor of homemaking, a principal, mothers, etc, who are interested in promoting better home in a better community.

Enclosure 2

See ltr from C. Cist dtd 14 Mar 49

Then thegroup was divided into two parts: one for clothing major and the other for food major. Lectures were given in each group on civil code reform, family relations, home management, health and sanitation, food, and child care. On February 19 a demonstration of homemaking lessons will be the Fourth Girls' High School and a visit made to Mothers and Children's Hospital at Azabu, Minato Ward, Tokyo.

In the lecture on "Sanitation and Health", by Miss Senba, a teacher of the 4th G.H.S., stress was put on practical lessons of sanitation. She said that what we learn at school often has very little to do with our daily life. We should select practical problems from our daily life which will improve the sanitary conditions at home and in the community.

In the lecture on "Home Management" Miss Matsudaira, a teacher of the Girls Higher Normal School, said that economy of the home will not be stabilized unless the economy of the nation is stabilized. It is important to increase production. The three elements of production are: lager, land, and capital. Home is the source of labor. The prosperity of the nation depends upon homes. One of the aims of studying home-management is to make the economy of the nation prosperous and contribute to the welfare of the nation as consumers.

It was stated that the upper secondary school homemaking program should consist of: clothing, child care, management, family income and expenditures, family relations, foods, housing, health, and home-projects.

Mimeographed sheets were distributed at the conference containing specific materials to supplement the talks given.

Enclosure 2.

Read 9 Feb 49

F

Women

JAPANESE WOMEN'S NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

1 Shin Nippon Fujin Domei (New Japan Women's League), an organization for the non-partisan political education of women. Headquarters, 2408, 3-chome, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo. Branches, 35, located in Hokkaido, Miyagi, Ibaragi, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Chiba, Shizuoka, Aichi, Shiga, Nagano, Tottori, Shimane, and Oita prefectures. Membership, approximately 5,000. Publication, monthly two-page bulletin.

2 Tomo-no-Kai (Friend's Club) An organization of housewives, devoted to the improvement of home life in practical matters such as the development of schedules for housewives, modernization of the kitchen, child care, economical but scientific use of foodstuffs, etc. Headquarter, 1148, 6-chome, Zoshigaya, Toshima-ku, Tokyo. Branches, 101 throughout Japan. Membership, approximately 7,200. Publication, monthly magazine, Fujin-no-Tomo (Women's Friend)

3 Daigaku Fujin Kyokai, Japanese Association of College Alumnae, an organization to promote higher education opportunities for women. Branches, 26. Membership, approximately 3,500. Headquarters, c/o Nippon Women's College, Takata, Toyokawa-cho, Bunkyo-ky, Tokyo.

4 Fujin Minshu Kurabu, Women's Democratic Club, an organization to build a new independent life for women in working places, communities, and in homes. Branches, 71. Membership, approximately 3,000. Headquarters, 12, 7-chome, Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo. Publication, weekly newspaper.

5 Kirisutokyo Joshi Kyofukai, WCTU, an organization to promote purity in daily life. Activities in connection with the rehabilitation of prostitutes. Branches 16. Membership, approximately 2,000. Headquarters, 360, 3-chome, Hyakunin-cho, Shinjuku, Tokyo.

6 Minshu Fujin Kyokai, Democratic Women's Society, an organization to promote democratic adult education activities for women and to encourage their welfare in industry. Membership, 350. Headquarters, Jinbo-cho, Kanda, Chiyodaku, Tokyo.

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Women
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WOMEN AFFAIRS
ANNEX E-1, January 1949

1. Tokyo MGT

On 15 January 1949 the CE Officer was the main speaker for the Tokyo celebration of "Seijin-no-hi" or "Adult Day". Without mentioning Communism by name, the CE Officer warned of the vicious lies directed at youth, and appealed to all youth to think critically, inteligently, and independently. Virtually the entire speech appeared in the NIPPON TIMES of 16 January 1949 under the heading, YOUTH WARNED OF VICIOUS LIES.

On 28 January 1949 Miss TWOHY, Special Consultant for Girl Scouts, met with the Women's Affairs Officer and leaders of three troops to discuss plans for a Tokyo-to Girl Scout Council. It has not yet been decided whether the Council will be for Metropolitan Tokyo or for the entire "TO".

2. Shimane MGT

The Parent Teacher's Associations were very active in promoting nineteen different programs, most effective of which were: (1) Repairing of school buildings. (2) Donating sports equipment and books to libaries. (3) Helping spons or programs to prevent juvenile delinquency. (4) Helping secure visual aid material for teachers and classrooms. (5) Helping teachers find better living accomodations. (6) Promoting a better health and sanitation program in schools.

The Parent Teachers held a prefectural wide campaign on promotion of candidates and helping in every way in the last general election.

Youth Organizations

A special report submitted on the activities of the Youth Organizations was forwarded to I Corps Headquarters held 642 meetings attended by 26,397 members last month.

The outstanding activities were:

Assisting in sponsoring and establishing "teen-age" clubs, of boys and girls between the ages of twelve and sixteen, in such clubs as:

(a) The Camp Fire Girls
(b) 4-H Clubs
(c) Homemakers Clubs
(d) Boy and Girl Scouts

Of the 559 meetings attended by 23,121 members, the most outstanding achievements were the following:

a. The real zeal and effort and results obtained in the last election campaign. The women's votes really were a deciding issue in this election.

b. The remarkable activity of the women's council is promoting many new and outstanding programs, one of which is the series of lectures on veneral diseases and tuberculosis.

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The publishing of the first women's magazine at the initial suggestion of the CE Section some months ago.

The CE section personnel visited thirteen women's associations in Ochi-gun and conferred with leaders of many women's clubs who came to the CE office for help and advice.

The women's organizations are gaining respect and importance from the many new leaders who through good leadership training are teaching the members of true democratic ways of life.

The women's organizations plan to be a great help in the formation of the new adult education classes being sponsored by the Social Education Section and the Board of Education, through the guidance of the Civil Education Section.

3. Hiroshima MGT

Women's Association. The Nakanosho Women's Organization on Innoshima has been sponsoring a school for about 60 young women of the village. The school offers training in home economics which includes foods, nutrition, both Japanese and western-style clothing, tea and flower arrangement in addition to a discussion of current events. The director of the school is a graduate of the Nara Women's Higher Normal School and believes this training contributes definitely to the needs of young women beyond school age.

A total of 42,941 women voted in the election of 25 January. This represents a total of 72.2% of the number registered women voters as compared with a prefectural total of 76.8% of the registered voters. The lone woman running for re-election to the House of Representatives was defeated largely due to her transfer from the Democratic-Liberal to the Democratic Party.

Women's and Minors' Bureau. This bureau continues to be active in this prefecture where there are some 80,000 widows and 20,000 minors employed in industry. Special investigation was made of the working conditions of minors in thirty-two factories and industrial establishments. Instruction was given on applicable phases of the labor laws, sanitary working conditions, responsibilities of management and need of healthful recreation. Main defects noted in both women and minor workers were lack of education, tendency for rapid labor turnover and a decided lack of responsibility in their work.

Scout activities were at a low ebb due to the New Year holidays and general weather conditions. The Girl Scout troops in the Kure area stressed home-making activities and discussed the importance of the national elections.

School Lunch Program. A conference of personnel connected with this program from the schools of Hiroshima City and three neighboring guns was held at the Oke Primary School in Hiroshima City. This school is one of the twenty model school lunch and health education institutions. Under the sponsorship of the prefectural health and physical education section, various problems in the program were discussed, followed by a cooking demonstration of the various foods on hand. It was discovered that considerable confusion exists as to the preperation of some of these foods, particularly of the dehydrated type. As a result CE has organized a committee of three American women from Occupation personnel who, after a study of the foods, cooking facilities and equipment of a nearby model school, will conduct an actual cooking demonstration at this school and make suggestions for the solution of other problems attendant upon this program.

Mrs. Fujo Kurushima occupies the unique positionof being the only woman administrator in the prefecture. CE inspected the Kannon Lower Secondary in Kannor-Mura, Saiki-gun and found her doing an acceptable job in the small village school.

4. Nagano MGT

Considerable time was devoted to election activities by this section. A prefecture-wide meeting of officers of Youth Organizations was participated in for the purpose of popularizing the election and pointing out the role that Youth groups could play in informing the public about the election. A similar meeting with women leaders was held, also.

The assistant CE Officer was assigned as Special Election Surveillance Officer for the Third Election District of this prefecture. This work consumed two weeks during which various conferences and talks concerning the election were held. Results of this work are reported here to point out how Social Education groups such as CPH's, Youth, and Women's groups can be encouraged to render valuable services during periods such as pre-election times. The Third Election District has 310,368 eligible voters, the largest district in the prefecture. Of this number, 264,347 or 85.2% voted on election day. This was the highest in the prefecture and one of the highest throughout the country. This was possible only because community social groups came to realize the importance of the election and how they could help to make it a success. It was gratifying to note that such agencies would cooperate so effectively in matters which have direct bearing on the future of Japan.

4. Kanagawa MGT

Failure to make the most use of existing facilities and personnel in nearly all senior high schools in Kanagawa is best revealed by the chart below, which was made during a visit to a Yokohama Municipal Girls' Senior High School.

Periods	Teachers Teaching	Teachers not Teaching	Rooms Used	Rooms Not Used
1	14	12	14	8
2	8	18	8	9
3	12	14	12	5
4	10	16	10	7
5	11	15	11	6
6	11	15	11	6

Hundreds of high school girls are not attending the 12 grades of the senior high schools this year.

The principal reason given for so many girls leaving at the end of the 11 grade was that the high schools did not offer the girls sufficient training for marriage.

Many of these girls are now enrolled in private home economics spedial schools.

All prefectural girls' senior high schools offer only the college preparatory course, "Koto Gakko" course.

It is apperent that the principals regard the "Shinsei Koto Gakko" as a "Koto Gakko" in which more than I course in home economics per year grade can not be offered, since it is primarily a college preparatory school.

Many junior high school girls have stated that they do not plan to go to the "Shinsei Koto Gakko", not because they do not desire more education, but rather because they do not desire a college preparatory education.

Parents do not want their daughters to attend "Shinsei Koto Gakko"because in the past it has been difficult to find husbands for college girls.

In short, the girls, the parents, and the principals and teachers believe that the "Shinsei Koto Gakko" is exactly the same as the old "Koto Gakko".

Informal meetings with officers of individual women's organizations at their choice of meeting place have proved to be very beneficial for, gaining acceptance of Military Government personnel suggestions, for increassing interest in the real objectives of women's organizations, and in getting the Japanese women to discuss freely their association's plans, organization, and programs.

In a few areas women are becoming members Agriculture Cooperatives, but in most areas the women seemingly have not been informed as to their membership eligibility. However, women who are heads of families are members in many organizations, from 10 to 30 per organizations. No women are officials.

General interest evidenced by women in the Diet election was comparatively slight, due to what they termed as "undesirable" candidates; however, 62. 7% of the registered women voters in Kanagawa Prefecture actually voted. Toshiko Matue, Social Democratic Party, was elected with the second highest ranking vote in her district. Masako Nakamura, Neo-American Charities Labor Party, drew a very low percentage of votes.

5. Gunma MGT

Leaders of boys and girls clubs in Ora-gun held a training conference in Watarase-mura. Principles of leadershipwere discussed and suggestions were made for the addition of varieties of games and activities.

Women's Affair. A leadership Training Conference was held on the village level this month. The local assemblymen were invited to participate in the conference.

A very well attended mass rally for political education of women was sponsored by the J.A.C.A. and the Social Education Section.

A special group of leaders are building a repertory of folk dances in order to teach interested groups in the community.

Representatives of the Social Education and the Prefectural Welfare Section visited Ota-machi in Ibaraki Prefecture to study the Coordinating council and to confer with committee chairmen. They were interested in the organization and the program and are conducting a preliminary community survey to select a community for a similar experimental and demonstration program in Gunma Prefecture.

Two married couples groups met this month. Under the guidance of a group leader, problems relating to the family were discussed. Singing and movie were a part of the recreation program. The enthusiastic participation and the expressed desire for future meetings is indicative of the interest in this activity.

6. Kyoto MGT

Three colleges were inspected. Of these, two (Prefectural Agricultural College and Pref. Women's College), were in connection with Prefectural plans to consolidate them into a university. The Agricultural College is in very poor condition, physically and administratively. The Women's College, on the other hand, is in very good condition, has excellent equipment, is very sanitary, and has a very healthy atmosphere. There is reason to believe that an attempt is being made to raise the Agricultural College to the university level on the strength of conditions at the Women's College and probably at the expense of the latter. Further investigations are being made.

Women's and Youth Organizations. Since these organizations have been divorced from governmental support and control, they have been floundering. In the northern part of the Prefecture (Miyazu) leaders of the geographical organizations (Fujinkai and Seinenden) asked for a conference with MG on organization. MG attended, advising that they reorganize along special interest lines and that they form a bottom-to-top organization as against the present top-down.

In the recent election, the Working Women's League took the most active part, urging Labor Union Women to vote. Other organizations, particularly the geographically organized Fujinkai, explained that they had done little because no one had told them to do anything. Work on plans for independent women's and youth organization conferences to be held in early spring continue.

7. Akita MGT

The Civil Education Officer gave an address to a meeing of the women labor union representatives on the need for continuing the education of women workers and the elevation of their status to equal that of the men in the labor unions. Thirty-nine women were present.

8. Tottori MGT

As was reported last month the women's organizations of this prefecture featured women's week 15 to 21 January 1949 on a prefecture-wide basis to emphasize the importance of improving women's position in society and home conditions. The larger population centers and towns reported successful programs. Each active women's organization terminated its week's activities with a meeting emphesizing the importance of women casting their ballots in the national election. Much enthusiasm was added to the success of the week's activities because of the interest shown by the women in the national election of 23 January 1949.

9. Niigata MCT

The Social Education Section is conducting a survey of women's organizations. The topics included are names of officers, number of members and basis of membership, club headquarters and date of organization, persons employed to carry on club details, purpose of the club and work in general. Specific information is being asked on progress in home reforms. Samples of club publications are being requested. Methods of raising money are also included. This will bring up to date a survey made in the summer of 1947.

The JACA had 43 members present at the Janusry meeting. They are continuing their study of coeducation. They have decided to sponsor a social dancing class to improve the interest of members.

The Federation of Women's Associations has decided to work out programs along a "study course" plan. At present they are working on a series on "Boards of Education." They are being assisted by Social Education, which is responsible for carrying out an information program on the subject in the prefecture.

10. Fukuoka MCT

For a number of months there has been increasing dissatisfaction with the prefectural Federation of Women's Clubs (Rengo Fujinkai). This has been due to several reasons. The federation provided no actual aid or assistance to the member clubs. It exacted substantial sums of money and gave nothing in return. It interfered in the management of purely local affairs. Actual separation from the federation, however, has been difficult because of the Japanese reverence for federations, and their fear of authority, either real or imagined. The present indications are, though, that one large block of clubs will soon sever their connections with the federation. This block consists of the clubs in the five major cities which form one contiguous area in the northeast corner of the prefecture. This action is parallel with the policy of this section, which is to encourage the development of stable, individual groups that pursue through an active program and democratic procedures the realization of practicable and socially useful objectives.

11. Yamagata MCT

Social Education: Tohoku Region CE Officer in charge of Social Education held a three-day conference with Social Education leaders, Girl Scout Leaders, and representatives of Women's Organizations. Section officer met with and spoke to two groups of representatives of Youth Organizations on community service and adult education, and lectured to a group of young farmers on adult education for farmers.

37 assistant school nurses are now attending the fourth school nurses' institute as a part of the re-training program for nurses.

12. Gifu MCT

Four two day meetings were sponsored by gun women's organizations to study organization, elections, and program planning for the improvement of the coming year's activity. Members of 16 city and gun womens' federations sutdied election laws, with particular attention to the approval of Supreme Court judges; after study, they participated in the program to inform the public of the need for carefully considered balloting.

Two Girl Scout leaders attended a two day conference conducted in Kyoto by

Miss Twohy, CIE, SCAP. Local troops appear to be progressing in a satisfactory manner, but the amount of time available to the CE Officer does not allow adequate supervision and guidance at present.

Ten members of Aichi Prefecture youth organizations visited demonstrations of Gifu youth organization activities in Gifu City and outlying farm areas. The visit was sponsored by Aichi Prefecture upon the invitation of the Gifu groups.

Approximately two hundred other study meetings were held by women's groups for an estimated 20,000 women who studied child care, health, and various other social and economic problems of interest to women.

13. Kagoshima MGT

The Council of Women Leaders in Kagoshima City planned and carried out an extensive pre-election campaign for a better percentage of women voting and for an informed vote in the national elections. Campaign included printing and distributing handbills which stressed the relation between the kitchen and the government. CE personnel carried these handbills into several other areas. Eight pre-election women's meetings were attended by CE and approximately 1,500 Japanese women. Three small post-election meetings, reaching about 225 women were held in January. The Kagoshima women's vote this year was 68%, with men's vote 81%. The national average for both men and women has been stated as 69%. The previous election showed the Kagoshima women's vote as 63%. Ten conferences for women leaders are planned for Kagoshima City in February. The economic condition of widows is a fundamental problem in this Ken. The work of Widows Associations and the aid of the Ken Welfare Section are inadequate to meet their needs. Employers prefer not to employ widows because of the necessity for paying family allowances. The MG Labor Officer has been asked to cooperate in meeting this problem.

The Ken Director of Youth Association work is trying to promote better coordination and cooperation among various organizations sponsoring a youth program. Monthly meetings combining representatives from all groups have been started. Delegates to the Kyushu Youth Leaders Conference held a three-day meeting to plan a series of twenty-three training conferences for youth leaders throughout the Ken in February. Plans have been made for three two-day group work conference in the three large cities under the leadership of Miss Dorothea Sullivan, SCAP consultant. Youth leaders in Sendai City are introducing square dancing into their youth recreational program. There is considerable anxiety among adults over the lack of a concept of proper parental guidance of youth, social life, marriage, etc. Cases of immorality are reported with alarm. CE officers are using this to point out the need for supervised recreation, whole-hearted coeducational practices, and a broader social life for youth. Acceptance of new ideas regarding boy-girl relations and coeducation is very gradual.

14. Oita MGT

A one-day election educational program was sponsored by the council for women leaders throughout the prefecture. Several lectures were given on different phases of election laws and procedures for voting; responsibility for voting intelligently and getting out the vote was emphasized by this section; and each member received a pamphlet on election materials printed by the prefectural social education section. It is felt that these measures were partly responsible for the 69.5% turnout of women voters in this prefecture.

A discussion meeting was held with leaders of the women's section of the Oita

Teachers Union. They were encouraged to take a greater part in the in-service study programs, faculty discussions, and to form special study groups to raise the level of women teachers.

15. Yamaguchi MGT

Immediately after the announcement of the general election, leaders of Women's and Youths' Groups met with Civil Education personnel for the purpose of discussing activities which might be undertaken to dispel apathy toward the elections. As aresult the following two projects were undertaken and actually did contribute measurably to the high percentage of votingin this prefecture. The Youth Association in each town and village maintained a large graph outside each polling place on which was recorded the progressive percentage of voting for each buraku every half hour. The competition did much to bring out the vote. Women's Associations held an aggregate total of 214 separate meetings for the purpose of informing its membership on the importance of the election and the need for intelligent voting.

16. Toyama MGT

On 6 January a member of this section met with ten ladies to evaluate the first course and to make preparations for the second series.

On 10,11 and 12 January the assistant education officer, this region held the second series in three locations. In the morning a lecture-discussion presentation of the duties and responsibilities ofofficers, committee chairmen, and members, and a demonstration of conducting and participating in meetings, including the definition and usage of parliamentary terms was featured. The afternoon session was concerned with conducting and participating in discussion groups such as panel, symposium, roundtable, question box and interview.

On 20 January a member of this section and a social education advisor, in answer to a request from one of the teams, attended one of the follow-up conferences and gave suitable guidance.

On 19 January the team information and education officers conferred with prominent women and election leaders concerning legitimate activities of women in connection with national elections. Organizations were encouraged to question candidates regarding specific issues. As a result, two conferences were held in the two major cities. Each candidate was allowed ten minutes to answer four prepared questions:

(1) What do you intend to do regarding equal rights for women?

(2) How do you think commodity prices can be stabilized?

(3) Can you promise to carry out the platform of your party?

(4) What do you intend to do about health problems, sanitation, the rearing of children, and education?

Approximately 10,000 copies of a leaflet encouraging women to vote, prepared by the prefecture Election Committee and the Women's and Minors' Bureau received wide distribution and discussion.

The prefecture social Education Section completed a survey of all cultural organizations and their current activities. Each gun and city has formed liaison councils, and sent delegates for the formation of an all-prefecture council on 9 January. A constitution has been written. It is felt that closer coordination and cooperation between organizations and in varied activities will result, without the danger of former federations.

17. Shizuoka MGT

The Women's Affairs Officer spoke on the subject of "Vocations for Women" at a meeting of representative students of all girls' high schools in Shizuoka City. The discussion following revealed that the high school girls was interested in a career, in economic security, in broadening the adult life of the Japanese women.

Encouragement to vote intelligently and independently was given to the women voters of this ken at meetings held by the Women's League to arouse an interest in the recent election.

18. Iwate MGT

An officer training school for the president, vice president, secretary, and program chairmen of each women's organization in Morioka was conducted by the Assistant C.I.E. Officer. Twenty-one (21) women organizations were represented. This was planned to meet the urgent need to teach the fundamentals of proper organization. The following program was presented:

1. What are the requirements of a good club.
2. Essentials of a constitution.
3. Review of several constitutions.
4. Skit - program planning.
5. Reports from well organized clubs.

The main idea of this meeting was to reeducate the officers as to their duties and the importance of regular monthly meetings, well planned programs, and committee work. Similar meetings will be held with women leaders throughout the Ken. The second officers training school was held in Hanamaki Heinuki Gun and approximately 100 officers from the various women organizations attended. Assistant C.I.E. Officer I.M.G.T. Reviewed the basic principles of a good organization and checked the constitutions of some organizations. It transpired that all organizations have the same constitution and are a closely knit federation. "Interest Groups" were discussed. Many questions were asked concerning them and some will be formed in an effort to break up the federation. Since they wish some sort of a tie a general advisory - informational council was suggested; a representative to the council is to be appointed from each group. The council is to render only informational services. The women are beginning to do some thinking for themselves and as the way is pointed some will start independent organizations.

Representatives from Ishideriya and Hizume Girl Scouts Sponsoring Committees and prospective leaders met at Hizume Shiwa Gun for further information on Girl Scout Work. Japanese scout leaders gave a very comprehensive report of scout work, stressing the duties of leaders and committee members, and the work of the sponsoring organization. Another such meeting will be held in February for the groups of Kurosawajiri and Hanamaki.

Assistant C.E. Officer attended the Morioka W.C.T.U. annual meeting. Included in the group were not only the regular W.C.T.U. members but also about 100 young ladies of high school age who belong to the auxiliary. This organization carries on their business in a very democratic way and is one of the few organizations who have a well defined purpose, regular meeting dates and a well planned program.

Ten women teachers from five girls senior high schools met with the Assistant C.E. Officer to discuss a survey to be made on vocations girls may enter after finishing high school. The results of this survey will be given to the girls in their guidance periods. They recognize that formerly girls did not have the opportunity to learn about vocations and the present need for girls to become financially independent when necessary. A survey will be made on about thirty different vocations. The vocations will also be discussed at P.T.A. meetings for parents must also know what the girls are talking about when they wish to take further training. The following guide sheet will be used in investigating each vocation:

1. What vocations are open to girls?
2. What educational requirements are there for entering the training?
3. How long will the period of training take?
4. What will be the cost?
5. What will the returns be?
6. Does the vocation have a future?
7. How will society re-act to a girl holding such a position?

A meeting with members of the women clubs in Ohasama Hienuki Gun was held. The Assistant C.E. Officer used as a topic "Women's New Place in Japan". Much discussion followed the talk as to forming clubs based upon "interest groups". Two members from Ken Social Education spoke on parliamentary procedure in club organization. The playlet "Tea Time Relax" was given. This skit illustrated simplifying the marriage ceremony.

19. Yamanashi MGT

A series of planning meetings with officers from women's clubs of each gun was started with an initial meeting of all officers. They are still uncertain of best methods for planning a balanced and varied program aimed at audience participation. Further meetings at gun level are planned.

A series of canned or boxed programs is being prepared entirely by the women of the prefecture. Each gun will contribute something of special interest and the whole series will be kept on call in the Social Education Section. When an organization wants one of the programs presented, they will call for it. The programs will be built around a central theme like "Health in the Home" or "Women's Civil Rights". 15 central themes have been selected. The parliamentary practice which is to be a part of each program will be built in harmony with the central theme, as will the music and the recreation, and all other phases of the program. The programs will not always necessitate an outside speaker.

Three newspapers have recently begun publication in this prefecture. Two of them deal exclusively with women's affairs, the Woman's Times and the Yamanashi Woman. The third one is brought out by the daily Yamanashi Nichi. and and carries the title "Children's Newspaper", it deals with the interests of children.

20. Saitama MGT

Square dancing. Learning of the success other prefectures have had with the square dance, plans are being made to introduce it throughout the prefecture. On 22 January the education officer and eight (8) physical education teachers and Kencho officials observed a demonstration at Chiba City, Chiba Prefecture. During February this "prefectural team" will master different dances and teach them to teams from the five cities. After introducing the dance in the cities, plans will be made to introduce it in the nine guns. This project will be stressed during February because it is believed that, in general, the Japanese people lead such a barren existence that specific efforts should be made in the direction of providing wholesome recreation. There is little opportunity for them to forget their economic ills and little opportunity for men and women to participate together in social events. Square dancing, as has been proven, will afford these opportunities.

The Chiba Military Government Education Section and residents of Urawa City, who are national officials of the YWCA, have volunteered to assist in this activity.

Girl scouts. Following the Girl Scout Leadership Training Institute held last month the Girl Scout program was begun in Saitama. Troops are being organized, one of which has received national recognition. On 16 January an all day Insiitute for Scout Leaders was conducted by an American Girl Scout Leader who is working with SCAP officials. A camping "workshop" was held and a planning committee to further Girl Scouting was organized.

Boy Scouts. The second in a series of three leadership training institutes for Boy Scout leaders was held. At a conference with the prefectural official in charge of Boy Scouts, the need for follow-up after each training institute was recommended. After the December institute none of the twenty (20) leaders trained took the iniative to organize a troop.

Women's Activities. Educational program for rural women to be conducted during the months of January, February and March was begun. Total of nineteen (19) all-day institutes will be held, five (5) of which were held this month. The twofold purpose of these institutes is to (1) encourage the women to better their lives through such means as establishing agricultural cooperatives and (2) educate the women in their responsibilities as citizens and voters.

21. Kochi MGT

Routine surveillance of four girl scout troops in Kochi revealed that scout activities are carried on rather satisfactorily in spite of the difficulties the leaders are confronting in information on how to plan programs. Conferences for operating girl scout troops leaders are being held monthly, with the assistance of the Regional Women's Affairs Assistant, to give further information and help to the leaders in carrying on their activities in girl scouting.

Specific commendable activities were the election of officers by secret ballot and the promotion of leadership by having patrols teaching other patrols new out-of-door games.

22. Mie MGT

The initial meeting of a series designed to train women in the policies, procedures and activities of democratic organization was held in Tsu City, 21 January 1949. Facilities at the new prefectural library were utilized. The group of women was kept small, approximately 25, so as to increase the individual benefit. The attendants, representing a variety of women's organizations, divided into teams of 4 women to serve as instructors for other small meetings of women. The latter will in turn divide and instruct still more women, reaching into remote areas.

23. Nagasaki MGT

Teachers seem to be bending so far backward in attempting to achieve student-participation, that a danger now almost exists in insufficient teacher-guidance. Many schools are attempting to co-relate other subjects to a central course of social studies with a promising degree of success. Principals, of the few schools having double shifts, were requested to have some supervision for the students in their out-of-class hours. Lack of adequate sanitation and tidiness stillexists in toilets, kitchens, classrooms and grounds of many schools; a cleanliness and beautification campaign is being planned. The "team inspection" system whereby each member of the CE staff has his own discussion group, pertaining to a specific aspect of education such as PTAs, Youth organizations, Fujin-kai, In-service Training, etc., all going on simultaneously, has accelerated active enthusiasm for the theme of the "School as the Center of the Community."

Sasebo City, which has been rather slow because of vocational training difficulties, has just completed reorganization. Two schools in Nagasaki will combine soon, thereby almost completing the program and concentrating thirty-six high schools into a total of nineteen. The resultant co-education is still a favorite for discussion, with certain fears expressed by specific groups as follows: (1) Boys - inferior female intelligence, (2) Girls - difficulty of science, (3) Parents - immorality, and (4) teachers - diminishing standards of etiquette; however, all groups are gradually realizing its democratic benefits.

The special advisor for Women's Affairs, this section, made ten inspection trips to outlying organizations this month. Points emphasized were cooperation between mothers and teachers, recreation for children, home curriculum, dietetics, knowledge of political affairs and important legislation, etc. Leaders' conferences were also held in these villages, encouraging frequent organization meetings, discussion panels, and open forums. This adviser spends two or three days in an area with the women, in order to make as many contacts as possible. She divides her meeting attendants into small discussion groups according to age and interests.

24. Kagawa MGT

The assistant CE Officer of Shikoku MG Region, during her visit to the team during the month, held meetings with women leaders, including Girl Scout leaders and the head of the Women's and Minors' Bureau. Chief emphasis still is on establishment of organizations which encourage maximum participation of members in the conduct of activities and encouraging women to take interest in such aspects of education and welfare as are of special concern to them. The survey of women's organizations indicates that there has been impovement during 1948; but the task is a large one and progress will not be fast.

25. Tochigi MGT

The last five of a series of ten one-day Women's Leadership Training Institutes were conducted. Representatives of women's organizations, youth groups, PTA's, and labor unions participated. Morning activities consisted of lectures and demonstrations on the purpose of the conference and the techniques of discussion. During the afternoon session, the group was divided into program-planning groups for the purpose of considering topics of the following sort: Political Education, Health and Sanitation, Welfare, Community Responsibility for Education, and Home Improvement. The meetings closed with reports from all groups and a general critique of the activities conducted.

Conferences were held with representatives of JACA and the Women's and Minors' Bureau for the purpose of discussing current activities and problems, along with future programs.

A special conference was held 29 January with local Women's & Minors' Bureau officials for the purpose of discussing (a) the recent "child slave labor" activities, (b) child labor in relation to truancy, and (c) self-governing bodies in industrial plants. The local Women's and Minors' Bureau branch is engaged in a survey of truancy and child labor. Assistant CE Officer also participated in the PW Section's one-day regional conference for the purpose of discussing the child labor problem in its relation to economic instability in home.

The remarkably high precentage of women voters in the national election, 23 January, was attributed in considerable degree to the effectiveness of informational programs by the Prefectural Social Education Section, the JACA, and the various local women's organizations.

26. Kumamoto MGT

The aid of women leaders in securing a large informed vote by the women of the ken in the recent election was solicited. In a pre-election meeting held in conjunction with the Information and Social Education sections of the ken, leaders of the various women's organizations pledged themselves to form groups within their respective organizations for last-minute visits to their memberships. Arrangements were made for additional radio time that was devoted to emphasizing women's responsibility for good government.

The Social Education Section sponsored a contest and exhibit of types of clothing most practical for rural women. Judges were instructors in sewing schools, farm women, and a ken Assemblyman who had encouraged the project.

An effort is being made to interest adult organization in sponsoring Girl Scout troops with the hope that they will give active aid and encouragement to those who have received leadership training, and thus get more actual working organizations under way. The number of Boy Scout troops is gradually increasing. One new troop was organized in January.

A follow-up on the Kyushu Leadership Training Course is being made.

27. Chiba MGT

Seven women's club meetings were attended and while at each meeting, a short talk was given on "The Duty to Vote", the main topic of the month was "Remodeling the Japanese Kitchen". Several groups have submitted ideas and it is hoped that enough interest will be shown to warrant the building of a model kitchen in the proposed women's club center.

Three visits were made, for follow-up purposes to factories visited last fall during the joint Labor and Education Conference. Conditions were found to be improved. Expectant mothers and minors were notably missing. Union members were questioned and without exception said they believed their leaders had been democratically elected and represented their constituency.

The gun by gun School Lunch Demonstrations (eleven in all) were completed. These programs were planned with the Kencho Education Section personnel in charge of the school lunch program. After a short talk on the value of the school lunch, the various unfamiliar foods were explained and recipies for their preparation given. Two foods received in quantities by many schools were peanut butted and peach jam. In some cases stocks were untouched due to lack of knowledge of how to use these items. A kettle of peanut butter soup was voted "delicious" by all. Equal acclaim was given to peach jam mixed with hot milk. Dieticians declared both to be rich in vitamins and high in nutritious value. Schools which had received large quantities of mustard pickles, however, were disappointed, as neither Japanese nor American personnel could offer workable suggestions as to their use.

Six new Boy Scout troops and two new Girl Scout troops were organized and registered. There are now eleven Boy Scout and three Girl Scout troops in this Prefecture. A total of twenty-two meetings were held, of which eight were attended by the assistant Civil Education Officer. Boy Scout color film was shown five times during the two days it was available here. An estimated audience of 1450 Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, sponsors, parents and others interested, saw the film. Investiture services held for the two Girl Scout troops were impressive, well managed and showed careful planning.

A new UNESCO Club was formed for boys and girls of Kisarazu Upper Secondary, Kisarazu Girls Upper Secondary, and the graduates of these two schools. This group holds regular weekly study meetings and shows considerable enthusiasm. There are 275 members. A local doctor is the leader of the group.

A group of twenty-five young people are studying the material on 4-H Clubs in preparation for organization in the near future.

A meeting of the Chiba City Federated Youth Groups was attended, at which they examined in retrospect, the campaign they had conducted during the election to encourage people to vote. The Chiba City group is more active than the groups in other areas of the Prefecture. The youth group of an average machi or mura seems to have a very loose organization and little interest in parliamentary procedures for conduct of meetings. The main aim is social, and the main activity of the "Omatsuri" Summer or Fall Festival.

Three groups of Home Economics students, with their teachers, were taken to visit dependent homes in this area. Each groups was first taken through a converted Japanese house, then a new but as yet empty American type house, and finally a furnished and tenanted American type home. Plans are now completed for one visit by students and teachers from each of the twenty-four Girls Upper Secondary Schools in this Prefecture. In connection with this project, home making magazines have been collected and distributed to these schools.

28. Aomori MGT

Six (6) all day conferences, attended by 4,400 representatives from PTA, Seinen Dan, Women's Groups, Teachers, and Principals were held in five (5) Gunns. CE Chief spoke on the elimination of control of organizations by a few bosses; coeducation; the need for teachers to teach a reasonable number of hours per week; and the value of education to the individual, the community, and the nation. CE Assistant Chief outlined a suggested program for Women's Groups for each month during 1949 and illustrated her talk with twelve (12) posters. Two Board of Education members spoke at each meeting and discussed the work of the new Board and its relationship to the public. The Acting Superintendent of Schools spoke on, "New Education in Japan", and the Chief of the Kencho Social Education Section discussed matters pertinent to his field. At each meeting two (2) films, "New Education" and "People's Charter" were shown. Recreation furnished by school children proved to by very entertaining.

The women's column in the local newspapers carried articles on "Election Information", "Hygiene and Maternal Health", and "Women's Duties as Parents".

Two (2) meetings, attended by 80 women leaders, were held to enlighten leaders on the purpose andutilization of health centers.

Two (2) meetings, attended by 73 women leaders, were held to enlighten leaders on the price control campaign which is in progress in most of the Gunns.

Two (2) meetings, attended by 40 women leaders, were held to discuss programs relative to cooking and the use of imported foods.

One (1) meeting, attended by 27 women leaders, was held to discuss programs relative to dressmaking and western style clothing.

Four (4) meetings, attended by 127 women leaders, were held to discuss programs for Homemaking prblems.

29. Hokkaido MGT

"American Home Life" was the topic of discussion at the Fuji Girls" High School. An active question period following the talk reflected the interests of 1000 girls in an exchange and understanding of customs and ideas between Japan and the United States.

Sixty women members of the Eniwa PTA participated in a lecture-discussion on the community-centered school. PTA has raised money and purchased equipment for the school lunch program which will be s tarted early this year.

Thirty-five leaders of the Asahigawa women's clubs (representatives of seven of the nine women's organizations) reported their clubs' activities. Groups are small, seem to be democratically organized, and are much improved since the last visit in June, 1948. Activities include a price reduction movement, a bride's school, inspection of a textile company, help towwar widows, visits to juvenile court, study of the Readers' Digest, and visit to a farmer's home in order to better understand rural living conditions.

Ninety women attended the Homemaking Conference at Imagane machi, Hiyama sub-prefecture. Lectures and discussions on foods, western style clothing, health, and child care were very interesting to persons attending. Representatives of this conference agreed that women of their neighborhoods should try to use two Sundays a month for study and self-improvement.

Asahigawa women and youth groups were exceptionally active during the recent election campaign. Daily for a week, a women's club or youth group sent 10 representatives to the Municipal Office. Municipal authorities supplied arm bands for the women and youth and assigned them to the busy intersections where they emphasized the importance of the women's vote and the true meaning of the franchise.

As a direct result of a recent visit of Mrs. Anzai, Tokyo YWCA leader, a Sapporo group consisting of 60 women is now organizing. This body has been divided into three sections; married women, young women, and leaders. The women are eager to contact Dependents and receive help from them in the line of homemaking, sewing, cooking, sanitary conditions in the home, etc. as well as to study and exchange ideas on culture and customs.

30. Fukui MGT

On 17 January, 70 representatives of all women's organizations gathered to plan for the election. This meeting was sponsored by Military Government and delegates were pledged to report to their respective organization what they learned. During the period for discussion the ultra-conservative Fujin-Kai and the communistic Electrical Workers' Union were represented and the debate became acrimonious. Agreement was reached only on two matters. (1) Women must be urged to vote and (2) Women must be reminded to think of women's rights when they vote. The success of the conference was measured by the 77.4% turn out of the women's vote under extremely difficult weather conditions.

The Fukui City Women's Federation held a public opinion poll prior to the election.

A branch of the JACA was established this month in this Ken. There are about 70 charter members.

31. Hyogo MGT

A Military Government representative and the chief of the Women's and Minors' Bureau visited a shipyard in Aioi City and conferred with 300 women employees there on the problems of working women. Film were shown and therewas a discussion of the work of the Women's and Minors' Bureau. It was proposed that a series of lecture and discussion meetings be sponsored for the education and information of the women employees on questions relating to labor laws and regulations as well as general cultural programs. The Women's and Minors' Bureau will assist in this course.

A similar meeting has been held with a group of 60 representatives of women workers all over the prefecture, sponsored by the Labor Research Institute. Chief point of the discussion revealed concern over the possible dismissal of large numbers of women employees due to implementation of the Nine Point Economic Program.

Military Government is assisting in the organization of a new women's association in the western part of Kobe City. Various types of organization have been discussed with leading women residents of the district, ranging from a League of Women Voters to a Women's Library Society. A chief objective is to avoid the general type of women's group, as exemplified by the Fujinkai.

32. Miyagi MGT

As follow-up of the three Saturday parent-children recreation programs held in Sendai during December smaller groups within the school areas are now being formed. In one bloc a parent-children panel discussion resulted in the establishment of a community children's library. The Sendai radio station, JCHK, broadcasted a recording of one of these bloc programs and the newspapers have cooperated in publicizing others. The Sendai Social Education Section, sponsor of these programs, has compiled a pamphlet for prefecture-wide distribution. It is felt that parents are awakening to the responsibilities of home education and that such preparation is imperative if the ultimate adoption of 5-day school is to be successful.

In the past there has been insufficient coordination among women's affairs officials working toward the same goals. In order to effect better liaison, regular monthly conferences were initiated by military government last September with the women of the prefectural Social Education Section, Women's and Minors' Bureau, and the Sendai Social Education Section. Ideas, experiences, and materials have been exchanged, and it was reported this month that they are now meeting independently once each month in addition to the conference with military government. With the same goal in mind, military government sponsored a liaison conference for the chiefs of Social Education of Sendai, Shiogama and Ishinomaki during January.

Thirteen Boy Scout troops, three Girl Scout troops and one 4-H Club are in the process of organization.

33. Shiga MGT

Three women's organization meetings were attended by CE Section representatives during the month. Conferences were informal and used as a medium to discuss the tax program in an effort to make the organizations more functional.

In compliance with Kinki Region letter dated 6 January 1949, subject: "Youth and Women's Leadership Training Conference" a special report "Training Course for Leaders in Youth and Adult Education" was submitted to higher headquarters on 31 January 1949.

In compliance with I Corps radiogram, subject: "Education Conference" dated 15 January 1949, a conference was held on 18 January 1949 with representatives of leading women's organization to urge women registered voters to vote in the national election.

CE representatives attended Girls Scout Conference presented by Miss Twohy in Kyoto 6-7 January 1949.

A "Women in Labor" conference held by Miss Mead Smith, at Kinki Region Headquarters on 22 January was attended by a representative of this section.

34. Ehime MGT

Plans for a second series of conferences with PTA's and women's groups in twelve places throughout the prefecture have been completed. The meetings will begin in March and extend through July. Participation of members in activities of their organization and program planning will be emphasized.

A recent survey of women's associations in Ehime revealed that officers are elected yearly by more groups, more meetings are held than formerly and better programs are planned. Some organizations are still too large and in some places groups existing in name only are controlled by executive boards and committee rather than by members themselves.

Representatives from the Boy Scouts, Junior Red Cross, Girl Scouts, and Seinen-dan have met during the month to plan the part to be taken by them in the prefectural youth conference to be held in March. Special attention was given to concrete information and materials that could be contributed by these groups to their own and other youth groups.

35. Wakayama MGT

Much activity on the part of womens organizations centered on the Diet election. In Wakayama City placards with mottoes to encourage women to vote were placed at the busiest corners and members of organizations posted themselves at busy locations to urge passers-by to vote. In other parts of the prefecture discussions meetin were held prior to the election, representatives attended debates by candidates, and reasons for absenteeism by women were surveyed. Despite such activities the percentage of women voting was rather low, indicating a need for continuing application.

Numerous conferences were held on simplification of the marriage ceremony. One village formulated a definite ten-point set of regulations to minimize the wedding expenses.

Youth Organization programs featured simplification of the marriage ceremony in cooperation with womens organizations and Social Education.

Several appropriate projects instituted by various PTA's were reported during the period. Included were the organizing of childrens' clubs, discussions on juvenile delinquency, school lunch planning, sewing classes for women members, monthly meetings, sponsorship of activities to raise funds for school equipment, organization within the PTA of a school sanitation committee.

36. Fukushima MGT

This section and the CI Section assisted the Prefectural Social Education Section in initiating a program of public enlightenment for the general election on 23 January. The material sent to all PTA's, women's organizations, and youth organizations consisted of methods of organizing community meetings, program content to emphasize the importance of the election, prevention of abstention, and excerpts from the pamphlet "People and the Election".

The section recommended a plan to the Prefectural Social Education Section to enhance the educational value of films. Study guides and discussion questions to accompany films of particular interest to women's organizations are being sent to each group. The plan is in its embryonic stage with only two films to date having been used as such. This project, however, will receive continual emphasis by the

Prefectural Social Education Section as the films come into the prefecture.

37. Aichi MGT

The four day training course in organisational procedures, inaugurated in December, has reached the second level of the series. Three teams of volunteers who attended the nucleus training sessions have held their own local follwe-up classes composed in the same manner as the original class and utilizing the same program and material. Three additional teams have scheduled their classes before the middle of February. "Teams" visited have presented material in an amazingly accurate manner and have succeeded in instilling the same high enthusiasm into their groups that characterized the first session. Delegates are determined to spread information acquired before the general meetings for election of officers in April. One hundred and twenty volunteers have now received the four day course and by the end of February the total trained volunteer teachers of organizational procedures should approximate 3,000. An unexpected development of the training is that members of the original class are being urged by organizations to attend general meetings of local groups for discussion of organisational techniques. In addition, women's affairs officers in the prefectural and municipal Social Education Sections have, as a result of aiding the promotion of the classes, acquired a more correct understanding of their jobs.

Activities of the Women's and Minors' Bureau have intensified this month. Twenty-one meetings with Women Labor Groups were sponsored by the bureau. Programs included discussions on the Labor Standards Law and problems of working women.

Women's Affairs Officer in the Social Education Sections sponsored twelve meetings to stimulate voting by women in the January 23rd election. For 2 weeks prior to the election, Nagoya Radio Station, J.O.C.K., devoted its weekly Women's Broadcast to a program on "Women's role in the election". Assistance in the planning of the broadcast was given by Military Government, Education and Information Sections.

Thirteen mass meetings on the "Stabilization of Prices" were held during January. All Women's Organization have joined together to further the movement.

38. Ishikawa MGT

The second series of conferences for training delegates of Women's Organizations were conducted 7,8,9 January by Miss Luella Hoskins, Regional Asst CE Officer. The major topics for this month were parliamentary procedures in democratic organizations, different methods of voting for officers, duties and responsibilities of officers and members, and various kinds of discussion forms. Follow-up conferences were carried out in the same manner as those after the first series.

In order (1) to increase agricultural production by defining the place of farm women in rural areas and in agricultural coopeatives, and hence to assist in the improvement of their service not only as workers but also as active members and leaders responsible for the prosperity and freedom of their community, (2) to explain the establishment of the new Agriculture Extension Service and (3) to emphasize parliamentary usage and democratic adult education, the team Agriculture Officer, CE Officer and the Prefectural Agricultural Section conducted three one-day conferences. A total of one hundred women, many of them landowners, together with the same number of men participated in the conferences. Panels of local experts answered questions prepared by the conferees. The month of January saw the establishment of farm women's associations democratically organized, now independent of the Ishikawa Women's Federation.

On the 24 January, the prefectural agricultural cooperative federation sponsored a joint conference with the youth group federation for the purpose of forming a central service agency to promote more active participation of youth groups in the improvement of farm life. On the first occasion of "Adult Day" on 15 January, many youth groups in rural areas held lecture-meetings, forums, oratorical contests, plays, and other recreational activities.

Sixty-two 4H-Clubs with total membership of 1507 were originally formed during the month. This brings the total to sixty-nine organizations and 2662 members, sponsored by schools, agriculture cooperatives, women's and youth groups.

The month of January saw the formation of one troop of Girl Scouts, bringing the total to 14 troops in the prefecture. Three attendants to the Girl Scout leadership training conference in Kyoto are now giving guidance to the organization of troops and their activities.

39. Ibaraki MGT

Follwoing up the short courses held by Monbusho Past December, three conferences were held in three cities of this prefecture. 500 people attended the three conferences. A classification of the delegates is approximately as follows:

10% were employed by the schools for the sole purpose of prepairing hot lunches.
15% were nurse-teachers who also prepare the lunches.
10% were full-time teachers who have the additional duty of preparing hot lunches.
35% were teachers from schools which do not yet have the hot lunch program.
30% were classroom teachers merely representing their schools for the purpose of reporting the meeting.

It was concluded that more of these meetings should be held on the "mura" level, and that a prefectural-wide drive should be made to enlighten the parents as to the value of the hot lunch at noon.

A three-day Leadership Training conference was held at Ota-machi. Principal speakers were Mr. D. Typer, CI&E, SCAP, Mr. J. Stroud, CE Officer, Gumma MGT, Dr.Maeda, Professor of Psychology, Tokyo, and Mrs. J. Overgard, Ass't CE Officer, Ibaraki MGT. The Moto Girls' High School Demonstration Team presented their program on "Democratic Organization" at the opening of this conference. In the afternoons, the conference was devoted to group meetings. Groups were assigned according to interests, such as Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, Youth Organizations, Women's Organizations, Junior Red Cross, etc. In these meetings an effort was made to emulate the procedures observed when the Demonstration Team performed. Each grupp took up the problems of its own type of organization. Mrs. Kimi Hara, Japanese National assistant to the Women's Affairs Officer, Kanto MGR, was present to assist those groups interested in Women's Organizations, Girl Scouting, etc. A representative from the Info Section also participated in the C.P.H. meetings. On the last morning of the conference, the secretaries of each of the groups reported the discussions of each group to the entire assembly, after which an evaluation committee presented its report to the meeting. The meeting was judged as being very successful and this committee recommended that further meetings modeled after this one be held at the Gun level.

A number of business and Professional Women's Clubs have been or are now in the process of being formed. These clubs meet the need of many of the younger women engaged in business who have been unable to take part in other women's organizations.

The "Marriage Improvement" Committee of the Women's Liaison Council has been studying the difficulties of providing the trousseaux for the bride. This is a matter of much concern to families of this prefecture. The committee has recommended that women's organizations in each community set a standard of costs for the trousseaux and wedding party, this standard to be set according to the general condition of the particular community concerned. Following this, the organization is to publicize this standard and gain the cooperation of the community in putting it into effect.

Three economic conferences for youth were held in the prefecture during January. Mr. Masuda, Nippon Youth Hall, Tokyo, and Mr. Mizozumi, Finance Ministry, were the principal speakers. The audiences were rural in character, and made up mostly of women. It is the impression of this section that the Tokyo speakers, by their manner and speech, awed the rural people. The audiences seemed impressed by the speaking,but also seemed to have been intimidated, as few of them would ask a question when the meeting was thrown open to discussion.

At all conferences and meetings this section is taking a portion of the time to stress the subject of Tax Collection.

Prefectural Social Education Section is Recommending to all organizations that they make a study of PARLIAMENTARY USAGE, by Fox, Japanese edition.

There are now 260 cultural organizations in this prefecture. These groups have formed a liaison council which is already developing some excellent recommended programs for individual organizations as well as making good suggestions for prefectural-wide programs.

The Community Coordinating Council at Ota-machi, with which this section is experimenting, is making what appears to be excellent progress. Rather than attempt to report the work of this project each month, this section is keeping a very complete file on its progress and expects to make a special report in April or May.

40. Miyazaki MGT

The Civil Education report to Regionrepresenting the evaluation by Miyazaki Prefectural delegates to the "Training Course for Leaders in Youth and Adult Education held in Fukuoka last December will contain favorable comments, particularly about the lectures on child psychology and a statement of a plan for a Ken-wide follow-up conference in the spring. The Social Education Section has also had printed 1,000 copies of a pamphlet containing the material presented by the SCAP lecturers to be distributed to youth groups and other ogranizations throughout the Ken.

41. Saga MGT

In Saga City the former boys' and girls' high schools are to be amalgamated in April. Recently a movement was started to include the city-supported Seibi Girls' USS as well, with the purpose of equalizing educational opportunity for all students in the area and eliminating discriminatory attitudes. There is practically no opposition to the proposals except on the part of the governor. His objections are based on finance considerations. Since USS teachers' salaries are paid entirely from the prefectural budget, the transfer of a city USS to prefectural school board control would mean that the prefectural education budget would have to be increased to support one more USS. A plan of annually decreasing subsidies to be paid by the city to aid in the transfer has been suggested, but no reaction has been received as yet.

One village youth association was addressed on the responsibilities of Japanese girls in a democracy.

A letter was sent to the presidents of all women's associations urging them to encourage their members to vote in the Diet election, 23 January. This was followed by a pep-talk to the county representatives of the prefectural federation of women's associations. 82.3% of the women voters actuallyvoted.

A council of Saga women has been formed, with representatives from the Women's Associations, Women's and Minors' Bureau, Women's League, Widows' Association, School Board, Teachers' Union, City Assembly, Community Chest, Consumers' Cooperative, and Agricultural Section of the Prefectural Government participating. This group will meet on the first Tuesday of every month and report on problems and activities affecting the prefecture. One of its first activities will be to learn parliamentary procedure.

A consumers' cooperative is the main topic of interest in Saga City. This is a direct outgrowth of the commodity price curtailment movement. Its functions are hampered by the kodans and national laws which establish prices and do not allow the cooperatives to purchase extra-control goods for distribution. The co-op has also to decide whether it will operate for the exclusive ouse of member, with immediate prige cuts, or if it will sell to the general public, with a quarterly return figured on Yen spending. The cooperative will prove ineffective in its present condition as its profits still go to the middle man. (In the case of charcoal there are three units between the producer and the consumer: receiving office, kodan, registered shop.)

The Commodity Price Curtailment Movement has also resulted in a group of "watch women" from each block who check distribution centers and report violations to the police. The main complaint is against unhulled rice.

42. Okayama MGT

During January the women's groups used the fàllowing subjects for their programs:

Pre-election study.
Recreation for young people.
Collection of articles for distribution among welfare institutions.
Serving projects for supplementary earnings.

In the northern sections of the Prefecture the P.T.A.'s have been very active in collecting fuel for classroom use and in assisting with the school lunches. Parents not only donated materials for these projects but have put in many hours of work.

43. Osaka MGT

PTA consultants have completed a survey of all municipal PTAs in which models were selected according to specific standards. A PTA Council composed of twelve representatives from these model PTAs will be chosen by the superintendent of schools. A similar plan by the prefecture will be completed in the near future.

A recent notice sent to all schools by the Ministry of Education stating that PTA officers may be re-elected is not in accordance with the provisions of the constitutions adopted by the PTAs in this prefecture. It is believed desirable here to elect officers for a term of one year only, as stated in the constitutions.

PTA programs this month emphasized the need for all members to assume responsibility in getting people out to vote in the general election and to find out for themselves the policies of the candidates in order to elect the best possible people to represent them. Notices were sent to all PTAs and special meetings were called to inform members of the importance of the election. Teams composed of women members worked throughout their areas to get people out to vote.

A meeting was held with women welfare workers, and PTA members for the purpose of assisting them in forming a democratic type women's club. Sample constitutions were distributed with detailed explanations given as to how a constitution should be formed and steps to be followed in organizing such a club. A skit was given to demonstrate parliamentary procedure and an election of officers.

Assistance was given to a group of Korean women on democratic organizational procedures. Their constitution was examined and necessary changes suggested according to a democratic constitution. This organization (Korean Women's Association in Japan) is composed of korean and Japanese women who are married to Koreans.

A song "Let Us Be Such A Teacher" was introduced at the monthly meeting of women teachers. The words and music were written by one of the group and the theme is based on discipline, guidance and the personality of a teacher.

A press conference and several individual conferences were held with women club ledders, women union leaders, and women from the social education section to plan the most effective way to interest women in the election and to get them out to vote. One feature, particularly designed to enlighten women regarding political parties, was a group of meetings sponsored by women's clubs with candidates from all political parties represented.

44. Tokushima MGT

45. Nara MGT

14 prefectural and two private SHSs are cooperating in the PTC program, which hopes to make available, in April, 613 assistant teachers for the elementary schools. 70% of these SHS students are girls. They are receiving 64 hours of special training outside of school hours. The prefectural Diet has appropriated 97,200 yen for such classes. It is anticipated that at least half of these 613 will actually begin teaching in April, with the remainder gradually entering the teaching field in the next two years.

Information was gathered during the month of January regarding the organization and activities of women's groups in Nara Prefecture, with emphasis on problems which they face, and possible reforms which should be instituted in order to make them more democratic. Conferences were held with the officers of the Nara Prefecture Women's Conference Group, with Miss Higashi in charge of Women's Affairs in the prefecture Social Education Section, and with Mrs. Abe head of the local Women and Minor's Bureau. In addition, meetings with women's blubs were held in the towns of Tomio, Asawa, Higashiyama and Sakurai. In cooperation with Civil Information, CE personnel participated

in a meeting of over 100 women to stimulate interest in the election of Diet members. Discussions concerning women's activities attended in Kyoto were conducted by Miss Meade Smith, SCAP Labor Section, regarding Women and Minors' Bureau and Miss M. Twohy, International Representative of Girl Scouts, giving instructions to organize local girl scout chapters. Tentative plans were made to hold women's training courses in the policies, procedures and activities of democratic organizations.

Johnson F

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Women
27

WOMEN'S AFFAIRS

ANNEX E-1 REPORTS FOR MONTH DEC, 1948

1. Tokyo MG Team

1.b. The Tokyo Upper Secondary School Teachers' Union is sponsoring the Women's Green Cross program for schools. Upon requests for assistance from individual schools, the Women's Green Cross takes X-ray equipment to the schools where tuberculosis examinations are given for less than half of the usual cost of X-rays and skin tests given by private physicians.

8.a. Women's organizations are cooperating in obtaining relief for repatriates and their families, and for families whose members are still in Russia. Clubwomen have opened rooms for consultation at railroad stations in six areas of Tokyo.

b. Round table conferences, panel discussions, and street speeches have been included in club activities to encourage women to take advantage of their franchise in January elections for Diet members. It is hoped to elect progressive women as well as men.

c. In its issue of November, 1948, THE CLUBWOMAN, magazine of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, published an article by the Women's Affairs Officer entitled, "Tokyo - A Barmeter for Japan Women's Affairs."

2. Kanagawa MG Team

2.g.(4) Of the nine selected to attend IFEL, 7 prefectural or city officials were selected originally. However, one prefectural official had been selected who had not even applied until 4 December. No women were originally chosen. The Prefectural Superintendent was prevailed upon to recommend that one woman and one teacher be selected in place of 2 prefectural officials. ***

2.b.(1) Women's Organization, General

(a) Representatives of women's organizations met for the purpose of organizing against black-marketing activities and for rice control at the beginning of the month. The meeting was initiated by factions who objected to working in the New Life Campaign group. During the month groups in various areas have met for the purpose of promoting the program.

(b) A one-day conference was held with officers of Kawasaki women's organizations by MG personnel. During the morning session, discussions were held relative to desirable characteristics of women's organizations and requisites of a good constitution. The afternoon session dealt with parliamentary procedures, duties and responsibilities of member, of officers, and of committees, and suggested activities for women's organizations. With the exception of one cultural group, all organizations belong to the Kawasaki League and are organized according to wards. Membership is over 19,000. Though the group was receptive, it is doubtful that much progress will be made readily in the creation of interest groups in preference to area groups.

(c) Women officers of the MG Health Section, Welfare Section, Information Section, and Education Section assisted in conducting a forum given by Japanese women for all women in Shibuya-machi. The program was for the purpose of suggesting activities within the various fields in which women in general and women's organizations might participate.

(2) Women's and Minors' Bureau

(a) The Field Representative reports only the two activities requested specifically by the Bureau as projects being carried out by her office. These projects are a paper survey of minor laborers, which was begun in November, and a request for information about women's organizations to be submitted dur ng the latter part of January. Though the Bureau gave suggestions for securing necessary information through Social Education Sections, the Field Representative does not desire to cooperate in this manner and is making more direct investigations.

(b) The general attitude of the field representative has been very poor for a person in an official position.

(3) Prefectural and City Government Women's Departments

(a) The Yokohama City Women's Department has been meeting with the officers of individual women's organizations for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the organizational procedures and activities of the individual organizations. The principal problems seem to be relative to securing home piece-work, and need and interest in food problems and kitchen problems. The officials are working on the project of preparing suggestions to make to organizations relative to ways and means of developing pertinent programs pertaining to these problems within the individual organization.

(b) Five meetings with young women leaders and general women leaders for leadership training and lectures on status of women were conducted by officials of the Prefectural Women's Department.

(c) Both offices are making plans for carrying out programs on political education in order to assist in the coming elections.

(4) Women Teachers

At the request of women teachers and the woman principal of Yokohama Hoshikawa Primary School, officials of the Yokohama City Education Department sponsored a meeting for representative women teachers of the Yokohama Elementary and Junior High Schools. The Women's Affairs officers attended the meeting and spoke on the responsibilities of teachers to pupils and the need for women teachers to raise their professional standards. A discussion period, on the professional status of women teachers, concluded the meeting.

3. Shizuoka MG Team

Plans for the 1949 school year call for full coeducation in the first year of NUSS in all prefecture and city operated schools. ***

While the Model Kitchen Committee continues its study of improved, convenient kitchens, its services in remodeling have been requested by a number of women who are

having new kitchens built or old ones repaired.

4. Hyogo MG Team

3.b. The first leadership-training meeting of Girl Scout Leaders was held during December. The scope of the meeting was to arouse interest in Girl Scout leadership work and to organize a Leaders' Club. The group is scheduled to meet again at the end of January to report on a specific plan of organization and interest groups.

5. Kyoto MG Team

I.3h.1. Women's Organizations - The representatives of the women's organizations which attended the Youth Leader's organizations in December. Information from this source, together with that previously compiled by MG shows the following:

Cultural organizations	16
Improve housekeeping	8
Working women's organizations	3
Voters leagues & political organizations	9
Labor union Fujin-bu	50
Mothers' organizations	2
Religious organizations	2

These organizations range in size from fifty up.

1.2. Boy & Girl Scouts: During December, four of the six Boy Scout troops in Kyoto were inspected prior to registration with the temporary Japan Council. Two of the four were encouraged to register. Gorls Scout tri ps during this period took the first step in stabilizing their organization by securing troop ecommittees. Also during December, a conference was held between Miss Twohy, of the Girl Scouts of America and local Girl Scout Leaders.

6. Nara MG Team - None

7. Osaka MG Team

5.a. Assistance was given to a group of Minsei-iin workers and PTA women who were interested in organizing women's democratic clubs in their area. Sample constitutions were given to them with detailed explanations as to how a democratic constitution should be formed. Steps to be followed in an organizational meeting were outlined and a demonstration of an election of officers was given.

b. A monthly meeting was held with women primary teachers representing all wards in Osaka City. This group is endeavoring to improve methods and quality of teaching by an exchange of ideas and group study. Discipline problems and the teacher factor in discipline were discussed.

c. Osaka Prefecture and Osaka Price Control Office sponsored a week's exhibition in a department store on "How to Make Living More Comfortable." This exhibition was planned for the purpose of informing housewives regarding inflation, blackmarket and price control. Posters, charts and pictures were used.

d. A Foreign Food Institute was visited. The following subjects are taught in this school: western style sewing, dietetics and cooking of foreign foods, English, French and social dancing. One hundred orphans are entertained and fed by this institute each month.

8. Shiga MG Team - None

9. Wakayama MG Team

8.a. Women's conference sponsored by Ishikawa MG was held at that Prefecture for discussing the analysis and revision of constitutions and by laws, nomination and election procedures, one of the officials from MG attended this conference.

b. A conference on economic problems was held at Hidaka Primary School on the distribution of staple food and ration of rice, wheat, sugar, fish and clothes.

10. Aichi MG Team

6.a. The price stabilization movement, spensored jointly by Women's Organizations and Prefecture and City Social Education Sections of Aichi, is gaining momentum. Five mass meetings were held during the month of December, resulting in pressure on local stores. In five of the large cities, retailers are posting emblems signifying that they are co-operating with the movement. Women's Organisations are distributing bulletins of official prices to housewives and urging all groups to participate.

b. Two general meetings were held on the simplifying of the marriage ceremony. One CPH held a demonstration marriage that cost 90% less than the amount customarily spent for marriage ceremonies.

c. A four day concentrated training course for training women in organizational procedures was attended by representatives of eight women's organizations. The course was patterned after the one developed by Tokai-Hokuriku region and aimed at training a nucleus group who will in turn teach the course to similar local groups. Attendance at the course was limited to 30 with each organization permitted to send a specified number of delegates. Delegates was pledged to teach the course to a similar group who will, in turn, carry it to others. The course is fundamental and by demonstrating correct procedures, points up the errors in present organizational practices. All procedures were practiced as well as discussed, and group activity followed all discussion. Delegates analyzed their own organizations in the light of what they had learned, and are eager to being their own teaching. One member commented, "I have felt no obligation or responsibility for transmitting information acquired at other meetings, but at this course, I cannot but feel responsibility for transmission. I have become a woman who has found a light for the future."

d. A group of 300 working womenwas addressed by the CE Women's Affairs Officer. Individuals and groups were urged to contact the Women's and Minors' Bureau for information regarding the Labor Standards Law and for assistance in studying the laws which pertain to them.

11. Fukui MG Team

4.a. The members of women's organizations are busy with their own affairs making preparations for the severe winter in this area and building their houses.

b. The Federation of women's organizations of Fukui City held their first general meeting on 4 December.

c. The number of members, 8400, includes 16 women's organizations in Fukui City. The federation was organized for securing close cooperation between groups which have already been active with chief business as follows:

(1) The movement for reducing blackmarket prices.

(2) Cooperation with the movement for promoting price stabilization.

(3) Keeping model shop to sell and buy clothes at legal prices.

(4) Cooperation in the distribution of relief goods from the American Red Cross.

(5) Organizing a service party for the Red Cross.

(6) Movement for helping the families of persons remaining in Russia.

(7) Discussion meeting for criticizing the municipal politics.

(8) Holding an agricultural show. The crops which the members raised were brought together and after the show the proceeds from the sales amounting to ¥50,000 were contributed to a school. 2,000 persons present. The show was well received.

(9) The Junka Fujinkai held a ceremony on the completion of the Junka Primary School buildings. All members of the group donated tiles, timbers etc. to complete the school house whese construction was at a standstill on account of the shortage of funds in the course of reconstruction after the earthquake.

(10) Donation of clothes, toys, and candies to the orphans who are in orphanages in the city.

d. The activities of Tsuruga City Women's Federation:

(1) The movement for reducing the blackmarket prices.

(2) Petition to do away with legal prices. The legal prices of some commodities are higher than those in the blackmarket.

(3) A movement to reduce the charge for public baths. The women's organization is negotiating with bath managers about the reduction in charges which presently seem excessive.

(4) To put up posters everywhere in the city stating "Lets have shopping at official prices for New Year's Days".

(5) Held a stunt-show in which many members took part. A profit of ¥50,000 was paid into community chest, 3,000 persons attended.

(6) Discussion meeting about the simplification of marriage ceremonies hold under the common suspices of youth groups.

(7) Investigation into public opinion.

e. Activities of women's groups in farm villages. Taking advantage of the leisure time after harvest they became activie in many ways, for instance, collecting rags, having a bazaar and cultural lecture courses.

(1) Opened basaars at 12 places and donated profits to schools.

(2) Collection of rags.

(3) An entertainment party for the aged.

(4) Labor service for the reconstruction of school houses which were damaged by the quake.

(5) Cooperative management in agriculture. Making investigations and sponsoring lectures to improve agricultural techniques.

(6) Spansoring practical lectures courses at seven places (cooking of imported flour and foods, and foreign dressmaking courses were included).

(7) Service for roads cleaning and roads repair.

(8) Opening of schools for mothers.

(9) Services for school farms planting for the food supply.

(10) Agitation to simplify the marriage ceremony.

f. Activities of Children Protection Associations: Election of officers and adoption of a constitution. Members living near orphanage donated a large quantity of candies, toys, and clothes to orphans as Christmas presents. In Tsuruga and Obama branches were organized.

6.c.(1) The girl scout movement is becoming to be more understood among parents. The girl scout leader's meeting sponsored by this section attracted more volunteer future leaders. A troop organised in a lower secondary school in Fukui invited those women to see how these girls are learning to discuss and decide by themselves.

(2) Getting enthusiastic guidance from a few enlisted men of this team a troop of the boy scouts are training boys as future leaders.

12. Ishikawa MG Team

1.c. Women's Activities and Organizations. (1) With the cooperation of the Team Labor Section, the CE Officer has encouraged the appointment of women home demonstration agents in the Prefectural Agricultural Section. One more has been appointed by the end of the month and five applicants have been interviewed for assignment to begin filling 20 vacancies in the agricultural districts. There is reason to believe that, with liaison directly with farm women, it will serve as an excellent means to determine their future needs.

(2) The first series of the 6 conferences to be held monthly on the policies, procedures, and activities of women's democratic organizations were begun on 6 Dec in Kanagawa under the guidance of Miss Luella Hoskins, Regional Asst CE Officer.

Similiar conferences were held on 7 Dec in Komatsu and on 8 Dec in Nanao. The objectives were: (a) To provide representatives of women's organizations with an understanding of and skills in carrying out the basic policies and procedures of democratic organizations. (b) To develop in them an awareness of the role of women as citizens in a democracy and to understand the need for participating as citizens in community and national life. (c) To establish "working teams" of volunteers from among the delegates who will pledge themselbes to conduct similiar courses within geographic areas rather than only within their own organizations. The attendants of the 38 follow up conferences, thus far held, represented,a variety of women's organizations, labor, agricultural and professional associations. Since delegates to previous conferences were always officers of their organizations, non-officers were preferred this time. The age limit was set between 30-45 years old, married or unmarried. Conferencees were given the constitution of a certain organization to use as reference and then were divided into 5 groups to discuss and correct it.

13. Gifu MG Team

3.b. Women's organizations held twelve (12) gun and city meetings for continued training in methods of discussion and parliamentary procedure. Sponsorship was shifted for these meetings to the women's organization itself, with assistance from the prefectural social education section and observation by an MG technical advisor.

c. Representatives of all women's and youth organizations met in the afternoon sessions of mayor's conferences held thirteenth (13th) fifteenth (15th) and seventeenth (17th) of Dec. Discussion was centered on parliamentary procedures and activity programs for service organizations. Members were urged to make their groups more active in the local solution of community and national problems.

14. Mie MG Team

1.e. As part of a general educational survey carried on by the Education Ministry in twelve prefectures, Toshi-mura, Shima-gun, was visited by two Ministry personnel 14-16 Dec. Said personnel visited schools, town office, workers dormitories and approximately ten homes, spot checking accuracy of answers to the questionnarire. This questionnaire had previously been mailed to the village and filled in by local education personnel. The survey included a brief treatment ofthe following: ***

It then dealt extensively with Social Education Problems under the following classification:

(1) - (7) **
(8) Women's Organizations

k.(1) A preparatory planning meeting for the Women's Training Course was called at MG Headquarters 14 Dec 1948. Nine women delegates, who were invited from among various women's organizations, indicated their desire to participate in the Women's Training Course to be sponsored by MG. A general explanation of the salient features of this course were presented by Miss Luella Hoskins, Tokai-Hokuriku MG Region. Plans were tentatively made for CE Section to hold a series of monthly classes in three different locatities.

(2) A meeting sponsored by the Mie UNESCO Cooperative Association was held 15 December at the Matsusaka CPH with the attendance of 100 women from the PTA's, women's organizations and general public. Miss Hoskins, Tokai-Hokuriku MG Region Women's Affairs Officer, spoke on the subject of "Home Education for Children and Cultural Training of Women in the United States" and answered questions from the audience.

(3) During the December period the Chairmen of the gun and city branches of the Women's Liaison Conference assembled for their periodic meeting. The poster set, "Leadership Training" was displayed for the enlightenment of the 25 delegates.

15. Toyama MG Team

6.a.(1) On the morning of 9 December the Assistant Region CE Officer attended a follow-up conference of the November series for discussion and evaluation of the "working teams" project. Chief problems seemed to be whether or not constitutions of their organizations were to be revised immediately, the mechanics of team operation (whether to proceed on a geographical or organizational basis), and the amount of material to be covered by each team.

The seven (7) teams organized in the Toyama City area seem to have been the most active, each team holding at least three (3) conferences during the month.

(2) In the afternoon the same officer met with representatives of the Women's Liaison Research Council which was organized as an outgrowth of the ladies who wished to take part in the MG "Orientation Program". Central points of discussion evolved around the function of the group with respect to its MG activities, and as an independent organization. It was suggested that their MG activities be considered a separate project, and that if they wish to continue as a unit they might become either: (1) a discussion club open to all women, or (2) a "Liaison" council to serve as a service agency for all independent women's clubs in Toyama. If in the latter capacity, it was pointed out that they would have to be "legally" elected by their respective organizations in order to be properly considered "representatives". The women tended to favor the "club" rather than the "Council" idea, but no decision was made. This office will neither encourage nor discourage their plans, but if they form either a club or a council, will render assistance in constitution construction and program planning.

(3) On 23 December the women's new economic committee met to discuss stabilization and control of meat, fish, milk, and egg prices. As most markets sell these items at higher than official prices, the chief of the Agricultural and Forestry Section, Ken Government, arranged a meeting for the ladies with influential dealers. The women are going on a "non-buying campaign" unless food items are sold at official prices. On 24 December a member of the committee went to enlist the support of Ishikawa Ken women, so that dealers could not transship goods to neighboring kens and sell them at unofficial prices.

16. Fukuoka MG Team - None

17. Kagoshima MG Team

4.(c) Women's Meetings. -- An unorganized cho in Kagoshima City gave the opportunity to divide the group who came to the organizational meeting into age group to discuss possible further groupings by interests. Dates were set for

separate organizational meetings for the various groups. The idea of interest groups seems to be spreading over the ken. A reading group and a hiking club have been started. A campaign against excessive noise and interruptions during meetings is having some effect. The Council of Women leaders have attracted interest over the ken, and fifteen gun representatives of the Fujin Kai attended the last meeting to observe. An excellent discussion of whether women should vote for the party or for the individual candidates was held and is to be continued at the first January meeting.

18. Kumamoto MG Team

2.a. Two meetings addressed by MG, attended by a total of 1,500 women, indicated that, at the moment, women's organizations are more concerned with the proposed consolidation of Senior High Schools and the attendant co-educational situation than they are in problems of organization of women's clubs.

19. Nagasaki MG Team

2.a. Women's Organizations: Women's Day was held on 5 December for the first time in history, culminating months of planning and preparation. The event stimulated those organizations already active, and served to encourage formation of new groups. Ceremonies observing the occasion were held in Nagasaki and Sasebo Cities, with the women's affairs' specialist this section, in attendance at Nagasaki.

b. Souting: (1) Two Girl Scout troops were inaugurated this month, bringing to issue the total number of organizations in the prefecture.

20. Oita MG Team

a.a.(1) A spirited one day meeting was held by the Oita Women's Council early in December. Officers were elected by democratid procedures. The educational program at the meeting consisted of a well prepared panel discussion on the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Education. Two board members participated in this program.

(2) The first council officers' meeting was attended by the CE officer of this team. It was gratifying to see this meeting start with a thorough study and review of the constitution of their organization.

21. Miyazaki MG Team - None

22. Saga MG Team

3.b. One active women member of the above group has organized a women's consumers' cooperative in Saga City to try to get commodities at lower prices. It is still too early for results to be apparent.

23. Ehime MG Team

1.f. The last of a series of fourteen meetings held with combined groups of PTAs, Women's groups, and youth organizations was concluded at Yawatahama. Keen interest has been shown by these groups in the sessions devoted to democratic organizations and parliamentary procedures and those in which problems pertaining to the particular groups were discussed. This interest has been indicated by questions asked at these sessions and by contacts made later with some of these groups by both

Japanese and MG Personnel regarding democratic procedures and problems of various organizations. So successful have been these meetings that another series is planned to begin in February 1949.

24. Kagawa MG Team

2.c. The Social Education Section of the Secretariat has inaugurated community classes for adults, the program being supported by subsidies granted by the Ministry of Education (CI&E Bulletin, 10 November 1948). Most of the classes will be carried out in new lower secondary schools in various parts of the prefecture. During the past month (as part of the same program) a one-day course on science and sanitation for women was presented in six of the seven gund of the prefecture.

26. Tokushima MG Team - None

27. Hiroshima MG Team

1.c.(1) Members of women associations of three villages held a two-day educational confe ence on 13 and 14 December at Mukai-mura on Kami Kamagari Shima. The speakers at the conference included the CE representative and Miss Kobayashi of the Women's and Minors' Bureau. Following the lectures on the changing status of women in Japan, round-table discussions were held on topics requested by the audience, which topics included working conditions of women and minors, home training of children, women responsibilities in Japan today, and methods by which women associations may assist in improving community conditions. A similar meeting was held on 7 December at Kitamura in Takata-gun at which many women of youth associations were present to get ideas for worthwhile youth activities.

The CE Office has secured some 100 western-style patterns for dressmaking. These patterns have aroused much interest and are now on a loan basis to wome associations. PTA's and to home economics teachers in the public schools. Several women associations have organized western-style sewing classes for their members. The most popular patterns are those for children's clothes and tailored suits, dresses, and blouses for young women.

Approximately 350 women teachers attended a conference at the Washo New Upper Secondary School (Girls) in Kure on 2 December. CE personnel lectured on "The Position and Work of Professional Women in the United States." The main points of emphasis included: the professions now successfully practiced by women in the United States and now held by American women teachers and the possibilities for such advances for Japanese women; and the responsibilities of women teachers in present Japanese life.

(2) Three Girl Scout troops now exist in the prefecture, all of them being sponsored by the Kure Y.W.C.A. as a result of the leadership training course held during the past two months. A new training course is slated to being 11 January 1949 in which Girl Scout leaders for other nearby cities will be trained, the local scout troops being used for demonstration purposes.

28. Okayama MG Team

3.a. Women's Groups have progressed beyond the lecture type meeting. During the month the Education Officer has attended some very lively discussions where it was not even necessary to get the group started. Interests of the women's groups have been centered on the following projects:

(1) Red Cross Volunteer Service.
(2) Contributions of work for orphanages and other welfare institutions.
(3) Pin money projects for women unable to work outside their homes.
(4) Contributing questions and comments to women's magazines.
(5) Mass meetings on blackmarket and food problems.
(6) Recreation projects for young people.
(7) Style shows of western clothing made of available materials.
(8) Study groups:
    (a) Child care
    (b) Music (Concerts by Okayama Philharmonic Orchestra)
    (c) Local politics

29. Shimane MG Team

1.c. The CE Section of SMGT inspected twenty-eight women's organizations in the most remote rural areas of this prefecture. There were five hundred twenty-four women's meetings held with a total attendance of nineteen thousand, five hundred fifty-nine.

Among the many things discovered were:

(1) Few women receive any information on Democratic Women's Organizations.
(2) Few houses are equipped with lig ts and as most women work, they cannot study at night.
(3) All women's organizations expressed a desire for film shows and visual aid materials.

The outstanding accomplishments achieved this month are as follows:

(1) All clubs have planned their 1949 programs.
(2) The Shimane Women's Newspaper will print its first issue in January 1949.
(3) (a) The cooperation of the women against blackmarket has resulted in the reduction in the price of fruit in Matsue, population 59,000, more than 20%.
(b) All women's organizations declared and carried out movement against shops handling blackmarket goods and demanding blackmarket prices.

(4) Women are preparing a campaign to have a large women's vote in the 23 January 1949 election.

Conclusion: As a result of the new interest taken in the many programs being sponsored by many women's organizations, more respect and more cooperation is being given by the men.

30. Tottori MG Team

5.c. The women's organizations have been more active during the month of December than they had previously been. Encouraged and advised by the Civil Education Officer, several successful meetings were held during the month. The president of the large city and Gun Women's Organization met with six members of the Prefectural Board of Education, Superintendent of Education, and several other interested persons, Organizations, education, Child Wefare, delinquency, PTA's, etc. Following this general gathering, local area meetings were held as follows: 15 December 1948, Tottori Normal School, Tottori City and three neighboring Guns; 16 December 1948, Kurayoshi Lower Secondary School-TohakuGun; 17 December 1948, Yonago Lower Secondayy

School-Yonago City and 2 neighboring Gunds.

d. There are twenty-four Boy Scout and five Girl Scout organizations in Tottori Prefecture. All these groups are actively engaged in scout activities. Three leadership conferences were held by Mr. Kodani, Prefectural Social Education leader, who was assisted by CE Personnel.

31. Yamaguchi MG Team - None

32. Akita MG Team

3.a. Women's Affairs: A short couse for leaders in democratic organization was held in Akita on the eighth and ninth of December. Speakers at the conferences were Miss Marie Gagner of the Education Office of Tohoku MG Region, Miss Ethel Weed of CI&E, SCAP, and Mrs. Charlotte Crist of CI&E,Eighth Army. Attendance at the meetings included 64 representatives from women's organizations, 35 representatives from youth groups, and seven members of the Prefectural Social Education.

33. Aomori MG Team

6.a. Through six (6) meetings attended by 204 leader , a price control campaign has been organized by women throughout the Ken. Appeals were made to mayors of cities and towns to assure proper distribution of rations. Women have been urged to boycott shops not having legal prices. Use of hand bills has been made in order to reach a maximum number of housewives.

b. CE Assistant Cheif had two (2) meetings with persons interested in becoming girl scout leaders. The purposes and goals of the organization were discussed. Additional orientation meetings are necessary befor an attempt is made to organize a troop.

c. Many posters illustrating activities of American women who belong to labor unions were displayed in Aomori City. Over 3,550 women saw these posters.

d. The women's column in the local newspaper featured articles on the following subjects: "Sanitation", "Women's Hygiene", "Remodeling Clothes", "Children's Care", and "Xmas Charity".

e. CE Assistant Chief conducted four (4) meetings for over 2,200 men and women who are interested in women's activities. Additional women's groups are leaving the federations and are becoming more active as individual groups.

34. Fukushima MG Team

2.A. The Social Education Section is defining the problems confronting women's organization and is attempting to find ways of meeting these problems with the assistance of this section. Under study are the following (1) Conducting of democratic elections when members are not literate; (2) survey of films suitable for women's organizations, to be accompanied by suggested study activities; (5) compilation of a set of objective standards for all women's organizations, to be used for self-evaluation, and for determining annually the outstanding organizations; (4) publication of a "Primer of Parliamentary Law", compiled and adapted from a Women's Press pamphlet by the WAC. It has been felt that a very simple booklet placed in the hands of members of women's organizations would greatly aid them in understanding democratic procedures.

35. Iwate MG Team

1.b. Four hundred men and women gathered at Takisawa Chugakko Iwate Gun Dec. 3 to attend a meeting conducted by Ass't CE Officer. The purpose of the meeting was to offer guidance to citizens in the formation of a welfare organization for the assistance of repatriates and other needy. An excellent opportunity for teaching presented itself when they elected officers in what they supposed to be a democratic way. During evaluation period democratic election principles were thoroughly explained and discussed and then later practiced by the group.

Dec. 1 and 2 in Tanni and Tsuchisawa muras the respective youth organizations held their montly meetings attended by representatives from CE Sections TMGT and IMGT. Attendance averaged 75. Guidance was given to help the organizations in attainment of objectives and program building. CE Section representatives attend regular youth meetings in order to discover youth needs and then incorporate guidance in a long range Ken-wide plan to satisfy these needs.

A guide has been written to assist three villages in Iwate Gun who have been designated as "Children's Villages" by the Ken Welfare Section and by a vote of the inhabitants. Survey shows that these villages have done much toward promoting the welfare of children and youth. The guide explains how community spirited citizens cooperstively working together can promote the development of good citizenship.

The Boys Juvenile Prison in Morioka which services Tohoku Region was visited by the Asst. CE Officer accompanied by a public spirited Japanese women. The purpose of the visit was to determine ways social agencies could serve the institution. The need for musical instruments was noted and this need is being met by funds made and contributed by the social agencies who promoted the yearly December "Community Sing".

3.c. The second 2 months training program for Ken nurse teachers was completed in December. This program had been initiated under the old Ken education organization to meet the shortage in nurse teachers. Atthe present, conuting the recent graduates there are nurse teachers in the schools. There is the urgent need for 300 additional teachers. The 2 months course given is very basic and does not produce a qualified nurse teacher. There is the need for certified nurse teachers who are trained under an integrated, well planned nursing program.

4. CE representatives from Tohoku and IMGT provided the program for the Women Teachers Organization of Morioka on Dec. 1. The subject for discussion was "The Postition of Women Leaders in America." It was suggested that this organization make a survey of vocational opportunities open to all women in Japan. The following questions to be answered.

(1) What are the educational qualifications?
(2) What will be the cost of education?
(3) How much time will be required to gain education ?
(4) How will society react to women in such positions?

When this survey is completed the information will be given to young women of the 11 and 12 grades and also will be the topic for discussion at PYA's.

Fifty (50) women of the Hanamaki Women's Club gathered for an a ter dinner meeting in the home of a club member. A CE representative Tohoku and IMGT Section

conducted a very informal question and answer, period. Of especial interest was the fact that members of the young women's association also attended and expressed much interest shown by the questions asked. This was considered a very successful meeting, for Japanese women came together and enjoyed meaningful social intercouse.

A very receptive audience of 450 people gathered at Sasama Village Dec. 4 for a women's meeting conducted by the Asst. CE Officer, IMGT. One part of the meeting was devoted to a playlet given by the Social Education Section. The play was an informal discussion of the Iwate MG Team's trip to Kunche Gun-pointing out to the women the social prupose of such trips.

A group of 25 women have formed a "Women's Political Discussion Club". This is very gratifying as the initiative was taken by the women themselves. It is very satisfactory from another point of view for many of the women are the wives of Section Chiefs of the Prefecture Government. This shows our eductional efforts have had some effect.

The members of the Jonan Mothers met to vote upon changes in the constitution of their club. They now have added standing committees which will be working committees with every member on some committee. The Ass't CE Officer gave a talk and led a discussion on "Child Care and Training." Emphasis was placed upon democracy in the home. About 45 members were present.

36. Yamagata MG Team - None

37. Miyagi MG Team

1. In accordance with the provisions of Operational Directive 51, Headquarters Eighth Army, 29 Sept 1948, inspections and reinsepctions of Japanese educational institutions were made as fellows:

2nd Lower Secondary School **********	Sendai-city ******	Inspection ********

In addition to the above, one informal school visit, one conference with a PTA group, five conferences with youth leaders, eleven meetings with women's groups, three conferences with religious leaders, and one SCAP spensored conference were attended.

38. Niigata MG Team - None

39. Chiba MG Team

7.b. Demonstrations of the canning of fruit were given for home economics classes of Awa Girls Upper Secondary School and Kisarazu Girls Upper Secondary School; interested PTA members and women's club groups also attended. The demonstrations were made in an attempt to show the desirability of this type of preservation over that of drving in the dust and filth of the roadside. Japanese materials were used throughout. Two charcoal Kenre were used to cook the fruit and sterilise the jars.

40. Gunma MG Team

2.a. Objectives for this year were accomplished with the holding of five women's leadership training confe-ences on the city and country level. Evaluation

of the series of programs was the subject of two meetings; one with the delegates to the Urawa conference and the other with the local Sedai Education Directors. Some specific recommendations were made for improving the practical content of the projected machi and mura conferences.

41. Ibaraki MG Team

L.E. Women who are members of women's organizations and also of PTAs have carried the idea of the Women's Liaison Council into the PTAs, with the result that PTAs are now forming Liaison Councils rather than Federations. A member of this section recently attened the organization meeting of the liaison council of PTAs in Taga-gun. A talk was given councerning the functions and programs of PTAs, and functions and operational procedures of a liaison council. A critique was made of the perliamentary procedures used in conducting the organizational meeting. In therestingly enough, this meeting was conducted very well, with few errors in technique.

2.e.1. The last five of a series of ten women's conferences, reported in the November Monthly Activities Report, were held this month. A special report concerning outcomes of this conference is being prepared and will be forwarded through channels.

2. As a result of program and planning studies of the Women's Liaison Council, Political Study Committees are being formed in all Women's organizations of this prefecture. These committees will study and investigate local, national, and international governmental situations. They will study new laws, and will investigate candidates running for political offices. Their findings will be disseminated to the membership and to the public. It is the joint opinion of this section and of the Women's Liaison Council that the political study committee can serve the same purpose as the American League of Women Voters. The information supplied by this committee will substantially enrich the purposeful activities of all women's organizations.

3. Mrs. Yoshida, Housewives' League, Tokyo, addressed the members of the Women's Liaison Council on the topic: "Women's Participation in the Price stabilization Program." The council members will carry the ideas presented back to their organizations where it is hope that women will receive them enthusiastically and begin to work toward eradication of the black-market.

42. Nagano MG Team

A two-day Leadership Training Institute was held by this section for women leaders of Youth Organizations and Women's Organizations in Kamiina Gun. 120 women participated in the Institute which was specifically designed to have the women "learn through doing." The number has to be confined to a small, workable group. Democratic Organization Techniques, Parliamentary Procedures, Discussion Methods, Committee Functions, and Program Planning were covered. The women were hesitant to participate actively at first, but by the end of the second day they had become very responsive. This was the first meeting of this type to be held in this prefecture, and it was generally agreed that a definite need for similar meetings exists in other guns and cities. This secti n is working on plans to meet the many requests for such meetings that have come in since this Institute was held.

43. Saitama MG Team

1.a.(3) In each of the communities where schools were inspected, the film, "A Better Tomorrow," was shown to gun representatives of PTA's, Women's Associations and teachers. Discussion followed during which the audience asked many questions and

displayed much enthusiasm. Plans are underway to show films during January inspections also.

(4) Following weaknesses and strengths were observed both of which were brought to the attention of prefectural officials:

(a) Emphesis is still placed on the teaching of subjects instead on the teaching of children, at the elementary level.

(b) In three of the five elementary schools inspected, it was encouraging to note that conscecientions efforts were being made to carry on an in-service training program. In two rural schools, time during the fourteen day harvest festival was used to observe classroom procedures in urban schools. In another school, the faculty meets once each week for the sole purpose of keeping themselves up to date on methods of teaching.

(c) One of the best elementary principals interviewed todate is the only woman principal in the prefecture. She displayed thorough knowledge of her school. Through her efforts the buildings have been repaired, a kitchen built and school lunch program initiated, and a community recreation program has been conducted at the school.

2.b. Girls Scouts. A three-day Girl Scout Leadership Training Institute was conducted by an American woman, who was a Girl Scout leader in the United States, and sponsered by the social education section. Fifty four (54) women, ten (10) from other prefectures, attended this Institute. All have expressed the desire to be Scout leaders. They organized a club and plan to hold more institutes and train more leaders. It is hoped that this will initiate an active Girl Scout program in the prefecture.

e. Women's Activities. The Young Women's Christian Association awarded scholarships to four women college students. The funds of these scholarships were raised last October at a fashion show sponsored by the Young Women's Christian Association and the team education section. The scholarship awards were based upon the fellwwing points: personality; academic record; relation with YWCA; and financial need. Three of the four young women are students at the Tokyo Women's Higher Normal School and one of them is a student at the Tokyo Women's Christian College.

44. Tochigi MG Team

3.e. (1) Five Women's Leadership Training Institutes were conducted. Representatives of Women's Organizations, Youth Organizations, PTA's and Labor Unions participated. About 20% of those in attendance were men. The meetings were one-day conferences. The morning program consisted of lectures and demonstrations on the purpose of the conference and the techniques of discussion. During the afternoon session the group was divided into several program-planning groups. Among the topics considered were: Political Education, Health and Sanitation, Welfare, Community Responsibility for Education, and Home Improvement. The meetings closed with a report from each of the discussion groups. Some very practional and workable program plans were presented. Plans are under way for fi e more institutes of this type.

(2) Assistance was given in organizing two local Women's Associations. Special attention was given to the constitution, method of electing officers., and parliamentary procedure. Two other women's associations were also visited.

(3) A Price Control and Stabilization Rally was held at Utsunomiya City. Representatives of women's organizations throughout the prefecture participated. The Economics Section assisted with the program, which consisted of lectures, discussions, and moving pictures.

45. Yamanashi MG Team - None

46. Hokkaido MG District

4.a. (1) Fifteen Sapporo Women's Club leaders discussed problems relative to a local school board election and set up machinery for a price control meeting in the city.

(2) Price Control Mass Meeting, sponsored by Hokkaido Prefectural Office, concerned itself mainly with a discussion of conservation of electricity and checking for correct weights. When the original women leaders who had urged the meeting began to drop out and leave it to inexperienced women this section urged that the purpose be redefined and that the scope of the discussion topics be limited in order to avoid the possibility of confusion by radical elements.

(3) Twenty-two members of Sapporo branch of Japan Association of College Alumni heard a talk on "Democratic Practices in American Schools." An active question period reflected interest in the role and training of a guidance counsellor and the techniques of running a practice house in a Homemaking course.

(4) Hokkaido University Women's Society adopted its constitution and by-laws and elected officers of books given to them by CIE Information Center.

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Women

27

WOMEN'S AFFAIRS

Annex E-1 Report for the Month of Nov 48

1. Tokyo MGT

5.a. Problems of Nishitama-gun clubs were discussed on 22 November 1948 with 60 club officers from throughout the "gun". Corrective action was recommended to eliminate the following discrepancies common to many of the clubs:

Shibetsu has been organized for over a year!

(1) Election of officers is too often by hand instead of by secret ballot.

(2) Officers are usually chosen by a few "promoters" who have made their own slate without consulting members as to their choice. Election has been in name only, not in fact.

(3) Meetings are at irregular intervals, with most of the business done by a few officers who are too often self-appointed.

(4) The chairman calls a meeting when she wishes, instead of the members having decided on a special time each month.

(5) Qualifications for membership are not considered. Consequently anyone who pays dues into the organization may be considered a member whether or not she is active.

(6) Only a few clubs have any accounting of club moneys.

(7) Minority control is hindering the work on projects of several of the clubs.

(8) Some of the promoters resent the idea of election, because they know they will no longer be officers.

b. The autumn rally of Tokyo-to club representatives, planned entirely by women's club committees, was held on 23 November 1948. Representatives demonstrated an active interest in current social, economic, and political problems.

c. Several meetings were held with resident women workers of a factory to plan a recreation center for them. Of the 87 workers, 40 live in a dormitory at the factory. The factory manager has given the women permission to choose their own room in one of the unused buildings, and to furnish it as they wish. The women are planning to establish a sewing room. Handcraft shop, hobby shop, reading room, and a game room in the extensive space alloted them. After the recreation center is well organized, other factory groups will be encouraged to use it as an example to improve living and working conditions for women employees.

6.a. About 150 Japanese girls met with 50 American girls at a Scout rally held on 14 November to begin an active movement to foster the establishment of Girl Scout Troops.

b. Some Tokyo girls are making and selling handpainted greeting cards to raise funds for Girl Scout organization. Several of the girls' mothers are assisting in a campaign to interest qualified women to become Scout leaders.

2. Kanagawa MGT

3.b. (1) Women's Organization, General

(a) Certain factions are beginning to push the combining of women's group for liaison and informational purposes on a gun and on a prefectural basis. Leaders are still consumed with the attitude that requisites of women's organizations are large membership, further development of those who have already exhibited traits of leadership, and power on a large scale basis. "Common" members are not capable of developing leadership. These factions are also objecting to a meeting being held monthly by the New Life Campaign movement for women's organizations in the prefecture on the basis that the group is controlled by officials of the Prefectural Social Education Section and "old guard" leaders.

(b) There seems to be evident an increased interest in the organization of women's organizations. Individual women in several areas have stated that some women wish to start organizations.

(2) Women's and Minors' Bureau

(a) From 1 November through 18 November, a total of 15 meetings were conducted by personnel of the W & M Bureau for the promotion of the "Protection for Minor Laborers National Campaign" in ten different areas for employers, minors, women's organizations members and PTA members. Consultation places for Minor workers, which were attended by W & M Bureau personnel, were set up in 7 different areas from 1 November through 10 November. Movable exhibitions were displayed in working areas under supervision of ten supervising offices.

(b) Efforts by MG personnel to provide opportunities for the W & M Bureau Field Representatives to present the work of the Bureau to women's organizations have resulted in the Field Representatives campaigning for massive membership women's organizations. According to activity reports very little time has been spent in caring for the function of the Bureau during the last half of this month.

(3) Prefectural and City Government Women's Departments

(a) Efforts of the Yokohama City Social Education Section to carry out a comprehension program have been meagre.

(b) In addition to the meeting of women for the New Life Campaign, the Prefectural Social Education Section has conducted one lecture meeting for women and one two-day training course for women of youth groups relative to improvement of living conditions and organizational procedures.

(c) Both section are encouraging the local press to give additional publicity to women's activities.

(4) Miscellaneous

(a) The two women members of the Prefectural School Board have been popular as speakers for groups throughout the prefecture.

(b) The JACA lecture meeting for the promotion of higher education and scholarship attracted about 60 women and students; however, the weather was poor. The speaker was Mrs. Minekawa of the House of Councillors.

(c) Military Government personnel conducted a two-day program for presidents and vice-presidents of women's organizations in Yokohama City relative to characteristics of women's organizations, comstitution, committee and officers' functions, and parliamentary procedures. A similar one-day program was conducted at Kamakura.

3. Shizuoka MGT

The Women's Affairs Officer has been encouraged by three recent developments in women's affairs. (1) Two independent organizations have been organized by leaders intensely interested in understanding democratic principles of organization. (2) Both leaders make definite plans for giving as many women as possible opportunities to develop leadership qualities. (3) The Atami City Women's Association has voted to establish four interest groups or departments, namely, public welfare, fine arts, better homes, and political education. At present there is great need for material, such as suggested programs, and for more capable and confident leadership which will come only as a result of experience.

The model or "try-out" independent women's organization in Shizuoka City has worked closely with this Section on the drafting of a new constitution and its program plans for the next 6 months. That these women are attempting to solve fundamental problems can be seen in such plans and projects: Survey of the type of piece work available to women in their homes, demonstration of making children's clothes from old materials, a talk on current affairs monthly by a Domei News Agency reporter, cooking demonstration using imported and rationed foods, Posters and recipes from SCAP CIE proved helpful.

Much interest has been shown by women of this prefecture in the reformation of their kitchens. Believing that only through a scientific, practical remodeling can they ever have time forpolitical study or any community affairs, a Model Ktichen Committee has been formed to include architects, engineers, home economists, and housewives. Their ultimate aim is to have a model kitchen built for display purposes. At present a study is being made of designs for improving the present impractical stove. Opinions will be gathered from both city and country women to make sure that such features will be desirable to both.

Recently a group of Home Economics teachers were taken into a dependent home to see how a former 3-level Japanese kitchen had been transformed into a modern convenient American style kitchen.

4. Hyogo MGT - None

5. Kyoto MGT

(2) Women's Organizations: The officers of the geographical "Fujinkai" federations paid several visits to MG for advice during the month of November.

They were advised to reorganize the federations along democratic lines excluding as member organizations those which are boss-controlled. Advice has not to date been taken.

MG addressed the Working Women's League on how to assume roles in public life.

The "Mandarin Duck Party" -- a meeting for the selection of husbands and wives, sponsored by the Akatsuki Fujinkai (rival of the geographical federation) -- was attended by approximately 200 men and women. The meeting was conducted with decorum and restraint. Statistics as to the number of marriages arranged as a result of the meeting have not been obtained.

Women's organizations attending Youth Leaders' Conference from Kyoto: Akatsuki Fujinkai (Dawn Assn), Working Women's League, New Japan Women's Federation, Tomeno-kai, and geographical Fujinkai. These representatives are now working on plans for a conference of independent women's organization to be held probably in March or April.

A survey was made of the Girl Scout Movement which revealed that there are now six troops of approximately twelve girls each. However, as they have received very little information concerning girl scouts through either Japanese or MG channels, they have made little progress towards becoming real troops.

III. Other Civil Education Matters. - a. Women & Minors Protection Campaign: The Civil Ed. Section assited at the last moment in the planning and execution of this campaign in an attempt to turn it into a real educational campaign on the Women's & Minors Law. Original plans were based on those sent down from Tokyo. The analysis of the Chief, Women & Minor Bureau, was that although the campaign valuable it would have been more so if planned at the local level.

6. Nara MGT - None

7. Osaka MGT

7.a. The Social Education Section sponsored a women's conference on Freedom of Rights with representatives from labor groups, women's clubs and teachers. Representatives from the labor groups are opposed to methods used in reducing personnel, stating that it is always the women that lose their jobs. Reasons given for this were that girls only work for a short time before marriage and are not considered as efficient by the employers, and that women do not have the economic responsibility that men have. As a counter measure against firing and to improve conditions, they made the following recommendations: (1) Education and training of women, (2) inform the public in regard to poor working conditions and arouse strong public opinion in an effort to improve the standards, (3) understand the laws and obey them. The representatives of the Women's and Minors' Bureau stated that constant surveillance is necessary to see that the laws are being carried out. A survey committee has been formed by officials, housewives and workers to find out actual conditions existing in the factories.

8. Shiga MGT - None

9. Wakayama MGT

10.a. Women's Organization -

(1) Kinki Women's leaders conference was held on 5th at Manparo Hotel in which our representative discussed black market elimination drive; clothing ration; social education committee in Women's Organization. About 200 attended.

(2) Our representative discussed democratic procedures of Women's Organization at five rural places in thie prefecture.

10. Aichi MGT

8.a. Women's Affairs - Interviews with Women's Affairs officers of Nagoya City and the Prefectural Social Education office were held. The suggestion that the Nagoya City Women's Affairs Officer, who is a man, be replaced by a woman, was accepted and will be accomplished this month. During the interview, the asst. CE Officer pointed out that the Social Ed. Sect. of Nagoya City was not complying with the Mombusho directive which prohibits utilization of Soc. Ed. Sect. offices by private organizations. The Fujin Kai office, which is now so situated, will be moved out.

b. The Prefectural Social Education, Women's Affairs Section sponsored three meetings on price stabilization. The movement to stabilize prices seems to have been well planned.

11. Fukui MGT

3.a. Women's Activities - In the country villages, the Fujin-kai was very active. After being relieved from labor in the rice fields, rice collection and distribution, members of Fujin-kai held several types of meetings such as an entertainment party for aged people, athletic meetings, and bazaars in conjunction with the P.T.A.

b. In the city, the price stabilization movement is s till continued by members of Fukui City Women's Federation. One unit established a play ground for children in the city, contributing a considerable amount of equipment.

c. Some representatives of Ken Fujin-kai were sent to express the gratitude of Fukui women to the Fujin-kai in three prefectures from which large quantities of relief goods were donated to Fukui Ken after the earthquake. One of them visited the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and negotiated for the distribution of cotton cloth to be used for mending by rural women. She also visited General MacArthur.

d. Because of MG criticism of constitutions and procedures there has been a greatly increased demand for information and critical evaluation of constitutions recently. The Education Section has been beseiged, but the constitutions brought in are better.

e. Results of the activity of the Kodomo O Mamoru Kai (Children Protecting Association) showed up at Takefu. Members of the Takefu Fujin-Kai collected winter clothes and distributed them to an orphanage after washing

and mending them. Warm clothing is also being distributed day by day by other groups. A new element is becoming important in the Fujin-kai. It is a group of aggressive, cultured and vigorous women, few in number, known as the "Tomo no Kai". It is a branch of "The Tomo no Kai", (the group of friends) with headquarters in Tokyo, organized by readers of a magazine named "Fujin no Tomo", (Ladies Companion) with the motto "Playing, Working, and Living". Without selfish interests, each member is working hard to improve the living condition of the Japanese. They held an exhibition of "Ways of helping ourselves", with many interesting models, examples and exhibition tables at Takefu and made a great impression on all who attended. This looks like a movement in the right direction.

f. At the end of November, a big conference of Mayors, Masters of towns and villages was held under the auspices of MG. Each mayor attended with his wife. The present unhappy condition of women was called to their attention and suggestions for their future activities were made. It was the first experience for many of the wives to come with their husbands and to be present at such an official conference. It was also a matter of congratulations for the entrance of women into social life.

4.c. The Girl Scout Club is preparing to organize scout troops by studying scout leadership. The scout activities should be well guided and encouraged in the future in order to produce their own leaders.

12. Ishikawa MGT

1.c. Women's Activities - To coordinate CE activities with the Nation-wide Drive for Protection of Minor Workers, 1-10 November, the regional (in Kanazawa 1-4 November) and team officers of this section participated in 6 investigations with emphasis given girl minor workers, their knowledge of labor laws and their representation on supervisory boards and unions (See Annex C). Answers concerning extent of and their desires for education revealed a traditional family lack of interest in individual self-improvement beyond the limited skill for which they are paid. Many of them are without the required amount of education, very few of them have any desire for further education and these restrict it to vocational instruction.

Four hundred women representing a large number of communities attended a Life Improvement Conference, 10 November, at the Kanazawa CPH. The conference passed resolutions on the improvement of marriage ceremonies, lessening the burden of housewives by improving kitchens, campaign for lowering commodity prices, improving women's culture and recreational activities. New marriage constitutions and plans of model urban and rural kitchens were distributed. Five thousand observed the Life Improvement Exhibition held at Katamachi Daiwa Department Store, Kanazawa, 10-14 November. The show illustrated economical marriage ceremonies with telling contrasts between the old and the recommended ways, relaistically mounted time and labor saving kitchens, and multiple visual aids to encourage scheduled home-study for urban and for rural women. Eight rural communities between 15 November and the end of the month under the sponsorship of agricultural cooperatives and CPHs conducted, with the active participa-

tion of farm women, demonstrations on dietetics and held exhibitions of women-made agricultural products and home cooking. With respect to the advancement of farm women the month of November marks the appearance of two significant milestones (1) the end of harvesting season was seized by this group of women as an opportunity, not to rest, but to improve their lot. (2) To give them immediate guidance, the first women home-demonstration agent was appointed by the prefectural agricultural section. With the cooperation of the Team Economics Officer, the Chief of Civil Education will continue to give encour agement to the appointment of women home-demonstration agents in each of 28 agricultural districts.

13. Gifu MGT

1.e. Women have been included in committees currently studying guidance, coeducation and school administration. The women were selected by the education section for their interest and background in the topics as indicated.

3.b. Forty-five young women attended a two day training conference for Girl Scout leaders, conducted by Mrs. Mishima and Mrs. Caulkins of the Tokyo Girl Scout headquarters. Administration, organization, activities and recreation were studied at the meeting.

c. Women's organization activities slowed somewhat with the news of a change in womens' affairs officers. Japanese officials showed evidence of watchful waiting, and a strong inclination to suspend current programs. It was pointed out that a change of CE personnel is not sufficient grounds for evasion of responsibility by Japanese officials, and that continued indifference would be considered evidence of insincerity. Close observation will be maintained; and efforts will be made to provide continuity in the program of organization democratization.

14. Mie MGT

1.g. Women's Activities - (1) During the month the CE Section cooperated with Legal and Government, CI, Public Welfare and the Labor Section in the education by the Prefectural Government of the Japanese public on the Provisions of the Labor Standards Law for the protection of minor workers. This was done in the interests of the Women's and Minors' Bureau.

(a) Instruction was disseminated and interest aroused thru: 1. Address by Governor over Radio Station NHK, Nagoya, during the Prefectural hour. 2. Brodcasts at Railway Stations. 3. Newspaper articles featuring daily announcements. 4. Various interested persons and officials of the prefecture.

(b) A conference for follow-up purposes outlining prefectural plans was held at the Tomida Spinning Mills in Yokkaichi by the CE Section in conjunction with the Prefectural Government. This conference climaxed the week's series of activities. A CE Officer attended and spoke on Minor Workers' Protection to approximately one hundred prefectural representatives composed of teachers, parents, prefectural officials, other interested groups and delegates.

(2) A conference was held with nine (9) members of the Executive Committee of the Prefectural Local Women's Association (Fujin-kai). All geographic areas of the prefecture were represented.

(a) Plans were made for sending a delegate to the Preliminary Meeting to be held in Tsu in December for working out of plans with the Regional Women's Worker on the Prefectural Women's Training Course in the Policies. Procedures and Activities of Democratic Organizations.

(3) The Mie Chapter of Japan Women's College sponsored a musical recital on 14 November 1948 at the Mie Agriculture and Forestry College.

(a) Participants ranged in school age from kindergarten through university.

(b) The attendance of families including both husband and wife was unusually large.

(4) A general meeting of over 500 women was sponsored on 2 November 1948 by the Town Women's Association at the Nakaza Theatre in Suzuka City. The subject of the meeting was Cultivation of Mutual Friendship. This meeting was followed on 6 November 1948 by a cooking course on Scientific Study of Cooking in a citizen's kitchen.

(5) The Futami-cho Women's Association conducted a meeting on 25 November 1948 at the Imaisshiki Elementary School in Futami on Child Welfare which was attended by over 150 women from Watarai Gun.

1. Youth Activities-CE Sec representative counseled the group:

(d) 2. To make such materials and techniques available to other groups, such as Women's, PTA's, etc. where they may apply.

15.Toyama MGT

3.e. Women's Organizations: (1) On 11, 12, and 13 November the Assistant Region Education Officer held three, one day training courses on democratic organizations. Delegates of approximately 30 women, from various organizations, were the initial "classes" in a series of six on the policies, procedures and activities of democratic organizations. Lectures, discussions and demonstructions were held on constitutions and by-laws, and on methods of nominating and electing officers. Future meetings will emphasize parliamentary procedure techniques, methods of organizing and the work of committees, group discussion techniques, tec.

(2) Delegates who attended the meetings have organized themselves into "working teams" of 3 members each, to conduct similar courses within geographical areas, rather than only within their own organization. Women attending the meetings, called by the teams, will similarly organize themselves into teams and conduct meetings in their areas. Thus it is felt that even the most remote sections of the prefecture will be covered.

(3) This section is coordinating the team operation of these groups, encouraging their meetings, and assisting the Social Education Section and the Women's and Minors' Bureau representatives in the preparation of guidance materials - outlines, digests, and pamphlets.

16. Fukuoka MGT - None

17. Kagoshima MGT

5.(d) Marriage Simplification - Various women's groups are discussing a plan to have CPH's provide at nominal cost to the public a room and wedding costumes to cut down the high cost of getting married. Engagement rings are replacing the custom of the groom's "buying the bride" with a gift of money.

(f) Women's Meetings - Twelve meetings of women's groups were visited during the month. The discussion method was used as much as possible rather than straight lectures. After observation, constructive criticism of procedures was offered, such as failure to take a vote on important issues discussed. Informal association with several small groups of women (such as hikes) preceding discussions meetings resulted in more enthusiasm and interest. Participation was stimulated by such methods as having a short impromptu debate on coeducation between woman in the audience (pro) and the assistant mayor (con). The president of Kagoshima City Federation of Fujinkai's prepared a newspaper statement in favor of coeducation. The every recurring questions on sex education in the schools are treated so as to show that sex education is only one phase of broad training in personality development needed throughout the school years. All groups were urged to take an interest in and attend some of the meetings of the Board of Education.

18. Kumamoto MGT

2.a. Women's Affairs - A meeting attended by 200 women leaders was conducted by MG. At this meeting, further elaboration of democratic organization techniques was presented together with discussion of program planning and functioning of the committee system.

19. Nagasaki MGT

2.B. Another Girl Scout troop was inaugurated at the Boy Scout anniversary ceremonies. A trop was made to Hirado-shima to hold a conference promoting scout activities. Qualified leaders are being contacted and urged to start small troops in their communities.

C. Women's Organizations: Throughout the prefecture, women are campaigning for speedier repatriation of Japanese Nationals, especially Red Cross nurses. Fujin-kai chapters are circulating petitions, and already have over 100,000 signatures.

In one gun, women are agitating for the amendment of laws controlling marriage, to incorporate a mandatory health examination of men and women prior to marriage.

20. Oita MGT

2.b. A meeting was held with leading representatives of women's organizations in which the CE officer of this team spoke on the topics, "What is Good for Women" and "How to Achieve the Objectives." A continuous program in this field is scheduled.

21. Miyazaki MGT

3. Women's Affairs - A mothers' club was being formed in one town where the Fujin Kai (Women's Association) was recently dissolved. The new venture was given newspaper and radio publicity by Social Education officials as the forerunner to a similar movement throughout the prefecture toward democratic organizations formed on the basis of common interest with small congenial memberships. The purpose of the mothers' club was reported as being to study health, nourishment, and education, of their children.

22. Saga MGT

4. Thr group that attended the Kumamoto women's affairs conference has continued working together to propagandize principles learned at the conference. At a three-day women's conference held this month they put on a skit demonstrating the incorrect and correct procedures for conducting organization meetings and appeared to get their points across to the audience.

23. Akita MGT

3.a. Women's Affairs: The CE Officer gave an address to the University Women's Club of Akita City on the new School Board Law.

24. Aomori MGT

3.a. Five (5) meetings were held for 920 women from the rural sections of Shimokita Gun. These women have no group organization, but they were encouraged to participate in local PTA's and to take an active part in local community affairs.

b. The Minami Gun Branch of the Ken Women's Federation dissolved its organization. It is believed that this will result in greater concentration on small interest groups. Forty (40) women leaders of this Gun have initiated a price control campaign.

c. The women's weekly newspaper column features articles on: "The Kitchen" "Retraining Public Health Nurses", "Recreation and Juvenile Delinquency", and "Blackmarket".

25. Fukushima MGT

2.a. Youth Organizations - (1) The CE Section is cooperating with the Prefectural Education Section and Fukushima Branch Japanese Red Cross in the encouragement and enlightenment of the Junior Red Cross program in the schools. A meeting was held at Koriyama City attended by one hundred (100) school principals. The WAO gave information and answered questions in regard to educational values, ways of initiating the program, and the responsibility of principals and the faculty.

3.b. A two (2)-day demonstration and research meeting was sponsored by

Mombusho, the Prefectural Physical Education Section, and the CE Section of military government. Those in attendance were assistant school inspectors, principals, teacher-nurses and teachers in charge of the school lunch program. The purpose of the meeting was to stress the educational values of the school lunch (presented by the WAO), the importance of good nutrition for school children, and a demonstration of the preparation of imported foods now being received or expected in the near future. Similar meetings for each county have been scheduled with the Prefectural Physical Education Section taking full responsibility.

c. The second teacher-nurse training course was completed on November 30 with fifty-seven (57) graduates. The WAO participated in the graduation exercises and emphasized the responsibilities of the teacher-nurse in the health education program of the child as well as of the family and the community.

26. Iwate MGT

3. Women's Activities - On 4 November 1948 three hundred (300) women representing various women's organizations in Morioka attended a two (2) day conference sponsored by CE Section, this unit and Ken Social Education Section. A very comprehensive program was given including a cooking demostration on the use of foreign food, a talk on home and community sanitation by the Department of Public Health, this unit, a talk on Democratic Organization and Committee Work by CE Section IX Corps and this unit. No delegates were required to attend this meeting so the audience was made up entirely of women desiring to attend. Requests have come for similar meetings in various parts of the prefecture. Much progress is noted in the way women now elect leaders andparticipate in round table discussions as well as other parts of the meeting. As a result of this meeting the women have requested the Iwate Shin Nippo for space for one (1) article each week concerning women or household affairs. This request has already been granted and articles have appeared.

Meetings were held with the following women's organizations in Kunohe Gun during the week 15 November - 19 November inclusive. Attendance is given below:

Tada	250 persons	Nada	500 persons
Ibonai	300 "	Yamagata	150 "
Karumai	600 "	Taneichi	350 "

These appeared to be very successful meetings. Women in this section of the prefecture have received very little information and as the questions indicated much guidance is needed. General citizens' meetings attended were at Esashika, Haiejima, Ube, Kuji and Nakano. Large audiences were in attendance at each meeting. Very intellignet questions were asked and indications are that the people are thinking and wish information from their ken officials.

27. Yamagata MGT

28. Miyagi MGT

In addition to the above, five informal school visits were made; four conferences with PTA groups, six conferences with youth groups, and six meetings with women's groups were held, and two SCAP sponsored conferences for the Japanese were attended.

3. The tri-monthly Social Education publication, Kenmin Shimbun, has added two new features -- a women's column and a list of recommended books on social subjects.

29. Niigata MGT

3. Women's Affairs - The Asst CE Officer attended an all day meeting of 300 Women's Organization representatives at Tsugawa-machi on 8 November. In the morning meeting the Higashi-kanbara Gun Federation of Women's Clubs were formed. The Asst CE Officer spoke to the group about activities of Women's Clubs in America.

A meeting of the women teachers of Higashi-kanbara Gun was held at Tsugawa on 9 November with women teachers and principals of the gun present. After a lunch and recreation period reports were made on studies of "Rural Home Life", "Local Superstitions," and "Festival and Holiday Customs". The Asst CE Officer spoke on "Professional Attitudes".

A conference of 200 women teachers of the Joetsu district was held at Takada Normal School on 5-6 November with music as the special study topic. The Asst CE Officer spoke on "Discipline in School". Mrs. Miyazawa, a woman principal presided at the meeting.

30.Chiba MGT

4.a. Women's Affairs - With Information Section and Legal Section, a series of lecture meetings on political education is being presented throughout the Prefecture. The assistant Education Officer participates in stressing particularly to the women members of the audience, the privileges, duties and responsibilities of citizenship and the necessity for continued interest in the policies of candidates after their election.

b. Girl Scouts - While Girl Scout sponsoring bodies have been formed and girls enrolled in troops, leaders have been slwo in organizing activities. With the return on 2 December of the eighteen Girl Scout leaders attending the training course in Tokyo, it is expected that more progress will be seen.

31. Gumma MGT

2.b. Women's Affairs - Sex women's leadership training conferences on the gun and shi level were held this month. Two were especially well planned. There was a high degree of enthusiasm, active participation and attention to democratic procedures noted at these meetings.

The protection of minors campagin was participated in cooperatively with othe sections of the team. The Education Officer participated in two mass meetings held in connection with the program.

32. Ibaraki MGT

2.b. Women's Affairs - Sponsored by Prefectural Social Education Section and this section, five women's conferences have been held the past month, and five more are scheduled for December. Included in the program of each conference are panel discussions on the following subjects:

1. What is a democratic women's organization?
2. Committees in a democratic women's organization.
3. What can the committees do for the community?
4. How can we break down the old conventional attitudes now found in family life?

The following questions were distributed in pamphlet form at each of these conferences. The information gathered from these questions will be tabulated by the program committee of the Prefectural Women's Liaison Council and used by this council and each gun organization in planning more effective programs:

1. As a Japanese, what is your greatest pride?
   How can you develop it?
2. What is the common disadvantage of your village?
3. Evaluate the programs you have had; the ones you liked or the ones of which you disapproved.
4. What suggestions do you have for improving your programs?
5. On what subjects would you like to hear lectures?
   Whom do you suggest as lecturers?
6. What problems or difficulties exist in your club?
   What attendance problems do you have?

33. Nagano MGT

3.h. A one-day meeting was held with representatives of the prefectural and every gun and city Women's Federations. Plans for revitalization of the "Fujin-kai", Women's Associations, were made and active assistance promised by this section. The need for active leadership training programs is apparent. The women are eager to work, but lack of proper knowledge of leadership techniques nullifies much of the work they undertake.

34. Saitama MGT

2.a. Women's Activities. During the nationwide drive for protection of minor workers, an inspection of four factories employing minor workers was made. Later, a conference was held with the official in charge of the Women's and Minor's Bureau to determine the results of this drive. The following weaknesses were observed: The drive had been directed at the

workers, but no program to educate the employer was held; the films shown to workers during the drive were of an entertainment variety and did not concern labor education.

35. Tochigi MGT

3.c. Women's Affairs: (1) A visit was made to the Women's Prison in Tochigi in order to check on working conditions, educational facilities, recreation, food and sanitation. The crowded conditions make the whole situation bad. It was recommended that the women be permitted to use the large assembly room for an hour or two afterwork on a shift system as the cells are very crowded. It was also recommended that shelves be constructed in the cells where each woman would be allowed a small section for personal articles.

(2) A conference was held with the Home Economics teachers of the Utsunomiya Senior High Schools to discuss kitchen equipment. A model city kitchen and a model farm kitchen were built to demonstrate new improvements suggested by this office. A fireplace or cook stove with a chimney was the most revolutionary feature of the rural kitchen.

(3) Meetings were held with five women's organizations. Three of these groups were holding their organizational meeting, and assistance was given in drawing up a constitution with special emphasis on the method of electing officers. At all of these meetings parliamentary procedure and program planning were discussed. Several of the women's organizations are divided into special interest sections to take up study and work in the fields of welfare, political education, etc. and report their progress to the organization as a whole. A special committee made up of representatives of all organizations with women members held a meeting to plan a Price Stabilization Rally to be held early in December.

36. Yamanashi MGT - None

37. Hokkaido MGT

2.b. Social Education: (1) Boy Scout and Girl Scout activity has increased. An organization of Sapporo troops has been established with several well-qualified leaders acting as troop advisors and leaders. One Nisei is acting as general advisor for the work in this area.

4. Women's Activities: a. Meetings: (1) The leaders of the Sapporo Women's Club discussed the problems of youth and techniques which adults can use to help youth.

(2) A member of this section talked with the Sapporo Japanese Association of College Alumnae on Democratic Procedures on the American College Campus.

(3) Members of this section talked to a Hokkaido University class on the subject "How American Literature Reflects the Growth of Democracy."

(4) Hokkaido University Women's Club continued its organization plans and a committee drafted a constitution and bylaws. Groups' activities reflect a growing appreciation of democratic procedures.

b.(1) A member of the Section conducts a class in English conversation once a week for some members of Hokkaido University Women's Club.

d.(1) Assistance and advice was given relative to plans for a mass meeting of working minors, the meeting is being sponsored by the Women's and Minors' Bureau as part of the Labor Education Program.

38. Ehima MGT

1.d. Another of the series of conferences in democratic procedure, PTA, and women's affairs was held at Johen on 15 November. This is one of the most isolated and r putedly feudalistic areas of Shikoku. Keen interest in democratic procedures and PTA affairs was shown by both men and women. Exceedingly interesting and intelligent questions were asked. Although this is an isolated section, the women of the area were intensly interested in the new ideas presented and the manner in which they could be utilized in their own organizations.

39. Kagawa MGT - None

40. Kochi MGT

3. There are four (4) institutions of higher learning in the prefecture, all located in or near Kochi City. There are a total of 129 faculty members of whom 14 are women, and 1909 students of whom 573 or approximately 30% are women. ***

*** Kochi College had one woman applicant who failed to qualify in the entrance examination. It claims to be open to women.

41. Tokushima MGT

*** It is the opinion of this writer that citizen's public hall activities might better be effected through existing agencies, such as the schools as a community center, PTA, youth organizations, women's associations, and others***

42. Hiroshima MGT

1.c.(1) Women's Affairs - Six organizations of women workers known as "Women's Associations for Investigation of Women's Working Problems" have been organized since the Labor Conference in Tadanoumi last August. These associations are actively functioning in Kure, Hiroshima, Fukuyama, Fuchu, Kabe and Kake. At Kabe, the average attendance for monthly meetings has been 350 members. The Labor Standard Law is a main subject of study and discussion in order that the members may understand their rights and privileges and taken an intelligent part in union meetings. The work of the minors' section of the Women's and Minors'

Bureau includes visits to all factories in which minors are employed in order to observe that working conditions are in compliance with the Labor Standard Law. The home section of the Bureau is sponsoring a series of lectures on home improvements and marriage customs reform. The Bureau has under its jurisdiction of a total of 249,896 workers in this prefecture. This figure includes 56,929 women workers, 16,978 minors between the ages of 15 and 18 of which 7,654 are girls, and 906 minors below the age of 15 of which 307 are girls. Investigations are also carried on to ascertain the needy cases of widows of which there are 85,990 -- the largest number in any prefecture in Japan.

An all-day meeting was held by the members of the Futami-gun Women's Association League composed of the officers and representatives of thirty-one women's associations on 18 November at Miyoshi. Civil Education personnel spoke on "The Improvement of Home and Family Life," stressing the following points: (1) The mother as the heart of the home, (2) The importance of cooperation between husband and wife, (3) The sharing in home responsibilities by all members of the family, (4) The importance of respect for the individuality of family members. Activities of the member organizations of this League included: Publicity concerning the observance of fish and vegetable control laws; cooperation with welfare authorities on the establishment of child clinics; domestic science courses for members taught by home economics teachers; and pre-election study of candidates running for the prefectural school board.

2.b. The students of the secondary schools attached to the Hiroshima Women's Higher Normal School at Yasuura presented a noteworthy program entirely in English on 30 November. The songs, plays and readings were done with excellent pronunciation, enunciation and an enthusiasm which reflected great credit on both students and instructors.

43. Okayama MGT

4.a.(1) On 4 November 1948, the Okayama Women's Association held a leaders' meeting for the purpose of discussing democratic procedure in general elections and methods of choosing qualified candidates for office. A general meeting of all members was announced for 8 November 1948, and all members were notified. At the general meeting all candidates for office were nominated from the floor and each candidate was asked to stand and make a one-minute speech introducing herself. After all candidates were made known to all the members, an election of officers was held. This was the first time that the entire group has been allowed to take part in an election. Press descriptions of this election have been sent out to women's groups throughout the prefecture.

44. Shimane MGT

2.a. Women's Organization Activities - (1) A series of exhibits held by various Women's Organizations has created much interest.

(2) The Shimane Women's Newspaper was organized and the first issue will be printed in January 1949.

(3) An outstanding Women's Organization is in Nishi-susa-mura, where the women have organized a livestock club with 450 cattle, 800 poultry, 500 rabbits and many goats and sheep. These women are practicing better management and plan to have an annual livestock fair.

b. Encouragement in the following activites: (1) Organization of and actual holding of many exhibits.

(2) Organization of Women's Newspaper.

(3) Organization of and demonstration and preparation of both Rationed American food and Japanese food used in homes and in school lunch programs.

(4) Organization of yearly programs for 1949.

(5) Reorganization of many constitutions.

(6) A survey of 50 Women's Organizations to reveal many weak points.

(7) Mailing of many suggestions, magazines and phamplets.

(8) Arranging 4 programs whereby over 200 Home Economic Teachers and Women leaders had a chance to visit American houses and observe housekeeping procedures.

c. Last month there were 567 women's meetings with a total attendance of 22,601. Over 20 meetings were attended by SMGT personnel.

3.a. Youth Organizations: An increased interest in a revised program whereby the Youth Organizations include younger boys and girls has caused much comment. Added interest has been given to the formation of teenage clubs, and other youth clubs are being sponsored jointly by the older Young Men's Organizations, Civic Clubs, Women's Organizations and the Parent-Teachers Associations.

45. Tottori MGT

2.a. Three Girl Scout troops were organized in Koyama-mura during the month bringing the total to five in the Prefecture. The CE Officer attended the organization ceremonies and was impressed with the enthusiasm and interest shown in the activities. Women's Organizations, Youth Organizations and Citizens' Public Halls are showing an increasing interest in scout activities. It was particularly noted that the number of young women interested in the Girl Scout movement has increased during the past tow months.

d. The Women's Organizations have been reorganizing and planning their programs during the month. There is much work to be done in promoting women's activities but the CE Officer feels that with the harvest season over the organizations will be more active.

46. Yamaguchi MGT

7. An initial meeting of women leaders and Boy Scout leaders was held for the purpose of starting a Girl Scout movement in this prefecture. The movement will probably be slow getting started as there are no women leaders available with scouting experience. Personnel attending the meeting were advised by the representative from this headquarters that the Girl Scouts must be administratively autonomous and be run entirely by women if it is to serve its purpose. Their original plan was typically Japanese in that the organization was to be a subsidiary of the Boy Scouts and run by the men leaders.

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HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
Military Government Section
CI&E Branch
WOMEN'S AFFAIRS CONFERENCE
Yokohama, Japan
1-2-3 December 1947

Monday, 1 December

0900 - 0910	Welcome	Col.R.J.Beasley, Military Government Officer, Hq Eighth Army
0910 - 0920	Remarks	Lt.Col V.C. Searle, Chief Internal Affairs Division
0920 - 0930	Remarks	Lt.Col. S.B. Satterwhite, Chief CI&E Branch
0930 - 0955	Outline of Women's Program .	Miss Marie Gagner, CI&E, Eighth Army
0955 - 1000	RECESS	
1000 - 1100	Organizational Problems (Gp.I) Higher Education, Student. . Conferences (Gp. II)	Miss Ethel Weed, CI&E, SCAP Dr. Lulu Holmes, CI&E, SCAP
1100 - 1200	Organizational Problems (Gp.II) Higher Educatuon, Student. . Conferences (Gp. I)	Miss Weed Dr. Lulu Holmes
1200 - 1315	LUNCH	
1315 - 1445	Talks by Representatives of Tomo NoKai, Shin Nippon Fujin Kai, and Women's Democratic Club.	Mrs. Hani Miss Fugita Mrs. Matsuoka
1445 - 1515	Informal Discussion	
1515 - 1530	RECESS	
1530 - 1630	Talks by Representatives of J.A.C.A. and Y.W.C.A.	Miss Jodai Miss Rowe
1630 - 1700	Informal Discussion	

(OVER)

Incl 2

Tuesday, 2 December

0900 - 1010	Women and Labor	Miss Golda Stander, Labor Section, SCAP
1010 - 1015	RECESS	
1015 - 1115	Women and Labor	Mrs. Yamakawa, Chief, Women & Minor's Bur., Labor Ministry
1115 - 1200	Public Nursing & Health . .	Miss Grace Alt and Major P.E.M. Bourland, PH & W, SCAP
1200 - 1330	LUNCH	
1330 - 1415	Public Welfare Program . .	Mr. D.V. Wilson, PH&W, SCAP
1415 - 1500	Youth Organizations . . .	Mr. D.M. Typer, CI&E, SCAP
1500 - 1515	RECESS	
1515 - 1700	Reports from the Prefectures (IX Corps) .	Miss Eleanor Lee, Chairman, Kanto Region, Mil Govt

Wednesday, 3 December

0900 - 0955	Secondary Education Problems .	Miss E.R.Donovan, CI&E, SCAP
0955 - 1000	RECESS	
1000 - 1045	Teacher Training Programs . .	Mr. Osborne, CI&E, SCAP
1045 - 1200	Reports from the Prefectures (I Corps, T-KMGD, Shikoku, Chugoku) .	Mrs. E. Schrader, Chairman T-KMGD
1300 -	Field Trip, Imperial Diet, Delegates will meet at Colonial Club and go by bus to Diet Bldg. Tokyo.	

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
Military Government Section
CI&E Branch
APO 343

Women

27

Unofficial - For Information Only

1 December 1947

WOMEN'S AFFAIRS PROGRAM

I. BASIC ACTIVITIES

1. Surveillance and encouragement of women's organizations to insure:
   a. Democratization of organizations and education of the membership in democratic procedures.
   b. Reorganization of existing groups on the basis of interests rather than on a geographical unit.
   c. Decentralization of control.
   d. Separation of organizations from government control and influence.
   e. Formation of federations only after small groups are functioning constructively.
   f. Participation of members in constructive programs.
   g. Training and guidance of leaders.

2. Surveillance and encouragement of women's education to:
   a. Insure equality of education for girls.
   b. Promote coeducation as an aid to establishing political and social equality for women.
   c. Promote professional training for women identical to that of men.
   d. Promote opportunities for higher education for women.
   e. Promote vocational training for women.
   f. Promote and encourage the vocational guidance programs in the schools.
   g. Promote public support and understanding for the new curriculum and policy in education

3. Cooperation with all military government team members in the promotion of education and information programs to:
   a. Promote political education and encouragement of democratic procedures.
   b. Increase understanding and discussion of new programs and policies by women as well as men.
      (1) Land Reforms
      (2) Agricultural Cooperatives
      (3) Civil Code
      (4) Education Laws
      (5) Foreign Food Ration
      (6) Health and Welfare
      (7) Labor and Industry
      (8) Housing and City Planning
      (9) National and Local Government, Operation and Procedures

Bearing in mind that your basic aim is the democratization of organizations and the furnishing of basic information and education to women so that they can make constructive contributions to their society:

1. Plan a long range program with some specific projects for each month.

2. Spread your time over a number of activities. Do not concentrate on one phase of the program at the expense of other projects which may be equally important.

3. Spend your time with representatives of as many groups as possible. Do not concentrate on a few "pet" groups.

4. Follow through on suggestions you have made to organizations or to government and school officials.

5. Emphasize and encourage:

a. Women to take part in community life as members of a group rather than as of a sex.
b. Public meetings, discussions, social events, etc. in which both men and women may work together.
c. Youth and student activities participated in by both boys and girls.
d. Acceptance of capable women in administrative positions in schools and government.
e. Working with leaders of groups but not forgetting to reach the masses through your information programs.
f. Men to accept women as equals, socially and politically.

II. CHECK LIST

A. Women's Organizations

1. Do you have a list of the organizations?
2. Do you know the officers and leaders of the women's organizations?
   a. Are they former officers of Dai Nippon Fujin Kai?
   b. Are they the wives of officials?
   c. How long have they held office? Are they reluctant to give up their positions to new members?
   d. Are they familiar with parliamentary procedure? Can they conduct a meeting along lines of democratic procedure?
   e. Have you discussed democratic procedures with your club leaders? With members?
   f. Have you sought out new leaders? Encouraged them?
   g. What methods have the officers used to develop and encourage new leaders?
3. How many constitutions of women's organizations have you examined?
   a. Does the constitution specify the purpose of the organization? The duties of the officers?
   b. Does it specify the method of election and when elections are to be held? Are elections held regularly?
   c. Does it specify the date of the annual meeting? Are quorums defined for such meetings?
   d. Does it provide for standing committees?
   e. Does it provide for working and special committees?
   f. Does it include the method of amendment?
   g. Are dues specified? Date of payment?
   h. Are the members of the Board of Directors defined? Method of election? How often does it meet?
   i. Are special meetings provided for?

4. Are you familiar with club programs and activities?
   a. Who plans the programs and how is variety of interest provided for?
   b. Have you helped club leaders plan programs in which many members take part? How active is member participation?
   c. Have you encouraged or planned demonstrations on group discussions, debates, panel discussions, forums?
   d. Does the club cooperate with other organizations in planning community projects?
   e. Does the club offer any service to the community?
   f. Does the club have a long range program? How often is there a special and a general program?
   g. How often are meetings held?
   h. How active are the committees of the clubs? Do they provide for member participation?

5. Are you familiar with federated groups in your area?
   a. Are there any gun or prefectural federations? When formed?
   b. Do you have a sample of a federated constitution? Have you discussed it with representatives of the federation, both national and branches, members and officers?
   c. Are there local chapters of national organizations?
      (1) Temo No Kai
      (2) New Japan Women's League
      (3) J.W.C.A.
      (4) Y.W.C.A.
      (5) Women's Democratic Club
      (6) Others
   d. What is the relationship of member groups to the federation or the headquarters of a national organization?
   e. Do local groups plan and carry out projects of their own?

6. Has the pamphlet "Democratic Organizations" been distributed to all groups in your prefecture?

7. Are young men and women getting experience and training in parliamentary procedures?

8. Are you you familiar with the activities of the social education section?
   a. Who are the officials? Do they understand the aims and philosophy of a democratic society?
   b. What is its relationship with women's groups?
   c. Are there any women members of the section? Have you done anything about placing a capable woman in the section?
   d. What is the adult education program?
   e. Are women attending and taking part in adult education conferences?

B. Education
   1. Is coeducation being practised? Through what levels?
   2. Have you visited girls' schools? Coeducational schools?
   3. Have you conferred with the teachers? Have you checked in-service training devices?
   4. Is there equality of educational opportunities for girls?
   5. Have you encouraged coeducational activity in youth organizations?
   6. What are the opportunities for higher learning?
   7. What are the opportunities for vocational training for girls?
   8. Have you talked with the teachers and principals about vocational guidance programs? Do the secondary schools have any kind of guidance programs?
   9. Do the teachers understand the meaning of guidance?

10. Have you held an institute or general meeting to discuss guidance programs?
11. How many women teachers are there?
12. Have you conferred with education officials about placing qualified women in administrative positions?
13. Are there any women in administrative positions? How many?
14. At educational conferences, do women take part?
15. Is the new curriculum being used?
16. Is the New Home Economics understood? Are the teachers and administrators familiar with the course?
17. Have you conferred with PTA officers? Have you attended PTA meetings? Does the PTA have an education committee?
18. Is there a local chapter of the J.A.C.A.? What are its activities?
19. Are there any other associations of college women not affiliated with J.A.C.A.?
20. Are there any teachers associations?
21. Is there a teacher's union? What are the women members doing?
22. Have you checked student organizations? Are they part of the educational pattern?

C. Political Education

1. Has anyone visited the local council, assembly or Diet? Did they report back to their group?
2. Were women hindered in running for public office?
3. Are there any women office-holders (elective, appointive)?
4. Have any meetings been held to discuss pending legislation in the prefectural assembly? In the Diet? Has pending legislation been discussed at club meetings? PTA's? Etc.?
5. Are letters written to elected public officials asking for information or for action to be taken?
6. Have visits been made to government institutions (prisons, Ken capitol, schools, etc)? Have reports been made to the clubs on such visits?
7. Have you interviewed local party members?
8. Are there women's sections in the political parties? How are they operated? What programs are they planning?
9. Are women included in the normal activities of the political parties? Are they committee members? Are they officers? What are they doing about their situation?

D. Public Health & Welfare

1. Do women's organizations have committees on health and welfare?
2. Are they doing anything to combat juvenile delinquency?
3. Do organizations with health activities and welfare committees cooperate on community health and welfare programs?
4. Have women's organizations been active in promoting health programs?
5. Does the PTA have a health committee? Has it done anything about health and sanitation in the schools?
6. Have women's groups cooperated in a campaign to encourage vaccinations and inoculations?
7. Have public health problems been discussed at public meetings?

8. Are local doctors being made use of as speakers on health and welfare problems?
9. Have you worked with health and welfare officials in the development of a health and welfare programs?
10. Have you asked your welfare officer to talk to women's groups on welfare problems?
11. What is being done in institutions in the field of education?
12. What is being done in institutions such as orphanges about its vocational education?

E. Agriculture, Family, Social Reform, Misc.

1. Has the land reform commissioner held any meetings with women's groups?
2. Are the new agricultural cooperatives being discussed?
3. What have you done to disseminate information on cooking foreign food rations?
4. Have any cooking demonstrations been held?
5. Have you made an attempt to find someone who can lecture on efficient home management? Or give demonstrations?
6. What has been done to publicize the revision of the Civil Code?
7. Has the Civil Code been discussed at meetings at which there are both men and women?
8. Have you visited a brides school? Are they discussing changes in the family organization in Japan?
9. Are units in the schools being taught on legal reforms affecting the family?

III. WHAT ARE YOU DOING ABOUT SITUATIONS LIKE THIS?

One prefecture reports that there are 277 women's organizations in the prefecture, mostly inactive, with a surface reorganization along "democratic" lines. The old idea of women belonging to one organization persists. Observations made on a five day trip in the northern part of the prefecture gave the impression that the people have missed the underlying principles of organization in a democracy. No small groups based on interests were found. One gun had not reported on the number of women's organizations to the ken-cho. When asked why, they said there were few organizations and they were delaying the report while they went out to organize some.

The ken cho in one prefecture is encouraging the women to organize into one society in each locality..

Everyone reports that the chief obstacles to participation of women in public life are: lack of funds, lack of leisure, lack of knowledge and education and inaccessability of remote areas.

Another prefecture reports that both youth and women's organizations are characterized by:

(1) Groups too large, little attention paid to the special interests of individuals.
(2) Too few general meetings. All the work done by committees.
(3) Too much talk by a few leaders; no real participation by members.

An article in a Tokyo daily stated that the existing women's societies have so far failed to meet the needs of the average housewife. It pointed out that interest in women's conferences was low because it was something that had not originated with the women themselves. Included was an admission by a prefectural federation president that they had not worked to meet the needs of the housewife, but that they had been meeting simply because they had been asked to.

Almost everyone reports "lack of definite program of activities supported by membership organization."

Some report that leaders of organizations are used as figureheads to city officials.

IV. WITH THE JAPANESE WOMEN IN THE PREFECTURES

The Women's League working with the Children's Welfare Society of the Shizuoka Board Council is establishing five recreation centers for children through donations from the proceeds of movie benefits and other entertainment.

In Ando the Women's League working with the Primary School constructed a swimming pool and repaired school lunch equipment.

The Fukuoka chapter of the Tomo-No-Kai has undertaken as a special project, the care of the orphanage attached to a local hospital.

The officers of the Boys' Student Government League, together with the officers of the Girls' League in Kanagawa, met with the governor of the prefecture to request his assistance in making their "Young Citizens' Day" a success. The governor will request the mayors of the prefecture to give their support to the project.

The officers of the Girls' Student Government League in Kanagawa were taken on an all day tour of the Diet.

In Kanto Region, the women's affairs workers are emphasizing vocational guidance for girls.

The women of Gumma prefecture were very active in relief activities after the September typhoon. Canteens and clothing collection points were set up. Teams of women were dispatched to assist and distribute needed supplies. The women physicians' association assisted in establishing the immunization program and caring for the injured and sick.

The health and welfare committees of the two women's organizations in Ibaraki are planning an active campaign against tuberculosis. The plan has been outlined and presented to all women's organizations in the prefecture.

A brief outline, "What the Voter Should Know", has been prepared. It will be distributed for study purposes.

A Girls' Speakers' Bureau was organized in August. These girls are now available for talks at the request of groups desiring them.

1300 women met in response to an invitation issued to executive officers of each women's organization in the prefecture. The meeting was called for the purpose of discussing the constitution of each group, checking to see that they are in proper order and comparing lists of committees.

Instructions in the new constitution and the new civil code is being given by 35 trained speakers who have held more than 200 meetings throughout Tochigi Prefecture. Three of the speakers are women.

The PTA in Aomori City is promoting the establishment of playgrounds to combat juvenile delinquency.

Lectures and food demonstrations have been given with emphasis on the value of corn meal over rice. Recipes for corn bread and method of baking was illustrated.

In Fukushima a group of home economics teachers visited dependents homes. They were greatly impressed by kitchen arrangement and equipment.

Contest! In Miyagi, to obtain suggestions for simplifying housework. All women are eligible. Special emphasis will be given by high school and college home economics departments. The most helpful suggestions will be published in a pamphlet to be distributed throughout the prefecture.

Six members of the Odawara Federated Women's Club spent a day at the Diet observing legislative action on the civil code. Each member reported back to the club on one phase of the activities of the Diet. Later a model Diet meeting was presented before the club. Another result: members of the club now make regular visits to the meetings of the municipal council and report back to the club.

A leaflet "Forming a Club" was prepared by the MC office at Ibaraki, mimeographed and distributed by the prefectural government to all active women's organizations.

Several of the young women's groups in Miyagi (age 16-25) held two or three day training conferences for their members on a gun-wide basis. Following topics were discussed: Operations of Youth Organizations, Revised Civil Code, Land Reform, Education and Social Life, How the World is Moving, Short Course on Civics and the Constitution, Young Women and the New Japan, Women's Vocations, Hygiene and Sanitation, and Public Recreation and its Leaders.

Miyage reports that organizations made up of both men and women, are giving increased recognition to women. Two CPH's held special conferences during August on women's problems. At the adult education conference in Igu-Gun one-third of those attending were women.

A complete list of schools and other organizations offering training for women has been compiled and released to women's clubs, the press, and other interested groups in Chiba Prefecture. A women's club planned and held six two-day sewing and cooking courses. Cooking of western food ration was demonstrated as well as western style dressmaking.

As a result of conferences held with the Prefectural Department of Education in Kanagawa, a vocational education section has been set up in the department. Recently, this section has held a two-day conference for junior high school teachers and principals on vocational guidance. The section also has a committee working on testing

In Osaka groups of teachers and mothers were taken through the Osaka American School to observe American teaching methods.

In September a lecture course for the benefit of women union members was given by the Labor Relations Institute in Kobe. The speakers were from the LRI and the Ken Labor Administrative Office. Topics covered were: Women and Trade Unions, Trade Union Law, Labor Relations Adjustment Law, Wages, History of Social Ideas, Women and Labor Problems. There were twelve lectures, three times a week from 0900 to 1200.

From the diary of the Mothers' Union in Nagasaki: 6,000 unused flaps of seamen's uniform were supplied by the Reparations Section of the prefectural government for mending purposes. They were made into skirts and shorts for school children.

A month's cooking course was given to housewives inexperienced in using corn flour. An evacuee from Manchuria, the home of maize, employed as a lecturer, was instrumental in achieving excellent results. Lectures and demonstrations were given in department stores, schools, shipyards and one in the governor's residence.

A training session on club organization for representatives of the clubs in Urawa City, Saitama, was held in August. There were four meetings, one each week. At the first meeting an election of officers was held and several committees appointed to preside and carry out the business of the group at the next three meetings. Three program topics were selected: Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency, Social Status of Women, and How to Modernize Housekeeping. Reference materials used included prefectural records on delinquency and the new constitution. A sample program was prepared and given at each meeting. The programs were so prepared that several members took part. Emphasis in the training session was placed on the importance and responsiblilities of club members as well as officers. As a result of this training session, the women decided to require

(1) Well planned programs at each club meeting.
(2) Group discussion methods
(3) Active participation by all members

Kanagawa has been working on a program to give wider distribution to ration recipes. The following plan was carried out: Miss Omori, Chief of the Home Economics Textbook Divison of the Mumbusho (a resident of the prefecture) held a conference of all high school home economics teachers (450) at which a unit on efficient home management was outlined. As a cumulative activity, the group was shown methods of preparing rationed foods. The unit was then taught in each of the 67 girls' high schools. As a cumulative activity for students, a demonstration and exhibit of ration cookery was held with all the mothers invited to attend. It is estimated that 40,000 women were reached by this project.

An evening institute for working women was held in Kyoto in September sponsored by the Labor Women's League. The theme of the institution was "The Labor Standards Law". Over 500 women workers attended. The program included lectures, panel discussions, exhibition of CI&E posters and safety posters prepared by league members. The institute lasted three weeks and met three nights a week from 1800 to 2100 hours. Worthwhile items on the program were two panel discussions: "The New Life Movement" by women representing five political parties and the city assembly; and "Equal Pay for Equal Work". SCAP representatives spoke on American Women in Labor Unions, The Japanese Labor Law, and the Women's and Minors' Bureau. The chief of the women in industry

section described her work and distributed a questionnaire on equal pay for equal work. A member of the local public employment bureau described the activities of the bureau and offered free services during the institute. A program on "Traffic Safety" and "Safety in the Home and Factory" was presented.

A questionnaire on the value of the institute showed that the majority understood the lectures very well; that the technique of panel discussion was new and something they would use at their union meetings; that all lectures were interesting but the most valuable ones were on the labor law and wages as it applies to women. Requests were made for another labor institute. The following topics were suggested for inclusion in the program: Nutrition, Current Events, Nurseries, First Aid, Child Discipline, American Welfare Activities, and Education.

V. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Do you need new ideas? Do you need materials on the American Scene which may suggest constructive activities for Japanese groups? Why not write for some of the free or inexpensive materials listed below for your personal use?

1. Publications List of the National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. This is a list of pamphlets, price 10 cents to one dollar, on all phases of education (student activities, curruculum, administration, etc) many of which will give helpful suggestions to you in carrying out your program.

2. Price lists are issued by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. The following may be helpful:

Price List 31 - U.S. Office of Education
" " 11 - Food and Cooking
" " 33 - Labor
" " 71 - Children's Bureau

3. The following from Price List 31 may contain helpful suggestions. These may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Give catalog number and title.

a. Education for Democracy, Public Affairs Forums, 1936; 74 pages, illustrated (Education Bulletin 17, 1935) 10 cents; catalog no. 1 16.3:935/17; Study of public affairs forums for the teaching of adult civic education.

b. Step forward for adult civic education, 1936, 28 pages, illustrated (Education Office, Bulletin 1936, No.16) 10 cents, catalog No. I 16.3:936/6.

c. Chap. 9, Parent-education programs in city school systems, 1939, 35 pages, 10 cents.

d. Clinical Organization for Child Guidance Within the Schools, 1939, 78 pages.pl. (Education Office Bulletin 1939, No.15) 20 cents, catalog No. 116.3: 1939/15.

e. No. 15, Suggestions for Program for Health Teaching in High Schools, 5 cents.

f. Organizing Health Program in Rural School, Parent-Teachers Association Experiment (1943) 7 pages illustrated (Children's Bureau) 15 cents, Catalog No. L5/a:H349/8 .

g. Delinquent Youth. Education in Training Schools for Delinquent Youth, 1945, 93 pages illustrated (Education Office Bulletin 1945, No.5) 20 cents, Catalog No. FS5.3:945/5 .

h. Youth Centers, Appraisal and Look Ahead, based on nationwide survey, (1045), 34 pages illustrated (Community War Services Office) 15 cents, Catalog No. FS9.2:Y8 .

4. Readers Digest, GHQ, SCAP, c/o P.M. San Francisco, for rescrips of pertinent articles and quizzes (may be used in advanced English classes) printed in Japanese.

5. For free materials on Child Care, Health Programs, Pre-School Education, etc:

a. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York, New York.
b. Community Service Society, Dept. of Educational Nursing, 105 East 22nd Street, N.Y. 10, N.Y.
c. Federal Security Agency, U.S. Children's Bureau Publication No.38

6. American Association of University Women, 1634 Eye Street, N.W. Washington 6, D.C.

7. National Congress of Parent Teachers, 600 South Michigan Blvd. Chicago, Illinois, Programs, Constitutions, Community Projects.

8. Battle Creek Food Co., Battle Creek, Michigan (for recipes, some of which can be used for rationed foods.

9. General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1734 N.Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. (How to Federate. Club projects from all parts of U.S.A)

10. Nadell School of Journalism, Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Illinois (Materials on High School Journalism.

11. Women's Opportunities and Responsibilities. The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, May 1947. Single copies may be obtained by non-members of the Academy for $2.00 and by members for $1.00. Write: American Academy of Political & Social Science, 3457 Walnut Street, Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania.

12. The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, 1819 Broadway, New York 23, N.Y. Two pamphlets are especially good: (a) Legislative Service (b) Vocational kit. at $1.00 each

13. Democratic National Committee, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.

14. National Federation of Women's Republican Clubs, 1337 Connecticut Avenue, Washington 6, D.C.

15. The Hogg Foundation, University of Texas, Austin Texas - A Community Organization Program for Small Communities.

16. Federal Security Agency, U.S. Public Health Service, Washington 25, D.C. Posters: Jenny on the Job (8 copies), Cancer (4 copies), Syphilis & Gonorrhea (4 copies), Others (18 copies). Pamphlets on Public Health Problems.

17. Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y.

18. American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor, Am. Fed. of Labor Bldg., Washington, D.C., How to Organize a Women's Auxiliary.

19. CIO Auxiliary Manual, Congress of Women's Auxiliaries of the CIO, 1019 - 15th St. N.W. Washington, D.C., Let's Get Organized.

20. Association for Childhood Education, 1201 Sixteenth Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

21. National Council of Farm Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

22. American Farm Bureau Federation, 58 East Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois.

23. National Women's Trade Union League of America, 317 Machinists Building, Washington 1, D. C.

24. League of Women Voters, 726 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6,D.C.

25. U.S.Dept. of Labor Employment Service, 1022 - 15th St. N.W., Washington, D.C., Your Jobology Check-up.

26. Y. W. C. A. , 600 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N.Y.

27. American Association for the United Nations, 45 East 65th Street, New York 21, N.Y., Guides to Community Activity for United Nations Committees.

28. United States Department of Agriculture , Washington, D. C.

Suggestions for a Family Spending Plan	Mar 44
New Scientific Facts on Home Canning of Low-Acid Foods	
House Cleaning Management and Methods	
Outlook Charts (Rural family living)	Oct 46
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29. U.S. Children's Bureau, Washington 25, D.C.

Guiding the Adolescent	1946
Your Child From One to Six	1945
Standards and Recommendations for Hospital Care of Newborn Infants	1943
Good Posture in the Little Child	1935
The Selection and Training of Volunteers in Child Care	1943
Understanding Juvenile Delinquency	1943
Controlling Juvenile Delinquency	1943
Your Community and Its Young People	1946
Facts About Crippled Children	1944
Home Play and Play Equipment for the Pre-School Child	1946
Care of Newborn Infants	1943
Current Publications of the Children's Bureau	1946
Our Concern - Every Child	1944

「目覚めゆく家」家庭民主化劇

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演出者　伊佐郡菱刈町築地婦人会員
（鹿児島県）

解説

只今より演出致します「目覚めゆく家」の劇につきまして少しばかり内容の解説を申し上げたいと存じます。

家庭の民主化、それは掛声ばかりの時は既に去りまして今日ではも早実行の段階に入っていなければならない筈でございますのに、長い間の習慣と傳統に支配されまして仲々実行が遅れているように考えられますによりまして家庭の民主化はいかにあるべきかという理想を画いて見たのでございます。そて劇の仕組は三幕になっていまして第一幕は封建的家庭に於て女の自由がいかに束縛され、いかに男性の奴隷と化していたかということを画いて見たのでございます。第二幕目はあやまった民主々義と申しますか、反動的行過ぎと申しますか、女性の本分を忘れた男女同権と申しませうか、とかく自由を履き違えた家庭の様子を面白、おかしく喜劇的に画いて見たのでございます。第三幕に於きましては私共の理想とする民主化された家庭の朗かさを画いてみたのでございます。家庭の民主化、それはお互ひの自由を重んずると共にそれぐに与えられた責任を果しつゝ協力する所に生れるのではございますまいか。一手は三六五日もございますまいか。せめてその内一晩だけでもこんなになごやかな時があってほしいものだと存じます。

最後にこの劇の脚本唱歌等すべて私共の創作でございます。又演出される方は毎日野良仕事に追われている農家の方々ばかりですので十分な表情や気持を表現するということはむつかしいことでございますので、何卒十分なる御鑑賞と御批判とを賜りたいと存じます。

第一幕

一、配役　姑　木島、息子　長野、息子の嫁　吉留
二、演出

嫁　お母様にお願ひがございます。
姑　なんかいな？（モンペの修理中）

嫁　明日婦人会がございますので、あまり取乱していますから髪結さんの所へ行って見たいと思いますので、お許しが願へますでせうか。

姑　なんてな？　どこに姑様そんでも出来ますかいな（新時代に対する姑の認識不足）

嫁　いえあのパーマでございますの。

姑　はてな……そのパーマてそれは一体どんなもんかいな。今はやりのモンペとそれや同じもんかな……すると モンペよりもずつと〳〵ぬくいのだらうな。

嫁　いえ、あのそんなにぬくいというわけぢやございませんが、女だけの床屋さんのうちでジリ〳〵とおこしうえするんですわ。

姑　ぢや今頃、髪の毛を短く切って頭の上にスリバチをかぶせる床屋が出来とるちう話だが、そこかいな。あゝわかつた〳〵ぢやお前も髪を短う切ってグチャ〳〵にしてシロン皮（註シュロ皮）みたいな恰好にしたいというんだな。近頃あちらこちらで民主々義だの、やれ自由だの、やれ男女同権だのつて今まで聞いたこともない様なことばかり言って女のくせによう出しやばつてベチャ〳〵しやべる病気がはやつているそうだが……お前さんもその病気がうつつたのぢやないかな。気をつけなさい。恐しいこつだ〳〵。昔も婦人会はあつたけれど、あれは会長さんや、役員の人だけ出ればよかつたんだなんにも忙しいお前さんなどが、出なんでもよかつたんだ。上役の古々が何でも言はれたらハイ、ハイと云つてさえ居ればきまつたことは安らんでも実行しないでも済んだものだ。今のせんなつても済まんことはない筈だ。なあ、うちのおぢいさんは女が出しやばつたり、出歩いたりすることは大嫌でした。「女は黙つとれ」とそれはそれは厳格な方でした。お前さんがそんな変な真似をしてくれると私しはもう〳〵お先祖様に申し訳が立ちませんわい。あゝ気がくしゃくしゃするわい。これ新吉や。

息子　はい何か御用ですか。

姑　新吉よ。嫁をあまり甘やかしてはいけませんぞ。ほれ近頃はやりの御転婆風にかつてやれパーマのやれ、婦人会にゆくのつてとんでもないことばかり云つとるわい。お前のお父さんはなー……口ぐせに女という奴は男の道具に過ぎない。女は男の云うまつに再牛のやうに左と云えば左、右と云えば右、可愛がられてもハイハイと云わねば御機嫌が悪かつたもんです。何か私が一すでも口をきく

ものなら「女のくせに黙っとれ」が一の句でした。私も一言も口答えするでなし、云われるままに務めたお蔭で…あれ…あの通り封建時代の女性の手本だと賞状まで戴いたんです。今の若えもんのすること、言うこと一つも気にくわんことばっかりだ。新吉、早う仕事に出かけて馬牛のように仕事をさせなされ、わしや気がくしゃくしゃしてしようがないわい。（怒って荒々しく立去る）

息子　ああお光、お前も今のおっかあの話をよく守ってあの賞状までお貰いになったおっかあの名譽を汚さないように務めんといかんよ。（新吉上の賞状を讀み上げる）

賞状

一、井戸端会議の名議長

一、嫁のあら探し名人

一、馬鹿なりと自認す

一、男の奴隷を美徳とす。

一、修養と向上は他人事とすべし。

右は封建女性の鑑たり。

息子　さあ仕事に出かけるぞ。…こら何をぐずぐずしてるんだ。早うせんか、馬鹿…さあこれもぐずぐずするなど一切をもたせて、自分は煙草を呑みながら何ももたず先にゆく）（お光はモンペにはきかえて農具を沢山重そうにようよう持ってゆく。）

合唱（異國の丘の調子で歌う）

今日も耶日もいばらの家に
嫁よつらかろ切なかろ
我慢だ待てろ時が過ぎりや
自由の日も来る春が来る。

第二幕（行き過ぎた家庭）

配役　主人、毛理、妻、酒匂、客の女川辺一、主人は子供を負うて炊事場で七輪の下をあおいだり野菜を切ったりしてみる。妻は机に向って本を讀んでいる。）

客（隣の奥様）ごめん下さいませ

妻（女尊男卑の奥様）あら山下さんの奥様ですか、ようこそさあ〳〵、どうぞおあがり下さいませ、これ、あなた、山下の奥様よ。早くお茶を差し上げるのよ。

主人　ハイ（お茶を客に差し出す）

客　相変らず御勉強ですの、御主人とに感心ですわね……只今何の御研究でいらっしゃいますの？

妻　はあ…只今ね「いかにしたら男性を尻に敷き得るか」という問題について研究しているのよ。…ね。奥様長い間男達の我まま な時代が續いて私達女性は男達から馬鹿扱いされていたんでしょう。男達は私達を何と呼んでいました？「コラ」とか「オイ」とか、酒でも飲んで来るものなら「オカメ」だとか「オタフク」のくせにとか後には「馬鹿々々で名前など一ペンも呼んだことなかったのよ。馬鹿か私達女性の代名詞だったんですよ。

客　そうよ。結婚しない前には すき愛いくちイちゃんとか、我が愛する光子様とかなんとか、かんとか甘い文句ばかり並べてさ…雨の降る程手紙に書いて…手紙の始末に困っていたのよ、結婚したかと思うとすぐ態度を変えて…ほんとうに憎らしいことね。

妻　これからは男女同権になったのですからね…もう一男などに従う必要はないのですわね。

客　民主々義ですものね。

妻　そうですわ…うちではあれ…あの通りですのよ。

客　あうまあ、早速実行させますわ

妻　うちでは ね、子守りもお洗濯もお料理も皆やらせようと思っていますのよ。

主人　うへえ…こりゃ、やりきれん（びっくりする）

客　いやね、うちでも早速実行でしたらね、自由主義だから自由に夫を取り替えるよっておどしてやんなさいよ。ねえ奥様、新しい女性はらしくないようですね、で…奥様、これから私達も英語で話しましょうやね。

客　それがいってですね…ぢゃあ奥様早速ですが少々英語を教えて頂けましょうか。あのごめん下さいはどう申しますの。

妻　それはね。グッドバイというのよ。

客　「さようなら」は？

妻　グッドモーニング…てな風よ。

客　ぢゃ一ペンだけお稽古して見ましょうか。

妻　グッドバイ・グッドバイ・グッドモーニング・グッドモーニング

客　グッドバイ・グッドモーニング・グッドモーニング

主人　民主々義で英語までかあ（あべこべになったかい…ハハハ…

客　夫はどんなに呼びますの

妻　私のスーチャンて呼びますのよ。

客　子供は何て申しますの。

妻　子供は何時も飯ばかり食べるでせう。それで近頃配給
米で足りずにね　マヽ、マヽってねだるでしょう。だからマヽ
て云えばいゝのよ。
客　手寄りの方は何と申しますの。それで早くレネーという
妻　手寄りはうるさいでせう。
のよ。
主人　英語もめちゃくちゃになってしまった。何が何だかわからない。
妻　これ〳〵私のスーチャン
主人　イエス、オーケー
妻　あの山下の奥様に何か御馳走を差上げるのよ。あゝそう
〳〵その箱の中にいゝものがあるわ。
主人　何だ……これ豚の耳ぢゃないか……こんな物食べられる
もんか……ウヘ、捨てゝしまうぞ
妻　何いってるの……それはとてもく〳〵一体によくきくブタミソよ
主人　ウハハ……ウチの力は民主々義で気が狂っちゃった
ウハハ……

合唱（炭坑節の調子）

いよ〳〵出た〳〵女叔が出た。
あらくれ男の上に出た
あんまり女叔が言いので
さぞや婿さんをかしかろ

第三幕（民主化された家庭）

配役　父　小林、母　尻屋、男の子　木島、女の子　中山
（父母野良仕事より帰る。父は重いものを、力の弱い母は軽い
ものを持っている。帰りつくと早速母は火を焚きつけてお湯
を沸かしている。）

父　何しているの？
母　あなたにお茶でも差上げたいと思いまして
父　あゝお茶か、何だおれの手がすいているぢやないか。おれが
やるよ。どれ〳〵お前は早く赤ちゃんにおっぱいをやりなさい。
母　好ぢやお願ひしますわ。すみませんね。
父　さあ一杯飲み給へ（お茶をのみつゝ妻にもすゝめる。）
母　どうもすみません。いたゞきます。
父　こうして仕事をすませてみると気がせい〳〵するね。
今日はお前もよう働いてくれた。（男性は女性をいたわ
る。女性の努力を賞賛する。）
母　いゝえみんなあなた様のお陰ですわ。大変お疲れでしょう。
さあ早く上ってお休み下さいませ

父　あっ子供達はどうしたんかね。今日は遅いようだね。

母　太郎さんは自由研究があるとかで、俊ちゃんは学芸会のお稽古とかで遅くなるといっていました。

父　近頃学校の教育の仕方も大分変ったもんだね。

母　そうでございますね、新しい教育には家庭の民主化という事が大切だってこの前校長先生がお話なさっていましたわ。

父　家庭の民主化……成程ね。

男の子　只今お母様、今日は自由研究で遅くなりました。

とても面白い研究が出来たのよ。

母　おっそれはよかった。

女の子　只今……お父様、今日は学芸会のおけいこで遅くなりましたのよ。よく出来るようになったって先生がほめて下さいましたのよ。

父　おっそれは結構、結構、お前も昨の前で学芸会が出来るようになったから感心なもんだ……なあこれからの女は人の前で思ったことがどしどし言えるようでなければいかん。それはよかった（　）。

母　あっ今日は大分遅くなりました。さあ早く夜の仕度にかかりましょう。

女の子　お母様、赤ちゃんを負んぶするわ。お掃除を手傳ってあげるわ。

男の子　ずや僕は馬の世話と庭掃除を引き受けた。

父　うん感心だ。皆で協力か。ちやお父さんも薪割りと水汲みを引き受けるか。これが家庭の民主化だ。

母　皆様御飯にしましょうよ。さあ御仕度にかかりましょう。

子供　お父様、お母様、今晩わ。

一同　今晩わ

母　太郎さんラジオをかけましょうか。

一同　いたしましょう。

ラジオ　JOAK　こちらは湯之尾婦人会放送局でございます。只今より家庭の民主化という題でお話がございます。……エヘン……一体家庭は誰のものでしょうか。お父さん一人のものでしょうか。勿論財産はお父さんのものに違ありません。が家庭はお父さん一人のものではないと思います。家に住んでいる家族全部のものです。お母さんにも子供にもひとしく家庭生活を楽しむ権利があります。

父　それはよい思い附でございますね。再建日本の温床か。やはり
　そうだな。さあ皆でどうだ今晩は一つ家庭娯楽会で
　もやってみるか。皆賛成かな。
母　それはよい思い附でございますわ。
子供　賛成、賛成だわ。
母　早く片附けて場所をこしらえましょう。
一同　御馳走様。
父　さてどんな方法でやるかな……一つ皆で相談しよう
　ぢやないか
母　それがいいですわ

　只一人だけが我儘勝手に権力を振り回すべき所ではない
と思います。又同時に家庭を明かに豊かにしてゆく
ことも皆の責任であります。お父さん一人だけの責任
ではありません。家族全部に課せられた義務であります。
してみると家庭を楽しい所とする為には家族全部が
それ〴〵の能力に応じて家族の仕事に協力することが
大切であります。お父さんだけに任せず、お母さんだけに
任せず皆で家族平和の建設に協力すべきであります。
　次に大切なことは家族一人一人の自由を重んじてやる
ということであります。そして自由を認めると申しまして
も勝手気儘にさせよというのではありません。ほんとう
の自由には必ず責任の裏附けがあるということを忘
れてはなりません。責任ある仕事をしたか。責任ある
ものごとをいっているかということに絶えず注意してお互に
いましめ合うことを忘れてはならないのであります。
家族同士お互に自由を尊重し合うならば自分一人の
勝手気儘で妻や子供や弟や妹達を苦しめたりおさ
えつけたりするようなことは決して行われないと思います。
こうして家族一同がお互に自由を尊重し合い家族の
ために〴〵の力を応じて協力するならばほんとうに
明るい家庭が出来上りましょう。かくして民主化され
た家庭……ここが平和日本再建の温床となり、新しい
教育もここから始り、ほんとうに生れてそ児童教育のよき
環境であります。何と申しましても「新しい教育は家庭
の民主化から、新しい教育は家庭の民主化から」という
標語をかかげまして私の話を終りたいと存じます
さようなら

男の子　今晩は一つお母さんの御命令に絶対服従ということにしてお母様のお希みの題でやることにしたらどうでしょう。

父　うんそれはまた面白い。何でもお希みになってよ。

女の子　ぢやお母様お願いよ。太郎さんわね…あなたが最初ぢやお願いしましょうか。太郎さんはお遊戯、お父様にはも感心したお話、俊子ちゃんはお父様のお得意は何でしょう何をお願いしましょうかね。お父様のお詩吟をお願いしますわ。

たけ…　あゝさうだね。仕方がない。絶対服従とのこと

父やあ、それは面くらったね。はゝゝゝ

だったからやむを得んわい。ぢやお母さん、お母ぢや太郎さんからどうぞ。

男の子　私共の学校に子供銀行が出来ました。縣下でも一番よいとほめて下さいましてどし〳〵貯金をしていましたんからお金をいたづいてどし〳〵貯金をしていましたおしまいには貯金高の競争をする程になりました。僕のはもう千円だ。僕は八百円だなんて大さわぎをしています。しかし僕の友達に感心な人があります。貯金するのにお父さんお母さんから只貰いは決してしないそうです。みんな自分で働いた金を貯金したそうです。今では百五十円になつています。最後にはこの友達の貯金高がきつと一番になると思います。ねえお父さん、親からもらつた千円の貯金よりも自分で働いた百五十円の方がはるかに尊いと思いました。僕はこの友達には本当に感心しました。

父　そうだ。その生徒は感心だね。きつとその生徒が最後の勝利をしめるよ。皆そのお母さんとにね。次は俊子さんよ。

俊子　庭戯（異口同音の調べ）

一、自由の時は表たけれど　気まゝ身まゝにしたならば
かへつて苦しい不平等　互に迷惑規律なく
楽しき暮しくずれゆく。

二、我らの自由は責任だ。定めたきまりよく守り
社会につくす心かけ　これぞほんとの自由なり
楽しきくらし出来上る。

母　大変上手になりましたねよく揃ちなさつたお蔭ですよ
父　さあ今度はお父さんの番かな…どれ〳〵

詩吟　壮士志を立て郷関を出づ
　　学若し成らずんば死すとも帰らず
　　去年今夜の終月を眺むれば
　　更に心身大海の如し

男の子　お父さんうまいんだなあそれ詩吟というの男らしくて
　いいんだね
母　さあ今晩のお礼に赤ちゃんと一緒に子守歌でも
　歌いましょうか。

子守歌　ねんころりよおころりよ
　坊やはよいこだねんねしな
　坊やのお守りはどこへ行った
　あの山越えて里へ行った
　里の土産に何貰うた
　でんでん太鼓に笙の笛

女の子　お母様　とてもお上手ね、私お母さまに抱っこされ
　ているような気持になりましたわ。
父　今のお母さんの子守歌をきくなんだ、それが日本再建の鍵だ。
男の子　お母さまほんとに御苦労でしたね。僕ウント勉
　強して社会に役立つ人間になりますよ。お母さま
　安心してね。
父　そうだ社会に役立つ人間になるんだ。それが日本再建の鍵だ。
母　ほんとうに私もうれしい皆元気で育ってくれるし又皆協力
　して朗かに生活してゆけるのも家庭民主化に努力された
　お蔭ですわ
父　今晩は全く愉快だった。家庭の民主化は何よりお互の
　自由を尊重しお互の分に応じて自分の責任を果す
　ことだ。さあこの心掛で皆楽しく生活して行こう。
（全員めでたし〳〵と云いながら舞台に出る。

合唱（朝はどこから来るかしら　二、平和はどこから来るかしら
　一、自由はどこから来るかしら　あの山越えて帰ってこえて
　あの空越えて　ねんねの口からまるかしら
　光の口から来てみしう　いえ〳〵そうではありません
　いえ〳〵そうではありません　それは民主化の家庭から
　それは各自の責任から　平和はまる〳〵何はまでも
　自由はまる〳〵目の前に　おめでたう〳〵
　うれしい〳〵

F

A Suggested List of Political Education Materials

Additional materials may be obtained from your MG Team Information and Legal and Government Officers.

1. Status of Japan's Principal Political Parties as of 10 December 1948. Supplement to CI&E, SCAP, Political Information-Education Program (General Election) dated 14 December 1948. Distribution CG's I & IV Corps, CO's all MG Regions, CO's all MG Teams.

2. Laws Relating to Popular Review of Supreme Court Judges, January 1949.

3. The People and the Election - December 1948. Prepared by the League for Democratic Political Education

4. Contents of pamphlet, "Handbook of Election Affairs," - December 1948

5. Translation of 5 small posters on election - December 1948

6. Translation of wall newspaper on elections - December 1948

7. Translation of 12 cartoon posters on election - December

8. Translation - "What is the Political Funds Regulation Law?"

9. Sunday, January 16, 1949 - Mainichi Newspaper "Leading Parties Platforms"

10. The Coming Election and The Supreme Court Joint Press Conference of League Section and CI&E, SCAP - 19 January 1949

11. Primer of Democracy

12. Board of Education Law

(Criminal Code)

13. Documentary film, "English Criminal Justice"

14. American film, "Boomerang" - Central Motion Picture Exchange

15. The Japanese People and The New Code of Criminal Procedure - Joint Press Conference of Legal Section & CI&E, SCAP - 20 August 1948

16. The Role of the Individual in Law Enforcement Joint Press Conference Legal Section & CI&E, SCAP - 27 August 1948

17. Public Trials in Criminal Cases - 17 September 1948

18. Popular Controls Over Public Procurators - 1 October 1948

19. Information Plan for the New Code of Criminal Procedure - 14 October 1948

20. The Minor Offense Law - 15 October 1948

21. Social and Economic Condition of Judges - 8 October 1948

(Civil Liberties)

Incl 4

22. Information Plan for Civil Liberties Program - 19 July 1948

23. Branch Offices of Civil Liberties Union - as of 15 July 1948

Kyoto Prefecture Branch - Kyoto City

Nagano Prefecture Branch - Nagano City

Osaka Prefecture Branch - Osaka City

Maizuru City Branch - Kyoto Prefecture

Matsuzaka City Branch - Mie Prefecture

Onomichi City Branch - Hiroshima Prefecture

24. Civil Liberties are guaranteed in the new Constitution under Chapter III, "Rights and Duties of the People."

25. Press Conferences of CI&E and Government Section - 13 February 1948 - Modern Democracy I

26. Civil Liberties - 30 April 1947

27. The People Rule - 24 February 1948

28. Equality Under the Law - 6 February 1948

29. Democracy and The Criminal Process - 12 January 1948

30. Function of Political Parties in a Free Society CI&E and Government Section - 16 January 1948

31. Popular Controls Over Public Procurators, Press Conference CI&E and Government Section - 1 October 1948

32. Habeas Corpus in Japan - 5 November 1948 - Press Conference Legal Section and CI&E

33. Legal Comments - press Conference Legal Section, SCAP, Oct 1948

34. Literal Translation of Contents of "Civil Liberty Posters" sent to CI Officers - 10 January 1949

(Local Autonomy)

35. Information Plan for Local Autonomy Law - 17 June 1948

36. Democratic Organizations

37. I Corps Plan for Adult Education Conference - 28 December 1948