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Headquarters, World War II

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

Civil Affairs Section
Shikoku Civil Affairs Region
Misc Subject File
1946-51

Field Trip Reports to Operational Dierctives

Box No. 3081

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

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F 110

SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 1050
Civil Education Section

CEJ/my

24 March 1950

MEMORANDUM TO CHIEF, SCAR

Subject: All-Shikoku Conference with Field Representatives of Women's and Minors' Bureaus, 10 and 11 March 1950

1. On 10 and 11 March 1950, on all-Shikoku conference was held by Asst CE officer (AE) with field representatives of Women's and Minors' Bureaus. Copy of program is attached as Inclosure 1. Following officers of SCAR were invited to attend and speak at various times during the conference: Asst CE Officer (Youth Affairs), Asst Public Welfare Officer, Public Health Nurse and Labor Officer.

2. Discussion of conditions in factory dormitories brought forth the following opinions from the heads of the various prefectural bureaus.

a. Ehime. Dormitories of large factories are apt to be fairly good. A small dormitory whose occupants numbered between 40 and 50 was visited in Niihama. It was dirty and poorly kept. The rooms, bath and latrine were all dirty. The reply of the girls in the dormitory, when asked about this condition by Women's and Minors' Bureau representative, was, "We are free." Apparently, "freedom" to them means absence of a sense of responsibility about their living conditions.

b. Kagawa. Conditions in this prefecture are somewhat improved since 15 months ago when this officer accompanied Women's and Minors' Bureau head to visit a few dormitories.

c. Kochi. The head has visited five dormitories -- three large and two small. All were clean. However, the two small dormitories lack equipment.

d. Tokushima. Generally speaking, dormitories are fairly good. Big factories have good dormitories. The factory owners have complained because the girls take shichirin into the rooms to be used in cooking food. On the other hand, the girls say it is necessary to do so because they do not get enough to eat in the factory dining-room. Other complaints of factory girls is that they would like clocks in their rooms and that they have only one futon. The latter complaint seems legitimate, in view of the fact that most dormitories have no heat whatsoever.

e. <u>All prefectures</u>. Request was made that Asst CE officer again visit some factory dormitories. This matter will be disscussed with Labor Officer, SCAR.

3. In Kochi Prefecture women's sections of Agricultural Cooperatives are being formed through the efforts of the prefectural officials. Kochi head asked the officials for reasons for these women's sections being formed. The prefectural official in charge stated there were two reasons why women's sections are necessary:

a. To improve the lot of the farm wife.

b. To enable women's sections to borrow from the cooperative for outside lecturers, etc.

Asst CE officer (AE) asked the Kochi head to inquire further of the prefectural official to ascertain answers to two questions:

a. Specifically and concretely how are the cooperatives going to improve the lot of the farm wife?

b. Do the regulations of the cooperatives provide for "borrowing" money for lecturers? If so, what provisions are made for paying back this "borrowed" money?

4. All heads spoke regretfully of how difficult it is to obtain meeting places for conferences. Tokushima Prefecture Women's and Minors' Bureau is holding many of its meetings during Women's Week out on the streets because it cannot afford to rent meeting places. ¥1,000 must be paid for a half-day for a good auditorium. Schools, likewise, charge rental for meeting places. It is most unfortunate that an agency like the Women's and Minors' Bureau, whose budget is very small, cannot use public buildings like schools at no cost. Even when rent is paid, the cleaning after the meeting must often be done by the ones renting the room.

5. As a result of the discussion on responsibilities of public officials to the people, a question was raised about the Labor Statistics Officials' Coordination Conference. This group of officials is supposed to meet once a month. There is a large amount of money in the budget for the costs of such meetings. Yet, in some prefectures no meetings are ever held. The question was raised as to what happens to this money. The responsibility for calling these meetings varies in the different prefectures. This problem will also be discussed with Labor Officer, SCAR.

6. At the conference in Kotohira, held by the Tokyo Bureau, on 30 and 31 January 1950, suggested material on how to hold training courses on the following subjects was distributed: Child Welfare, Agricultural Cooperatives, Civil Code, Health Centers, Minor Offence Law, Minsei-iin, and Court of Domestic Relations.

In the opinion of both Japanese and Americans in CE office, this pamphlet is too vague for use of women with as little training and background as Women's and Minors' Bureau heads. An example or two of the lack of understanding of the writers of the pamphlet will illustrate why this plan is not complete enough. For one thing, the use of Japanese words is misleading. The word "committee" (iinkai) should more properly be "discussion group" (tōgi group). Apparently, the pamphlet recommends round-table discussion groups, but just what is meant is certainly not clearly defined.

In the second place, the pamphlet recommends that after the "committees" (discussion groups) are formed, a "chairman and secretary should be elected in each committee." Certainly discussion leaders should be chosen beforehand in order that they be trained in how to be good discussion leaders.

Unfortunately, all prefectural heads expect to use this pamphlet as the basis for meetings during Women's Week. It was recommended by this officer that the SCAP pamphlet, "Discussion - A Technique of Democracy," be used also in conjunction with planning these meetings. It is doubtful if discussion meetings based on only this material received from the Tokyo Bureau could accomplish much.

7. To date, no material has been received by the Asst CE officer (AE) from higher headquarters about Women's Week and its anticipated activities. If, for example, this officer had known the pamphlet discussed in paragraph 6 was to be used in meetings held during Women's Week, help could have been given as to how discussion groups might be held. Incidentally, this pamphlet was received directly from the Japanese at Kotohira; no translation has been received from higher headquarters. If CE personnel are to be of help to the Women's and Minors' Bureau, they must be informed as to what is being planned. It is, therefore, highly important that adequate and early notification be received from higher headquarters of planned activities.

8. Reports of past activities of Bureaus are included as Inclosure 2 (Ehime), Inclosure 3 (Kagawa), Inclosure 4 (Kochi), and Inclosure 5 (Tokushima).

Carmen E Johnson

CARMEN E. JOHNSON
Asst CE Officer (AE)

5 Incls:
As indicated.

Conference with Women's and Minors' Bureau heads
and Asst CE Officer (AE), Takamatsu

10 and 11 March 1950

10 March

0900 - 0915 Preliminary remarks about purpose of this conference

a. Interchange of ideas

b. Discussion of problems common to all and arrival at some kinds of solutions

0915 - 1030 Good professional procedure

a. Do not break appointments

b. Do not include others in your plans without consulting them first

c. Coordination with other agencies and with SCAR CE personnel

d. Delegation of responsibility to others, letting them work problems out alone, with supervision by head

e. Learn to make decisions and then stand by the decisions

f. Be direct in dealing with Americans in SCAR

1030 - 1040 Recess

1040 - 1100 Asst CE Officer (YA)--Women's and Minors' Bureau and Youth Affairs

1100 - 1200 Discussion of pamphlets recently made available by SCAR

a. "Planning a Year's Program for an Organization"

b. "Care of Children at Meetings"

1330 - 1345 Discussion of available material published by other agencies, including Shoup Report

Incl 1

1345 - 1500	Reports by Bureau heads of activities of past 3 months (15 minutes for each woman)
1500 - 1510	Recess
1510 - 1600	Discussion of conditions in factory dormitories and of women's sections of Agricultural Cooperatives
1930	Women's billet
	Recreation
	Informal remarks by SCAR Public Health Nurse

11 March

0900 - 1000	Asst Public Welfare Officer, SCAR - Public Welfare as related to Women's and Minors' Bureau
1000 - 1040	Discuss plans for Women's Week (10 minutes for each woman)
1040 - 1050	Recess
1050 - 1150	Discussion period based on problems and subjects suggested by Women's and Minors' Bureau heads, including use of Information Sheets, in discussion meetings
1150 - 1200	Announcements and closing remarks

Report of Activities by Women's and Minors' Bureau

Date: 10 March 1950

To : Miss Johnson

From: Mrs. Nobu Matsuno, Ehime Women's and Minors' Bureau

1. Survey of apprentice-workers

a. Objective: People who were employed to acquire skills are so improperly treated that we made investigations of them for the purpose of protection of laborers.

b. Result: We found out that there are many such cases in foreign dress-making institutes and in dress-making shops. Cases of violation of Labor Standard Law such as system of permission of employment and of certificate of ages, labor contract of Minor Workers, working hours and holidays and leave, go-between exploitation, elimination of abuses of apprenticeship, etc.

c. Impression:

(1) Employers, guardians and also the persons in questions are ignorant of the law.
(2) Feudalistic thought is still left.
(3) People are not positive to study by themselves and to get things reformed.
(4) Because of the reasons abovementioned it is hard to transact the business for protection.
(5) I felt Women's and Minors' Bureau has a great importance in the jobs for people's enlightenment.

2. Training Courses for Labor Unionist

a. Those invited: Women members in Labor Unions. Especially those who were not educated in techniques of democracy before were intended to be invited. But the women who were chosen by the Union were leaders and nine women.

b. Method:

The first session -- Purpose of the course
The second session -- Techniques of how to conduct a meeting
The third session -- Practice of speaking out (reading a book)
The fourth session -- Practice of expressing one's opinion (Discussion, conference)

Incl. 2

The fifth session -- Public speech meeting
The sixth session -- Mimic general meeting

c. Result: The course up until the fourth session was carried out. But the fifth and sixth sessions will be conducted during the Women's Week.

d. Impression:

(1) It is hard for women workers to have meetings.

(2) Because of the large extent of the work of Women's and Minors' Bureau, it is hard to disseminate how to conduct a democratic meeting, partly because of shortage of the people working in the Bureau.

(3) At actual meetings of Labor Union, men members also are present. So it is difficult to put the good idea learned into practice for women members.

(4) Women fall behind in their consciousness of working places and of their occupations.

3. Conference with members of Women's Organization and Youth Association.

a. Subject: Emancipation of women.

b. Impression:

(1) If problems pertain to their actual lives, they are apt to speak out.

(2) A 70 year old woman, who sells fish, spoke. Working women's fields of vision are broader than that of housewives. They have more to say, they have opinions of their own, too. In other words, they are progressive.

(3) In all places, hardly anything is said by young women. Young men and those around 40 speak actively. Is this a problem of courage?

(4) Recreation is popular everywhere. I recognize obviously that people enjoy it.

(5) Every opportunity must be utilized to reach people in buraku.

4. Liaison conference of women working in government agencies (women in responsible position).

a. Date and time: 1400 - 2100, 1 March 1950

b. Objective: To coordinate, to help in securing positions for working women and to get acquainted.

c. Members: (Those absent are indicated with *)

Masaki - Social Education Section
Yamamoto -- School Education Section
* Minami - Agricultural Extension Section
Nishioka - Medical Affairs Section
* Sugimoto - Child Section
Takedatsu - Public Employment Stabilization Office
* Noriuchi - Board of Education
Miyamoto - City Assembly
Matsuno - Women's and Minors' Bureau

d. Topics presented:

(1) Women working in governmental agencies do not realize the importance of their positions (Masaki)
(2) Make effort to get rid of feudalism of men (Matsuno)
(3) Venereal disease (Medical Affairs Section)
(4) Administrative budgets concerned with women are small (Miyamoto)
(5) Widows (Miyamoto)
(6) Problems of women's and minors' employment observed by the Public Employment Stabilization Office (Takedatsu)

Report of Past Activities and of Future Plans by
Women's and Minors' Bureau

Date: 10 March 1950

From: Head of Kagawa Women's and Minors' Bureau

To : Miss Johnson

I hereby will submit a report on activities carried out from 1 July 1949 to 10 March 1950 and of plans for future 2 months, April and May 1950.

****

Report of Past Activities

Report of July 1949

1. The first conference of Women's Affairs.
2. Preliminary meeting for Movement of Promoting Welfare of Working Women, Executive Committee meeting of Kagawa-ken for the movement.
3. Training course for women representatives from women's sections of labor unions.
4. Survey of junior workers in circus.

Report of August 1949

1. Programs of the Movement of Promoting Welfare of Working Women.
2. Kagawa-ken Summer Time Labor University.

Report of September 1949

1. Conference with local field representatives.

Report of October 1949

1. Survey under the Local Directive of Punishment such as of prostitution.
2. Survey of situation of women's federation.
3. Survey of individual cases of women of official position.

Encl. 3

Report of November 1949

1. Movement of Stressing the Protection and Upbringing of Youth.
2. Movement of Protecting Junior Workers.
3. Conference of Women's Affairs and a lecture meeting.
4. Survey of number of nurses.

Report of December 1949

1. Movement of Enhancement of Employment for Women.
2. Survey of actual situation of dress-making schools.
3. Survey of public opinion for enhancement of employment for women.

Report of January 1950

1. Vocational guidance for prospective graduates from upper secondary schools.
2. Survey of minor workers in the streets.
3. Survey of response of special distribution of carmels.
4. Survey of opinions in regards to wall paper and leaflets used for the movement of Enhancement of Employment for Women.
5. Survey of works at cooperative working place.
6. Conference for giving an impetus to expressing themselves for women members of labor unions.
7. Survey of actual situation of nurses.
8. Movement for enhancement of employment of widows and women at women's household.
9. Survey of actual situation of junior workers in the streets.
10. Chugoku, Shikoku Women's and Minors' Bureaus' Heads Conference.

Report of February 1950

1. Vocational guidance for prospective graduates from upper secondary schools.
2. Survey of kinds of special home works in this prefecture.

3. Survey of cases of violation of equal pay for equal work.

4. Introduction of Information Sheets.

****

Plan of Future Activities

April

1. Women's Week

2. Survey of actual situation of employment of junior workers.

May

1. Statistics of reports of situation of protecting women.

2. According to the result of the statistics taken, survey will be made of situation of women laborer working in main factories.

Report of Activities Carried Out From January Up to March 1950
Which did not Follow the Direction of Tokyo Bureau

Date: 8 March 1950

To : Miss Johnson, CE Section, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region

From: Head of Kochi Women's and Minors' Bureau

Activities carried out in January and February 1950:

1. We talked with women (chiefly widows) in regards to their living problems and then we got contact with officials concerned to ask help women to solve their problems properly.

Women wished to be employer or to get allowance in aid. Some appealed to us about living problems of a mother and children. A widow consulted with us about private occupation. We gave suggestions to women respectively and got contact with proper agencies, such as Public Employment Security Office, Welfare Section and Child Section.

Number of cases consulted about: 6

2. Lecture Meetings of the subject, "Social Status of Women"

PTA -- 2 times
Other meetings -- 3 times

3. Attended meetings of women's organizations as one of the audience in order to be informed of the situation of women's organizations.

Marushio Women's Organization -- 2 times
Conference with women for broadcasting -- 2 times
Discussion meetings on the problem of raising the charge of electricity -- 1 time
Monthly regular meeting of House-wives Federation -- 1 time
Conference with women representatives in Kochi-shi -- 1 time

Remarks: Any meeting mentioned above are club meetings attended by representatives of women's organizations in the prefecture.

4. Survey of actual situation of women workers at working places, and interview with women employees.

Kochi-shi 6 places
Outside the city 1 place

Incl. 4

Activities being carried on and plans for future:

5. Making list of working places which have many women workers (as of 1949).

For the purpose, we will visit 4 Labor Standard Surveillance Stations in this prefecture and will get information from materials which were prepared by each station.

6. Survey of actual situation of agricultural women's lives.

We will visit and investigate at about 3 places in every agricultural cooperative.

7. Survey of actual situation of women's lives of fishing villages.

We will visit 2 places in every fishing cooperative.

Activities of the Tokushima Office During
the Last Three Months and My Opinions

10 March 1950

Report prepared by Haruko Hara
Tokushima Office
(Tel. 756)

1. We held discussion meetings and round-table conferences for women members of labor unions, at which leaflets ~~issued~~ by the Women's and Minors' Bureau were used. We distributed to the attendants of the meetings, "Discussion - A Technique of Democracy" and "Panel Discussion" to study them. It is a good tendency that they began to show more interest toward them than before.

2. The fact finding survey on women engaged in making special products of this prefecture is now going on. It is expected that the result of the survey will prove interesting, if it is compiled.

3. Finding places of employment for widows:

Many widows are now having difficulties finding places of employment. Through the good offices of this office, two women found their places. We are now striving to find more positions for them. Survey of home work will be made.

4. Preparation for Women's Week

We are now studying so as to include in the Women's Week to be held this year a special program designed to improve the conditions of women. Unlike last year, this year a "Working Women's Week" will be held at the same time and it is expected that the event will realize good results.

Encl. 5

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REPORT OF FIELD TRIPS MADE BY
CIVIL EDUCATION PERSONNEL (CEO OR YAO)

Region Shikoku Month May 1951

Person Making Visit	Prefecture Visited	City, Town or Village	Individuals and/or Groups Contacted
R.M.Hager (CEO)	Tokushima	Ikeda	Ikeda Upper Sec.School (Principal,headteacher school counselors)
"	Kagawa	Takamatsu	Prefectural Board of Education
"	Kagawa	Takamatsu	Supt. of Schools. (Pref) Section Chiefs Guidance Section Social Educ.Section
"	Kagawa	Takamatsu	Secondary Schools' Counselors' Conference (60)
"	Kagawa	Sakaide	City Social Ed.Section & CPH directors
"	Kagawa	Marugame	Mayor Education Chief CPH director
"	Ehime	Uwajima	Counselors' Conference for Secondary School Principals and Counselors (350)
"	Ehime	Uwajima	Adult Schools' Conference for Mayors,Social Educ. chiefs etc. of south Ehime (40)
"	Ehime	Matsuyama	Conference on Counseling for Secondary School Principals and Counselors (400) Central Ehime.
"	Ehime	Matsuyama	Adult Schools'Conference for Mayors,Social Educ. Chiefs etc. (30)
"	Ehime	Saijo	Conference on Counseling for Secondary School Principals and Counselor Eastern Ehime (300)
"	Ehime	Niihama	Adult Schools' Conference for Mayors,Social Educ. CHiefs,etc. (35)

(Over)

Person Making Visit	Prefecture Visited	City, Town or Village	Individuals and/or Groups Contacted
R. M. Hager	Kochi	Kochi	Supt. of Schools (Pref)
"	Kochi	Kochi	Adult Schools' Conference for Mayors, Social Educ. Chiefs etc. (40)
"	Kochi	Kochi	Prefectural Curriculum Committee
"	Kochi	Kochi	Guidance Conference with Lower Sec. Principals (7)
"	Kochi	Kochi	Conference with Lower Sec. Counselors (10)
"	Kochi	Gomen	Gomen Upper Secondary School (Agricul. Dept.)
"	Kagawa	Takamatsu	Representatives from Kagawa Educational Research Institute (14)
"	Tokushima	Tokushima	Acting Pref. Superintendent and Section Heads. Guidance Section
"	Tokushima	Tokushima	Adult Schools' Conference for Mayors, Social Educ. Chiefs etc. (36)
"	Tokushima	Tokushima	Conference with Counselors of Josei U.S.S. (7)
"	Tokushima	Tokushima	Conference with representatives from Research groups including Mental Hygiene, Group Dynamics, Educational Research Institute, Tokushima City Municipal Research Group, Curriculum Committee, Study of Handicapped etc
"	Kagawa	Takamatsu	Adult Schools' Conference for Mayors, Social Educ. Chiefs etc. (40)

REPORT OF FIELD TRIPS MADE BY
CIVIL EDUCATION PERSONNEL (CEO OR YAO)

Region Shikoku Month MAY

Person Making Visit	Prefecture Visited	City, Town or Village	Individuals and/or Groups Contacted
J. O. STROUD (YAO)	Kochi	Kochi	Mr. Ozaki, Y.S. and 13 Applicants interviewed for position of assistant Y.S.
Stroud	Kagawa	Takamatsu	Mr. Nishimoto, Y.S. Mr. Okawara, chief Sec'y - Kagawa Federation of Seinen-Dan
Stroud	Kagawa	Takamatsu	Mr. Nishimoto, YS Mr. Kuroshima, AYS Subj. "Big Brothers' movement.
Stroud	Tokushima	Tokushima	Mr. Maruta, YS and Applicants for position of assistant YS Mr. Matsushita, Mr. Higuchi, Mr. Sato } Soc. Ed. Sect.
Stroud	Ehime	Matsuyama	Miss Kondo and applicants for position of assistant YS

(Over)

Person Making Visit	Prefecture Visited	City, Town or Village	Individuals and/or Groups Contacted

PROPOSED FIELD TRIPS FOR May 1951

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Civil Education Section

Branch Date Lv	Ret	Destination	Purpose	Transportation Jeep	Rail	Boat	No. of Persons DAC	Japanese	Est. Cost Japanese	Remarks
1 May	3 May	Kochi	Youth Aff		x		1	2	¥ 4224	Mr. Stroud Mrs. Inagaki Mr. Tanimoto
3 May	6 May	Tokushima	Adult Educ		x			1	3072	Mrs. Mori
7 May	9 May	Tokushima	Youth Aff		x		1	2	4224	Mr. Stroud Mrs. Inagaki Mr. Tanimoto
8 May	11 May	Tokushima	Civil Educ		x			1	3072	Mr. Matsuura
~~10~~ 11 May	~~14~~ 17 May	~~Tokushima~~ Ehime	Civil Educ	x			1			Mr. Hager
~~13~~ 12 May	~~14~~ 17 May	Ehime	Youth Aff		x		1	2	4224	Mr. Stroud Mrs. Inagaki Mr. Tanimoto
13 May	14 May	Kagawa	Youth Aff	x			1			Mr. Stroud
14 May	17 May	Ehime	Adult Educ		x			1	3072	Mrs. Mori
15 May	19 May	Kochi	Civil Educ		x		1			Mr. Hager
21 May	25 May	Ehime	Youth Aff		x			1	4032	Mr. Tanimoto
21 May	25 May	Ehime	Civil Educ		x			1	4032	Mr. Matsuura
22 May	26 May	~~Ehime~~ Tokushima	Civil Educ		x		1			Mr. Hager

SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 1050

Date 19 January 1951

REQUEST FOR RAILROAD CAR ~~OR BOAT~~

Request that the (railroad car)--(~~boat~~) be made available as indicated and that travel orders be issued for the trip.

Leave			Arrive		
Place	Time	Date	Place	Time	Date
Tokumaru	0629	13 Feb 51	Saijo	0942	13 Feb 51
Saijo	1914	13 Feb 51	Matsuyama	1724	13 Feb 51
Matsuyama	0812	16 Feb 51	Yahatahama	1026	16 Feb 51
Yahatahama	1500	16 Feb 51	Tokumaru	2320	16 Feb 51

Names of persons to be accomodated:

Robert H. Hager

S. Inamura Saijyo to Matsuyama; Matsuyama to Yahatahama

K. Yamaguchi & Yahatahama to Matsuyama

Services of a cook required No, Number of meals required ____ breakfasts, ____ dinners ____ suppers.

Purpose of trip Civil Education Affairs

s/ Robert H Hager
(Name and rank)

Approved by section head s/[illegible].

Approved by Adjutant s/ [illegible]

SCAR-TR-3

Mr. Hager.

PROPOSED FIELD TRIPS FOR **January** 19**51**

Civil Education Section

Branch

Date Lv	Date Ret	Destination	Purpose	Transportation Jeep	Rail	Boat	No. of person DAC	Japanese	Est. Cost Japanese	Remarks
3 Jan	5 Jan	Ehime	Youth Affairs		x		1	1	¥ 1,760	Mr. Dobbins Mrs. Inagaki
8 Jan	12 Jan	Tokushima	Social Educ		x			1	3,360	Mr. Wada
8 Jan	12 Jan	Kochi	Civil Educ		x		1		320	Mr. Hager
15 Jan	20 Jan	Ehime	School Educ		x			1	4,160	Mr. Matsuura
15 Jan	18 Jan	Tokushima	Civil Educ		x		1		--	Mr. Hager
16 Jan	20 Jan	Kochi	Social Educ		x			1	3,360	Mr. Wada
17 Jan	18 Jan	Kochi	Youth Affairs		x		1	1	960	Mr. Dobbins Mrs. Inagaki
21 Jan	27 Jan	Ehime Kochi Tokushima	Adult Educ		x		1	2	9,920	Miss Johnson Mrs. Mori Miss Shiota
22 Jan	22 Jan	Tokushima	Youth Affairs		x			1	160	Mr. Tanimoto
22 Jan	26 Jan	Ehime	Civil Educ		x		1	1	320	Mr. Hager

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PROPOSED FIELD TRIPS FOR March 1951

Civil Education Section

Branch

Date Lv	Date Ret	Destination	Purpose	Transportation Jeep	Transportation Rail	Transportation Boat	No. of person DAC	No. of person Japanese	Est. Cost Japanese	Remarks
6 Mar	8 Mar	Ehime, Kochi Tokushima	Youth Aff		x		2	1	¥ 2112	Mr. Cross Mr. Niblo Mrs. Inagaki
8 Mar		Kanonji	School Educ		x			1	192	Mr. Matsuura
9 Mar		Zentsuji	School Educ		x			1	192	Mr. Matsuura
12 Mar	16 Mar	Tokushima	School Educ		x			1	4032	Mr. Matsuura
12 Mar	15 Mar	Ehime	Civil Educ		x		1		--	Mr. Hager
12 Mar	16 Mar	Kochi	Youth Aff		x			1	4032	Mr. Tanimoto
15 Mar	19 Mar	Tokushima	Social Ed		x			1	4032	Mr. Wada
15 Mar	26 Mar	Kure	Youth Aff		x		1		--	Mr. Cross
18 Mar	18 Mar	Tokushima	Adult Educ		x			1	3072	Mrs. Mori
18 Mar	20 Mar	Tokushima	Civil Educ		x		1		--	Mr. Hager
22 Mar	25 Mar	Matsuyama	Adult Educ		x			1	3072	Mrs. Mori
26 Mar	30 Mar	Kochi	Social Educ		x			1	4032	Mr. Wada
28 Mar	31 Mar	Kochi	Civil Educ		x		1	1	4032	Mr. Hager Mrs. Inagaki

SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 1050

Date 23 Sept 1950

REQUEST FOR RAILROAD CAR OR BOAT

Request that the (railroad car)--(boat) be made available as indicated and that travel orders be issued for the trip.

Leave			Arrive		
Place	Time	Date	Place	Time	Date
Hashihama	0800	26 Oct	Miyakubo	0900	26 Oct
Miyakubo	1100	26 Oct	Kinoura	1200	26 Oct
Kinoura	1330	26 Oct	Iwaki	1400	26 Oct
Iwaki	1600	26 Oct	Setoda	1800	26 Oct
Setoda	0900	27 Oct	Miyaura	1000	27 Oct
Miyaura	1400	27 Oct	Okamura	1500	27 Oct
Okamura	1600	27 Oct	Hashihama	1800	27 Oct

Names of persons to be accomodated: Robert M. Hager
Bernard J. Dobbins
Y. Tanimoto, Interpreter
S. Inamura, teacher consultant

Services of a cook required _____. Number of meals required 4 breakfasts, 4 dinners 4 suppers.

Purpose of trip Meet with educational groups; confer with youth associations

_____
(Name and rank)
Robert M. Hager, DAC

Approved by section head _____.

Approved by Adjutant _____

SCAR-TR-3

PROPOSED FIELD TRIPS FOR January 19 51

Civil Education Section

Branch

Date Lv	Date Ret	Destination	Purpose	Transportation Jeep	Rail	Boat	No. of person DAC	Japanese	Est. Cost Japanese	Remarks
3 Jan	5 Jan	Ehime	Youth Affairs		x		1	1	¥ 1,760	Mr. Dobbins Mrs. Inagaki
8 Jan	12 Jan	Tokushima	Social Educ		x			1	3,360	Mr. Wada
8 Jan	12 Jan	Kochi	Civil Educ		x		1		320	Mr. Hager
15 Jan	20 Jan	Ehime	School Educ		x			1	4,160	Mr. Matsuura
15 Jan	18 Jan	Tokushima	Civil Educ		x		1		--	Mr. Hager
16 Jan	20 Jan	Kochi	Social Educ		x			1	3,360	Mr. Wada
17 Jan	18 Jan	Kochi	Youth Affairs		x		1	1	960	Mr. Dobbins Mrs. Inagaki
21 Jan	27 Jan	Ehime Kochi Tokushima	Adult Educ		x		1	2	9,920	Miss Johnson Mrs. Mori Miss Shiota
22 Jan	22 Jan	Tokushima	Youth Affairs		x			1	160	Mr. Tanimoto
22 Jan	26 Jan	Ehime	Civil Educ		x		1	1	320	Mr. Hager

PROPOSED FIELD TRIPS FOR **December** 1950

Civil Education Section

Branch

Date Dep	Date Ret	Destination	Purpose	Transportation Jeep	Rail	Boat	No. of person DAC	Japanese	Est. Cost Japanese	Remarks
1 Dec	6 Dec	Kochi	School Educ	x	x		1	2	¥ 2,560	Mr. Hager Mr. Nishiyama Driver
3 Dec	7 Dec	Kochi	School Educ		x			1	¥ 3,360	Mr. S. Matsuura
4 Dec	8 Dec	Tokushima	Adult Educ	x	x		1	2	¥ 3,520	Miss Johnson Miss Shiota Driver
5 Dec	8 Dec	Kagawa	Youth Affairs	x			1	2	¥ 320	Mr. Dobbins Mrs. Inagaki Driver
11 Dec	15 Dec	Tokushima	Youth Affairs		x		1	2	¥ 3,520	Mr. Dobbins Mr. Tanimoto Driver
11 Dec	13 Dec	Tokushima	School Educ	x			1	1	¥ 320	Mr. Hager Driver
12 Dec	15 Dec	Kochi	Women's Aff		x			1	¥ 2,560	Mrs. Mori
12 Dec	15 Dec	Kagawa	Adult Educ	x			1	2	¥ 160	Miss Johnson Miss Shiota Driver
18 Dec	22 Dec	Kochi	Adult Educ		x			1	¥ 3,360	Mr. Wada
18 Dec	22 Dec	Ehime	School Educ	x	x		1	1	¥ 320	Mr. Hager Driver
19 Dec	22 Dec	Ehime	Women's Aff		x			1	¥ 2,560	Mrs. Mori
26 Dec	28 Dec	Kochi	Youth Affairs		x		1	1	¥ 1,760	Mr. Dobbins Mr. Tanimoto

PROPOSED TRAVEL DATES FOR November 19 50

Civil Education Section

Branch

Date Lv	Date Ret	Destination	Purpose	Transportation Jeep	Rail	Boat	No. of person DAC	Japanese	Est. Cost Japanese	Remarks
6 Nov	10 Nov	Kochi	Civil Educ		x		1	1	¥ 320	Mr. Hager (Driver)
~~6 Nov~~	~~7 Nov~~	~~Saijo~~	~~School Educ~~		x			1	960	Mr. Wada
6 Nov	10 Nov	Tokushima	Youth Affairs		x		1	1	3,360	Mr. Dobbins Mrs. Inagaki
~~7 Nov~~	~~9 Nov~~	~~Tokushima~~	~~Women's Aff~~		x			1	1,860	Mrs. Mori
12 Nov	22 Nov	Ehime & Kochi	Adult Educ	x	x		1	2	13,920	Miss Johnson Miss Shiota (Driver)
13 Nov	17 Nov	Kochi	Youth Affairs		x		1	2	6,720	Mr. Dobbins Mrs. Inagaki Mr. Tanimoto
~~13 Nov~~	~~18 Nov~~	~~Tokushima~~	~~Social Educ~~		x			1	4,160	Mr. Wada
13 Nov	14 Nov	Shodoshima Is.	School Educ			x		1	960	Mr. Matsuura
15 Nov	18 Nov	Tokushima	Civil Educ	x			1	1	320	Mr. Hager (Driver)
20 Nov	24 Nov	Tokushima	School Educ		x			1	3,360	Mr. Matsuura
20 Nov	20 Nov	Awashima Is.	Social Educ			x		4	640	Mrs. Mori Mr. Tanimoto Mr. Wada (Driver)
27 Nov	29 Nov	Ehime	Youth Affairs		x			1	1,760	Mr. Tanimoto
28 Nov	30 Nov	Kagawa	Youth Affairs	x			1	2	320	Mr. Dobbins Mrs. Inagaki (Driver)
28 Nov	30 Nov	Kagawa	Women's Aff	x				2	320	Mrs. Mori Driver

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PROPOSED FIELD TRIPS FOR October 1950

Civil Education Section

Branch

Date Lv	Date Ret	Destination	Purpose	Transportation Jeep	Rail	Boat	No. of person DAC	Japanese	Est. Cost Japanese	Remarks
2 Oct	6 Oct	Kochi	Youth Affairs		x		1	1	¥ 3,360	Mr. Dobbins Mrs. Inagaki
3 Oct	13 Oct	Tokushima Kochi	Adult Educ	x	x		1	2	13,920	Miss Johnson Miss Shiota (driver)
5 Oct	7 Oct	Imabari	Women's Aff		x			1	1,760	Mrs. Mori
6 Oct	6 Oct	Kanonji	Adult Educ	x				1	320	Mr. Wada (driver)
6 Oct	6 Oct	Marugame Tadotsu	School Educ	x			1		160	Mr. Hager (driver)
10 Oct	10 Oct	Zentsuji Kotohira	School Educ	x			1		160	Mr. Hager (driver)
13 Oct	13 Oct	Kanonji	Women's Aff	x				1	320	Mrs. Mori (driver)
19 Oct	21 Oct	Tokushima	Youth Affairs	x			1	2	3,520	Mr. Dobbins Mrs. Inagaki Mr. Tanimoto
20 Oct	24 Oct	Ehime	Adult Educ		x			1	3,360	Mr. Wada
24 Oct	27 Oct	Kochi	Women's Aff		x			1	2,960	Mrs. Mori
24 Oct	1 Nov	Ehime	School Educ Youth Affairs		x	x	2	2	6,560	Mr. Hager Mr. Dobbins Mr. Tanimoto Mr. Imamura
27 Oct	1 Nov	Ehime	School Educ		x			1	4,160	Mr. Matsuura

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PROPOSED FIELD TRIPS FOR September 1950

Branch: Civil Education Section

Date Lv	Date Ret	Destination	Purpose	Transportation Jeep	Rail	Boat	No. of Person DAC	Japanese	Est. Cost Japanese	Remarks
5 Sept	7 Sept	Kagawa Pref.	School Educ	x			1		--	Mr. Hager
8 Sept	8 Sept	Sakaide	Adult Educ	x			1	1	¥ 160	Miss Johnson Miss Shiota (driver)
5 -	8 -	Tokushima	Women aff					1	¥2,560	Mrs Mori
11 Sept	15 Sept	Tokushima	Youth Affairs		x			1	2,560	Mr. Tanimoto
11 Sept	15 Sept	Kochi	School Educ	x	x		1		320	Mr. Hager (driver)
12 Sept	14 Sept	Kagawa Pref.	Youth Affairs	x			1	1	480	Mr. Dobbins Mrs. Inagaki (driver)
14 Sept	14 Sept	Ueda-mura (Kagawa)	Adult Educ	x			1	1	160	Miss Johnson Miss Shiota (driver)
17 Sept	22 Sept	Ehime	Adult Educ Women's Aff.	x	x		1	1	9,280	Miss Johnson Miss Shiota Mrs. Mori (driver)
18 Sept	21 Sept	Tokushima	School Educ.		x			1	2,560	Mr. Matsuura
18 Sept	22 Sept	Ehime	School Educ	x	x		1		320	Mr. Hager (driver)
25 Sept	29 Sept	Kochi	Adult Educ		x			1	3,360	Mr. Wada
25 Sept	29 Sept	Kochi	Youth Affairs		x		1	1	2,560	Mr. Dobbins Mrs. Inagaki
26 Sept	29 Sept	Tokushima	School Educ.	x			1		--	Mr. Hager

PROPOSED FIELD TRIPS FOR August 1950

Branch: Civil Education Section

Date Lv	Date Ret	Destination	Purpose	Transportation Jeep	Transportation Rail	Transportation Boat	No. of Person DAC	No. of Person Japanese	Est. Cost Japanese	Remarks
1 Aug	4 Aug	Matsuyama, Kochi	Employment of Youth Leaders		x		1	1	¥ 2,560	Mr. Dobbins Mr. Tanimoto
6 Aug	10 Aug	Tokushima	Social Educ.		x			1	3,360	Mr. Wada
7 Aug	11 Aug	Tokushima	Adult Educ.		x		1	1	2,720	Miss Johnson Miss Shiota
8 Aug	11 Aug	Kochi	School Educ.		x		1		--	Mr. Hager
14 Aug	18 Aug	Matsuyama	Youth Affairs		x		1	1	3,360	Mr. Dobbins Mrs. Inagaki
14 Aug	18 Aug	Tokushima	School Educ.	x			1		--	Mr. Hager
15 Aug	18 Aug	Matsuyama, Saijo	School Educ.		x			1	2,560	Mr. Matsuura
21 Aug	24 Aug	Shimo	Women's Affairs		x			1	2,080	Mrs. Mori
21 Aug	24 Aug	Kochi	Adult Educ.		x		1	1	2,080	Miss Johnson Miss Shiota
21 Aug	25 Aug	Shimo	Social Educ.		x			1	3,360	Mr. Wada
24 Aug	24 Aug	Sakaide, Marugame	School Educ.	x			1		--	Mr. Hager
29 Aug	1 Sept	Tokushima, Ruya	Youth Affairs	x	x		1	2	6,720	Mr. Dobbins Mr. Tanimoto Mrs. Inagaki

PROPOSED FIELD TRIPS FOR July 1950

Branch: Civil Education Section

Date Lv	Date Ret	Destination	Purpose	Transportation Jeep	Rail	Boat	No. of Person DAC	Japanese	Est. Cost Japanese	Remarks
6 Jul	9 Jul	Kochi	Adult Educ		X			1	¥ 2,560	Mr. Wada
6 Jul	9 Jul	Kochi	Social Educ		X			1	2,560	Mrs. Mori
9 Jul	11 Jul	Kannonji (Kagawa)	Adult Educ		X			1	1,600	Mr. Wada
10 Jul	15 Jul	Matsuyama Uwajima	Adult Educ		X		1	2	2,880	Miss Johnson Miss Shiota (includes cook)
10 Jul	12 Jul	Takamatsu Kannonji	Youth Aff	X			1	2	320	Mr. Dobbins Mr. Tanimoto Mrs. Inagaki
12 Jul	15 Jul	Tokushima	Civil Educ	X			1		-	Mr. Hager
16 Jul	21 Jul	Tokushima	Social Educ		X			1	4,160	Mrs. Mori
17 Jul	21 Jul	Kochi	Civil Educ	X	X		1	2	8,480	Mr. Dobbins Mr. Tanimoto Mrs. Inagaki Driver
18 Jul	21 Jul	Matsuyama	Civil Educ	X	X		1		240	Mr. Hager
~~24 Jul~~	~~27 Jul~~	~~Kochi~~ Kochi	~~Civil Educ~~	~~X~~	~~X~~		~~1~~		~~240~~	~~Mr. Hager~~
25 Jul	27 Jul	Tokushima	School Educ		X			1	1,760	Mr. Matsuura
							Total.....		¥ 24,800	

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PROPOSED FIELD TRIPS FOR June 19 50

Branch: Civil Education Section

Date Lv	Date Ret	Destination	Purpose	Transportation Jeep	Rail	Boat	No. of Person DAC	Japanese	Est. Cost Japanese	Remarks
12 June	15 June	Tokushima Ikeda	Adult Ed.		X				¥ 1140	Miss Johnson Miss Shiota
12 June	15 June	Kochi Nakamura	School Ed.		X	Bus			¥ 2320	Mr.Matsuura
13 June	16 June	Tokushima	Civil Ed.	X						Mr. Hager
12 June	16 June	Kochi Susaki Kubokawa	Youth Aff.		X				¥ 620	Mr.Dobbins Mrs.Inagaki Mr.Tanimoto
19 June	23 June	Matsuyama Uwajima Mishima	Civil Ed.		X				¥ 240	Mr.Hager
25 June	30 June	Kochi Aki	Adult Ed.		X				¥ 2280	Miss Johnson Miss Shiota
25 June	29 June	Kochi	Civil Ed.		X				¥ 240	Mr.Hager
26 June	30 June	Mishima Saijo	Youth Aff.		X				¥ 540	Mr.Dobbins Mrs.Inagaki
12 June	15 June	Kagawa	Adult Ed.	X					¥ 480	Mr.Tanimoto Mr. Wada
								Total	¥ 18,280	

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PROPOSED FIELD TRIPS FOR May 1950 **REVISED**

Branch: Civil Education Section

Date Lv	Date Ret	Destination	Purpose	Transportation Jeep	Rail	Boat	No. of Person DAC	Japanese	Est. Cost Japanese	Remarks
1 May	1 May	Marugame	School Education		x			1	¥80	Mr. Matsuura
1 May	3 May	Kotohira	Teachers' Union		x			1	¥360	Mr. Wada
1 May	7 May	Kochi	Youth Affairs		x			1	¥3,720	Mr. Tahimoto
8 May	12 May	Kochi	Civil Education		x		1		--	Mr. Hager
15 May	19 May	Ehime	Civil Education		x		1		--	Mr. Hager
22 May	26 May	Tokushima	Civil Education	x			1	1	¥2,520	Mr. Dobbins Mrs. Inagaki
22 May	26 May	Ehime	Adult Education		x		1	1	¥2,520	Miss Johnson Miss Shiota
22 May	26 May	Kochi	Social Education		x			1	¥2,520	Mr. Wada
23 May	26 May	Tokushima	Civil Education	x			1		--	Mr. Hager
								Total	¥11,720	

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PROPOSED FIELD TRIPS FOR April 19__

Branch: Civil Education Section

Date Lv	Date Ret	Destination	Purpose	Transportation Jeep	Transportation Rail	Transportation Boat	No. of Persons DAC	No. of Persons Japanese	Est. Cost Japanese	Remarks
4 Apr	7 Apr	Kochi City	Youth Affairs		x			1	¥1920	Mr. Tanimoto
10 Apr	14 Apr	Tokushima Pref.	Civil Education		x			1	¥2520	Miss Shiota
10 Apr	13 Apr	Tokushima Pref.	Civil Education		x			1	¥1760	Mr. Wada
10 Apr	13 Apr	Kochi Pref.	Civil Education		x			1	¥3200	Mr. Matsuura
17 Apr	21 Apr	Kochi City	Youth Affairs		x			1	¥2520	Mr. Tanimoto
18 Apr	24 Apr	Ehime Pref.	Civil Education		x		1			Mr. Hager
23 Apr	27 Apr	Ehime Pref.	Civil Education		x		1	2	¥5040	Mr. Dobbins Mr. Tanimoto Miss Inagaki
24 Apr	28 Apr	Kochi Pref.	Civil Education		x		1	1	¥2520	Miss Johnson Miss Shiota
24 Apr	28 Apr	Ehime Pref.	Adult Education		x			1	¥4880	Mr. Wada
26 Apr	28 Apr	Tokushima Pref.	Civil Education	x			1			Mr. Hager

PROPOSED FIELD TRIPS FOR March 1950

Branch: Civil Education Section

Date Lv	Date Ret	Destination	Purpose	Transportation Jeep	Rail	Boat	No. of Persons DAC	Japanese	Est. Cost Japanese	Remarks
12 Mar.	16 Mar.	Matsuyama Uwajima	Civ Educ Affairs		x		1			Mr. Hager
12 "	17 "	Kochi	Youth Affairs		x		1	2	¥6240	Mr. Dobbins Mrs. Inagaki Mr. Tanimoto
21 "	24 "	Tokushima	Civ Educ Affairs	x			1			Mr. Hager
21 "	26 "	Tokushima	Secondary Schools		x			1	¥3300	Mr. Matsura
23 "	28 "	Kochi	Adult Education		x			1	¥3500	Mr. Wada
26 "	31 "	Matsuyama	Youth Affairs		x		1	2	¥7440	Mr. Dobbins Mrs. Inagaki Mr. Tanimoto
27 "	31 "	Matsuyama	Adult Education		x		1	1	¥2520	Miss Johnson Miss Shiota
28 "	30 "	Kochi	Civ Educ Affairs		x		1			Mr. Hager

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PROPOSED FIELD TRIPS FOR ~~February~~ 1950

Civil Education Section

Branch:

Date Dy	Date Ret	Destination	Purpose	Transportation Jeep	Transportation Rail	Transportation Boat	No. of Persons D'C	No. of Persons Japanese	Est. Cost Japanese	Remarks
6 Feb	10 Feb	Tokushima-ken	Civ Educ Affairs (AE)		x		1	1	¥2550	Miss Johnson Miss Shiota
6 Feb	10 Feb	Ehime-ken	Civ Educ Affairs		x		1	1	¥3560	Mr. Hager Mr. Matsuura
11 Feb	11 Feb	Kagawa (Yashima)	Women's Affairs	x				1	-	Mrs. Mori
13 Feb	17 Feb	Tokushima-ken	Civ Educ Affairs		x		1	2	¥5100	Mr. Dobbins Mr. Tanimoto Miss Bando
14 Feb	17 Feb	Tokushima-ken	Civ Educ Affairs	x			1	1	¥2500	Mr. Hager Mr. Wada
20 Feb	24 Feb	Ehime-ken	Civ Educ Affairs		x		1	1	¥2550	Mr. Dobbins Mr. Tanimoto
21 Feb	25 Feb	Kochi-ken	Civ Educ Affairs		x		1			Mr. Hager
27 Feb	3 Mar	Kochi-ken	Civ Educ Affairs (AE)		x		1	1	¥2550	Miss Johnson Miss Shiota
28 Feb	3 Mar	Ehime-ken	Women's Affairs		x			1	¥1950	Mrs. Mori

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PROPOSED FIELD TRIPS FOR ~~January~~ 1950

Branch: Orientation Section

Date		Destination	Purpose	Transportation			No. of Persons		Est. Cost	Remarks
Lv	Ret			Jeep	Rail	Boat	DAC	Japanese	Japanese	
January										
4	6	Kochi	Youth Activities		*		1	1	¥1,980	Mr. Dobbins Miss Bando
5	6	Matsuyama	Social Education		*			1	2,680	Mr. Tanimoto
9	13	Matsuyama	Teacher Institutes		*			1	3,560	Mr. Wada
10	13	Tokushima	Demonstration Schools		*			1	2,930	Mr. Matsuura
10	13	Tokushima	Women's Affairs		*			1	1,920	Mrs. Mori
11	13	Zentsuji	4-H Clubs		*			1	1,320	Mr. Tanimoto
16	19	Kochi	Teacher Institutes		*			1	3,120	Mr. Wada
17	20	Tokushima	Board of Education		*		1		—	Mr. Hager
23	27	Kochi	Board of Education		*		1		—	Mr. Hager
23	27	Matsuyama	Women's Affairs		*		1	1	2,520	Miss Johnson Miss Shiota
23	27	Kochi	Board of Education		*		1	2	7,680	Mr. Dobbins Mr. Tanimoto Miss Bando
24	27	Kochi	Women's Affairs		*			1	2,920	Mrs. Mori

REPORT OF FIELD TRIPS MADE BY
CIVIL EDUCATION PERSONNEL (CEO OR YAO)

Region Shikoku Month May 1951

Person Making Visit	Prefecture Visited	City, Town or Village	Individuals and/or Groups Contacted
R. M. Hager (CEO)	Tokushima	Ikeda	Ikeda Upper Sec. School (Principal, headteacher, school counselors)
"	Kagawa	Takamatsu	Prefectural Board of Education
"	Kagawa	Takamatsu	Supt. of Schools (Pref.) Section Chiefs Guidance Section Social Educ. Section
"	Kagawa	Takamatsu	Secondary Schools' Counselors' Conference (60)
"	Kagawa	Sakaide	City Social Educ. Section & CPH directors
"	Kagawa	Marugame	Mayor Education Chief CPH director
"	Ehime	Uwajima	Counselors' Conference for Secondary School Principals and Counselors (350)
"	Ehime	Uwajima	Adult Schools' Conference for Mayors, Social Educ. chiefs etc. of south Ehime (40)
"	Ehime	Matsuyama	Conference on Counseling for Secondary School Principals and Counselors (400) Central Ehime

(Over)

Person Making Visit	Prefecture Visited	City, Town or Village	Individuals and/or Groups Contacted
R. M. Hager (CEO)	Ehime	Matsuyama	Adult Schools' Conference for Mayors, Social Educ. Chiefs etc. (30)
"	Ehime	Saijo	Conference on Counseling for Secondary School Principals and Counselor Eastern Ehime (300)
"	Ehime	Niihama	Adult Schools' Conference for Mayors, Social Educ. Chiefs, etc. (35)
"	Kochi	Kochi	Supt. of Schools (Pref.)
"	Kochi	Kochi	Adult Schools' Conference for Mayors, Social Educ. Chiefs etc. (40)
"	Kochi	Kochi	Prefectural Curriculum Comm.
"	Kochi	Kochi	Guidance Conference with Lower Sec. Principals (7)
"	Kochi	Kochi	Conferences with Lower Sec. Counselors (10)
"	Kochi	Gomen	Gomen Upper Secondary School (Agricul. Dept.)
"	Kagawa	Takamatsu	Representatives from Kagawa Educational Research Inst. (14)
"	Tokushima	Tokushima	Acting Pref. Superintandent and Section Heads. Guidance Section
"	Tokushima	Tokushima	Adult Schools' Conference for Mayors, Social Educ. Chiefs etc. (36)
"	Tokushima	Tokushima	Conference with Counselors of Josei U.S.S. (7)
"	Tokushima	Tokushima	Conference with representatives from Research groups including Mental Hygiene, Group Dynamics, Educational Research Inst., Tokushima City Municipal Research Group, Curriculum Comm., Study of Handicapped etc.

REPORT OF FIELD TRIPS MADE BY
CIVIL EDUCATION PERSONNEL (CEO OR YAO)

Region Shikoku Month May 1951

Person Making Visit	Prefecture Visited	City, Town or Village	Individuals and/or Groups Contacted
R. M. Hager (CEO)	Kagawa	Takamatsu	Adult Schools' Conference for Mayors, Social Educ. Chiefs etc. (40)
J. O. Stroud (YAO)	Kochi	Kochi	Mr. Ozaki, Y.S. and 13 applicants interviewed for position of assistant Y.S.
"	Kagawa	Takamatsu	Mr. Nishimoto, Y.S. Mr. Okawara, chief secretary-Kagawa Federation of Seinen-dan
"	Tokushima	Tokushima	Mr. Maruta, Y.S. and applicants for position of assistant Y.S. Mr. Matsushita) Social Mr. Higuchi)-Educ. Mr. Sato) Section
"	Ehime	Matsuyama	Miss Kondo and applicants for position of assistant Y.S.
"	Kagawa	Takamatsu	Mr. Nishimoto, YS Mr. Kuroshima, AYS Subj, "Big Brothers' movement".

(Over)

Person Making Visit	Prefecture Visited	City, Town or Village	Individuals and/or Groups Contacted

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CONFERENCE CIVIL EDUCATION OFFICERS

28, 29, 30 August 1950

Room 510 Radio Tokyo

Monday, 28 August 1950

0845 - 0900	Greetings, Brigadier General E. C. B. Danforth, Jr., Deputy Chief, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP.
0900 - 0915	Remarks, Lt. Col. Nugent, Chief, CIE Section, GHQ, SCAP.
0915 - 0930	Aims of Conference, Roy B. Bowers, Civil Education Officer, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP.
0930 - 1010	Reports from Regions, Region Civil Education Officers.
1010 - 1025	Recess
1025 - 1225	Reports from Regions, Continued.
1225 - 1325	Lunch
1325 - 1500	Employment and Utilization Japanese Youth Specialist, W. P. Niblo, Youth Affairs Officer, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP. Consultant, D. M. Typer, Educationist - Youth Organizations and Student Activities, CIE, GHQ, SCAP.
1500 - 1515	Payment of Salary of Japanese Youth Specialist - R. A. Anderson, Civilian Personnel Division, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP.
1515 - 1630	Discussions

Tuesday, 29 August 1950

0830 - 1230	Discussion of Questions Raised by Civil Education Officers, Consultants CIE, SCAP: Secondary Education, M. L. Osborne Elementary Education, Miss Edna Ambrose Higher Education, W. C. Eells Textbooks, K. M. Harkness

Audio-Visual Education, F. M. Judson
Libraries, R. A. Mulhauser
C.P.H., B. S. Deklo

1230 - 1330 Lunch

1330 - 1400 Adult Education, Mrs. Charlotte Crist, Adult Education Officer, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP.

1400 - 1630 The U. S. Education Mission, J. C. Trainor, Deputy Chief, Education Division, CIE, GHQ, SCAP, and members of the CIE Staff.

Wednesday, 30 August 1950

0830 - 0915 IFEL, Miss Verna Carley, CIE, GHQ, SCAP.

0915 - 0945 School Finance, W. E. Morgan, CIE, GHQ, SCAP.

0945 - 1000 Recess

1000 - 1300 Teachers' Unions and Miscellaneous Matters, A. K. Loomis, Chief Education Division, CIE, GHQ, SCAP.

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The real condition of lower secondary school construction and the comparison with that of primary school in Kagawa, 1950.

June 14, 1950

Superintendent, Kagawa
Board of Education

1. Shortage of dimensions (tsubo)

(Amount of tsubo less than 0.7 tsubo)

	tsubo	number of pupils	tsubo in average per one pupil
Primary school	13,548	20,085	0.63
Lower S.S.	39,761	13,840	0.35

2. Surplus dimensions (tsubo)

(Amount of tsubo more than 0.7 tsubo)

	tsubo	number of pupils	tsubo in average per one pupil
Primary school	98,508	104,017	0.95
Lower S.S.	16,895	18,235	0.92

Total amount of tsubo in short 14,504 tsubo

New construction will cover 5,997 tsubo with National subsidy in 1950.

The real shortage is 8,507 tsubo.

The National subsidy for Kagawa Prefecture shall be ¥ 49,105,700.- in 1950.

Shiro

PRESENT

ABSENT

The court proceeded to the trial of _____
(Grade) (Name)

_____
(Army serial number) (Organization)

who, on appearing before the court, was asked by the trial judge advocate whom he desired to introduce as counsel.

Record of trial GCM.
See appendix 6, MCM.

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Monthly Activities Report

Asst CE Officer (AE)

March 1950

SOCIAL EDUCATION

1. PTA's.

a. The general situation in regard to PTA's throughout the region may be summarized as follows:

(1) Most of the schools have such organizations, at least in name.

(2) There is interest present in federating the PTA's into city, gun and/or prefectural federations.

(3) The chief function of the PTA's is to raise funds.

(4) Actual activities of the organizations are very limited.

(5) Teachers are very active in running the organizations.

b. Specifically, noteworthy or of interest are the following prefectural activities or comments.

(1) In Ehime Prefecture, during the last three years training meetings for representatives of PTA's have been conducted each year by Civil Affairs (Military Government) and/or the Social Education Section. 6 cities have city federations, and 10 of the 12 gun are now federated in gun groups. The other two gun will complete federation soon. Undoubtedly the next step will be a prefectural federation.

(2) In Kagawa Prefecture a course on the new education is being planned for the PTA's. A parent and a teacher from each gun have been appointed by the prefectural Liaison Council and the gun social education representative in local offices

to serve on a Study Council. The members of this Council are to study constitutions, activities, etc. of the PTA's.

(3) Kochi Prefecture Social Education Section has just recently appointed the present official to work with PTA's. A project for studying PTA's is going on in this prefecture. Eleven schools have been chosen as model PTA schools. The results of this study will be announced later by the schools and will be included in a future report.

(4) The Tokushima official is likewise new in his job. He formerly worked with the Tokushima Civil Affairs Team and is a recent IFEL graduate. A series of study conferences in each gun for representatives of PTA's has been conducted by the Social Education Section. There is already a prefectural federation of upper secondary school PTA's. There are three gun federations of primary and lower secondary school PTA's.

2. Social Education Advisory Committees.

Conferences were held in Kagawa and Ehime Prefectures with secretariat officials whose responsibilities include working with Social Education Advisory Committees. In Kagawa Prefecture the prefectural committee of 20 members meets at irregular intervals during the year at the invitation of the Social Education Section or at the call of the chairman. In Ehime Prefecture the prefectural committee of 20 members meets more than 3 times at irregular intervals during the year at the call of the chairman with 5 day notice. No record of the meetings has to this date been kept in Kagawa. On the other hand, records of the meetings are kept in

Ehime. In both Kagawa and Ehime the committee is not very active.

There are no local advisory committees in Kagawa. In Ehime about 190 cities, towns and villages have local advisory committees. Most of the members are the members of CPH advisory committees. These local committees usually meet once a month at the respective Citizens' Public Halls. Ehime Social Education Section has planned to give these committees help in understanding the Social Education Law at 12 gun. To all appearances these prefectural committees serve very little purpose in either Kagawa or Ehime. CE personnel will try to attend some of the meetings of these committees in order to see what they do and in order to be of some assistance in making them begin to really function.

3. Women's Affairs.

a. Women's organizations. The first prefectural meeting of chairmen of Program Committees was held in Ehime Prefecture. It is interesting to note that in January there were 120 women present at a meeting of women leaders at which planning a program for an organization was discussed. In March among the 160 women present there were 17 chairmen of Program Committees to discuss the same subject. This is encouraging in spite of the relatively small number of chairmen of Program Committees present, in that it shows there have at least been a few Program Committees formed in this prefecture.

In Kagawa Prefecture the first of three meetings for women was concluded in March. These meetings were held in the local areas throughout the prefecture. Conducted by the woman in the Social Education Section, they included discussion of what constitutes a democratically conducted

organization; how the responsibilities for the organization are divided among members, committees, and officers; what constitutes a good constitution and a symposium to illustrate one type of discussion. The symposium varied a little from place to place, but included at one time or another the head of the Women's and Minors' Bureau and various women representatives from Courts of Domestic Relations. CE personnel also took part in seven of the meetings. Average attendance was 61, of the 7 meetings CE personnel attended. The following facts are noteworthy:

(1) Meetings began and closed on time.

(2) All participants were women.

(3) An informal note prevailed throughout the meetings.

(4) Attendants liked to sing songs planned as recreation.

b. Women's and Minors' Bureaus. An all-Shikoku conference was held during March for field representatives. Regional officers who were invited to speak to these women included Labor Officer, Asst CE Officer (YA), Asst Public Welfare Officer and Public Health nurse. Other discussion included good office procedure, pamphlet material available for use of Women's and Minors' Bureaus, plans for Women's Week, reports of activities of past three months, conditions in factory dormitories, and duplication in the formation of women's groups (particularly in reference to women's sections of Agricultural Cooperatives). Pamphlet given out by Tokyo Bureau at joint Chugoku-Shikoku conference for field representatives held at Kotohira in January 1950 was discussed at some length. This material is called, "How to Hold a Training Course Using 'Legal Knowledge for Women' (Information Sheets)." All prefectures expect to use this pamphlet as a guide

for activities to be held during Women's Week. Unfortunately, the material is not adequate nor is it clearly written. Good discussion meetings will be difficult to hold if this pamphlet only is used as a guide.

To date, this section has not received any material from higher headquarters about the plans for Women's Week.

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CIVIL EDUCATION SECTION
SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 1050

25 March 1950

MEMORANDUM TO CHIEF OF SECTION:

Subject: Activities report for March

1. Youth Associations

One of the best known gun federation of Youth Associations on the island is that in Hata-gun, in Kochi Prefecture. It typifies the old style type of youth federation,--large (but with only about 2/3 of the "members" paying dues), active, and the leadership extremely centralized. The most unusual of its activities is a miscellaneous school which it maintains; the course of studies is in general like that of an upper secondary school, but there is a greater wealth of vocational courses for the student to select from. By providing rooms for lodging, the school can take care of students from areas where there are no part-time schools; and by repeating instruction several times during each month, the school offers schooling whenever students have leisure to come. The enrollment of the school is 187. As is usual in organizations like this, federation activities place inordinately high demands upon the time of the officers. The president of the Hata-gun federation has been in office for 4 years; he says that he spends "24 hours a day" at his position, and he has no steady work by which to earn his living. Yet he shows no signs of being ready to turn over his responsibilities to a successor. His paternalistic attitude towards the organization is undesirable for the organization--as at least some of the members realize--and it is undesirable for himself.

In Nakamura, in the same prefecture, is a newly-formed Liaison Council of Youth Organizations, which is made up of the youth sections of 4 labor unions and one youth association. The most unusual festure of this odd assortment of organizations is the creation of clubs--athletic, educational, social--within the council based on interests of the members. The membership of the separate organizations is small; by means of the Liaison Council, it is hoped, a sufficiently large number of people can be reached so that interest groups of reasonable size can be organized.

2. Attendants at IFEL Courses

This month personnel of this office met 4 representatives of youth organizations who had attended IFEL courses from Kochi Prefecture. Three of the 4 are at present officers of youth associations or have been officers in the past; the fourth is the Youth Specialist in the

Social Education Section. The group has just formed itself into a council for the purpose of studying methods of improving organizations. These representatives reflect the problems which arise when they try to apply the principles that they have learned to local conditions. One representative, from a mountainous section of the prefecture, finds the organization of groups according to interest difficult, especially for girls, since distances in mountain villages are great. Members do not pay dues and there is lack of community appreciation of the purposes of an organization. Another representative recognized a need for training of leaders and thought that the organizations should do this themselves. It is desirable that officers be changed frequently, but not as frequently as every few months. Sometimes the change is this frequent because of resignation when apparently insoluble problems arise. Parliamentary procedure is practically nil in youth organizations, and here it is training of members that is called for. --The work of this council will be followed, and any worthwhile influence it displays will be reported.

3. Student Organizations

During March these was a reappearance in an upper secondary school in Kagawa prefecture of a kind of organization that has appeared from time to time. This is a Youth Democratic Organization, with a total membership of about 20 students, that has been aggressively critical of the school administration. Meetings of the members are held in a private dwelling, and the organization is not authorized by the principal. The organization publishes a newspaper, the financial support for which comes (in the opinion of the teachers) from the Communist Party; at least the tone of the newspaper would indicate that it has that party's support. This section has urged the Board of Education to make a statement of policy that all activities in the school, including the activities of the student association and student clubs, must be carried out under the approval of the school authorities. (See par.) --In a lower secondary school in Nakamura in Kochi prefecture the principal explained the student association, which is made up of 2 elements, a representatives meeting and an executive department. The representatives meeting allots the funds, which in this school are given by the PTA: the executive department is made up of the usual clubs, which receive the money and carry out a program of activities. The principal likened this division to the division of function between the Diet and the Ministers. This kind of organization is a compromise to preserve the system of clubs (koyukai) within the student association.

4. Vocational Guidance

Several problems about the programs of vocational education were met with during the month. In Kagawa the number of applicants for homemaking does not justify so many schools' offering this vocational course; furthermore the schools do not have adequate facilities to carry out the vocational course in homemaking. In Ehime Prefecture the same situation seems to be true in agriculture. 766 students applied for the agricultural course in 14 comprehensive upper secondary schools; 1200 students can be

accomodated. In Kochi in comprehensive upper secondary schools few students are selecting vocational subjects as electives. Part of the reason for this discouraging picture is lack of equipment; but there is also a lack of respect for vocational training; lower secondary school teachers encourage the best students to take the general course; and there is a feeling that the outlook for agriculture may not be good.

In Kagawa Prefecture there are 3 upper secondary schools experimenting with home project methods. On 13 March the school in Tsuda gave a demonstration of home project methods in homemaking. There were demonstrations in 7 classrooms of projects in sewing, home decorations, planning a wardrobe, improving cooking and dining rooms, sanitation in the home. About 100 women teachers who teach the homemaking course observed the classes; the demonstration was an indication of valuable work being done and of an understanding of the home project method.

The use of land by boys taking home projects has been a problem under consideration by vocational teachers. There has been some lack of willingness of the part of parents to turn over land to their boys for home projects. Besides this, there is the question of the school farms; all of the schools in Kagawa, for example, feel the need of retaining school farms, both for preliminary agricultural training and for home projects. Since these farms are prefectural property, all crops raised on them must be returned to the prefecture. This arrangement destroys a valuable incentive in the student who is carrying on the project; but the finance laws of the prefecture leave no other alternative.

5. Teachers Unions

The Teachers Unions, with apparently some encouragement from the national federation, is reviving talk of their right to collective bargaining. This does not mean that they would have the power to strike; but they would like, in case of a disagreement, to refer the problem to a local Labor Relations Committee for settlement. When the Local Public Service Law is passed, they are looking for the creation under it of a kind of local Personnel Authority.

Meetings were held with officials of the unions in Kagawa and Kochi Prefectures during the month, and subjects discussed included a teachers' professional organization, youth and women's departments, teachers' load and in-service training, and the Education Minimum Standard Law. The Kagawa union issued a pamphlet on the subject of financial support for education, and asked teachers to distribute copies to all parents. In the pamphlet the union accused the Democratic Liberal Party of opposing funds for education because no profit could be gained thereby. Some teachers had the poor judgment to distribute the pamphlet at school to the children. This kind of prohibited political activity was rightly brought to the public's attention in the newspapers.

Bernard L Dobbins
Asst CE Officer (YA)

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SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 1050
Civil Education Section

15 March 1950

MEMORANDUM TO CHIEF, SCAR:

Subject: Activities of Asst CE Officer (AE), January and February 1950

1. Field trips were made to all prefectures by the Asst Civil Education Officer (Adult Education) during this period. Meetings were held with women leaders; with officials concerned with Adult Education, women's affairs, adult organizations, vocational guidance, and health programs; with Home Demonstration Agents; with heads of Women's and Minors' Bureaus; with Girl Scout leaders. Two all-Shikoku conferences were planned--one with women from Social Education sections and one with field representatives of Women's and Minors' Bureaus (hereinafter designated as W & M B). The latter conference was cancelled when it was learned that a joint Shikoku-Chugoku conference was to be held under the sponsorship of the Tokyo Bureau.

2. <u>All-Shikoku Conferences</u>.

a. <u>Women in Social Education Sections</u>. Copy of the program of this meeting held on 20 and 21 January 1950 is attached as Inclosure 1. Copies of reports presented by the participants are attached as Inclosure 2 (Ehime), Inclosure 3 (Kagawa), Inclosure 4 (Kochi), and Inclosure 5 (Tokushima). The following comments are a condensation of some pertinent discussion which took place at the meeting.

1). In spite of all efforts made in the past to discourage the formation of women's sections in agricultural cooperatives, all prefectures except Tokushima report their formation. In the opinion of the conferees, the sections were not formed by interest of the women but were forced upon them by officials. Also reported was the fact that the women are just "waiting on the men." Impetus to this formation has been given by Mrs. Mumeo Oku, a member of the House of Councillors, in an article which she wrote for the magazine, "Housewives' League", in which she recommended the formation of women's sections. Because Mrs. Oku is considered a prominent, important woman because of her position, undue attention is being paid to her opinion.

2). Apparently in its zeal to increase the number of Girl Scouts, the Girl Scouts of Japan national organization has sponsored a number of policies which are regrettable from the standpoint of its establishing and maintaining an organization free from governmental

interference and control. A tendency has become noticeable of the Girl Scout national organization working directly with Social Education Sections of the prefectural governments. In the first place, Girl Scout Bulletins have been sent to prefectural Social Education Sections. In the second place, a request was made by the national organization that the woman in the Social Education Section of Ehime Prefecture only submit a list of organizations which might like to be sponsoring bodies for Girl Scout troops. Both these instances are bringing the government into the picture when a private organization like the Girl Scouts should be without governmental interference.

3). There is a strong tendency to encourage Girl Scouting in one prefecture only on Shikoku at the expense of the other three. More attention has been paid Ehime Prefecture than the others. Visits have been made to that prefecture by a member of the national committee and several meetings held there. Perhaps the reason is that this committee member (Chairman of the Training Committee) is a former resident of Matsuyama, Ehime. Such preferential treatment is not in keeping with the spirit of democracy inherent in the Scout program.

4). The women from Kagawa and Kochi prefectures are somewhat concerned because they are being criticized for not going out themselves and organizing women's associations. The criticism comes not only from women themselves, but also from other officials in the secretariat. This matter will be discussed with prefectural officials by this CE officer on future field trips.

b. Field Representatives of Women's and Minors' Bureaus. On 30 and 31 January a conference sponsored by the National Bureau was held at Kotohira, Kagawa Prefecture for field representatives of Chugoku and Shikoku Regions. Attendants from Tokyo included Mrs. K. Yamakawa, head of Women's and Minors' Bureau; the chief of Minors' Labor Section; an official from the Women's Labor Section; an official from the Women's Section; and other officials. Discussion on the first day of the conference was held on the tentative activities for 1950. On the second day finance and the budget were discussed. Representatives from CE section attended meetings on both days. In the opinion of the Asst CE officer, it is probably a very good thing for both groups concerned to meet in the field with field representatives. On the other hand, the program of subjects presented seemed rather lacking in good constructive material. For example, the program was planned to last two days, but was finished by noon of the second day. During the time the Asst CE officer was in attendance none of the women present even took notes. A check with interpreters reveals that in their opinion nothing of enough importance was discussed during this time to warrant notes being taken. According to standards of the Asst CE officer, the meeting was too formal and too formidable. But perhaps that was the effect desired

and desirable according to Japanese standards. Generally speaking, however, in the opinion of the Japanese attendants from CE office, the meeting was good. Reports made by Japanese women from CE section are attached as Inclosure 6.

3. Prefectural Conferences.

a. Secretariat officials. Conferences were held with officials responsible for and/or familiar with the following subjects. In many cases, problems and subjects discussed were common to all prefectures.

1). Adult organizations. In all prefectures there are many so-called cultural organizations--drama clubs, art associations, music organizations, poetry groups, etc. Practically no contact has been made by Social Education officials with these organizations. Frankly, probably very little could be or should be done with these groups. The members are interested in only one phase of culture and there are time-honored traditions and customs which are adjuncts not easily changed. One interesting comment was made by the Kagawa official working with these cultural organizations. He is a member of a Haiku Club. He stated that haiku is "democratic" because the poems are written and then passed around for others to read. This same official stated there are four organizations called Hotoku-kai (Gratitude Association), whose members are farmers. The object of the group is "to do good deeds and live cleanly," following the example of Sontoku Ninomiya (whose statue as he appeared as a boy stands in practically every school yard). However, it may well be that some of the groups calling themselves "Cultural Organizations" should have assistance in program planning and in how to use democratic procedure in conducting meetings.

The situation in regards to UNESCO shows slight interest or activity. In Kagawa there are only two branch organizations, which belong directly to the national organization. Because of lack of money they are not very active. In Ehime there are two local branches--one in Matsuyama and one in Imabari. The Imabari group is very active, due no doubt to the interest of the president, Mr. Isamu Taki. Mr. Taki is president of the Shikoku Gas Company. He is president also of the Imabari Rotary Club. Apparently due largely to his efforts, Imabari has a UNESCO library which cost two million yen. This money was raised by voluntary contributions, it is averred. In Tokushima Prefecture there is a prefectural organization and one small local group. Kochi has only a prefectural organization.

2). Women's organizations. Only brief conferences were held with women officials working with women's organizations, since a two-day conference of all four officials was held in January. (See paragraph 2. a.). All reported that it is difficult to get accurate

information from women's organizations as desired in the joint CE-Social Education survey. In Kagawa the first of three meetings on democratic procedure was held during this period. The meetings will be on a gun level, in order to try to reach women not touched heretofore by such training courses. In Ehime and Tokushima Prefectures the question of insufficient allocations for women's affairs in prefectural budgets was brought up. This matter was referred to the CE officer, SCAR for discussion with the superintendents.

The pamphlet, "Care of Children at Meetings," will be published in all prefectures as follows:

Ehime	1,000 copies
Kagawa	500 copies
Kochi	1,500 copies
Tokushima	300 copies

Distribution will be to women's organizations, PTA's, adult education groups, and CPH's.

3). Vocational guidance. Problems of reorganization in regards to vocational education were met in two prefectures. In Kagawa it is felt too many schools are offering homemaking as a vocational subject. In the first place, not enough girls are applying to justify all the schools offering the course that are doing so. In the second place, the schools do not have adequate facilities to carry out the vocational course in homemaking. In Ehime Prefecture, the same situation seems to be true in regards to agriculture. In the 14 comprehensive upper secondary schools, 766 students applied for the agricultural course; 1,200 actually can be accommodated. Readjustment of courses and schools may be necessary before these problems are solved.

In all prefectures there is confusion among the secretariat officials and apparently among school officials also as to whether or not "homemaking" is a "vocational" subject. Homemaking is offered as part of the general course in the upper secondary schools and also as a vocational subject in vocational schools. It is seemingly difficult to understand how the same subject can be offered in these two different categories. The Kagawa official conferred with stated some of the Mombusho officials consider homemaking a vocational subject and some do not. It appears that some clear statement of definition needs to be made by the Mombusho about vocational education in reference to homemaking.

The problem of too many children in classes using the home project method is still being met. Many classes have between forty and fifty students. With so many students to help, it is difficult for the teachers to work with individuals as they should. As a result, in many cases the home project method is only slightly successful, due in a great degree to too large classes.

In Ehime and Kochi prefectures there are no women officials in the secretariat working in vocational education. This lack is felt by the superintendent of Ehime Prefecture, who hopes soon to have the position filled by a woman.

In Kochi Prefecture, the official who conferred with Asst CE officer works in only the agricultural field. However, he seemed unfamiliar with his position and the school situation. Incidentally, he was asked how many upper secondary schools there were in Kochi teaching vocational subjects and what proportion used the home project method. He did not know how many upper secondary schools there were. He consulted the assistant superintendent, a clerk in the superintendent's office, and another man who was in the office at the time. None knew the answer. A young woman clerk happened in and gave the desired information. Two schools out of 26 upper secondary schools are using the home project method in agriculture. In the official's estimation the home project method is being used successfully in Kochi Agricultural USS and not successfully in Kubokawa USS. This officer recommended the Kochi official work more with these schools so they could be used as illustrations of how the home project method could be carried out.

Another problem posed by the Kochi official was that of the use of school land by boys taking part in home projects. He stated that this problem always comes up when there are meetings about the home project method. He asserted that it may be against the law for a boy to make profit for himself by use of school land. When he was asked if he had made any effort to find out from proper officials what the law says, the idea seemed utterly revolutionary to him. It was suggested to him that one of the things he should do in his capacity in the secretariat is to help clarify just such questions and problems. Asst CE officer stated that Vocational Officer, CI&E, SCAP (Mr. Ivan Nelson) had once said that a boy who did not have available land to use at home could "rent" a piece of land from the school farm. He would pay rent, pay for fertilizer used, etc. before getting any profit for himself. Kochi official stated that heretofore any profit from a school project has always gone to the prefecture. (See paragraphs 5. c. and 5. d. for recommendations to CE and Asst CE officer (YAY).

A third comment about the home project method by the official was that teachers using this method work harder than other teachers. The official stated that these teachers, therefore, might complain. Asst CE officer pointed out that classes using the home project should be smaller than most classes, which should cut down the load of the teachers using the home project method.

In the opinion of this officer, the Kochi official is not very enthusiastic about the home project method nor even very much convinced that the method is good. He apparently is of very little help to teachers and principals, since he is not even informed about the situation in the schools.

4). Health programs. Officials responsible for health education in all prefectures had some problems in common. One is the problem of teachers ill with tuberculosis. Another is the concern felt about the in adequacy of school lunches when food from the United States is no longer available, although all schools are using local foods also. The problem of inadequately trained school nurses is a concern in all prefectures likewise. Health coordinators who will be responsible for school sanitation have been or soon will be appointed in all schools. In Ehime Prefecture there will be a training course in March for the Health Coordinators. In Kagawa and Ehime sex education is being taught in the second and third grades respectively of the upper secondary schools. Tokushima will begin the teaching of sex education in April 1950. All officials feel it needs a wise teacher to instruct in this subject.

b. Heads of Women's and Minors' Bureaus. Some improvement has been made in the offices of the Kochi and Ehime Bureaus due to a rearrangement of office furniture in Ehime and due to a better section being given the W&MB in the General Affairs Office of the Labor Standards Bureau in Kochi. In Ehime report was made of a panel discussion sponsored by the Bureau. Translation of the report is attached as Inclosure 7. In Kagawa the Bureau head reported she was cooperating with PESO in attending meetings held in lower secondary schools to give guidance to graduates seeking jobs. It was reported to this officer that the Bureau head would attend meetings at 24 schools. List of schools was obtained from Labor Officer, SCAR. Attempts were made by CE personnel to attend some of the meetings. However, the schedule was not adhered to in many instances. Also, the Bureau head did not attend the meetings to which CE personnel went. Reports of those meetings attended are attached as Inclosures 8, 9, and 10.

c. Home Demonstration Agents. Conferences were held with HDA in Tokushima and Kochi Prefectures. The situation in Tokushima is very sad; that of Kochi the most promising. In Tokushima the two agents did not even know there was a handbook prepared as a guide for their work. The young woman appointed to work in Tokushima City apparently does little or nothing. These two women officials stated that "local areas can decide whether or not they want HDA." However, according to the pamphlet, "Handbook of Agriculture Extension" (Nogyofukyu Binran), prepared by the Agricultural Extension Bureau of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, dated March 1949, page 53, the governor decides how many agents will be stationed in each district. This point needs clarification in Tokushima Prefecture, since apparently it is believed that local areas may decide whether or not they want or need HDA. In Tokushima Prefecture, there are still only 2 women agents.

In the opinion of the HDA who works out of Kochi City and who is also in the prefectural office, the handbook is not concrete enough. The Kochi agents are stressing four points in their work with farm women:

1). Food preparation. For example, women are being urged to use the green part of the daikon. From a health standpoint, the center (the only part now used) has the least food value of any part of the daikon.

2). Improvement of the kitchen. An interesting modern use of the old organization ko was described. In several sections ko have been formed to improve kitchens. In Takaoka-gun, Tagano-mura, for example, twenty housewives pay ¥300 per month. Each month the ¥6,000 is given to one member, usually chosen by lot, to be used to improve her kitchen. The members then all meet later to inspect the new kitchen. The HDA is usually present at these gatherings. If more than ¥6,000 is needed, the individual pays the additional herself. Some ko use the money for bath and well also, besides the kitchen. Asst CE officer asked what would happen if someone dropped out and thus failed to make regular payments. There was no possible answer, because this never happens. People of similar social and financial status join together in a ko.

3). Sanitation.

4). All work with farm people depends on democratization of the home, so this is also stressed.

4. Training course meetings.

a. Women leaders. Pamphlet, "Planning a Year's Program for an Organization," was distributed to all women attending meetings with Asst CE officer. Discussion was held, based on contents of the pamphlet. Questions asked during a period for discussion brought forth comment on a problem met many times before--the problem of duplication in clubs sponsored by Welfare officials (Mothers' Clubs, Widows' Clubs, Red Cross groups). In Tokushima Prefecture it was stated to Asst CE officer that if an organization becomes a widows' club, it will get funds from the government. Under the Social Education Law, a women's organization cannot receive subsidies. Therefore, in one case at least, Kawato-cho, the women want to change their organization to be a widows' club in order to get this money. Once more, it was stated that these clubs were formed because Welfare officials told the women to do so.

A new problem was encountered in Tokushima in regard to Citizens' Public Halls (CPH's). The trouble has arisen because of the duplication between women's organizations and the women's sections of CPH's. No subsidies from local governments can be given now to women's organizations. But money is available to women's sections of CPH's. Therefore, money is available to one group but not to the other. The problem of programs in CPH's is one which will be taken up more in detail by this officer on future field trips.

At the meeting in Kochi a woman from Takaoka-gun stated it was difficult to get women to come to meetings. These women ask why is it necessary to even have an organization when it is not war-time. Of course, the organization must offer something to the members to interest them before they will want to come to meetings. The idea of compulsory attendance probably lies in the background of this situation also.

In Ehime Prefecture two women from Masaki-cho conferred with Asst CE officer about problems involving a prominent man of the town. Memorandum was written to the Legal and Government and Public Welfare officers, SCAR to give them details of the situation. Further report will be made after seeing the women again in March.

b. Girl Scout leaders. Meetings were held in all prefectures with leaders of groups calling themselves Girl Scouts. In Kagawa Prefecture representatives of three newly-organized groups, whose leaders have had no training whatever, attended the meeting. They are, naturally, confused as to what to do about the program. Unfortunately, surely on Shikoku and probably throughout Japan, there has been too rapid a growth in the organization at the expense of sound community backing and trained leadership. No representative of the Girl Scouts of Japan has been to Shikoku to give training or help organize troops. The only help given to the women of Shikoku has been that given by CE personnel. This training is not recognized by the national organization. Repeated efforts have been made to at least get an answer to the request that CE personnel be allowed to give authorized training, since none has been available from the national organization. Thus far, no answer has ever been received. As of 30 March 1950 each troop must have a sponsoring body, a troop committee, and at least two trained leaders. The two former requirements are met by troops on Shikoku, but no leadership training approved by the Girl Scouts of Japan has been made available to leaders. However, troops have been officially organized by the Girl Scouts of Japan whose leaders have had no training whatsoever. It is unfortunate that these troops have been allowed to become officially recognized troops with untrained leaders, particularly because there is no opportunity for them to become trained.

5. Comments and recommendations.

a. In all prefectures, notification was given to the superintendents by letters of the proposed visits of the Asst CE officer (AE). In every prefecture, one official, at least, forgot to keep his appointment. In Kochi only two of six officials saw the letter; the superintendent disclaimed any knowledge of it. In fact, the letter could not even be found. It is not only this officer who has been forgotten; the Youth Affairs officer has had a similar experience. Also during this two-month period, when mention was made of the coming to that prefecture of the other two CE officers, it was apparent that their proposed trips

had been forgotten. It is recommended that the CE officer discuss with all superintendents the subject of proper routing of correspondence. It is also evident that prefectural officials make little effort to be businesslike in keeping notations of proposed visits of CE personnel. Women in Social Education sections reported unofficially that no business-like method is followed for keeping records of appointments. It is recommended that this matter also be taken up by the CE officer with the superintendents.

b. See paragraph 3. c. re Home Demonstration Agents. It is recommended that Economics officer, SCAR discuss the question of appointment of HDA with proper officials of Tokushima Prefecture in order to clear up this matter.

c. See paragraph 3. a. 3). re vocational guidance. It is recommended that the Asst CE officer (YA), who is responsible for working with the proper people about vocational guidance, make further check on the problem of rental of school land for use in Home Projects. Kochi official in charge of Vocational Guidance, from all appearances, needs assistance in helping solve this problem.

d. See paragraph 3. a. 3). re vocational guidance. It is further recommended that the whole problem of use of school funds by the prefecture might well be further scrutinized by the CE officer. On the surface, it would seem that any profit made by a school from a school project should be either used directly by the school or indirectly for some specific purpose for that school (i.e., books for the school library, glass for the windows, etc.).

e. See paragraph 4. a. re widows' clubs in Tokushima Prefecture. It is recommended that Welfare officer, SCAR make investigation of situation in Tokushima Prefecture as to whether subsidies being given to women's organizations calling themselves Widows' Clubs are being given legally and for legitimate reasons.

CARMEN E. JOHNSON
Asst CE Officer

All-Shikoku Conference with Women in Social Education Sections

20 and 21 January 1950

20 January

0900 - 0920 Preliminary remarks about purpose of this conference

a. Interchange of ideas
b. Discussion of problems common to all and arrival at some kinds of solutions

0920 - 1030 Good professional procedure

a. Do not break appointments
b. Do not include others in your plans without consulting them first
c. Coordination with other agencies (HDA particularly)
d. You must make decisions yourself if you are sponsor of a meeting, etc.
e. Delegate responsibility to others and then let them alone to work things out, with only supervision by you.

1030 - 1050 Discuss "Planning a Year's Program for an Organization"

a. Any comments, criticisms, corrections or questions?
b. What is distribution to be?

1050 - 1100 Recess

1100 - 1200 Girl Scouts

a. What is the place of Soc. Educ. in regards to private organizations like the Girl Scouts?
b. What is the place of Civil Affairs?
c. How should Girl Scout troops be started? Mrs. Inagaki

1330 - 1520 Discussion of problems

a. Widows' organizations (Discussion led by Asst PW Officer, SCAR)
b. Requests should come from organizations for visits of Soc. Educ. personnel. Suggested programs may be offered
c. Some villages do not have organizations. Should organizations be started by outsiders?

Incl. 1

1520 - 1530 Discuss pamphlet on "Care of Children at Meetings" as possible publication for Social Education, HDA, W&MB, etc.

1530 - 1600 Question period

1900 Women's billet
Recreation aids - Miss Shiota, Mrs. Inagaki

21 January

0900 - 0950 Reports of activities of past 6 months by women from Social Education Sections

0950 - 1030 Discussion of problems

a. Marriage simplification drive
b. Women's sections of Agricultural Cooperatives

1030 - 1050 Objectives for 1950

1050 - 1055 Recess

1055 - 1105 Review recreation from previous day

1105 - 1130 Discussion of available material

a. "Handbook of Expression")
b. "Suggestions for Meetings") -- Mrs. Inagaki
c. "Awakened Home")
d. "Information Sheets" - Miss Shiota
e. "Care of Children" - Miss Johnson

1130 - 1140 Survey of women's organizations being made - Miss Shiota

1140 - 1200 Question period

Report on Activities Conducted in Ehime since July 1949

21 January 1950

By Miss Masaki, Social Education Section, Secretariat of the
Ehime Board of Education

1. The second series of meetings:

March to July, 12 places in the prefecture, 6,100 assembled.

The third series of meetings:

September to December, 12 places in the prefecture, 5,900 assembled.

Purpose: To teach techniques of democracy

Contents:

The second series of meetings - How to hold a regular meeting
Characters of model organizations
How to plan
Discussion methods

The third series of meetings - Committees

2. Training course for those in charge of social education in villages and towns.

Six places in the prefecture, 230 assembled.

Purpose: To guide and inform the present situation of social education and notify beforehand of the next training courses to those in charge of social education in towns and villages.

3. Activities conducted by the women's organizations

a. Marriage betterment movement

Women's organizations throughout the prefecture is participating in this movement with the help of the Village and Town Headmen Association and youth organizations. At present this movement is being practised and promoted by the respective gun, cities, towns and villages of the prefecture.

Inel 2

b. Training course for leaders of political education

Held in two places of this prefecture
Sponsored jointly by the women's organization and Social Education Section

c. Girl Scout lecture and movie meeting

d. Beside these each gun, city, town and village women's organization are carrying out its own plan.

20 January 1950

Subject: Schedule and activities conducted in Kagawa

Reporter: Mrs. Ogawa, Social Education Section, Secretariat of Kagawa Board of Education

The main activities during the period 10 Sept. to 31 Dec. in 1949 are as follows:

Period	Main activities	Remarks
10 Sept	The first day at the Social Education Section	
14 Sept to 26 Oct	Attended PTA Study Conferences held in each district (PTAs of elementary and lower secondary schools).	In charge of parents' education and presided panel discussion
22 Sept to 8 Dec	Attended meetings of women's organization in Kita-gun, Ayauta-gun and Shozu-gun	Topic: Discussion methods and women's problems
11 Oct to 29 Nov	Attended adult education courses in Marugame	In charge of studying discussion methods
1 Nov to 10 Nov	Attended youth and juvenile leadership training course	At Kyoto
25 Nov and 7 Dec	Attended Living Stabilization Consultation Meetings in Takamatsu and Marugame	Sponsored by the Economic Inspection Board
10 Dec to 15 Dec	Held follow up courses of juvenile and youth leadership training at Zentsuji	In charge of youth and Juvenile psychology Helped the home committee
17 Dec	Attended women's dept. meeting of the Kitaura PTA, Shozu-gun	Topic: How mothers should be
20 Dec	Attended information meeting of Yamanouchi-mura, Ayauta-gun with Mr. Aoyama, head of the prefectural Information Section	Topic: Simplification of marriage

Incl 3

The three months schedule from January to March in 1950 is as follows:

Period	Scheduled items	Remarks
7 Jan	Cut stencils for women's organization survey	English and Japanese
8 Jan	Attend juvenile and youth training at Sogo-mura, Nakatado-gun	In charge of youth's psychology
10-12 Jan	Interview with Miss Johnson	12th is for members and officers of women's organization
11 Jan	Send out forms for survey of women's organization	Will send out as soon as we get paper
11 Jan	Attend 4-H club training course in Zentsuji	In charge of juvenile and youth psychology
13 Jan	Attend women teachers' meeting in Marugame	Topic: How to guide youth and juvenile and recreation
14 Jan	Attend preliminary meeting for establishing Jokon Young Women's Association in Marugame	Topic: Program planning for young women's organization
15 Jan	Attend adult's ceremony in Tokiwa-mura, Mitoyo-gun	Topic: Entering Adulthood
17 Jan	Preliminary meeting of holding courses re discussion method for women	Two from each city and gun attended. 20 in all
18 Jan	Attend PTA meeting in Shichika-mura, Nakatado-gun	Topic: PTA and duties of officers
19 Jan	Attend buraku meeting of Tahi-mura Women's Organization in Nakatado-gun	Topic: How to run organization democratically
20, 21 Jan	Conference for women in Social Education Section of the four prefectures in Shikoku at CA Region Building	Submit schedule and activity report
27 Jan	Attend officers' meeting of Kita-gun Women's Organization	Topic: Duties of members and officers

2, 3 Feb	Guide Buraku PTA of Obe-mura in Shozu-gun	Topic: Activities of a PTA
9 Feb	Interview with Mrs. Mori	
10-25 Feb	Hold course in each gun and city on discussion methods for women	Will hold only the first sessions of this courses. Second and third sessions will be held after April.
	Main contents:	
	Objectives of democratic organizations How members and officers should be Election, duties, responsibilities, rights, committees Techniques of discussion methods Order of business, regulations, kinds of discussion methods and demonstration	During this course will receive help from the Women's and Minors' Bureau and the Home Demonstration Agents in using Information Sheets and re guidance in living.
	Kamishibai, baloptican, film (How to speak out, etc)	All lecturers will be women.
	Recreation (a cheerful song)	
	Respecting the women's opinions, details of the schedule will be made after holding preliminary meetings with the women in each gun	
28 Feb	Complete survey of the women's organizations	Finish translation
1 Mar	Submit the above survey	To Civil Affairs Region
5-10 Mar	Study survey of the women's organization (statistics)	How they are run, situation of officers and members, program
15 Mar	Collect materials of retrospection of women's organizations and PTAs	
20-31 Mar	Plan activities after April	Study budget and expenditure
	Preliminary meetings for the second sessions of the course on discussion methods	Meet with the same preliminary committee members

Some changes will probably be made

Social Education Section
Kochi Prefecture, Shikoku

20 January 1950

To : Miss Johnson, Education Section,
Shikoku Civil Affairs Region

From : Social Education Section, School Board, Kochi Prefecture

Subject: The Report of the Activities in Women's Affairs in 1949

July 1949

Meetings: The general meetings of Social Education were held in four places. It was recognized that members of womens organizations took the initiative to carry out their program.

Contact with SCAR & KCAT: Miss Fukutomi attended the meeting of women in Social Education Section in SCAR.

August

Meetings: Miss Fukutomi attended ten meetings of women. She gave encouraging speeches and led discussion meetings.

Official: Miss Fukutomi was transferred.

New organization: Akiyama Women's Organization was started

September & October

No activities worth mentioning except visit of Miss Johnson.

November

Meetings: Our section was cooperative with Hygiene Department for holding lecture meetings on Diet, Demonstration of rich dishes and short course on cooking. We had discussion meeting of judges in court and representatives from women's organizations on law and judicature. Main topics were such as "How we should protect juvenile from crime as their mothers", "What makes women fall into crime" and "Which has higher percentage of divorce, marriage based on mutual affection or marriage arranged by go-between without dating of the two."

Contact with SCAR: Miss Johnson and Mrs. Mori visited our section.

Inel 4

December

Meetings: Miss Hamada attended Training Course for Youth Leaders in Fukuoka

Kochi Women's Federation held "Sale at wonderfully law price."

Visit: Representatives from Women's organizations visited an orphanage and an old people home.

Office work: Survey papers were sent to each women organization.

January 1950

Meeting: Miss Hamada was invited to the New Year's meeting of Women's Department of Kubokawa Agricultural Cooperative Union and the general meeting of Kahoku District. The conference meeting with Mrs. Mitsuko Yamasaki was held for women in Kencho.

Social Education Section
Kochi Prefecture, Shikoku

20 January 1950

To : Miss Johnson, Education Section,
Shikoku Civil Affairs Region

From : Social Education Section, Kochi Prefectural School Board

Subject: Tentative Schedule for activities in women's affairs in 1950

January (20th-31st)

Meetings: 1. In the city -- Mrs. Natsu Kawasaki, a member of House of Councillor is giving a speech on 20th. Sponsored by our section.

2. In the country -- Women's organizations in Tano and neighboring villages, and those in Muroto and Murotomisaki are having discussion meeting in regard to "How to improve our organization"..

Contact with SCAR: 1. Miss Hamada attends the conference meeting of women in Social Education Sections held in Shikoku Civil Affairs Region on 20 and 21.

2. Mrs. Mori visits Kochi.

February

Meetings: In the country -- In eleven places women's meetings are held and besides officials from Social Education Section women leaders, old and young are ready to attend those meetings. In most cases we have invited a famous lecturer from another prefecture but this time we are trying to have women in our Ken become leaders of our Ken people.

Contact with SCAR: 1. Miss Johnson arrives on 28th and gives conference meeting for women.

2. Survey papers on women's organizations are to be submitted to SCAR.

Office work: 1. Introduce Mrs. Yoshii, a teacher of a special method of Japanese sewing.

2. Personal interview with women interested in women's organizations.

March

Meetings: In eight places women's block meetings are held. Their main topics of discussion are "How to improve our organizations and how to improve our Kithcn life."

Contact with SCAR: Miss Johnson has meetings at the beginning of this month in Kochi.

21 January 1950

Subject : Schedule and activities conducted in Tokushima in regards to women affairs

Reporter: Mrs. Yoshioka, Social Education Section, Secretariat of Tokushima Board of Education

Activities practised from July to December

1. Women's Cultural Meetings

a. Sponsorer: Social Education Section of the Board of Education, Tokushima Civil Affairs Team and Prefectural Federation of Women's Organizations

b. Team: Sept., Oct. and beginning of Nov.

c. Sphere: The entire prefecture excluding Tokushima city. Twice in each district. 22 meetings in all.

d. Those present: Members of women's organization, mothers of PTAs, young women from youth associations and women in general. (about 2,000 in all)

e. Contents: (1) Techniques of democracy

(2) Things related with women in the fields of politics, economics and culture
Betterment of living
Betterment of marriage
Speaking out, etc.

(3) Recreation - Kamishibai and chorus.

f. Method: Lecture and discussion

g. Lecturers: Miss Bando and Mrs. Yoshioka

h. Effect: (1) The attendants were interested and listened closely. Since then the women's organizations are being run very democratically. Women became good in discussion and I heard that at a meeting women's talking was the best.

(2) There are quite a many women's organizations which are going to sponsor similar kind of courses themselves.

Incl 5

2. Giving guidance to organizations

a. Visited organizations mainly in July, August and December. In accordance with the organization's requests, helped the organizations hold discussion meetings, cooking courses, etc together with the Gun Liaison Conference and taught democracy of organizations.

b. Kinds of organizations visited were: women's organizations (individual organizations and Gun Liaison Conference), mother's classes, youth organizations and teachers' groups.

c. The number of visits made were about 200 throughout the prefecture

For reference the following organizations were visited.

Date	Kind	Locality
19 July '49	Women's organization	Anabuki, Mima-gun
20 "	Youth organization	Kuwano, Naka-gun
31 "	Women's organization	Ojin (?), Itano-gun
2 Aug '49	Gun officers' meeting	Tomioka, Naka-gun
5 "	Gun officers' meeting	Komatsujima, Katsuura-gun
14 "	Mothers' class	Isawa, Awa-gun
20 "	Gun women's organization meeting	Tsuji, Miyoshi-gun
27 "	Gun women's organization meeting	Hiwasa, Kaifu-gun
3 Sept '49	Gun elementary school teachers	Kuchida, Awa-gun
9 Oct '49	Youth organization	Ishii, Myozai-gun
22 Oct	Women's organization	Sadamitsu, Mima-gun
30 "	Women's organization	Ishii, Myozai-gun
30 "	Women's organization	Aihata, Myozai-gun
9 Dec '49	Women's organization	Shinmachi, Tokushima
15 "	Women's organization	Washijiki, Naka-gun
17 "	Women's organization	Kokufu, Myodo-gun
20 "	Women's organization	Shasenba, Tokushima
27 "	Women's organization	Anabuki, Mima-gun
28 "	Women's organization	Anabuki, Mima-gun

3. Marriage Problem Consultation Meeting

Date: 7 December

Purpose: Democratization and simplification of marriage

Result : A decision was reached that a marriage betterment committee be formed and draft detailed plan.

Schedule from January to March

1. Hold meeting of Marriage Betterment Committee and draft details for betterment.

2. Similar meeting as above shall be held in each city and gun. (20 times in all)

3. With guidance from Miss Johnson, will visit each gun and city and give aid regarding the pamphlet, "Planning a Year's Program."

Report of Chugoku-Shikoku Women's and Minors' Bureau
Field Representatives Conference
30 and 31 January 1950

30 January 1950

By Mrs. Taeko Inagaki

Time: 0940 - 1630

Place: Toraya Hotel, Kotohira

Those present: Eight officials of the main bureau (including the Bureau Head, Mrs. Yamakawa) and 14 staffs of the Chugoku and Shikoku Local offices of Women's and Minors' Bureau

The meeting started with the greeting address by Mrs. Yamakawa, the Head of the Women's and Minors' Bureau. Then followed the explanations of the tentative year's activity of the Women's Labor Section, Minors' Labor Section and Women's Section, respectively by Miss Otsuki, a representative of the Women's Labor Section, Mr. Kudo, the new head of the Minors' Labor Section and Miss Watanabe, a representative of the Women's Section. Answer and question period was provided after each explanation. The remaining time of the meeting was an answer and question period on any problem related to the three sections.

The main tentative activities for 1950 and the quarterly schedules of the three sections are as follows:

I. Women's Labor Section

1. Main tentative activities

Conduct a survey of the nurses
Conduct a survey of the actual situation of the home industries
Conduct a enlightening movement of self-governing in dormitories
Collect reports from concerned agencies regarding "protection of women" practised.

2. Schedule for the

a. first quarter (January to March)

Compile materials regarding special activities of dormitories
Hold a preliminary meeting to discuss about survey of nurses
Conduct a preliminary survey of home industry (main bureau only)
Issue "Yearly Bulletin of Women Labor"
Collect materials regarding maids of hotels
Find cases violating the law on "Equal pay for equal work"

Incl 6

b. second quarter (April to June)

Women's Week
*Enlighten self-governing at dormitories
Hold preliminary meeting to discuss survey of home industry
Publish informational materials
etc.

c. third quarter (July to September)

Conduct survey of actual situation of home industry
Collect materials regarding facilities for women workers at working places
Draft form for survey of maids working in hotels
etc.

d. fourth quarter (October to December)

Conduct survey of maids in hotels
Conduct activity to improve working places of women workers
Announce result of survey regarding home industries
Publish "Women's Labor of Present and Past"
Conduct survey of actual situation of spinning mill workers

*Enlightening movement of self-governing in dormitories include:

(1) Hold a local conference in each prefecture with chairmen of self-government committees of dormitories. One person from the main bureau will be represented at these conferences.
(2) Hold round table conference with those staying in dormitories. Period -- two days.
(3) Will distribute leaflets, wall-newspapers, kamishibai, etc.
(4) Budget for this movement is 1,000 yen per prefecture and 3,000 yen for the prefectures (Ehime included) which are chosen to put emphasis on this movement.

II. Minors' Labor Section

1. Main tentative activities

Promote vocational guidance (inform students of Labor Standards Law)
Educational matters of minor workers (desirous to establish part-time school or technician training in working places)

2. Schedule for the

a. first quarter (January to March)

(1) Promote vocational guidance (January and February)

(a) Offer information to students of lower secondary schools and their parents.
(b) Issue leaflet regarding vocational guidance.

(2) Survey of actual situation of minor workers on street (January to February)

Investigate minor workers other than shoe polishers and newspaper boys.

(3) Collect materials regarding selling and purchasing of human beings (January to June)

b. second quarter (April to June)

(1) Strict enforcement of the regulations pertaining to minor workers provided in the Labor Standards Law. (April to May)

(a) Make and distribute posters, leaflets, <u>kamishibai</u> and circulating exhibition.
(b) Disseminate information by radio.
(c) Investigate how the concerned laws are being observed.

(2) Survey of the actual condition of minor workers (April to September)

(a) Employment condition and labor condition of minor workers in machine and tool industries.
(b) Survey of labor environment and how leisure times are spent.

(3) Activities to protect and help develop minor workers (May)

Act in concert with movements which will be decided at the "Youth and Juvenile Problems Counter-measure Conference (at each prefecture)

(4) Survey of minors' wounded physically (May to July)

(5) Survey of industrial casualities of minor workers (May to July)

(6) Survey of those who have not completed the course of compulsory education (June and August)

c. third quarter (July to September)

(1) Survey of suitability of minor workers' job (July to October)

(2) Survey of minor workers on street (July to September)

(3) Preliminary activity for conducting movement to protect minor workers (July to October)

(a) Preliminary meetings with concerned agencies
(b) Prepare posters and other printed materials
(c) Make baloptican pictures

(4) Promote vocational guidance (September to December)

d. fourth quarter (October to December)

(1) Survey of employment situation of minor workers (October to December)

(2) A nationwide drive to protect minor workers (November)

(3) Meeting to discuss how to guide spare time of minor workers (December)

III. Women's Section

1. Main tentative activities

Hold "Women's Week"
Conduct survey of public opinion regarding "Homes and Housewives"
Wide use of the "Information Sheets"
(Budget for business related to Women's Section)

2. Schedule for

a. first quarter (January to March)

Preparation of "Women's Week"

b. second quarter (April to June)

Enhance consciousness of women as citizen

c. third quarter (July to September)

Help farm women

d. fourth quarter (October to December)

Urge housewives so that they will be conscious of their position (Make survey of women supporters of family in November)

3. Re "Women's Week"

The objective of this week is the same as that of last year, except that this year activities will be conducted to men also so that they will understand the legal status of women.

Activities of "Women's Week" to be conducted by the local offices are:

a. Local Women's Problems Conference
b. Survey of Public Opinion (instruction to be given by the main bureau)
c. Others in accordance with the local situation

At the Women's Problem Conference in Tokyo the following five problems will be discussed:--1) women labor (equal pay for equal work), 2) home living (efficient way of living), 3) agriculture cooperatives and women, 4) family system and 5) health (birth control). These problems will be studied respectively by sub-committees consisting of about 10 persons each. Miss Watanabe recommended the local heads to hold one Women's Problem Conference in a prefecture, discussing one or two of the above problems.

The budget for "Women's Week" per prefecture is:

Preparatory expense	4,000 yen	
Expense for the "Week"	5,000 yen	from the Women's Labor Section
	15,000 yen	from the Women's Section
Total	24,000 yen	

Last year some of the letters sent from the main bureau to local governments, requesting for cooperation of "Women's Week" did not reach ahead of the time to get enough cooperation from various agencies. This year at Tokyo a liaison conference with concerned agencies was held already on 23 January to avoid this.

4. Re "Information Sheets"

Third and second editions of the "Information Sheets" will be published during this year. 40 copies each will be sent to the local office, among them 20 copies each are to be kept at the local offices for use at their meetings and the remaining are to be distributed to the concerned persons.

IV: Some of the main problems talked about during the question and answer period were:

1. What is the difference between "Women's Problem Meeting" (Fujin Mondai Kai) which will be held once a year during "Women's Week" and "Women's Problem Consultative Conference (Fujin Mondai Konwa Kai)?

The "Women's Problem Meeting" of the "Women's Week" is a meeting at which a problem or two of the said five problems will be discussed to promote women's problem. The "Women's Problem Consultative Conferences" which are being held regularly, several times a year, is a coordinating meeting at which a concrete problem will be taken up inviting agencies and persons concerned with the special problem. Mrs. Yamakawa added to the above answer of Miss Watanabe's that it is preferable to hold "Women's Problem Consultative Conference" in different districts and invite various people each time so that people from wide sphere will become acquainted with the Women's and Minors' Bureau.

2. Since there are only a small number of vacancies compared to the number of students of lower secondary schools who are looking for jobs, a local office head said that she hesitates and thinks its foolish to talk about suitability of occupation at vocational guidance meetings which she is holding with the Public Employment Stabilization Office.

3. Miss Hara (Tokushima WMB) revealed that the word "Information Sheets" was confusing many women. The persons from the main bureau agreed to find a suitable Japanese term.

4. Request for easy-to-understand leaflets like those published by the Agriculture Extension Bureau was made to the Women's Section.

5. Method of distributing materials was a problem. By mailing, materials will reach people accurately and speedily but this will mean more budget for communication.

I thought this meeting was quite interesting. The heads of the local office were able to ask and consult with the personnel of the main bureau about a few instructions which were not clear to them, express their opinions and have the personnel of the main bureau understand some of the local situations.

The "Women's Problems Consultative Conference" is still not clear to me. But anyway, I think a meeting which I thought "Women's Problems Consultation Conference" was, where governmental and other agencies concerned with women affairs met is very important too, for in that way all agencies can get in touch and work along the same line, avoiding mistakes.

Received a mimeographed copy of "How to hold a meeting, using the Information Sheets." Received also a copy of plan for "Women's Week."

31 January 1950

By Miss Ruriko Shiota

Time: Scheduled time 0900 - 1200
Actual time 0940 - 1200

Place: Hotel Toraya, Kotohira-cho

Attendance: Tokyo

- Bureau head	Mrs. K. Yamakawa
Minor Workers Section Chief	Mr. Kudo
Women Workers Section	Mrs. Ōtsuki
Women Workers Section	Mrs. Terui
Women Section	Mrs. Watanabe
Chief Secretary	Mr. Nakagaki
Secretary	Miss Inomata
Office personnel	Mr. Ishihara

Hiroshima - 1 (Assistant is sick)
Okayama - 2
Shimane - 2
Tottori - 2
Tokushima - 1
Kagawa - 2
Kochi - 2
Ehime - 2

(Note: Yamaguchi W&M Bureau Head attended Kyushu Block Conference)

Main programs were finished on 30 January 1950. So the program on 31 January was about budget in 1950 fiscal year, remarks on book keeping and personnel affairs by Mr. Nakagaki. Then the question period was provided. Mrs. Terui was a chairman of this group. Questions were asked concretely to Tokyo Bureau people. At that time Miss Takeda, Hiroshima Head brought up what the field representatives wanted Tokyo Bureau to do concerning business. This was the result of the conference of field representatives about it on 30th night. At the end Mrs. Yamakawa gave a few words for closing address.

1. Budget - by chief secretary

He gave figures by each movement, meeting and investigation. In comparison with the budget for 1949 fiscal year, the budget for 1950 is increased.

For instance

	1949	1950
Traveling expenses	¥ 1,620,250	¥ 4,100,201
Wear and Tear expenses	1,369,921	1,676,900
	1,184,334	2,554,300

(Note: These figures are some total of 46 field offices.)

In each office a telephone will be installed in 1950. And this kind of meeting will be held 3 times in 1950.

2. Miss Johnson's Greetings

3. Remarks on Book-keeping - by chief secretary

a. Don't spend money without any plan.

b. Keep a track of record in ink. When you made a mistake in writing, leave mistaken figure too so that the other people can see it afterwards.

c. Keep two books
When you will spend ¥175 from ¥200 check for certain use, keep receipt of ¥25 spent for the other use. So you should make another book for such kind of use of money.

d. Keep receipts

e. Use only one envelope when you send reports to three sections of the Bureau.

f. Send reports together at the same time so that you may use one envelope unless the date is fixed strictly.

4. Personnel Affairs - by chief secretary

a. Tell us the date beforehand when you take or resign from the office so that we may not correct papers of a written appointment or a notice of dismissal.

b. Following is the answers to the question from Miss Fujii, Kochi Head.

Use this kind of paper and notify bureau head directory when you are asked to become a part-time teacher of public school or a member of some Kencho council. (Paper was given to each head.)

5. Question Period - (Answers were given from proper Tokyo Bureau people.)

a. Question--by Shimane: Can we get overtime allowance on day-duty?

Answer: Yes, it is all right.

b. Q.--by Kochi: May we ask Labor Surveillance Stations to make reports for us? We are not able to investigate all local districts.

A.: We have no right to make them do that. But if they kindly do that for you, you may receive it.

c. Q.--by Miss Takeda: (In this case she reported what field representatives wanted Tokyo Bureau to do)

We want to have more personnel in our offices. If we cannot have that, we want to have more budget.

A.: You cannot have more personnel. But you will get more budget. If you want to use a part-time office workers, you can spend miscellaneous allowance for that.

d. Q.--by Tokyo people:

(1) In some prefecture, Prefectural Office send a part-time worker for use of Women's and Minors' Bureau at the expense of Economic Division. This was done as a counter-measure of unemployment.

(2) Miss Weed said if Women's and Minors' Bureau does good job, public opinion want to increase number of our office people.

(3) In Tokyo, women's organizations have such opinion.

e. Q.--by Miss Takeda (continued)

(1) We wanted to have a telephone and a bicycle in each office.

Answer: We will have a telephone. Budget for a phone will be ¥1,400 (per month, per office)

(2) Did you take the condition of locality into your consideration when you made a budget?

Answer: Yes, we did. But we can't cut down fundamental expenses for each office.

(3) If we take miscellaneous allowances, tax is imposed. So net income decreases. Can you change the name of the allowance?

Answer: It is convenient to keep the name. For instance, you can use it for a part-time employee. Or at same training course you can employ girls for serving tea.

(4) Send us a list of activities planned by three sections. Please don't send us plans by each section separately.

Answer: Yes, we will do.

(5) Sometimes we can't send you reports by the fixed date.

Answer: If you tell us good reasons, we may change the fixed date. Use your head.

(6) When Kencho was supposed to receive some information from Tokyo Bureau already, Kencho people told us that they did not get any. Please sent it to Kencho as soon as possible.

Answer: When letters are addressed to governor or School Board, people do not know who should be responsible for the contents of the letters. We will be careful.

(7) If you ask us to make reports on some investigations, tell us what you want to know beforehand. Some times we made two reports.

Answer: Yes, we will do.

(8) Once we were asked to go to Employment Security Section to report on cooperative working places by Tokyo Bureau. So we went to Employment Security Section and found that this section also would send report to Labor Ministry. Why don't you go to Tokyo Ministry to get such materials?

Answer: Yes, we will.

f. By Ehime: About calculation of working hours.

g. By Kochi: We must use bus and stay hotel. Traffic facilities is awfully inconvenient.

h. By Shimane: We must be careful when we make questions on survey.

For instance:
Which should working women select?
to acquire professional skills
to work as housewives
People spoke about these questions that working women also should be good housewives and that it was not good question.

Answer: Let us know about anything happened.

i. Q.--by Okayama: We don't know very well about examination of public servants.

Answer: You might take examination in the future. The form of examination will be that we choose a proper answer from among listed answers.

j. Q.--by Ehime: Can we announce the result of survey of my prefecture, when we made a survey according to your notification?

Answer: No, don't do that.
Tokyo Bureau will announce the result of a survey as a nationwide survey.

k. Q.--by Ehime: Some dress-making shops do not pay any money for three months' work.

Answer: It may depend on their contract. But it will fall under the article of go-between exploitation. Tell about it to Labor Surveillance Station.

l. Q.--by Okayama: If nurses or some Geisha girls are considered as domestic employees, the law is inapplicable.

Answer: Labor Surveillance Station Head will handle specific cases.

m. Q.--by Kochi: When children working in farmers' houses are considered as domestic employees, the law is inapplicable. Is it all we can do that we let Children Welfare Officials and Children Welfare Committee know about such cases?

Answer: Yes.

n. Q.--by Okayama: People want us to work for local districts. Up until now we were busy to work on nation-wide matters.

Answer: Cooperate with other agencies. As a principle follow our notifications.

o. Q.--by Kagawa: For children less than 18 years of age (Children finished the course of L.S.S.) will be paid ¥1,000 from Security Office and ¥1,000 from certain factories?

Answer: Mr. Kudo did not understand it and he will visit Takamatsu Women's and Minors' Bureau to ask about it.

p. Q.--by Tokushima: Can we use dependant allowance for other purposes?

Answer: Yes.

6. Mrs. Yamakawa's Closing Address.

To have more budget means to take more responsibilities. Thank Mrs. Inage for all taking care of us.

Reporter thought it was a good meeting. In the future we are going to have such meetings three times in a year. It is good that people had some problems which were found through their experiences and that they were trying to find some way toward solving the problems.

Panel Discussion on "What Should We Do in Order to Expand the Employment for Women?"

By Ehime Women's and Minors' Bureau

Date: 1.00 p.m. - 4 p.m., 9 January 1950

Place: Assembly room at the Commerce and Industry Hall, Enoki-cho, Matsuyama City

Lecturers: Representative of the employers
Mr. Kume Matsumoto, Chief of the Matsuyama Branch of the Mitsukoshi Department Store
Representative of the working women
Mrs. Michiko Watanabe, member of the Ehime-ken Chapter of the Japan Federation of the Labor Unions
Representative of the women organizations
Mrs. Kayo Miyamoto, member of the Matsuyama Municipal Assembly and president of the Women Welfare Association
Mrs. Harue Takedazu, official of the Matsuyama Employment Security Office

Chairman of the discussion meeting: Mrs. Nobu Matsuno, official of the Ehime Women's and Minors' Bureau

Audience: About 120 persons (including 20 men, 80 women and 20 employers).

Poll of public opinion was conducted. The number of valid votes--about 50.

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1. Opening address.

2. Panel discussion.

Chairman: (Explained the purpose of this discussion meeting and introduced each lecturer to the audience.)

Mrs. Takedazu: (Explained the recent condition of the employment of women.)

"Taken as a whole, the rate of employment of women has decreased of late. This decreasing tendency may due chiefly to the administrative retrenchment and enterprise readjustment. At present factories are the most promising working place for woman, followed by commerce and housemaid.

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As for a clerk at company and public office, at a time of graduation, a considerable number of new graduates are employed. But seeing through a year, there are very few women who are employed as a clerk.

At present the majority of the employers wish to employ the male workers rather than the female ones. There is a conspicuous tendency that the vacant positions of female workers are filled up by male workers. Therefore I hope the women wishing to find jobs will master the techniques such as typewriting, a abacus, and penmanship and at the same time endeavour actively to secure jobs. It is regrettable that many of women are over-prudent."

Mr. Matsumoto: "Commerce is gradually becoming the most promising working place for women. I think every employer wishes to employ able persons regardless of their sexes. Especially at the present time when the equal wage level for male and female workers is strongly advocated, the employers will more and more incline to wish do so. Therefore, the women should endeavour to expand the opportunity of employment toward the working places where their particular techniques can be fully displayed. It is not desirable that the women seek for job to satisfy their vanity, because such a behaviour may only result in narrowing the sphere of the working places for women. As the employers wish to employ as much persons of ability as possible, I hope the women will apply for wide spheres of employment.

The shortcomings of woman worker are as follows:

1. Female worker is inferior to male one in efficiency.
2. The term of service of female worker is shorter than that of male one.
3. Female worker has few spirit of inquiry and progress compared to male one.

The reasons why the employers don't wish to employ widow are:

1. The employer must pay from the beginning a considerable sum of salary to an widow employee, according to the age salary system regulated by the labor agreement.
2. An widow employee is apt to be behind time in the morning.

For some time immediately after attending office in the morning and before leaving office in the afternoon, an efficiency of widow employee is apt to diminich, because her mind is absorbed in the family affairs during these hours.

The reason why the employers don't wish to employ married woman is:--That married woman often talks about her husband gives undesirable effect upon unmarried woman employees.

The characteristic of widow and married woman is that as many of the widow and married woman employees labor for the sake of subsistence, they work very eagerly.

Anyhow I intend to endeavour to construct a society in which women can work pleasantly and easily."

Mrs. Watanabe: "At the present time the woman workers are doing their best only to prevent the mass discharge and they have not yet undertaken an activity to expand the opportunity of employment. The principal shortcoming of woman worker, as has been mentioned before, is that she lacks ability and that she has not independency economically. In addition, it must also be remembered that the feudalism of male worker spoils the interest of female worker toward the task at her working place. In short, all the workers, regardless of sexes, should awaken to their duty to rehabilitate the economy of Japan and do their best for this purpose.

Mrs. Miyamoto: "With the enactment of a democratic constitution, the rights of the Japanese women have come to be protected by various laws. However, those women who enjoy the protection by the laws are only the members of organized labor unions and the ordinary women such as housewives and widows remain unprotected by the laws. There is a general tendency that one can comparatively easily secure job through the influence of some influencial person. Under such circumstances, the employer inclines to discharge widow and married woman in order to employ the person recommended by some influential person. Furthermore the employer does not wish to employ widow for a reason that she has relatively many dependants.

These widows should be protected under a joint responsibility of the society. In order to realize the protection of widows, it is desirable to give not only monetary assistance but also suitable job to them.

In order to expand the working places for women, at first the women themselves must elevate their awakening, and then both male and female workers must do their best to reconstruct a new Japan. As for the efficiency, in some tasks, female worker can display the equal or more ability of male worker.

Mr. Matsumoto pointed out a bad influence of married woman employee upon unmarried woman employee. But in my opinion, a fair sex education should be conducted in order that the unmarried woman employees may not easily be influenced by a slight sexual excitement.

As for the unemployment measure of the government, the measure for women is ignored. The government authorities should make the

unemployment counter-measure, keeping in mind the fact that the half of human being is women."

Chairman: "I wish to hear the opinions of the audience."

A woman teacher of primary school: "I think the female is by no means inferior to the male in efficiency. Taken as a whole, the male workers act tyrannically at working places. I hope they will act more gentlemanly.

Inferior ability and conservative attitude of women are chiefly due to the fact that they have lived in the lowest social stratum for thousands of years. Therefore in this regard both male and female persons should take a joint responsibility."

A member of the National Communications Workers' Union:

"I admit the fact that the cooperation of the male workers with the female workers is not sufficient. However, both the male and female workers are a part of the oppressed classes, and they are being oppressed by capitalists. Therefore it must be remembered that under the present circumstances, if the male workers intend to cooperate with the female workers in order to promote their social stratum, there is a fear that they may be discharged by the employers."

Mrs. Watanabe: "Therefore the workers, both male and female, should consider earnestly the problem as to 'How should they be' or 'How should they do in order to work pleasantly.'"

A woman employee of the Prefectural Government Office:

"It is regrettable fact that at the working place, the male employee is entrusted with an important task, whereas the female employee is given a subsidiary task."

Mrs. Miyamoto: "The male and female persons have received different kind of education respectively. In other words, the education in the past took a wrong course in essence. In addition, such unfavorable stratum of women as you have pointed out may have chiefly been caused by the fact that the women workers at the working places, have been swayed by a mistaken idea that the present work is merely a temporary one until marriage. The main causes of the president difficulty of marriage of working women may be attributed to the following points.

1. Contempt of the male persons and parents toward the working women.
2. The male persons and parents fear that they may be henpecked.

3. As the working women have a self-supporting power, they are apt to consider the male persons unreliable.

In short, it is most important that the women become a person of worth who is indispensable to the working-place."

Mr. Matsumoto: "The fact that the woman workers resign from office after serving for a short period has been pointed out. The principal cause of this tendency may be met only the marriage but also the fact that the woman workers are apt to change their job, aiming at a higher salary.

As for the efficiency, as a result of scientific investigation from various aspects; it is an undeniable fact that the female workers are inferior to the male workers in the spirit of inquiry and progress. During the war-time when many woman workers were employed, the service became bad. At that time if there had been the male leaders for the female workers, the service would have become better."

Mrs. Takedazu: "During the war time even if the woman workers wished to change the working place, aiming at a higher salary, they could not easily do so."

Mr. Matsumoto: "I said so, based on the actual examples during and after the war."

Mrs. Watanabe: "Of course the salary is the important cause. But I hope the working place will be more improved in order that the woman worker can work plesantly and easily. If do so, I think the woman workers inevitably will come to work for longer period than now."

A woman employee of the Prefectural Government Office: (She explained by some actual examples that the ability of the female person is by no means inferior to that of the male person.) "As for the love affairs problem at the working place, I hope the earnest love affairs will be overlooked. It must be remembered that as the woman workers are often compelled to do miscellaneous business, their efficiency inevitably comes to diminish."

A woman employee of the Postal Administration Office:

"There are two kinds of working places for women. The one is a woman who does the subsidiary business. The other is a woman who does a business which the male person dislikes to do. For example, during a time when a male employee is absent for business tour, the female employee often works all night for him. Therefore it is not reasonable to say, neglecting the above fact, that the female person is inferior to the male person in efficiency."

A woman worker of the Tōyō Raiyon Manufacturing Company:

"I think the problems that the period of service of woman workers is too short and that woman workers lack the eagerness toward their business may be solved by the adequate labor administration policy of the management."

Chief of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry:

"The women should work at the working places most fitted to the women. Therefore it is most desirable that the woman workers marry at some adequate time and endeavour to devote themselves to the bringing up of their children. Whatever one may say, the female person lacks the creative power and the spirit of responsibility compared to the male person."

Mrs. Watanabe: "Many of the working women may wish such ideal situation as you said. But at the present time, in order to earn livelihood, they must at first continue work. As for the physiological holiday for working women, the management who has approved the physiological holiday in the labor agreement, should give the holiday for working women, keeping in mind that the protection of mother is the very sourse of the welfare of the whole human being."

Chief of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry: "Supposing that both husband and wife work and earn ¥10,000 a month. In this case, I think it would be better that the husband only works to earn ¥10,000 a month and the wife devotes herself to the domestic affairs."

Mrs. Miyamoto: "I wish a person like you would become the prime minister. But under the present circumstances, such an ideal is almost impossible to realize."

A member of the National Communications Workers' Union:

"Man is destined to work. In order to solve the contradictions, a complete co-education should be enforced. All the people, regardless of sexes, should endeavour to improve the social condition."

A woman official of the Telephone Office: "If the women were all the persons like those attending this meeting here, there would be no question. However, in fact, there are still many women who are wanting in self-awakening. There are many points to be reformed. But I think it is most important that the women awake to their own worth once again."

Principal of the Matsuyama Dressmaker School:

"I hope the women have a regard for the practical business education. I think it is most important for women to master some technique of practical business."

Chairman: "I want to hear opinions about more concrete problems such as the expansion of social facilities for women and improvement of the public employment security office and the like."

A member of the Child Welfare Bureau: "There are a day nursery and mother and child home in the prefecture. But under the present circumstances the day nursery can not have charge of infants even for eight hours a day because its facilities are not sufficient and the nurses are few. The problem of working women as has been discussed can not be solved only by a political power. I think this problem can be solved only by awakening of women themselves, cultivation of their progressive spirit and promotion of education of motherhood."

A women employee of the Prefectural Social Education Section:

"The wishes and opinions that have been discussed above should be immediately reflected in the labor unions and the working women should endeavour to put them into practice."

Mrs. Watanabe: "Please explain the job training institutions for women in the prefecture."

Mrs. Takedazu: "There is no such institution in the prefecture."

Chairman: "Each lecturer, please express your impression about this meeting."

Mrs. Watanabe: "I suppose everyone might have formed a conclusion in one's own mind. I hope everyone will always keep in mind that there are many mothers who are working for the sake of subsistence. The fact that I, a mother supporting four children, am working for the sake of subsistence, is often criticized by others. But, I want to continue labor and at the same time to bring up my children in a way they should go."

Mr. Matsumoto: "In a word, the self-awakening of women is most important. At the same time the working women should endeavour to take some adequate practical measures for solving the woman problem."

Mrs. Miyamoto: "I hope the working women, from a wide viewpoint, will make sure of the principal cause of the present sufferings of the working classes. At the same time the working women should do their best to improve their social stratum, not abandoning hope."

Mrs. Takedazu: "Let us, all the working women, endeavour to promote our social stratum and to make our working places more pleasant ones, in cooperation with each another."

Chairman: "Thank you very much, lecturers and audience."

Report of the Meeting Regarding Vocational Education in Kagawa Prefecture

12 January 1950
T. Inagaki

Date: 12 January 1950

Time: 0950 - 1023

Place: Hanazono Lower Secondary School, Takamatsu

Those present: Three parents (all women)
Approximately 200 students. (The entire third grade students of the Hanazono Lower Secondary School)

Sponsored by: Public Employment Security Office and Women's & Minors' Bureau of Kagawa Prefecture.

The following is the report of one of the meetings regarding vocational education sponsored by the Public Employment Security Office of the Takamatsu District and the Women's & Minors' Bureau of Kagawa Prefecture.

Two persons (including the speaker) from the Public Employment Security Office and Mrs. Matsumoto from the Women's & Minors' Bureau were present. This meeting was a lecture meeting which was to be followed by a question and answer period. Following the introductory remarks by the head teacher of the school, Mr. Shirai, an official of the Takamatsu Public Employment Security Office made a speech. In the speech he explained:

Definitions of employment and unemployment.
Unemployment insurance.
Functions of each section - vocation, labor, supervision, welfare, research and statistics and general affairs - of the Public Employment Stabilization Office
Importance of selecting right occupation at the beginning.

Figures Those who will finish lower secondary school this spring and are applying for work.

boy 570 girl 660

Vacancies as of 31 Dec. 1949

	General work	Iron work	Textile
boy	250	50	0
girl	40	0	70

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Request for boy and girl workers from other prefectures

boy 5 girl 25

Applicants of last year 1042

Applicants who were not able to get job last year 120

Since no one asked questions the meeting adjourned immediately after the speech. After that those who were interested to see Mr. Shirai were free to see him at the waiting room. Several girls, a few boys and one mother were interviewing with him.

This was a very poor meeting. Most of the boys and girls seemed uninterested and were talking all the time. One reason for the failure of the meeting, I think, was that all the third grade boys and girls of this school, regardless of whether they are interested in attending this meeting or not were present. Another big reason was that the speech was very difficult. Maybe this was because the speaker spoke too fast. I think the contents of the speech must be improved for it was not much of a vocational guidance. The speaker only said, "I presume you all know the kinds of occupation, for they are broadcasted and advertised in the newspapers," and did not give the kinds of occupation. But I think there is need to explain concretely the kinds of occupation, qualifications for doing a certain job, what kind of training is required, where to receive training, how to apply for jobs, etc. No visual aid nor pamphlet was used in this meeting.

Mrs. Matsumoto said that today's lecturer was quite poor compared with the lecturer who spoke at Tsuruuchi-mura yesterday.

But I was glad that there was an opportunity for the boys and girls interested to interview with Mr. Shirai personally.

Report on the Meeting on Employment

Date: 23 January 1950

Time: Scheduled time 1000 - 1200
Actual time 1030 - 1230

Place: Marugame Employment Security Office

Attendance: Four speakers (men)
Thirty lower secondary school teachers (men)

Reporter: Miss R. Shiota

I expected to attend the meeting on vocational education scheduled on 22 January following the report from Kagawa Women's and Minors' Bureau. Since no meeting on vocational education was held in Marugame on that day, I presumed the date of meeting might have been changed to 23 January on which a meeting concerning employment was held. So I attended this meeting. However, I found that the meeting was just sponsored by Marugame Security Office and was a preparation meeting attended by teachers of lower secondary schools in the jurisdiction of this office. At this meeting the dates of meetings on vocational education which should be held in respective schools were decided after discussion between teachers and the office members. In Marugame the following meetings will be held:

	Morning	Afternoon
30 January 1950	First L. S.	Fujii L. S.
31 January 1950	Second L. S.	
1 February 1950	Third L. S.	

In other schools these meetings will be also held by the scheduled dates in the near future. These scheduled dates are going to be reported to Kagawa Women's and Minors' Bureau so that the Bureau may select some schools from among listed schools to join the meetings on vocational education, Security Office head told me. Because, when he got a letter (dated 24 Dec 49) from Kagawa Women's and Minors' Bureau asking the scheduled dates of meetings the first meeting in each school had been already finished.

The place where the last meeting of the first session was held was Marugame Second Lower Secondary School on 22 December 1949. So he made a report on those meetings on 4 January 1950. This means, Women's and Minors' Bureau did not join any meeting before in Marugame Security Office jurisdiction.

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