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KONAJI NISHIUCHI (KOCHI, 66)
KANAE INADA (OITA, 47)
TSUKA ITO (NAGASAKI, 55)
MITSUE IETO (KUMAMOTO, 59).
MATSUYO KOGA (SAGA, 52)
IKI TANAKA (KAGOSHIMA, 52)
TOSHIYO ABE (IWATE, 60)
HARUYO SATO (NAGOYA City, 49)
KIYOKO YUASA (KYOTO City, 48)
AI NAKAI (KYOTO City, 59)
MIKIKO KANZAKI (KYOTO City, 35)
RIKA NISHIWAKI (OSAKA City, 70)
HATSUSE KOIZUMI (KOBE City, 58)

In TOKYO, there were no women candidates. None of the women was elected in YOKOHAMA, which is one of the five big cities. The School Board Commissioners in other cities, towns, and villages will be decided by 5 October 1950. Very few of them have held elections. Therefore, this matter will not be taken up here.

The percentage of women candidates elected:

Total elected, men and women candidates:	296
Total elected, women candidates :	39
Percentage	13%

A. The School Board Commissioners in TOKYO, HOKKAIDO, and other prefectures.

Women candidates :	56
Women elected :	33
Percentage	59%
Men candidates :	550
Men elected :	243
Percentage (about) :	44%

B. The School Board Commissioners in the Five Big Cities.

Women candidates :	7
Women elected :	6
Percentage :	86%
Men candidates :	76
Men elected :	14
Percentage :	18%

WORKING POPULATION * UNION MEMBERS * WAGE.

	Total	Male	Female	%
Working Population (July)	35,850,000	21,710,000	14,140,000	39a
No. of Union Members (Aug.)	6,587,282	5,070,592	1,516,413	21a
Average Wage (Aug.)	¥ 5,961	¥ 6,856	¥ 2,952	43b

Remarks: There was a lack of accuracy in the report of the number of workers, therefore, the number of the male and female workers will not coincide with the number of union workers. (a) designates the percentage of female workers out of the total number of workers, and (b) designates the percentage of female workers relative to male workers.

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MINORS EMPLOYED IN JAPAN ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIES.

Prepared by the Statistic Bureau of the SORI CHO, based on the 1947 National Census.

Industries, classified	Total No. of Both Sexes	Minors, employed	% of Minors to Total No. of Both Sexes.
All Industries	29,349,333	2,961,538	11%
Agriculture	15,033,208	1,639,741	11%
Forestry	435,299	39,387	9%
Fishery	571,907	67,655	12%
Mining	613,444	56,148	9%
Civil Engineer	1,125,750	97,599	9%
Manufacturing	4,855,214	624,089	13%
Gas, Light, Water	169,756	12,369	7%
Commerce	1,784,883	75,652	4%
Finance	216,643	14,487	7%
Trans. & Commu.	1,348,162	131,105	10%
Service	662,624	52,874	8%
Casual	990,338	40,991	4%
Gov. & Public Org.	1,168,257	66,401	6%
Others	373,848	40,040	11%

Remarks: Minors employed includes not only persons employed, but also, independent enterprisers, persons who are helping their elders, and domestic servants. Minors, are all workers over 10 years of age and under 18 years of age of both sexes. The column "Total number of both sexes" includes minors as well as boys and girls over 18 years of age.

LAWS PARTICULARLY RELATIVE TO FEMALES.

- - - Laws passed by the Second Diet - - -

1. National Servicemen's Mutual Association Law
   (Law No. 69) 30 June 1948.
   Article XXXV Child-bearing cost.
   Article XXXIV Nursing allowance.
   Article LVI Child Birth Allowance.
2. Law for the Revision of the Welfare Annuity Insurance Law.
   (Law No. 127) 10 July 1948
   Article XXVI, Clause VI.
   Persons eligible to receive annuity:
   (1) Widows over fifty years of age.
   (2) Widow under fifty years of age with child or children under sixteen years of age or invalid child or children.
   Article XLVII, Clause V.
   Ineligible to receive Annuity.
   Person who is receiving the Widow's Annuity shall forfeit the reight to receive annuity in the following instances:
   (1) Death.
   (2) Marriage. (including common law marriage)
   (3) With a child over 16 year old.

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Article XLVII, Clause VII.
A Lump Sum payment of Balance.
This will be applicable to widow's annuities as well as old age pensions and casuality annuities.

3. Eugenic Protection Law.
(Law No. 156) 13 July, 1948.
The purpose of this law is to prevent birth of inferior offsprings and to protect the life and health of a mother from an eugenic standpoint.

4. Venereal Diseases Prevention Law.
(Law No. 167) 15 July 1948
Article VIII Each party shall exchange their respective medical examination certificates at the time of their marriage.
Article IX Pregnant mother should obtain a medical examination whether she has venereal diseases or not.
Article XXVI Penal clauses applicable to prostitutes who have venereal diseases.

5. Welfare Commissioner Law.
(Law No. 198) 29 July 1948
Law states that welfare commissioners must perform his duty to protect and instruct with a spirit of social service, and must strive for the promotion of social welfare. A man or woman of high intelligence and character and who is fitted to be a commission of children shall be elected.

6. Consumers Mutual Association Law.
(Law No. 200) 30 July 1948
The purpose of this law is to plan for the development of a people's voluntary mutual association system, to anticipate stabilization of people's livelihood and to improve culture.

7. Health-Nurse, Midwife, and Nurse Law.
(Law No. 203) 30 July 1948
The purpose of this law is to improve the ability of health-nurses, midwives, nurses, and to propagate and improve medical treatment and public health.

Remarks: Other than the above mentioned laws, among the bills which were passed by the Diet after the termination of the war, there are the New Constitution, Labor Standards Law, Daily Life Protection Law, Fundamental Education Law, School Education Law, etc., which consider the interests of women. However, these laws are not taken up here because they were passed prior to the First Diet Session.

CONVENTION OF THE WOMEN'S SECTIONS OF JAPAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

On 20 October 1948, the Convention of all the Women's Sections of Japan Federation Of Labor was held at the Central Labor School, SHIBA Park, TOKYO. Representatives Women's Sections from all industries as well as districts, attended the meeting.

Tje Women's Counter-Planning Section reported progress in their various movements such as the establishment of Mother and Child House and Nursery, shop distribution of hygienic cotton, education and organization activities, and the commodity price reduction movement. Business reports were made by the various local branches. After the discussions, the abolishment of sexual discrimination, educational culture movement, and democratization of the trade union movement,

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were adopted as the women's policies in the nation wide movement.

The organization and the policy of the administration of the Women's Counter-Planning Section were reapproved. Active participation in the movement for the protection of Japanese minors, utilization of frozen insurance funds by the workers to establish welfare institutions, etc. were proposed as urgent motions and adopted.

ORGANIZATIONAL ASPECT OF THE WOMEN'S SECTIONS IN THE TRADE UNIONS.

According to data prepared by the Labor Statistic Investigation Bureau as of 30 June 1948, the number of trade unions which have Women's Section is 8,396 with total membership of 3,246,227. The number in the Women's Sections in the above unions is 781,262. Classification according to unions:

	No. of Unions	No. of Workers	No. of Women's Sections' Members
Total	8,396	3,246,227	781,262
JFL	928	481,027	182,897
NCIU	2,328	813,495	186,282
Other Nat'l Unions	3,638	1,649,113	335,676
Independent unions	584	101,728	24,105
Others	918	200,864	52,302

ACTUAL CONDITION AMONG WORKING CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE.

According to the Labor Standards Law, the principals of primary schools must carefully study details re the industry as well as labor conditions involving school children. For this purpose, the Research Institution for labor condition among School Children conducted an investigation as of 1 July 1947 and obtained the following information:

1. Persons investigated - - - 3,508 high school children in TOKYO Prefecture. (1,952 boys; 1,556 girls)
2. 65 children are working.
   53 boys - - - - 2.7%
   12 girls - - - 0.78%
3. Walking distance from homes to working places.
   92% are within 30 minutes.
4. Type of jobs.
   Newsboy (66%), shop-clerks, * baggageboy, # boot-black, * perfume filler, * cigarette lighter assemblyboy, * Painter's and wrapper's help, # handyboy for miscellaneous jobs in newspaper selling.
5. Working Hours.
   Ranges from 1 hour to 4 hours, the average is 2.2 hours.
6. Wages
   The average monthly income of boys is 212 yen; girls, 162 yen.
7. Generally, the children are working with the consent of the parents and teachers.

Remarks: 1) Re the kind of jobs: (*) prohibited effective 1 May 1948, according to the Labor Standards Law; (#) is excluded as street labor.

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2) If we convert these wages present levels of wages, the above mentioned wages is multiplied 2.5 because the increase in wages is 2.5 times over that of July 1947.

DEBOUCHMENT OF FEMALES

THE THIRD FEMALE PARLIAMENTARY VICE-MINISTER

On 26 October 1948, TSURUYO KONDO, 47, member of the House of Representatives, elected by OKAYAMA Prefecture, became the third woman parliamentary vice-Minister of Foreign Ministry, in the YOSHIDA Cabinet.

FE FEMALE SUPERINTENDENT OF VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE INSTITUTE.

SADA FUNAE assumed the position as the chief of the TOKYO Women's Public Employment Training Institute. She is the first woman superintendent in Japan in this type of institution.

THE FIRST FEMALE ECONOMIC INSPECTOR.

ICHIKO HAMADA, 25, who was appointed on 8 October as the first female inspector to attend the FUKUOKA Branch of Economic Investigation Board, is a graduate of the NARA Girls Higher Normal School, and had been teaching the social economy at the FUKUSHIMA Girls High School, YAME County, FUKUOKA Prefecture.

RECEIVERS OF THE SOCIOLOGY RESEARCH FUND.

The Scientific Education Bureau of Education Ministry granted the sociology research fund of 1948 to civilian educators. Among the receivers were the following women:

(Subsidies to females range from 10,000 yen to 15,000 yen.)

1. Study of the discrepancies of forms and English grammar.
   By YOSHIKO MORIYA (Assistant at the NIPPON Women's College, graduate of English Literature Section of the NIPPON Women's College, age 30.)
2. Study of Mongolian oral literature.
   By FUJIKO ISONO (graduate of English Literature Section of the NIPPON Women's College, age 31.)
3. Study of the stone age in SHIMANE Prefecture (by two co-workers)
   By FUMIKO IWASA (graduate of the TOKYO Girls Higher Normal School, age 34.)
4. Historical study on the lives of young men and women in village communities.
   By KIYO SEGAWA (lecturer at the SEIJO GAKUEN School, graduate of Oriental College, age 52.)
5. Relationship between Japanese folklores and legends of foreign countries.
   By HIROKO IKEDA (graduate of English Literature Section of the NIPPON Women's College, age 35.)
6. Investigation of research in Japanese racial studies. (by five co-workers)
   By HISAKO MARUYAMA (graduate of the TOKYO Third Girls High School, Advanced Section, age, 40.)
   By HANAKO KAMADA (graduate of Japanese Literature Section of Women's College of Practice, age 24.)

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7. Psychological study referring to the dimension of sight and structure of space.
   By KYOKO KUME (graduate of the NIPPON Women's College, age 43.)
8. Teaching materials and the development in the method of teaching Japanese language in the modern age.
   By HISAKO SHIBUKAWA (Assistant at the TOKYO Girls Higher Normal School, graduate of the TOKYO Women's College, age, 25.)
9. Investigation of divorce.
   By HIDEKO OHAMA (councillor at the Court of Family Affairs, Arbitration committeewoman, graduate of the NIPPON Women's College, age 47.)
10. Price and wage.
    By TOKIKO MORI (graduate of Literature Department of the TOHOKU University, age 29.)
11. Study of the legality of Hindu manus (continued from 1947.)
    By SHIGEKO TANABE (graduate of the Law College of the DOSHISHA University, age 46.)

GRADE SCHOOL AND GRADE SCHOOL GRADUATE CHILDREN EMPLOYED ACCORDING CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIES.

In March 1947, 2,609,134 children completed primary school education (1,336,447 boys; 1,030,251 girls). Among them, 81.5% or 2,126,075 (1,095,824 boys; 1,030,251 girls) entered higher schools; 17.6% or 458,183 children (227,547 boys; 230,636 girls) gave up further education and started working; the rest 0.9% or 24,876 children are unemployed (classified as miscellaneous). The following table classifies the working children according to the industries: (Investigation upon the Employment Security Bureau)

Sixthe Grade Graduates	
Left school at Eighth Grade, Midterm.	
	Boys
	Girls
	Total
Eighth Grade Graduates	
	Boys
	Girls
	Total
Sum Total	
	Boys
	Girls
	Total

Agriculture	Fishery	Mining	Manufacturing	Commerce	Translation & Communications
2,836	499	28	497	178	62
2,647	152	19	853	141	27
5,583	651	47	1,356	319	89
9,779	1,369	169	2,841	952	241
9,471	539	64	3,732	1,067	132
19,250	1,906	233	5,573	2,019	373
89,911	11,782	2,489	47,519	7,548	5,048
86,459	5,688	674	46,954	7,363	3,432
176,370	17,470	3,163	94,473	14,901	8,480
102,526	13,650	2,686	50,857	8,678	5,351
98,677	6,379	757	51,539	8,571	3,591
201,203	20,029	3,443	102,396	17,249	8,942

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Casual	Government & Public	Family Works	Others	Total
59	30	1,023	111	5,323
43	25	1,941	259	6,207
102	55	2,963	370	11,530
177	176	2,679	487	18,270
261	200	5,692	690	21,848
438	376	8,371	1,277	40,818
2,348	2,996	21,705	6,908	198,254
2,580	3,238	42,094	8,399	207,581
4,928	6,234	63,799	15,307	405,835
2,584	3,202	25,407	7,606	222,547
2,884	4,163	49,727	9,348	235,636
5,468	7,365	75,134	16,954	458,183

BOOK REVIEWS

The Interpretation of Established Regulations Relative to Minors as stipulated in the Labor Standards Law.

Supplement: A List of Regulations Concerning the Protection of Minor Workers in Various Countries.

Compiled by W.K.B., L.M.
Price : 100 yen
Postage : 10 yen
Published by the TOKYO SHOKAN,
1-CHOME, HIDAMACHI, CHIYODA Ward, TOKYO.

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Woman's Era - - - Problems of Working Women.
(Special Edition containing various problems relative to Working Women)
Price : 75 yen
Postage: 15 yen
Published by the TOWASHA,
JITSUGYO Bldg., 3 NISHI 1-CHOME, GINZA, CHUO Ward, TOKYO.

Guide to Workers' Education.
(Guide to the Education of Trade Union Members.)
Compiled by the Labor Ministry
Price : 15 yen
Postage: 4 yen
Published by the KOKUSAI TOSHO SHUPPAN K.K.
25 SAKURAGAWA CHO, NISHIKUBO, SHIBA, MINATO Ward, TOKYO.

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TO: Kinki Military Government Region
Civil Education Section
APO 25 (Osaka)

Received 5 Apr. 49

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WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES FOR WOMEN'S -WEEK

Wakayama Prefecture

Date	Activity A	Activity B	Sponsoring Body	Place	Liaison
10	(A) Women's conference & concert for all women in the prefecture. (B) Survey of women's opinion	Publicity by slide & spot announce at movie theaters. Announcements through publicity agency.	Women & Minor's Bureau Social Education Board of Education. Cultural Section of City Hall. Supporting Women's Organizations	(A) Normal School (B) Ten (10) places in prefecture.	(A) Press Women's Organ-izations Labor Union (B) Movie Theaters
11	Short speeches on the street for publicizing women's week and its purpose	Same as above	Women's Organ-izations Women & Minor's Bureau		Each Women's organization
12	Observation trip to Wakayama Dying Factory	Same as above	Women & Minor's Bureau	Nojo, Waka-yama City	Press Women Organ-izations
13	Discussion Meeting	Same as above	Women & Minor's Bureau		
14.	Enlightenment and public-ity at local places in the prefecture.	Same as above	(1) Farmers Cooperat-ives section of Prefecture (2) Local Farmers' Cooperatives Women & Minor's Bureau	Each gun and city	

Date	Activity A	Activity B	Sponsoring Body	Place	Liaison
15	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	
16	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	
17	Kainan City women's organization to have independent program.				

Each women's organization will have a meeting during the week.

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MILITARY GOVERNMENT ROUTING SLIP

SMGO			PUBLIC WELFARE			ECONOMICS	
EXECUTIVE			PUBLIC HEALTH			INDUSTRY	
ADJUTANT			PH NURSE			NAT RES	
ADM ASST						IMP&EXP	
CHIEF CLERK			CIVIL INFO			LABOR	
CORRES CLERK			CIVIL EDUC				
SUPPLY						LEGAL&GOVT	
PERS SEC						PUB SAFETY	
			CLASSIFIED SEC				
						PROCUREMENT	
						CIV PROP	

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HEADQUARTERS
OSAKA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 25

PSA/pbc/yi

31 March 1949

SUBJECT: Women's Week, 10-16 April 1949

TO: Commanding Officer,
Kinki Military Government Region
APO 25
ATTN: Civil Education Officer

1. The program for women's week in this prefecture is as follows:

10 April 1300 - Kita Citizens' Public Hall

Lecture on Civil Code - Mrs. Tanabe
(Women's and Minors' Council - Tokyo)
Lectures on Procedures in Family Court
by two women mediators of family court
Discussion and questions to follow
Representatives of women's clubs and labor
unions to attend

Car will travel throughout the prefecture
to publicize Women's Week.

11 April 1230 - Central Public Hall (Mass Meeting)

Opening Address - Mrs. Oga (World Association
of Mothers for Peace)
Addresses by two representatives of OMGT,
Mayor of Osaka City, Prefectural School
Board Member, Currency Stabilization
Committee, and Mrs. Tanabe
Also the following topics are to be explained
by women club leaders, private school
assn., and labor unions followed by
discussion and recommendations:

10 April, Women's Day
Nurseries for working women
Securing jobs for women
Rationalization of home life by co-
operation of all members of family
Culture by means of education
World Peace

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Ltr, Hq, Osaka Mil Govt Team, APO 25, subject: Women's Week, 10-16 April 1949, dtd 31 March 49

Closing address - by representative of Nichiro (Several labor unions)
Movie - "Women of the Year"
Concert

12 April 1300 - Mainichi Press (Public Forum)

Explanation of education laws and functions of school board by prefectural and municipal school board members
300 women representatives of PTA, women's clubs and labor unions to attend

13 April — Representatives of women's clubs and labor unions to visit a reformatory and an orphanage accompanied by prefectural welfare officials to find out actual conditions

14 April — Another group of representatives to visit Kazugawa Garbage crematory accompanied by city health officials. The purpose of this visit is to determine if there are any materials which might be used.

Lecture by Miss Kanemasa (field representative of Women's and Minors' Bureau) to factory women on Labor Standards Law, Self Government, and Labor Unions

15 April — Committee composed of sixteen women to visit dormitory where fifty women who were former prostitutes are housed. These women are now employed in a rope factory which will also be visited. Representatives of social education section and Sodomei (labor union) will accompany committee on this visit.

16 April — Fifty representatives of women's clubs and labor unions to visit two textile companies to observe conditions

17 April 1300 - Labor Standards Office (Evaluation of the week's program with representatives of all sections and committees who have participated

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Ltr, Hq, Osaka Mil Govt Team, APO 25, subject: Women's Week, 10-16 April 1949, dtd 31 March 49

2. Additional information concerning suburban areas will be submitted later as it is still in the planning stages.

Frank Kowalski Jr

FRANK KOWALSKI JR.
Colonel, Infantry
Commanding

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

HEADQUARTERS
OSAKA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 25

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FRANK KOWALSKI JR.
Colonel, Infantry
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MILITARY GOVERNMENT ROUTING SLIP

SMGO			PUBLIC WELFARE			ECONOMICS	
EXECUTIVE			PUBLIC HEALTH			INDUSTRY	
ADJUTANT			PH NURSE			NAT RES	
ADM ASST						IMP&EXP	
CHIEF CLERK			CIVIL INFO			LABOR	
CORRES CLERK			CIVIL EDUC				
SUPPLY						LEGAL&GOVT	
PERS SEC						PUB SAFETY	
			CLASSIFIED SEC				
						PROCUREMENT	
						FIN& CIV PROP	

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REMARKS:

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HEADQUARTERS
SHIGA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 25, Unit 3, (Otsu, Honshu)

IE/je

5 April 1949

SUBJECT: Schedule for Women's Week, 10-16 April

TO: Commanding Officer
Kinki Mil Govt Region
APO 25.

1. Reference, Kinki Military Government Region letter, 014, 24 March 1949, subject: "Women's Week, 10-16 April".

2. In compliance with the above reference the following schedule of activities is submitted.

a. Mass meetings will be held in seven of the large cities and towns. A Military Government speaker from Public Health, Welfare, Labor or Civil Education will be present at each meeting. A prominent Japanese woman, a school board member, assemblywoman, school principal, is scheduled to speak at each meeting. Discussions will be conducted on such subjects as the abolition of the current feudal state of women in the home, Labor Standards Law and Women, Agricultural Cooperative Association and Women, eugenics, facilities for the protection of children and Livelihood Protection Law. Movies and poster exhibits on rights and responsibilities of women will also be shown.

b. Schedule of meetings in major towns and cities are as follows:

(1) 10 April - Otsu CPH
(2) 11 April - Hachiman CPH
(3) 12 April - Nagahama Town Hall
(4) 13 April - Hikone Women's College
(5) 14 April - Minakuchi Primary School
(6) 15 April - Takashima Senior High School
(7) 16 April - Yokaichi Town Hall

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

SUBJECT: Schedule for Women's Week, 10-16 April 5 April 1949

c. Meetings will be held on one day during the week in each town and village in the prefecture. These meetings will center around information disseminated through the Women's and Minors' Bureau.

4. Information regarding the proposed schedules of events and the purpose of the program will be disseminated by means of radio announcements, newspaper articles, spot announcements on streets and in railroad stations, bulletins posted in C.P.H.'s, libraries, etc, and printed pamphlets and book marks.

5. The program has been worked up jointly by the Japanese Education, Labor and Welfare Sections. Personnel from each of these sections will participate in the program. Five large scale planning conferences have been held: three with women representatives from each gun and two with the above mentioned Japanese personnel present. The Civil Education Section has kept close contact with the women's representative of the Ken Social Education Section and has also held conferences with other sections of the team.

E D Lucas
E. D. LUCAS
Lt Col, CAV
Commanding

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

HEADQUARTERS
SHIGA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 25, Unit 3, (Otsu, Honshu) LE/je

5 April 1949

SUBJECT: Schedule for Women's Week, 10-16 April

TO: Commanding Officer
Kinki Mil Govt Region
APO 25.

1. Reference, Kinki Military Government Region letter, 014, 24 March 1949, subject: "Women's Week, 10-16 April".

2. In compliance with the above reference the following schedule of activities is submitted.

a. Mass meetings will be held in seven of the large cities and towns. A Military Government speaker from Public Health, Welfare, Labor or Civil Education will be present at each meeting. A prominent Japanese woman, a school board member, assemblywoman, school principal, is scheduled to speak at each meeting. Discussions will be conducted on such subjects as the abolition of the current feudal state of women in the home, Labor Standards Law and Women, Agricultural Cooperative Association and Women, eugenics, facilities for the protection of children and Livelihood Protection Law. Movies and poster exhibits on rights and responsibilities of women will also be shown.

b. Schedule of meetings in major towns and cities are as follows:

(1) 10 April - Otsu CPH
(2) 11 April - Hachiman CPH
(3) 12 April - Nagahama Town Hall
(4) 13 April - Hikone Women's College
(5) 14 April - Minakuchi Primary School
(6) 15 April - Takashima Senior High School
(7) 16 April - Yokaichi Town Hall

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

SUBJECT: Schedule for Women's Week, 10-16 April 5 April 1949

c. Meetings will be held on one day during the week in each town and village in the prefecture. These meetings will center around information disseminated through the Women's and Minors' Bureau.

4. Information regarding the proposed schedules of events and the purpose of the program will be disseminated by means of radio announcements, newspaper articles, spot announcements on streets and in railroad stations, bulletins posted in C.P.H.'s, libraries, etc, and printed pamphlets and book marks.

5. The program has been worked up jointly by the Japanese Education, Labor and Welfare Sections. Personnel from each of these sections will participate in the program. Five large scale planning conferences have been held: three with women representatives from each gun and two with the above mentioned Japanese personnel present. The Civil Education Section has kept close contact with the women's representative of the Ken Social Education Section and has also held conferences with other sections of the team.

E. D. LUCAS
Lt Col, CAV
Commanding

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF WOMEN'S AND MINORS' BUREAU

Mrs Oba
Women's & Minors' Bureau
Tokyo

3 Sept 48

Women's and minors' problems should be solved with the co-operation of other agencies, such as the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Welfare, Stabilization Bureau, and women's organizations.

Women's and minors' bureau should be "effectively noisy."

Articles in the Labor Standard Law concerning women and minors are rather abstract and so the women's and minors' bureau provided " Women's and Minors' Regulation" and made the Labor Standards Law articles clearer.

Investigation of women's and minors' working conditions has been made. Textile and paper companies still making women and minors work against the law. In future investigation will be made about nurses.

Proper jobs for minors being checked(physically and spiritually).

Workers who do not come under Labor Standards Law are shoe-shine boys, farmers, people who work in homes. These people usually work under bad conditions.

Employers want to utilize "part-time workers"(naishoku) because their wages are very low.

Men and women are not same in physical strength, but women should get jobs proper for them for which they can show their full ability.

Equal rights for sexes was given by the new constitution but in many homes feudalistic family systems still going on. Husbands do not work at home, only wives.

Many campaigns have been planned to elevate women's position and condition. To give labor and political education many pamphlets have been published. They are being given free of charge. All banches of the women's and Minors' bureau have them. Planning slides and kamishibai. First education of monthly magazine will come out this month. It will include

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articles on sick leave and equal pay. The head office of women's and minors' bureau makes plans, but it is up to the branch offices to see that they are carried out. The most important educational problem is to educate the women in general and the laborers. Labor Standards office will see that the Labor Standards Laws are carried out, but there are many women who are ignorant or indifferent to the Labor Standards Laws. So women's and minors' bureau have to help them to be intelligent workers. Only with the cooperation of the leaders of the labor unions can the women's and minors' bureau accomplish its mission. Whenever they have some difficult problems, they are welcome to come to the women's and minors bureau for advice. For instance - they cannot get equal pay for equal jobs and men in the labor union won't cooperate with them in solving the problem).

When women find that the Labor Standards Laws are not being carried out, they often come to the women's and minors' bureau, because they hesitate to go to the men of the Labor Standards office. Women's and Minors' bureau cannot tell each employer of factory to put them into practice, but it can ask the Labor Standards Office to see to it. So do not think that the Women's and Minors' Bureau cannot be helpful.

The chief of the women's and minors' bureau is Mrs. Yamakawa. All other officials are women. As it is a new bureau, its activities are not satisfactory. Only with the cooperation of leading women labor union leaders can it accomplish its job.

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REGIONAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE FOR LABOR WOMEN

3 Sept 1948

GROUP DISCUSSION

I. How can you let everybody know what your demands are?

Some employees are not interested in demands of individuals because the demands may not affect them and some may affect them only slightly. The demands are too abstract, it is hard to understand them. The holding of many meetings will make the others take interest. Broadcasting, reading materials are utilized. Get opinions and interest of other workers. Only a few work for the benefit of many.

II. How to get union members out to the next meeting.

Why do they not attend?
- a. Topics not interesting.
- b. Subjects not close to daily life.
- c. Too busy to attend.
- d. Not interested in labor problems

How to get them out.
- a. Improve the methods of conducting meetings.
- b. See that everyone has a chance to participate; not only a few of the officers.
- c. Topics should be easy and interesting.
- d. Provide some entertainment (movies, dramas,etc.)
- e. Vary place of meeting. Hold them outdoors for a change.

III. How to get women to do their housework in less time.

1. Kamishibai
2. Utilization of noon time for discussion
3. Circulation of reading materials
4. Hold small and short meetings often.

IV. How to get girls to work out by themselves the best regulations for dormitories.

1. Announce them to all members.
2. Regulation committee drafts regulations. Take it up with all members, have them discuss them to their satisfaction, then make decision. Post regulations where they will be easily noticed and read.

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V. Plan a party which both men and women can attend.

Place: Seashore near Takarazuka
Time:
All members should be present.
Committees: Liaison committee
Deciding place:
Transportation:
Cooking:
Entertainment: (movies, dancing, music, games-baseball, etc.
In all committees both men and women work together.

VI. Work out information program to explain the function of labor women to PTA, Fujin kai, and other associations.

Hold conferences with other organizations. Have women in general visit their own factories and get knowledge of their working conditions.
Kamishibai at Public Hall.
Dramatic club of union put on dramas.
Give information through labor department of prefectural office, women and minors bureau, andlocal federation of labor unions.

VII. Plan series of discussions which every member could participate in.

a. Labor education course.
b. Personal consultation office.
c. Let people know about functions of women's and minors' bureau.
d. Education for textile workers is most important because their standards are lower than workers of other factories. Utilization of pamphlet to elevate their standard should be considered.

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COPY

HEADQUARTERS I CORPS
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu) AA/ay

22 July 1948

AG 080 - BA

SUBJECT: Women's and Minor's Bureau, Labor Ministry

TO : See Distribution

1. The newly established Women's and Minor's Bureau of the Labor Ministry now has prefectural offices with women as chiefs and as field representatives. The prefectural offices are responsible and report direct to the national Women's and Minor's Bureau in Tokyo; they are not a part of and are not answerable to the prefectural Labor Bureau or the Labor Standards Bureau.

2. The prefecture office is concerned with the surveillance of working conditions and labor problems as they pertain to the institution, revision, abolition, and interpretation of those provisions in the Labor Standards Law which apply particularly to women and minors. They are not charged with enforcement of the law. The Women's and Minor's Bureau cooperates with other labor sections, and lends necessary guidance and assistance to these sections in the field of women's and children's problems. The Bureau is the channel for the institution of better working standards and improved legislation in the field of labor in general and for women and minors in particular. (See Inclosure 1)

3. In addition to the sections of the Bureau concerned particularly with working women and minors, the Women's and Minor's Bureau is responsible in general for the development of women's interest in, and ability to use wisely, the rights and freedoms given them by the new Constitution.

4. It is in this field of political, social and general education of women that the CE Officer, in cooperation with the Labor Officer, can be of assistance in insuring that the Women's and Minor's Bureau carry out their full responsibility and not limit themselves to labor activities alone. The Bureau should be the legitimate and logical liaison with women's organizations of all kinds.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

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Ltr, Hq I Corps, AG 080 - BA, subj: "Women's and Minor's Bureau, Labor Ministry", dtd 22 July 1948, cont'd.

5. It is urged that the CE Officer support the chief of the prefectural Women's and Minor's Bureau and her field representatives by checking on their work performance; by introducing them, when necessary, to women and women's organization with which they should be working; by including them in the planning and carrying out of conferences; by using them in the civil education program for women's organizations; and, in cooperation with the CI Officer, publicizing the purposes of the Bureau, the location of the Bureau's field office and the advantages to be gained from its services.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL SWING:

/s/ C. C. Carter
/t/ C. C. CARTER
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

1 Incl:
1. Trans. Women's & Minor's Bureau pamphlet

DISTRIBUTION:
2 ea MG Reg & Team
I Corps Z/R
3 AG Rec, I Corps
2 CE Div, Mil Govt

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COPY

HEADQUARTERS
KINKI MIL GOVT REGION
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

AA/ey

080 18 August 1948

SUBJECT: Difference Between Women's & Minors' Bureau Field Representatives and Labor Standards Women Inspectors

TO : See Distribution

1. Attached is a memorandum received from SCAP on the difference between the Women's and Minors' Bureau field representatives and the Labor Standards Women Inspectors. There has been some misunderstanding in the past on this point and this memorandum should serve to clarify the relative positions of the two sections.

2. Point N. 5 (Type of Guidance from MG) is of particular importance to Civil Education personnel. The words "Women's Affairs Officer", should be amended to read "Civil Education Officer."

3. The Women's and Minors' Bureau representatives have primarily an educational function, not only for working women and minors, but also for the public in general. It is for this reason that Civil Education Officers are encouraged to support and assist the Women's and Minors' Bureau field representatives in their prefecture. They can be of help to CE Officers as liaison with women's groups, and of assistance in the education of adult groups in the fields of government and labor. The Women's and Minors' Bureau is an entirely new concept in Japan, and it is to be anticipated that it will encounter difficulties in carrying out its functions. Therefore, it is of particular importance that CE use the Bureau and its representatives as fully as possible so that its position may be strengthened, its purposes clarified, and its usefulness extended.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL KOWALSKI:

/s/ J. E. Englehardt
/t/ J. E. ENGLEHARDT
Captain, AGD
Adjutant

1 Incl:
As indicated (1 copy)

DISTRIBUTION:
2 ea Kinki Teams
1 - File

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WOMEN'S & MINORS' BUREAU
LABOR MINISTRY

10 May 1948

LIST OF CHIEF FIELD REPRESENTATIVES

	Prefecture	Name		Prefecture	Name
	Hokkaido	UEDA, Yoshiko	✓	Mie	NAKAI, Michiko
	Aomori	TAKEDA, Shizuko	✓	Shiga	TAKEBE, Shizue
	Iwate	TAIRA, Tasumi	✓	Kyoto	FUKUSHIMA, Kikue — Kotayashi yudaso Tyamauchi
	Miyagi	HASEGAWA, Kimi	✓	Osaka	KANEMASA, Yoshie — Kotayashi yudaso Tyamauchi
	Akita	WASHIO, Yoshi	✓	Hyogo	YOSHIMURA, Toku — Hirai
	Yamagata	ISHII, Hata	✓	Nara	ABE, Masue — Seshimo
	Fukushima	TANJI, Chie	✓	Wakayama	MITA, Shinobuko
	Ibaragi	MIURA, Nobuko		Tottori	YAMAMOTO, Fumiko
	Tochigi	HOSHINO, Tsune		Shimane	HIRAI, Natsuyo
	Gumma	NAWA, Teruko		Okayama	SAKAMOTO, Takako
	Saitama	UCHIYAMA, Tsugiko		Hiroshima	KOBAYASHI, Toshiko
	Chiba	ISHIBASHI, Tai		Yamaguchi	INOUE, Fuyoko
	Tokyo	SUMITANI, Shige		Tokushima	HARA, Haruko
	Kanagawa	INOUE, Tsuneko		Kagawa	INAGE, Toyoko
	Niigata	MAJIMA, Michiyo		Ehime	IGA, Sachiko
✓	Toyama	UO, Yoshiko		Kochi	TAKEDA, Kiyoko
✓	Ishikawa	MAEDA, Kaoru	✓	Fukuoka	TAKASAKI, Setsuko
✓	Fukui	IZUBUCHI, Reiko	✓	Saga	HIDESHIMA, Hatsuko
	Yamanashi	TAKAYAMA, Chizu	✓	Nagasaki	OTA, Toyoka
	Nagano	KANAGAWA, Fumiko	✓	Kumamoto	OSAKA, Mineko
✓	Gifu	NAKASHIMA, Suwako	✓	Oita	ITO, [illegible]hiko
	Shizuoka	KATO, Tsugiko	✓	Miyazaki	KUROIWA, Midori
✓	Aichi	TAKEBE, Kimiko	✓	Kagoshima	MIYAZAKI, Takai

Incl 1

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WOMEN'S LABOR INSPECTORS

1. There are 55 women who have been appointed as labor inspectors in the various prefectures. They are in the Labor Standards Bureau Branches in each prefecture and are charged with the actual inspection of offices and factories for violations of the Labor Standards Law.

2. The field representatives of the Women's and Minors' Bureau are not charged with the duties of inspecting offices and factories for violations but to determine whether or not present regulations are adequate or necessary and whether there is a need for additional provisions of the Labor Standards Law for women and minors.

3. Article 100, Item 2, of the Labor Standards Law is a reference for the above information.

WOMEN LABOR INSPECTORS
as of
15 May 1948

	2nd Class Inspector		3rd Class Inspector	
Bureau	Office	Full Name	Office	Full Name
Hokkaido			Inspection Section	Kato Mikiko
Aomori				
Iwate				
Miyagi			Inspection Section	Yoshida Kikuyo
Akita			Ditto	Kumiya Yoshi
Yamagata			Ditto	Horie Yuriko
			Tsuruoka Office	Morikuni Tokue
Fukushima			Ditto	Kiyoni Sachiko
Ibaragi			Tsuchiura Office	Mutaguchi Kikuyo
			Inspection Section	Kazuka Yoshi
Tochigi			Ditto	Kurosaki Tomie
Gumma			Ditto	Yamaguchi Hinayo
Saitama	Kumagaya Office	Watajima Misae		

Incl 3

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	2nd Class Inspectors		3rd Class Inspector	
Bureau	Office	Full Name	Office	Full Name
Chiba			Inspection Section	Ebana Yai
Tokyo	Adachi Office	Oguri Chika		
	Hachioji Office	Hashimoto Toshiko	Ditto	Ikeda Kimie
Kanagawa			Inspection & Sanitation Section	Fukunishi Kiyoko
Niigata			Inspection Section	Nabeya Toyo
✓ Toyama				
✓ Ishikawa				
✓ Fukui			Inspection Section	Soga Chinoe
Yamanashi			Ditto	Okamura Chieko
Nagano			Ditto	Yagisawa Shizuko
✓ Gifu			Ditto	Kume Nobu
Shizuoka			Ditto	Karaki Sayo
✓ Aichi	Nagoya-kita Office	Takei Kazue	Nagoya-minami Office	Oda Yoshiko
			Nagoya-kita Office	Yoshimura Yoshiko
			Inspection Section	Yoshimura Naoko
✓ Mie			Ditto	Sakazaki Toshiko
✓ Shiga			Ditto	Sawada Nasa
✓ Kyoto	Inspection Section	Kiriya Toshi	Ditto	Hirose Nobuko
✓ Osaka	Ditto	Ogi Haruko	Ibaragi Office	Dohi Isako
✓ Hyogo			Inspection Section	Yamashita Kiyoko
✓ Nara			Ditto	Iida Kazuko
✓ Wakayama			Ditto	Kimoto Shizu

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Bureau	2nd Class Inspectors Office	2nd Class Inspectors Full Name	1st Class Inspectors Office	1st Class Inspectors Full Name
Tottori			Inspection Section	Yamamoto Yukie
Shimane			Ditto	Ito Tsuneko
			Ditto	Muya Mitsuko
Okayama	Inspection Section	Murakami Nobuko		
Hiroshima			Inspection Section	Tanaka Hiroko
Yamaguchi	Inspection Section	Fukutomi Natsuko		
Tokushima			Inspection Section	Hashimoto Yoshiko
Kagawa			Ditto	Yamaguchi Toshiko
Ehime			Ditto	Abe Tokiko
Kochi			Ditto	Imai Kiyoko
✓ Fukuoka			Ditto	Nokubo Mikiko
			Ditto	Kaida Kiyoko
			Ditto	Kuchiha Shigeko
✓ Saga			Ditto	Koga Tsuruko
✓ Nagasaki			Ditto	Tetsumoto Fuyu
			Shimabara Office	Hirakata Shizuko
✓ Kumamoto			Inspection Section	Tsuzuri Toshiko
✓ Oita			Ditto	Korenaga Akiko
✓ Miyazaki			Ditto	Shimizu Toshiko
✓ Kagoshima			Ditto	Honda Kyoko
TOTAL	8			47

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C.E. OFFICER

Rec'd from 8A
14 July '49

8TH ARMY CIVIL AFFAIRS
(Translation Of Letter For Your Information)

1 June 1949

TO: Superintendent, Field Representatives of the Women's & Minors' Bureau

FROM: Chief of the Women's & Minors' Bureau, Labor Ministry

From August 1 - 7, 1949, "Promotion of welfare for women workers program", will be put into effect based on the separate agenda.

Your attention and sufficient consideration is requested on the following subjects in order to gain effective results from the program.

Arrangements on the enforcement of this program with each competent bureau in the ministry, each administrative functions and organizations have been finished and copies of the notifications have been enclosed to reassure you.

1) Although Labor Ministry is the main sponsor of this program, the purpose and substances of the events call for a progressive and voluntarily participation and cooperation specifically from the employers and their associations and the labor unions which are closely related to the women workers. It is also necessary to hold liaison meetings of close coordination in order to attain concrete cooperation from the competent administrative functions, especially from the women's organizations, newspapers, and radios.

2) The aims of this program were selected according to their urgency in conjunction to the present state of women's labor.

1. Development of union activities,
   Women actively participate in the union.

2. Improvement of working conditions;
   Elevate working conditions for women.

3. Enlargement of welfare facilities,
   Equip better facilities to simplify
   work for women.

4. Expansion of employment opportunities,
   Expend work appropriate for women.

5. Improvement of occupational ability.

6. Improvement of culture;
   Improve the culture of women workers.

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If there are other aims specifically essential for the actual conditions of that region towards the welfare of women workers besides the aims given above, they may be added also.

3) Subjects and agenda to be put into effect by the supporting functions and cooperating organizations shall be reconsidered and put into effect in accordance with the actual conditions of the region after regarding other subjects and methods which may attain effective results.

4) This program makes a direct attempt to assist the promotion of welfare for women workers but at the same time it will stimulate the employers, labor unions and other organization's understanding and relation to the importance of welfare and its promotion for the women workers. Therefore this point should be taken into consideration when formulating plans to be put into effect. Specific care to be taken to see that all industries are thoroughly informed of this program.

5) Field representatives of the Women's and Minors' Bureau closely coordinate their work with the Prefectural Labor Section and Prefectural Labor Standards Bureau as a main liaison center for the enforcement of this program. Primary, number of consultation with each competent functions will be held and concrete schedule to be put into effect or plans for the procedure will be made which will be thoroughly notified to each competent functions. For this program to be put into effect with the hearty cooperation and comprehension of the supporting functions and cooperating organizations it is necessary that great care be taken for the administration of these programs.

6) Materials under preparation by the Labor Ministry for this program shall be sent as soon as they are completed. As distribution period and number of copies will have to be considered, make every effort to utilize whatever material on hand and sufficient care be taken to make arrangements for the others.

7) Appropriations necessary for this program will be allocated in compliance with No. 22 notification of May 31st, but owing to the spirit of this program, voluntarily cooperation from each cooperating organizations be urged.

8) In regard to putting this program into effect, an official from the bureau will not be dispatched to hold an arrangement meeting, therefore you are requested to take immediate action in compliance with the separate agenda and the substances of the enforcement plans.

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8TH ARMY CIVIL AFFAIRS CE SECTION
(TRANSLATION OF LETTER FOR YOUR INFORMATION)

PUBLICATIONS SCHEDULED FOR RELEASE
BY THE WOMEN'S AND MINORS' BUREAU
IN CONNECTION WITH CAMPAIGN TO
PROMOTE THE WELFARE OF WOMEN WORKERS
August 1 - 8

Already published

		Schedule of Distribution to Chief of Local Offices
1.	Leaflets - explanatory materials, guides to study:	
	Collective Bargaining	July 5
	Labor agreement	"
	Union Meeting	"
2.	Pamphlets	
	How to Speak Out (Simple guide to public speaking)	July 5
	On Women's Section of Trade Unions	"
3.	Women and Occupations - statistical materials - resulting from (See 1/)	Already distributed
4.	Kamishibai	
	Otoki-san and the Trade Union	
5.	Poster	
	"First of all, let us speak out with courage"	
6.	Wall-newspaper	
	"Women workers! Let us be good speakers together with man"	

Scheduled publications

		Date when printing is to be completed	Scheduled date for distribution
1.	Leaflet		
	Union Constitution	July 5	July 10
	The Labor Standards Law and Women	July 10	July 15
2.	Pamphlet		
	How to Discuss	July 20	July 25
3.	Poster		
	For publicity of campaign to promote welfare of women workers	June 30	July 5
4.	Wall-newspaper	July 5	July 10
	On seven slogans of campaign to promote welfare of women workers		
5.	Collection of statistical materials	July 10	July 15

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婦人少年局月報（昭和二十四年四月五日運輸省特別扱承認第九〇一號）1949年5月1日發行 （1）
第9號

婦人少年局月報
Monthly Bulletin W.M.B., L.M.

アメリカの女子既婚勞働者數

アメリカ國勢調査局の最近の推定によれば、一九四八年四月現在における全女子人口中その六五%は既婚者、二一%は獨身者であつた。一九四八年度における女子既婚者の二三%は有業者であり、一九四〇年のそれは一七%であつた。

アメリカでは多年にわたり女子既婚勞働者數が增加していたが、一九四八年四月現在における女子勞働人口一七〇〇萬の中四八%は有配偶者、三五%は獨身者、一七%は寡婦または離婚者となつている。一九四〇年の狀態はこれに反して有配偶者三六%、獨身者四九%、寡婦または離婚者は一五%であつた。

産業別單位組合員調 （1949年1月）

産業	總數	女子	總數に對する女子の割合
總數	6,740,481	1,542,727	23%
農林水産業	89,907	9,648	11
鑛業	572,501	75,940	13
製造工業	2,258,488	668,326	29
商業	212,502	51,909	24
運輸通信業	1,307,334	187,832	14
サーヴイス業	41,901	15,204	36
自由業	648,254	247,900	38
其の他の産業	127,443	20,819	16

註 この數字は百分率を除き勞働統計調査局發表のものである

勞働力と賃金 （1949年1月）

	總數	男子	女子	%
勞働力	34,750,000	21,110,000	13,650,000	39
平均現金給與額（全産業）	¥ 8,371	¥ 9,567	¥ 4,120	43

註 1. 勞働力は總理廳統計局發表. %は女子の總數に對するものである。
2. 平均現金給與額は勞働統計調査局發表の毎月勤勞統計による。%は女子の男子に對するものである。

新憲法施行二周年を迎えて

五月三日は新憲法が施行されてから滿二年になります。我が國はこの憲法と共に新しい民主國家として生れ變つたのでした。また、女子の地位や年少者の保護もこの憲法に基いて法的に保障されました。私達はここに憲法の前文を掲げてその趣旨を省み決意を新たに致しましょう。

日本國民は、正當に選擧された國會における代表者を通じて行動し、われらとわれらの子孫のために、諸國民との協和による成果と、わが國全土にわたつて自由のもたらす惠澤を確保し、政府の行爲によつて再び戰爭の慘禍が起ることのないようにすることを決意し、ここに主權が國民に存することを宣言し、この憲法を確定する。そもそも國政は國民の嚴肅な信託によるものであつて、その權威は國民に由來し、その權力は國民の代表者がこれを行使し、その福利は國民がこれを享受する。これは人類普遍の原理でありこの憲法は、かかる原理に基くものである。われらは、これに反する一切の憲法、法令及び詔勅を排除する。

日本國民は、恒久の平和を念願し、人間相互の關係を支配する崇高な理想を深く自覺するのであつて、平和を愛する諸國民の公正と信義に信賴して、われらの安全と生存を保持しようと決意した。われらは、平和を維持し、專制と隷從、壓迫と偏狹を地上から永遠に除去しようと努めている國際社會において、名譽ある地位を占めたいと思う。われらは、全世界の國民が、ひとしく恐怖と缺乏から免かれ平和のうちに生存する權利を有することを確認する。

われらは、いずれの國家も、自國のことのみに專念して他國を無視してはならないのであつて、政治道德の法則は、普遍的なものであり、この法則に從うことは、自國の主權を維持し、他國と對等關係に立とうとする各國の責務であると信ずる。

日本國民は、國家の名譽にかけ、全力をあげてこの崇高な理想と目的を達成することを誓う。

女世帶生活實態調査について（二）
——女世帶主の職業——

東京都内の女世帶調査の結果について、仕事の有無及び仕事の種類についてみると、仕事ある者五二%、無い者四八%でほぼ半々であつた。仕事の種類は種々雜多に分れているが、仕事も内職もしていない者が全體の三八%を占めている。なおこの調査によつて次のようなことも知ることができた。

▽學歷と仕事の有無

女世帶主の學歷と仕事の有無の關係について見ると、小學校卒業程度の者より高小や高女卒の者の方が仕事をもつている者の率が高く、さらに專門學校程度になるとこの率は一層高くなつている。大學卒業生は非常に數が少いために確かな比率は得られなかつた。

▽勤務時間

一日の働く時間は八時間が最も多いが、（職種としては事務、タイプ、雜役など）中には十五時間という極端な例もあり、家政婦、炊事婦、獨立營業などに働く時間の長い者が多い。家事手傳いは勤務時間が一定せず、三、四時間の者もあれば、十時間など長い者もあつた。働く時間の短い者の中には、ダンサー、マッサージ、藝者、和洋裁を内職的にやつている者などがあつた。

▽就職の方法

親、兄弟、知人など緣故を頼つて仕事を得た者が最も多く四七%を占め、新聞廣告や、はり紙募集によつた者は三%、職業安定所による者二%、その他一四%、不明三四%となつている。

▽特殊技能と仕事の有無

全體を特殊技能のあるなしにわけてみると、特殊技能をもつ者は僅かに一六%、無い者八四%、これを仕事の有無との關係においてみると、仕事のある者の中特殊技能をもつている者は僅かに二一%にすぎなかつた。

（次頁下表參照のこと）

婦人週間を終えて

山川菊榮

四月十日から十六日までの婦人週間は、全國にわたつて行われた婦人團體、勞働組合婦人部、報道機關、及び關係官公廳など諸方面の御協力と御後援によつて多くの成果をおさめることができました。

婦人の地位向上は婦人自身の自覺によることはいうまでもありませんが、常に各方面の御協力を得なければその目的を達することはできません。

週間中の御協力に對して厚く御禮を申上げ、今後なお一層の御援助をお願いいたします。

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

労基法適用事業場における年少労働者数

—一九四八年七月末現在 三五九、四二五事業場調べ—

別表の統計は一九四八年七月末までに労働省に提出された全國における労働基準法適用事業場報告（註参照）に基き、婦人少年局で集計した各事業別の年少労働者數（労働基準法の規定による滿十八歳未滿のもの）を示したものである。

これによれば昨年七月末現在における全國の基準法適用事業場關係の年少労働者數は、九〇二、五二一人で、全労働者數八、四四九、七八五人に對し一〇・七%となつている。

年少労働者數に關する資料としては、以上の外に一九四七年度臨時國勢調査の結果に基いて調べたものがあり、既に婦人少年局月報第三號に發表されている。

註 適用事業報告の割合は各府縣により著しく異つているが、全國の平均率は六一%である。

別表

労基法第8條の號別	事業別産業分類	總計	15歳—18歳 計	男	女	15歳未滿 計	男	女
1	工業	551,442	509,453	249,374	260,079	41,989	15,053	26,936
2	鑛業	36,615	35,330	26,250	9,080	1,235	854	431
3	土建	35,250	34,480	26,182	8,298	770	629	141
4	交通	88,637	86,954	71,868	15,086	1,683	1,341	342
5	貨物取扱	2,849	2,77[illegible]	2,261	515	73	60	13
6	農林	11,339	10,465	6,698	3,767	874	581	293
7	畜産水産	2,929	2,620	2,133	487	309	193	116
8	商業	29,861	23,941	11,743	12,198	5,920	4,739	1,181
9	金融	23,806	23,143	5,481	17,667	658	165	493
10	映畫演劇	2,273	2,169	787	1,382	104	42	62
11	通信	37,942	36,730	15,125	21,605	1,212	526	686
12	教育研究	23,159	22,515	5,192	17,323	644	347	297
13	保健衛生	8,052	7,902	927	6,975	150	43	107
14	接客娯樂	4,356	4,068	1,326	2,742	288	62	226
15	清掃屠殺	5,129	5,038	2,351	2,687	91	50	41
16	官公署	30,639	29,398	12,218	17,180	1,241	518	723
17	その他命令で定めるもの	8,243	7,988	3,994	3,994	255	146	109
	計	902,521	844,975	443,910	401,065	57,546	25,349	32,197

女性の進出

◎女子少年院長に二名の女性 東まさ氏（五七）昭和二十四年二月四日大阪女子少年院交野女子學院長に就任した。氏は同志社女專を經てカルフオルニア大學卒業、司法保護司として多年活躍していた。

大平えつ子氏（四九）東氏と同日に東京女子少年院愛光女子學園院長に就任した。氏は日本女子大學社會科卒業、東京少年審判所で少年保護司として活躍していた。

◎衆議院に初の婦人委員長 三月二十九日の衆議院在外同胞引揚問題に關する特別委員會の理事八名の互選により、中山マサ氏（五九）が委員長に決定した。

◎國家公務員採用試驗合格者 新制度による人事院初の國家公務員採用試驗合格者は四、六五二人でそのうち女子合格者は三〇人であつた。合格率を見ると女子は四人に一人、男子は三人に一人の割合であつた。

アメリカから日本婦人へのメッセージ

四月十日から十六日まで婦人週間の多彩な行事が催されたが、この週間にあたり、エリノア・ローズヴエルト夫人並びに著作家として知られているメリー・Rビアード夫人から日本婦人に祝辭をかねた激勵のメッセージが寄せられた。これに對して山川婦人少年局長は、わが國の婦人も日本の民主化と平和のために寄與すべく努めている旨の決意を示した感謝狀をおくつた。

御覽になりました？

▽女性史學に立つ（我國における夫婦、家、婚姻、賣笑等の問題について史的考察を加えたもの）
高群逸枝著 定價四五圓 送料四圓
東京都練馬區下石神井二ノ一二七四 鹿水館發行

▽婦人問題—社會主義講座第廿巻
婦人解放論 山川菊榮
婦人解放の歴史と動向 神近市子
婦人と法律 西塚静子
戀愛と結婚 新妻イト
産兒制限論 太田典禮
母性保護 山本杉
東京都千代田區神田神保町一ノ三〇 三元社發行 定價二〇〇圓 送料（留）三二圓

年齢別にみた女世帯主の職業の有無

年齢	調査總數	仕事のあるもの 小計	通勤 小計	事務	タイプ	電話その他の技術	教師	和洋裁	雑役	その他	住込 小計	寮母	留守番	女中	その他	獨立營業 小計	洋裁店	小賣店	飲食店	その他	仕事のないもの 小計	仕事がなく内職しているもの 小計	和洋裁	各種教授	内職	その他	仕事もしていないもの内職もしていないもの
20歳未滿	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—29	153	102	71	24	5	7	3	6	1	25	12	—	—	4	8	19	5	3	—	11	51	8	3	—	3	2	43
30—39	341	212	141	30	4	9	7	15	21	55	17	1	4	3	9	54	16	17	6	1[illegible]	129	39	17	—	16	6	90
40—49	323	169	99	20	—	3	4	10	18	44	11	1	2	—	8	59	10	21	2	26	154	43	20	1	11	11	111
50歳以上	275	78	25	1	—	—	3	—	9	12	14	3	1	2	8	39	5	9	4	21	197	25	6	1	4	14	172
不明	16	10	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
合計	1,110	573	343	79	9	19	17	31	49	139（イ）	56	5	7	9	35	174	33	50	12	76	537	115	46	2	34	33	422
%		100	60								10					30					100	21					79

（備考） 家政婦8名．炊事婦7名．看護婦8名．助産婦5名．近所の家事手傳い11名．その他雑役的仕事のものを含む。

— これは労働組合員による印刷物です —

一九四九年五月一日發行 毎月一回發行
編集者 労働省婦人少年局 山川菊榮
發行者 東京都港區芝公園六號地 中央労働學園 飯田北理
印刷所 東京都港區芝南佐久間町一ノ七 研文社 中川二郎
發行所 東京都港區芝公園六 財團法人中央労働學園
（定價一部一圓五十錢）

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第 8 號　　婦人少年局月報　　1949 年 4 月 1 日發行　（1）

婦人少年局月報
Monthly Bulletin W. M. B., L. M.

組合員數と賃金　（1948年12月）

	總　數	男　子	女　子	%
組合員數	6,705,709	5,168,118	1,537,314	23
平均賃金（全産業）	￥ 9,060	￥ 10,357	￥ 4,530	44

（註）組合員總數が男女の計より多いのは一部組合では性別によつてその組合員數を區別していないためである。組合員數の%は女子の總數に對するもので平均賃金（每月勤勞統計の1人當り1ケ月間の現金給與總額）は男子に對する女子の割合である。

婦人週間について

新憲法並びにこれに基く種々の法令によつて、法律的には一應男女の平等が保證されたが、婦人自身の自覺の不足と、各方面に殘存する封建性のために、大多數の婦人はせつかく得た權利を活かすすべもなく、相變らず低い生活をおくつているのが實情である。このような狀態にある婦人の實質的な地位の向上をはかるために、婦人の自覺を促し、男子の理解と協力をもとめる事を目的として、四月十日より十六日迄の間婦人少年局主唱の下に「婦人週間」を開催する。週間中の目標は（一）婦人の解放に關する法律の正しい理解（二）婦人の地位の向上を妨げている種々の原因を明確にする事（イ）婦人の自覺の不足（ロ）封建性の殘存（ハ）經濟的條件の劣惡（三）婦人の地位向上のために役立つ既存施設の周知徹底である。協力機關は關係各官廳、都道府縣教育委員會、民生委員連盟、日本放送協會、百貨店協會、婦人團體、勞働組合婦人部、生活協同組合同盟婦人對策部等で各協力機關はそれぞれの機關のもつ機能の實情に應じて、具體的な計畫をたて、自主的に種々の催しを行う事になつている。

なお全國各府縣の主要都市で講演會を開く事になつているが、東京では四月十二日零時三十分から日比谷公會堂で婦人週間中央大會を開催する。

女子の勞組活動について

總司令部勞働課賃金勞働條件班のミード・スミス女史は去る三月歸米に先だち記者團と會見、次のように日本の勞働運動における女子の役わりの重要性を強調した。

現在組合員の約四分の一は女子であるが、それらの人々の積極的な參加なくしては眞に組合活動の民主化はのぞめない。

いままで女子勞働者の地位が非常に低く、戰後その活動には相當めざましいものがあるにもかかわらず多くの女子組合員はまだ積極的に組合活動に參加していない實狀である。從つて勞組婦人部や婦人對策部は現段階では重要な使命を果しつつあり、有能な女子指導者も少くない。

勞組婦人部の發達過程を三段階にわけてみる。第一は生花や裁縫の講習、配給制度の改善など、多分に文化的、または社會的な女子自身の問題に集中している。第二は男女同一賃金等勞働條件の均等化を期し、更にまた女子勞働者に對する福利施設の擴充などに努力するもので日本の勞組婦人部の多くはいまこの段階にいるのである。第三は組合の一員として女子が性別による意識をすて積極的に組合全體の活動に參加するもので、少數の組合婦人部は既にこの段階にはいつている。

第三段階到達への理想に對して日本の男子勞働者はその協働者である勤勞女性への支持と協力をおしんではならない。

國鐵における年少勞働者の職場

昭和二十三年十二月中に運輸省が行つた調査によると、勞働基準法及び女子年少者勞働基準規則の施行によつて、國鐵では既に重量物取扱い、危險有害業務等の部面から年少勞働者の大幅な配置轉換が行われている。

現在のところ、國鐵が年少勞働者に比較的區に屬するものでは車輛手一四二人、檢車區でも車輛手五一七人、機關區では庫內手三、八一〇人で、これらは全て男子である。國鐵の業務に從事している年少者（滿十八歲未滿）の數は昨年三月現在全從業者の八・八五%に當る。

從業員數は次のとおりである。

驛に屬する業務では、驛手三、七二九人內女子七三一人、驛手六九六人內女子五三人、雜驛手一三二人內女子一三人、電話掛一、三六四人で、これは全て女子である。車掌區に屬する業務では、列車手四八四人內女子二九人、列車給仕五八人で、これは男子ばかりである。電車區に屬するものでは車輛手一四二人、檢車區でも車輛手五一七人、機關區では庫內手三、八一〇人で、これらは全て男子である。國鐵の業務に從事している年少者（滿十八歲未滿）の數は昨年三月現在全從業者の八・八五%に當る。

勞働力人口調（一九四八年一二月）

産業別		總數	男子	女子	總數に對する女子の率
就業者	全産業	36,370,000	21,690,000	14,680,000	40
	農林水産業	18,500,000	9,120,000	9,380,000	51
	製造工業	5,510,000	3,690,000	1,820,000	33
	商業	3,130,000	1,940,000	1,180,000	38 *
	運輸通信業	1,630,000	1,420,000	220,000	14 *
	自由業	1,400,000	900,000	500,000	36
	公務及び公共團體	1,770,000	1,310,000	460,000	26
失業者		260,000	170,000	90,000	35

（註）イ．數え年15歲以上の總人口は53,980,000である。ロ．全産業總數と主なる産業のみかかげたので各産業の合計は總數と一致しない。ハ．ここにかかげた數字は比率を除きすべて總理廳勞働力調査に於ける實査の結果．推計乘率を乘じたものの四位以下を四捨五入したので男女合計は*の場合のように必ずしも總數と一致しない。

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發行所　東京都港區芝公園六號地　財團法人中央勞働學園（定價一部一圓五十錢）

女世帶生活實態調査について

女世帶のテスト調査として昭和廿三年十月一日現在で、東京都内一三七、八一〇女世帶のうち約一%の一、三七五世帶を任意抽出法によつて選んで調査した。そのうち移轉、長期不在、結婚其の他調査不能のものを除き、一、一一〇世帶について集計の結果、三九の表を作製したが、その中第一表年齡別による女世帶の種類は別表のとおりである。これによると死別が最も多く、ついで離婚、未婚、未歸還、その他不明の順になつている。死別のうち年齡層によつて戰爭によるものと、病死とを横に率をとつて區別してみると、戰爭によるものは廿代ではその年代の死別總數の六三%で最高位を占め、年齡が多くなるに從つて率は少くなつている。それに反し病死によるものは廿代が三三%で最も少く、年齡の增すに從つて多くなつている。未婚者が廿代に多いのは當然であるとしても、廿代にも相當の數をみるのは、戰爭による死別者が廿代の戰爭が多くの若い男性を失わしめた事を示しているといえよう。

第一表　年齡別にみた女世帶の種類

年齡	總數	夫と別れた種別							離婚	未歸還				未婚	其他（ハ）	不明（ニ）
		死別														
		小計	戰死	戰災死	病死	其他（イ）	不明（ロ）		小計	ソ連	其他	不明				
20歲未滿	2															2
20—24	42	8	2		5		1	3	2			2	13	1	15	
25—29	111	47	31	1	13	1	1	15	13	3	1	9	14	4	18	
30—34	144	99	52	2	43	3		15	11	3		8	4	1	14	
35—39	197	135	53	3	74	2	3	30	7	2		5	11	2	12	
40—49	323	251	26	11	200	8	6	39	6	1		5	6	5	16	
50—59	161	141	2	2	134	2	1	12	1			1		3	4	2
60歲以上	114	97	2	2	90	1	2	12					1	2	2	1
不明	16	12	2		10			2	1			1				
總數	1,110	790	170	21	568	17	14	128	41	9	1	31	49	18	84	
		100%	71%					12%	3.6%				4.4%	9%		

註　（イ）電車事故等平和時の事故によつて死別したもの。
（ロ）死因不明のもの。
（ハ）夫が疎開中のもの．仕事の都合上別居しているもの（長期出張中）夫が病氣療養中或は不具のもの．夫の滯米中或は受刑中のものなど名儀上の女世帶になつているもの。
（ニ）未婚．未亡人．未歸還などの別が不明のもの。

働く婦人の世論調査

總理廳世論調査部では、婦人少年局と協力のもとに一九四八年十一月十九日から三十日までの十二日間、東京都内二三區より層化任意見本法により三一五事業場について、一、七〇五人の職業婦人を選び、戰後のわが國の職業婦人について、その職業觀、家庭と職業、勞働基準法の理解程度、職場における勞働條件、勞働組合觀及び社會的關心について、個々面接による質問を行い世論を調査したが、その主な結果は次の通りである。

一、職業觀　八四%が經濟的理由から就職しており、そのうち五四%は一家を養うため及び家計を補助するためであつた。なお全體の六六%が仕事に對してお興味を持つている。

二、家庭と職業　なんらかの機會をとらえて職業生活から離れたいと考えているものが六〇%でそのうち職業は結婚までの腰掛と考えているのが三五%で最も多い。しかし出來れば一生續けたいというのが一三%であつたのは注目される。職業と家庭との兩立については兩立する三八%、しない四一%、わからない二一%となつており、兩立出來ない主な理由は配給その他家事の都合によるものであつた。

三、勞働基準法　法律の名前だけ知つているものは全體の八五%で多少にかかわらずその内容を理解しているものは全女子勞働者の四四%である。その規定を知つている者の中で基準法は職業婦人にとつてよい結果をもたらすというのが八六%で良い點もあれば惡い點もある一三%惡くなる一%となつている。

四、勞働條件　男女同一賃金については同じ仕事をしている男子にくらべて賃金が安いと思うのが二八%、安いと思わない五二%である。僅かに全女子勞働者の九%が常に生理休暇をとつているが、生理日でも仕事の支障にならぬというのが七五%、支障になるというのが二三%、後者を一〇〇としてその六一%は支障になりながら生理休暇を取つていないと答えている。その理由は規定のあることを知らないのと、仕事の多忙によるものが大部分を占めている。支障になるもののうち必らずとつているのは三九%であるが、産業別では製造工業部門に働くものの必要度が最も高くなつている。

五、勞働組合觀　その所屬する組合に對して關心をもつている女子組合員は五三%であるが、婦人組合活動に對して積極的に參加したいと考えているものは組合員の五〇%である。

六、社會的關心　勞働基準法が相當多くの女子勞働者に知られているに反して彼女たちに關係の深い勞働省婦人少年局のあることを知らないものは六七%であつた。

御覽になりました？

若い人の職場手帖（働く若い人たちへの勞働條件その他についてのやさしい手引と日記帖をかねたもの。クロース表紙、オフセット印刷、手帖型）
東京都千代田區富士見町二ノ六　財團法人　勞働文化研究所編集　東京都港區赤羽橋濟生會内　社團法人　年少勞働文化協會發賣
定價（送料共）八〇圓

やさしい民法（新しい婦人の地位）
東京都港區芝公園六
婦人少年局編　定價八〇圓
中央勞働學園發行送料一〇圓

婦人のための法制の知識（インフォーメーションシーツ第一集）
婦人少年局編　定價九〇圓
中央勞働學園發行送料一〇圓

婦人關係資料集報　各國婦人の法制上の地位、公職にある婦人、その他各種の婦人關係統計資料を集めたもの）
もつと高めましよう婦人の地位（婦人週間の爲のリーフレット）
壁新聞　「新憲法は婦人に何を與えたか」
以上　勞働省婦人少年局發行

―― これは勞働組合員による印刷物です ――

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婦人少年局月報

Monthly Bulletin W.M.B., L.M.

勞働力人口と組合員數（1948年11月）

	總數	男子	女子	%
勞働力人口	37,150,000	21,960,000	15,190,000	41
組合員數	6,677,054	5,144,698	1,532,079	23

（註）組合員數において、男女の計が總數と一致しないのは、男女內譯不明があるためである。
%は總數に對する女子の割合である。

產業別賃金調（一九四八年一一月）

產業	男子	女子	%
全產業	¥ 8,290	¥ 3,432	41
工業	8,072	3,221	40
交通業	8,128	4,486	55
ガス電氣水道業	8,564	4,270	55
商業	10,994	4,453	41
鑛業	8,667	3,635	42

（註）本表に引用した賃金は每月勤勞統計調査によるもので一人當り一ケ月間の現金給與總額を示している。百分率は男子に對する女子の割合である。

中央行政官廳における女子職員

　昭和二十三年十一月末現在で行つた婦人少年局の調査によると、中央の行政官廳（註參照）に働いている女子職員の數は一一、七八八人で男女總數五二、八〇一人中の約二割を占めている。女子職員の大部分である約一萬人は雇員で、任官者は事務官五五六、技官七二で計六二八任官者同格の舊稱囑託（現在は官廳により種々な名稱でよばれている）に相當する女子を含めても八八一人である。これらの女子職員一〇〇人の中僅か七人强が任官者又は之と同格の待遇を受けているに過ぎない現狀であるが、男子職員は一〇〇人中事務官約四一、技官十五强で、同格の舊囑託を含めれば一〇〇人中六三人以上が任官者又はそれと同格の待遇を受けている。

　女子事務官五五六人中、一級事務官四、二級三八、三級五一四であり、一級及び二級事務官はその大部分を宮內府と勞働省が占めている。この中一級四名は宮內府の女官長二名、內親王傳育係及び勞働省婦人少年局長である。宮內府及び勞働省の外二級は文部省、總理廳統計局、厚生省、農林省、法務廳、公正取引委員會事務局等にそれぞれ一名乃至三名を數えるのみである。技官七二人中二級四、三級六八で殆んどが厚生省在籍者である。任官者中局長は勞働省婦人少年局長のみであるが課長は勞働省二名、厚生省二名、農林省一名である。

（註）この調査の對象とした主な行政官廳は次のとおりである。內閣及び總理廳、外務省、大藏省、法務廳、文部省、厚生省、農林省、商工省、運輸省、遞信省、勞働省、建設省、會計檢査院。

中央行政官廳における女子職員

性別	官名／級名	事務官 1	事務官 2	事務官 3	事務官 小計	技官 1	技官 2	技官 3	技官 小計	舊囑託 1	舊囑託 2	舊囑託 3	舊囑託 小計	任官者及び同格者計	雇員	傭人	雇員傭人計	總數
男	實數	339	4,626	11,980	16,945	79	2,003	4,293	6,375	44	1,017	1,693	2,754	26,074	12,718	2,221	14,939	41,013
	%	0.8	11.3	29.2	41.3	0.2	4.9	10.4	15.5	0.1	2.5	4.1	6.7	(63.6)	31.1	5.4	(36.4)	100
女	實數	4	38	514	556	0	4	68	72	1	24	228	253	881	10,052	855	10,907	11,788
	%	0.03	0.3	4.7	4.7	0	0.03	0.6	0.6	—	0.2	1.9	2.1	(7.5)	85.2	7.4	(92.5)	100
計	實數	343	4,664	12,494	17,591	79	2,007	4,361	6,447	45	1,041	1,921	3,007	26,955	22,770	3,076	25,846	52,801
	%	0.6	8.8	23.6	33.0	0.1	3.9	8.3	12.3	0.1	2.0	3.7	5.8	(51.1)	43.1	5.8	(48.9)	100
總數に對する女子	%	1.2	0.8	4.1	3.2	—	0.2	1.6	1.1	2.2	2.3	11.9	8.4	3.3	44.1	27.8	42.2	22.3

働く年少者の賃金はどの位か

―「働く少年少女のメモ」個人調査報告より―

　年少勞働者を對象とした賃金統計は今まであまり發表されたものがないので、その實情の一端を紹介する意圖から、昨年十一月の保護運動期間中に東京及び八王子の大會に參集した滿十八歲未滿の年少勞働者について調査したものの中から賃金關係（特に現金給與）だけをここにとりあげてみた。この兩大會に參集した年少勞働者約千人に對し調査票メモを配布したのであるがその回收數は五四七枚であつた。その中賃金の記入あるものは四九一名であるが特に賃金の上に著しい特徵のあらわれているのは化學工業（八四名）、機械器具工業（一九一名）、紡織工業（四九名）、公務（二六名）の各分野で引用した人員は合計三五〇名である。

　この三五〇名についてみるとその平均手取月收は二四七三・五四圓で最高五、〇〇〇圓、最低六〇〇圓となつている。更に賃金の高い例としては化學工業及び機械器具工業、低い例としては公務及び紡織工業があげられる。即ち、化學工業では、三千圓以上が三六名で集計人員の四三%を占めており、三千圓未滿二八名、二千五百圓未滿一四名と順次減り、二千圓未滿は僅か六名―七・二%で千圓未滿は一人もいない。機械器具工業でも千圓未滿は同樣に一人もいないが三千圓以上のものは集計人員の一九一名に對して五八名の三〇・四%であり、化學工業の四三%より少いことがわかる。三千圓未滿は三七名、二千五百圓未滿は七八名（四〇・七%）でこの分野では最も多數を占めている。

　次に紡織工業と公務については最低千圓未滿が紡織四人（八・二%）、公務一人（三・八%）という低賃金ぶりであり、二千圓未滿が前者は二八人（五七・一%）後者は一八人（六九・三%）と多く、二千五百圓以上になると紡織には僅か一人いるが公務は全然いないという實狀である。

　なお、殘りの一四一名のうちには金屬工業（二九名）、窯業及び土石工業（六名）、食料品工業（二〇名）、印刷及び製本業（五八名）、その他の工業（一名）、各種物品販賣業（一名）、銀行業信託業（二名）、陸運業（十一名）、醫療衞生（三名）、調査研究（一名）、團體（九名）があるが之等の賃金水準は概ね前述四分野の中間にあるものとみてよい。

　更に賃金內容をくわしく知る爲には實物給與や、勞働時間その他の勞働條件等の關係をも見なければならないのであるが、こゝでは資料の關係上現金給與のみに限つたことは前述のとおりである。

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日教組第四回臨時大會

日本教職員組合は去る二月三日から五日まで第四回臨時大會を別府公會堂で開催した。全國各地から參加した女子代議員は出席者の一三%であつた。

この大會で婦人部の要求事項として左の三項目にわたる決議文が提出された。

一、本部專從委員に女子三名を加えること

二、六三〇七圓ベースの切換えに關して男女の差別待遇を撤廢すること

三、行政整理に關して性別による差別的取扱いは絶對に反對であること

二、三、については熱心に討議されたが採擇されるに至らず一は採擇されて高田なほ子氏外二名が選出された。專從委員總數は六二名であるが前年度の女子委員は一名のみであつた。尙この大會で中央委員（全國四二〇餘名）についても各七名につき一名以上は必ず女子にすることが決定された。

家事審判所における事件統計（二）

昭和廿三年一月—十月

紙面の都合上表の中に事件及び處理狀態の詳細な分類が記載できなかつたが、調停事件の中受理した件數の率を見ると次の通りになる。

一、離婚（二七・八%）
申立てた側を見ると女からのが男からのそれに比べて二・八倍になつている。

二、婚姻豫約不履行にもとづく慰藉料の請求（一二・四%）
結婚生活に入つたものがその一方の不誠意によつて法律上正式な結婚を拒否された場合に相手方の結婚するという約束の不履行に對して精神慰藉料その他を要求した事件であるが、この中には內緣關係を長い間續けて來たのに法律上の手續を經ていないために離婚という形をとる事のできぬものや、いわゆる妾のようなものがこれを淸算しようとする場合も入つている。

三、財產の分與に關する處分（六・八%）
離婚をした者の一方が相手方に對して財產の分與を請求する事件であるが、夫婦が協力して作り上げた財產を離婚によつて一方が獨り占めし、他方は涙金で追出されるというのは從來ありがちな事であつたが、新民法下にこのような不都合は取除かれた。又離婚にいたる精神慰藉料的なものも加味される事がある。

四、扶養に關する處分（五・三%）
これは家事審判所が直系血族兄弟姉妹、特別な場合には三親等內の親族間に扶養の義務を負わせる事ができるので、民法のこの扶養の規定にもとづいてなされる處分である。

五、夫婦の同居その他の夫婦間の協力扶助に關する處分（四・九%）

六、離緣（四・一%）
これは養親子關係を解消しようとする事件である。

七、遺產の分割に關する處分（二・九%）
共同相續人がある場合遺產の分割に關して協議する事ができぬ場合や、協議が調わない時に家事審判所に請求して分割して貰う事ができる。又反對に一定の期間分割を禁じて貰う事ができる。

家事調停事件

事件の種別 ＼ 總件數及び受理	受理 申立 男から	受理 申立 女から	受理 申立 双方から	受理 その他	受理 計	既濟 調停委員會を開いたもの 成立	既濟 調停委員會を開いたもの その他	既濟 調停委員會を開かぬもの 成立	既濟 調停委員會を開かぬもの その他	既濟 その他	既濟 計	未濟
夫婦の同居その他の夫婦間の協力扶助に關する處分（乙一）	412	867	25	69	1,373	528	52	18	0	431	1,029	344
財產の分與に關する處分（乙五）	601	1,149	63	97	1,910	801	80	26	6	465	1,378	532
扶養に關する處分（乙八）	335	991	61	104	1,491	678	32	17	4	295	1,026	465
遺產の分割に關する處分（乙一〇）	183	267	29	63	542	200	17	13	1	108	339	203
離婚	1,840	5,358	44	553	7,795	3,126	364	130	13	1,988	5,621	2,174
離緣	453	395	187	116	1,151	476	72	15	3	249	815	336
婚姻豫約不履行に基く慰藉料	386	2,891	49	242	3,469	1,560	148	61	11	738	2,518	951
その他	3,455	5,268	572	980	10,275	3,791	1,200	134	43	2,346	7,514	2,761
計	7,665	17,006	1,021	2,224	28,006	11,160	1,965	414	81	6,620	20,240	7,766

註（イ）事件の種別欄中（乙）は家事審判法第九條第一項乙類を示し、日本數字は同類の號數を表わしたもので、乙類は審判及び調停にかゝる事件である。
（ロ）受理中（その他）は家事審判所設置以前に他の裁判所調停が取扱つていたものや、家事審判所設置後他の裁判所から廻付されたものなどである。
（ハ）既濟欄中（調停委員會を開かぬもの）の中のその他は不成立、調停をしないもの等であり、（調停委員會を開いたもの）の中のその他には、不成立、調停をしないものの他に、家事審判法第二十三條の審判をしないもの、審判をしたもの、同二十四條第一項の審判をしたものが含まれている。同欄の（其他）は取下、移送等である。詳細は家事審判法參照。

女性の進出

一月二十三日の衆議院議員總選擧の結果、四十五名の婦人立候補者中次の十二氏が當選した

◎栃澤とし子（三九）北海道
日本共產黨。當選二回。

◎戸叶　里子（四二）栃木縣
日本社會黨。當選三回。

◎山口シヅエ（三三）東京都
日本社會黨。當選二回。

◎松谷天光光（三一）東京都
勞働者農民黨。當選三回。

◎松尾トシ子（四三）神奈川縣
日本社會黨。當選三回。

◎田島　ひで（四九）愛知縣
日本共產黨。新。

◎堤　ツルヨ（三七）滋賀縣
日本社會黨。新。

◎大石ヨシエ（五三）京都府
社會革新黨　當選三回。

◎中山　マサ（五九）大阪府
民主自由黨。當選二回。

◎劒田アサノ（四五）岡山縣
日本共產黨。新。

◎近藤　鎌代（四九）岡山縣
民主自由黨。當選三回。

◎福田　昌子（三八）福岡縣
日本社會黨。當選二回。

尙第一回は七十九名の立候補者中三十九名、第二回は八十五名の立候補者中十五名の當選者が出ている。

◎參議院に初の婦人委員長
二月十二日の參議院在外同胞引揚問題に關する特別委員會で委員長を互選した結果、紅露みつ氏（五七）が決定したが同氏は衆・參兩院を通じての初の婦人委員長である。

御覽になりました？

働く婦人の保護—勞働基準法と女子勞働者—（特に基準法中女子に關する事項についてやさしく說明し、質問に答えたもの）
婦人少年局編
定九〇圓　送一五圓
東京都港區芝赤羽町一
財團產業勞働福利協會發行

男女同一勞働同一賃金とは
婦人少年局發行

一九四九年三月一日發行
每月一回發行
編集者　勞働省婦人少年局　山川菊榮
發行者　港區芝公園六號地　中央勞働學園　飯田北理
印刷所　東京都港區芝南佐久間町一ノ七　研文社　中川二郎
發行所　東京都港區芝公園六　法人　中央勞働學園
（定價一部一圓五十錢）

—— すべて印刷物は勞働組合員による ——

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January

婦人少年局月報
Monthly Bulletin
W.M.B., L.M.

女子勞働の現狀

戰時から戰後への女子勞働力の動きを國勢調査によつて一瞥してみよう。一九四七年度臨時國勢調査の結果では、全國女子有業者は一二、八六六、九六九人、その總人口に對する割合は約三一%である。この中農業家族勞働者の存在は壓倒的で、女子有業者十人の中農業從事者は七人の割でその大部分である六人强が農家の主婦や娘である。

一方、やとわれている女子勞働者は、女子有業者の四分の一で二、九三六、〇四三人を數えるに過ぎない。それ等の女子勞働者十萬人以上が働いている產業をみると、全體の六分の一を占める紡織工業を筆頭に敎育、公務、機械器具工業、接客業、化學工業、醫療衞生等が女子勞働の主要な分野となつている。

いま、ところみに戰爭初期(一九四〇年)と一九四七年度の國勢調査の結果を比較してみると戰後女子人口の增加に伴い、その有業者數も增加しているが、それは主として農業その他の家族勞働者の增加によるものでやとわれている女子勞働者は二五%減少している。その中で戰後特に激減を示しているのは、戰爭初期にはそれぞれまだ全女子勞働者の五分の一以上を占めていた家事勞働と紡織業である。前者は約六十七萬から七萬五千(全女子勞働者の約五十分の一)となり、紡織業は戰後輸出產業として恢復しつつあり再び女子勞働の首位を占めているが、一九四〇年の半數にしかなつていない。戰後、男子と逆に女子の增加している分野は全女子勞働者の十分の一を占める公務および團體を初めとして鑛業、金屬工業、金融、印刷製本業等であり、また、建設工業、林業、水產業、ガス電氣水道業は各產業全體の膨脹に伴つて女子勞働者の增加を示している。

アメリカ連邦政府に働く女子公務員

アメリカ連邦政府の行政執行部面に働いている女子(本土内常務員)の數は一九四八年五月の公務員會發表の資料によれば四〇二、四〇〇である。これは當時の連邦政府に働いていた全公務員の二五%にあたり、コロンビア地區(首都ワシントンの所在地)に職を奉じていた公務員の四五%であつた。

このような連邦政府職員總數の中の女子の割合は、戰時中は三九%であつたが現在では二五%に減少している。また、これらの職員中、女子の擔當している職域内容に關する最近の資料は明らかにされていない。戰前の資料によると、連邦政府女子職員の約四〇%は專門的、科學的あるいは技術的業務に從事していた。

勞働力人口調(一九四八年九月)

產業別		總數	男子	女子	總數に對する女子の率
就業者	全產業	35,240,000	21,540,000	13,700,000	39
	農林水產業	17,240,000	8,650,000	8,590,000	50
	製造工業	5,280,000	3,780,000	1,500,000	28
	商業	3,480,000	2,110,000	1,370,000	39
	運輸通信業	1,660,000	1,440,000	220,000	13
	自由業	1,290,000	800,000	500,000	39
失業者		150,000	100,000	60,000	40

註イ、數え年15歲以上の總人口は 54,390,000である。ロ、全產業總數と主なる產業のみ、かかげたので各產業の合計は總數と一致しない。ハ、ここにかかげた數字は比率を除き、すべて總理廳勞働力調査に於ける實査の結果、推計乘率を乘じたものの四位以下を四捨五入したので男女合計は必ずしも總數と一致しない

賣春等處罰法案について(二)

前號に記したように賣春等處罰法案に對する審議會修正案では、婦人の犠牲において利益を得る者の罪を重くし、すべて懲役と罰金を併科することを要望してあるほか建議書には、當事者に對してはその情況により必要と認めるときは、一定の施設に收容し病氣を治療し、或は生產技術を與えて厚生の道を開かしめる等適當な保護を加えることそのためにはこの種婦人に對する厚生施設等に關する法案の提出を强く希望し、その實現を附帶條件としてこの案を提出するということがうたわれている更に賣淫の豫防策として、男女いずれに對しても健全な性道德への意識を高めることと女子勞働者の合理的な賃金及び勞働條件を確保することが望ましく、これらのために文部省、勞働省、厚生省其他關係官廳の緊密な協力を希望すると記されてある。

勞働大臣から法務廳總裁への要望書內容

一、賣春婦の處分としては、保護處分を原則的に科し、事情によつては拘留、科料を併科せしめるべきであると考える捕えて拘留、科料を科して放すという方法は、できるだけひかえることが賣春の根絕のために必要である。なお保護處分を科するための審判機關は、來年一月一日から發足の豫定といわれる家庭裁判所が適當と思われる。

二、保護處分の方法は、施設に收容して矯正、指導することが理想と思われるが、厚生省管下の此種施設の現況は到底需要を滿たすほどでない。また、施設の急激な擴充も困難と思われるので、施設の完備に努力してもらうと同時に、さしあたり保護觀察を主として、更生への途をはかるのが至當であると考える。賣春婦の敎育、更生のためには原法案の六ケ月以下の懲役という短期自由刑は有害無益であるし、罰金刑を科することはかえつて賣春行爲を餘儀なくさせる結果を招くのではないかと思われる。從つて拘留、科料を科してそのまま放してしまうということも決して眞に親切なやり方とはいえない。保護處分の實現には種々の困難が伴うことも考えられるが現在世界の敗戰諸國における共通のなやみでもある賣春問題は、我國においても眞劍にとり上げてその根絕を期さなければならないものと思うのでこれが施策については一段の配慮を希望する。

三、賣春婦の相手方に對しては拘留、科料の外、賣春婦に科する保護處分に代わるべきものとして罰金刑くらいまではみとめてもよいと思われる。

十五歲未滿の年少者就業狀況

地方職員室の調査によると熊本縣における一九四八年六月一日現在の適用事業場報告による十五歲未滿の年少勞働者數は三九八名で、その中、滿十四歲以上で義務敎育を修了した者が二一一名いる。從つて就業許可を要する者は一八七名である。ところが七月一末現在迄の就業許可件數は一七一件であるから一六名という者が就業許可を受けずに働いていることになる。しかも七月一末現在迄の就業許可件數は六月一日以前に就業許可を受けて六月一日以後七月一日までの間にやめた者および六月一日以後、許可をうけて雇入れられた者も算入されているから、六月一日現在の年少勞働者數よりも當然多くなければならないはずである。從つて就業許可を受けずに働いている者は一六名以上に上ることになる。

熊本縣におけるこれらの十五歲未滿の、年少者一八七名は、どんな職業についているかをみると、新聞配達が大部分で一八六名を占め、他の一名は農事手傳いである。

十五歲未滿の年少者の就業理由は、富山縣(昨年七月同縣學務課調)山梨縣(同九月縣學務課調)による甲府市における實狀)の義務敎育未就學兒童について調査した結果によると、大部分が家計困難の經濟的理由からである。即ち、富山縣における新制中學に就學すべき兒童四四、三七五名中四九七名が長期にわたつて缺席しており、その中家計困難のために缺席して就業しているものが三八五名(長期缺席者の七七%)を占めている。山梨縣甲府市の場合は、新制中學就學中の兒童五、六〇〇名中一一五名が長期缺席者で、その中家事手傳、貧困という理由で工場、農家手傳、かつぎや等をやつている者が九四名(長期缺席者の八二%)の多きに上つている。學業をきらつて缺席し、仕事についている者は一一名、(一〇%)である。

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勞働基準法中年少者關係違反狀況

違反の内容

勞働基準法中年少者關係のものは一九四七年十一月から施行されたが大部分の規定が昨年五月から實施された爲監督行政の强化に伴い違反件數がそれ以來急激に增加を示している。同年八月の監督月報によると二一、一七四事業場を監督實施した結果違反の最も多いのは使用許可證明書、年齡證明書を備付ける義務に關する形式的違反で四、二五九件に上つている。次に多いのは年少者の勞働時間および休日に關する實質的違反であつて六六九件である。これは年少者と比較的多く使用する中小企業が、大企業と競爭するためには年少者を長時間勞働、休日勞働に追込まねばならないという過去の誤つた考え方からする故意の違反と、勞働基準法の存在さえ知らぬ無智によるものであり、監督の活潑化と共に益々表面化しているが、違反の事實もまた急速に是正されつつある現狀である。

勞働基準法の中小企業における違反狀況

昨年四月を契機とする新年度の活潑な監督實施に伴い規模の大小にかかわらず、多くの事業場では急激に違反率（三月大事業場は二七・八%から四月五九・八%へ、中小事業場は三月三五・七%から八四・七%へ）の上昇を示している。特に中小事業場においては九〇%の高い違反率で、殆んどの工場が基準法違反の事實を示している。また大事業場においては五月八五・七%をピークとしてその後六月八四・七%七月八〇・四%八月七六・八%と下向の傾向にあり基準法の理解徹底が漸く見えはじめたのに反し、中小事業場においては五月九三%六月九四・二%七月九〇・五%八月九一・三%といまだに違反率が上昇しており、勞働基準法實施上最も問題の多い事業場と言えば中小企業であるが、ここでも監督機關は前述のようにその是正に全力をつくしている實情である。

註　ここにいう中小事業場とは百人未滿の勞働者を使用するもの、大事業場とは百人以上の勞働者を使用するものをいう。

日本國有鐵道法第三十三條について

國鐵勞働組合では第三臨時國會に提案中であつた日本國有鐵道法案に對して檢討を加えていたが、その中、特に第三十三條の規定が女子および年少勞働者の保護に關して重大な缺陷があり、勞働基準法の精神に反するものとしてその削除について、關係當局と折衝中であつた。

この動きと並行して婦人少年問題審議會第三回總會は、赤松山崎兩委員の提案により、昨年十一月二十五日右の規定について愼重な審議を行い、その結果右條項の全面的な削除を建議することとなり、同會委員、前記兩委員が翌二十六日增田勞相に建議書を手交した。

尙、國會における同法案審議の經過は、政府の正誤表提出により、問題の同法案第三十三條について、第三號の後段および第四號が削除せられ、さらに、同條は勞働基準法第三十三條の解釋規定とみなされることが明白にせられた。從つて、同條が勞働基準法に基づく監督機關の行政監督の下にあること並びに勞働基準法所定の時間外勞働および休日勞働に對する割增賃金が保障せられることは明らかとなり、大體審議會の建議の趣旨は達せられたが、十一月三十日、原案は兩院を無修正で通過し、日本國有鐵道法は成立したのである。

（註）日本國有鐵道法第三十三條

日本國有鐵道は、左の各號の一に該當する場合においては、勞働基準法第三十二條、第三十五條又は第四十條の規定にかかわらず、その職員をして勤務時間をこし、又は、勤務時間外もしくは休日に勤務させることができる。

一、災害その他の事故の發生したるとき。

二、災害の發生が豫想される場合において警戒を必要とするとき。

三、列車（自動車、船舶を含む）が遲延したとき。

女性の進出

△**高等試驗司法科女子合格者**　昭和二十三年度高等試驗司法科合格者は三一八人で、その中女子合格者は左の六人であつた。

井野千鶴子（二六）明大二年
大内　淑子（二五）同　三年
桂　靜子（二二）京大二年
澤井　光子（二三）東大二年
松本　靜江（二六）明大三年
永石　泰子（二六）中大三年

△**日本放送協會婦人課長**　十二月十日日本放送協會企畫部婦人課長に婦人の時間、主婦日記「メロデーにのせて」の企畫主任（チーフプラナー）であつた江上フジ氏（三八）が就任した。聖和女子學院（舊ランバス女學院）保育專修部卒業。

△**アジアキリスト教學生運動指導者會議への婦人代表**　十二月二十日からセイロンで開かれる右會議への日本代表四名の中婦人代表としてYWCA學生部幹事武田清子、津田塾大學教授山崎孝子の二氏がすでに出發したが、武田氏はこの會議の實行委員にも任命されており「大學における基督教學生運動」について講演し、協議會の指導をすることとなつている。

御覽になりました？

日本農村婦人問題（新しき出發）　丸岡秀子著　定價一四〇圓　送料二〇圓　東京都文京區森川町一一一八雲書店發行

日本社會の家族的構成（日本人の封建的家族倫理を實證的データーに基いて、判り易く法社會學的立場から考察したもの）　川島武宜著　定價一四〇圓　送料三〇圓　東京都文京區本鄕六の二五學生書房發行

働く婦人に生理休暇は必要か　勞働省婦人少年局發行　勞働科學研究（昭和十年十二卷一號）（勞働者最低年齡法の心理學的、醫學的、法制的批判）　著者暉峻、桐原外三氏　倉敷勞働科學研究所發行

移動展

「働く少年少女のための證明書制度」

（問答式に、平易に勞働基準法の證明書制度を解說したもの）　定價五五〇圓一組（十枚）　B二判　東京都千代田區神田鍛冶町三ノ十一　日本移動展協會印刷部發行

海外ニュース

アメリカに婦人上院議員

メイン州出身のマーガレット・チェース・スミス夫人は昨年九月上院議員に當選した。在任期間は六年である。彼女は一九四〇年以來四回にわたり下院議員に當選、上下兩院に選出された最初のアメリカ婦人である。

國際勞働機關に婦人代表出席

第三十一回國際勞働總會（昨年六―七月サンフランシスコで開催）に出席したアメリカ代表の中には六名の婦人顧問があつた。中、四名は政府を、一名は人事管理專門家で使用者を代表し、他の一名（ローズ・シュナイダー女史）は全國組合婦人同盟會長で女子勞働者の顧問として出席した。

この外、フインランド、オランダ、フランス、英國、ニュージーランド、ポーランド、ウルグアイ等から各國政府代表、隨員、顧問等の資格で十名の婦人が出席している。

英國勞働組合會議議長フロレンス・ハンコック女史

英國勞働組合の核心をなしている勞働組合會議（Trades Union congress）は昨年九月マルゲートで全國大會を開催したがその總評議會議長（一九四七―四八年度）はフロレンス・ハンコック女史（五五）であつた。勞働組合會議は現在一八八の參加組合會と約八百萬近くの組合員を擁している。

ハンコック女史は同會議總評議會の議長をつとめた三人目の婦人で、最初は英國ではじめて婦人閣員となつたマーガレット・ボンドフイールド女史が一九二三―二四年度に、アン・ロフリン夫人が一九四二―四三年度にそれぞれ議長をつとめている。

一九四九年一月一日發行　每月一回發行　編集者　勞働省婦人少年局　山川菊榮　發行者　港區芝公園六號地　中央勞働學園　飯田北理　印刷所　東京都港區芝南佐久間町一ノ七　研文社　中川二郎　發行所　東京都港區芝公園六法人　中央勞働學園（定價一部一圓五十錢）

―これは勞働組合員による印刷物です―

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(6)

Return to A.A.

HEADQUARTERS
KINKI MIL GOVT REGION
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

A.A./A.

18 AUG 1948

080

SUBJECT: Difference Between Women's & Minors' Bureau Field Representatives and Labor Standards Women Inspectors

TO : See Distribution

1. Attached is a memorandum received from SCAP on the difference between the Women's and Minors' Bureau field representatives and the Labor Standards Women Inspectors. There has been some misunderstanding in the past on this point and this memorandum should serve to clarify the relative positions of the two sections.

2. Point No. 5 (Type of Guidance from MG) is of particular importance to Civil Education personnel. The words "Women's Affairs Officer", should be amended to read "Civil Education Officer."

3. The Women's and Minors' Bureau representatives have primarily an educational function, not only for working women and minors, but also for the public in general. It is for this reason that Civil Education Officers are encouraged to support and assist the Women's and Minors' Bureau field representatives in their prefecture. They can be of help to CE Officers as liaison with women's groups, and of assistance in the education of adult groups in the fields of government and labor. The Women's and Minors' Bureau is an entirely new concept in Japan, and it is to be anticipated that it will encounter difficulties in carrying out its functions. Therefore, it is of particular importance that CE use the Bureau and its representatives as fully as possible so that its position may be strengthened, its purposes clarified, and its usefulness extended.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL KOWALSKI:

J. E. ENGLEHARDT
Captain, AGD
Adjutant

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1064

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WOMEN'S AND MINORS' BUREAU FIELD REPRESENTATIVES AND LABOR STANDARDS WOMEN INSPECTORS

	WOMEN'S AND MINORS' BUREAU FIELD REPRESENTATIVE	LABOR STANDARDS WOMAN INSPECTOR
1. Location	Prefectural Labor Standards Office	Prefectural Labor Standards Office and Local Labor Standards Inspection Office
2. Responsible To	Chief of Women's and Minors' Bureau	Chief of Prefectural or Local Labor Standards Office, respectively
3. Objectives	Carrying out of programs of Women's and Minors' Bureau including dissemination of information re problems and facts of women workers, minor workers, and women in general; assistance to local women and minors and to concerned groups in planning programs and solving problems; carrying out research projects scheduled by the Bureau; etc.	Enforcement of Labor Standards Law
4. Duties re Labor Standards Law	Publicity; referral to the appropriate Labor Standards Office of any violations reported to them; study of Labor Standards Office reports on enforcement of the Law's provisions re women and minors; on the basis of this study of reports, advising the Labor Standards Office re the need for improved enforcement procedures. The field representatives should do no inspections themselves.	Inspection of establishments covered by the Labor Standards Law to see that the Law is enforced, including the right to order the employer to correct violations.

(continued)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 77 5013

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WOMEN'S AND MINORS' BUREAU FIELD REPRESENTATIVES AND LABOR STANDARDS WOMEN INSPECTORS

	WOMEN'S AND MINORS' BUREAU FIELD REPRESENTATIVE	LABOR STANDARDS WOMEN INSPECTOR
5. Type of Guidance from MG	Both the CE-Women's Affairs Officer and the Labor Officer are responsible for the Women's and Minors' Bureau Field Representative, the Women's Affairs Officer having primary responsibility for the Field Representative's program re women in general while the Labor Officer has primary responsibility for the Field Representative's program re minor and women workers. Both, therefore, should support and encourage the Field Representatives through visits to their office; discussion of their programs; advice and assistance re planning of meetings, preparation of educational material, and arrangements for press and radio publicity; inclusion of the Field Representatives in MG programs for or participated in by minor workers or women; assistance to the Field Representative in cooperating with concerned local officials, etc.	All labor standards inspectors are the responsibility of the Labor Officer. However, the CE-Women's Affairs Officer should cooperate with the Labor Officer in encouraging women to become inspectors and in publicizing the work of women inspectors. CE-Women's Affairs Officers can also utilize this example of equal work in their work with women's groups.

amend to read "CE officer"

W. & M. Bureau — an educational agency primarily

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 77 5013

Ladies Home Journal
Sept. 1949

CITY SLUMS...

Homes to Live In

By MARGARET HICKEY

MORE than 10,000,000 individuals in our nation today live in what the experts call "substandard dwellings," and over 3,000,000 families are doubled up with in-laws or relatives. "Substandard dwelling" is a fancy term for slum. A very large percentage of these people could afford decent homes at reasonable prices if homes were available. Unfortunately they are not. The shortage of low-cost homes is still our nation's most serious domestic problem.

How does the housing shortage affect the lives of these families? Does it tell on their records of health, their harmony, their natural growth? The Family Service Association of America, made up of 247 family-service agencies, has the answer: "The country has incurred already a heavy charge against the future in the care for those families physically or emotionally crippled by lack of decent, adequate housing." Urging speedy construction of low-cost housing units, this agency further points out that the housing situation is not improving. "As a measure of the severity of the housing shortage," it says, "31 per cent of the family agencies said that the need for homes in their communities was greater than a year ago, and 52 per cent said that the demand was about the same. Only 17 per cent noted some improvement."

The Dream Can Be Realized

More private investors and state and local communities will be encouraged to enter the housing field as a result of the new Federal Housing Act. But the 810,000 low-rent units called for will not end the housing shortage. It's up to public-spirited cit-

Before and After

AMERICA is faced today with the dramatic choice—allowing one third of its children to grow up in filth and squalor, or providing them with decent homes and a place in the sun.

No one deliberately chooses to live in a slum. Yet today more people are worse housed than at any time in U.S. history, simply because slums are the only place they can afford to live.

Hardest hit are the young married veterans. Bill Thomas, after five years in the Army, returned to this country with his fresh-cheeked British war bride and baby. Unable to find a place to live, they moved in with his family in a lower West Side tenement in New York City.

Into the dark, cluttered five-room apartment crowded Bill's mother, two unmarried sisters, a married sister and her husband, and Bill and Olga and their baby. As in many old New York tenements, there were no doors between any of the rooms, and to get from the cot-crowded front living room to the bathroom required walking through the bedrooms. To the young couple, reunited after months of fearful separation while Bill was fighting in Italy, the worst thing about their tripled-up tenement home was the utter lack of any kind of privacy.

Money was another problem. Bill, still in the Army, received a private's pay of $80 a month, half of which went to his mother for their keep. In England, Olga had considered $80 a month an adequate amount of money. But New York prices took her breath away. "We could spend that just in a week," she found.

When the jam-packed Eighth Avenue tenement became intolerable, and Bill's mother requested them to leave, they were without any funds at all and Olga was again pregnant.

(Continued on Page 230)

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The Dream Can Be Realized

More private investors and state and local communities will be encouraged to enter the housing field as a result of the new Federal Housing Act. But the 810,000 low-rent units called for will not end the housing shortage. It's up to public-spirited citizens to continue to push ahead on this No.1 postwar problem.

The New England States didn't wait for Congress to make up its mind about postwar housing. In Connecticut and Massachusetts, state aid is guaranteed to local authorities who issue bonds for housing. Over 100 cities in Massachusetts have applied for aid under the new housing program to which a fund of $200,000,000 has been allocated. One of the newest state-aided developments now under construction is a 972-family project in Boston, planned for families with as many as eight or nine children!

Slum Clearance Pays

The greatest obstacle to slum-clearance and public-housing programs is the sharply critical attitude of many who do not have the housing facts. "Public housing is socialistic," they say; or, "Public housing destroys incentive." Few of these critics would defend their stand if they actually knew the facts. Blighted areas, slums, are focal points for crime, delinquency and infant mortality. Their cost is greater in the end to the taxpayer than the cost of clean, sound dwellings for people who need homes. Let's tell the doubters about that. **THE END**

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(Continued on Page 230)

JOHN EBSTEL

Across the street, another world. Tenants of a cold-water flat in a crowded tenement house look toward Stuyvesant Town, an attractive new housing project for 8755 families.

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Vitality SHOES

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IN EVERY SEEN and UNSEEN DETAIL

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For every outfit . . . every occasion . . . you'll find a Vitality shoe that's just right. Lovely to look at—delightful to wear . . . Vitality Shoes are made to unstinting standards in every detail, seen and unseen. Inside . . . outside . . . they have the lasting quality that means they'll keep their shapeliness . . . their good looks, as long as you wear them. Your Vitality dealer has a big selection of fall styles you should see—and soon!

Vitality Open Road Shoes for Outdoor and Campus Wear $7.95 $8.95

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shortening or salad oil until the beef is browned. Stir it frequently as it cooks. Add 1 eight-ounce can tomato sauce plus 1 three-ounce can sliced mushrooms (liquid and all). Season with ½ teaspoon chili powder, ½ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce, ½ teaspoon salt and a dash of pepper. Simmer 10 minutes. Meanwhile, cook 4 ounces spaghetti in 2 quarts rapidly boiling water to which you've added 2 teaspoons salt. Cook until tender. Drain. Dot with butter or margarine. Serve with chili beef. Sprinkle with grated Parmesan cheese.

Sunday Supplement

Hot-Sandwich Special
Celery and Olives
Peaches — Cinnamon Cream

A hot sandwich satisfies most appetites suffering from an overdose of fresh air after a Sunday drive in the country.

HOT-SANDWICH SPECIAL

Cut canned chopped ham (or you can use any canned pork luncheon meat) into ½-inch-thick slices. Place a slice of the meat on each slice of buttered toast. Sprinkle with few drops Worcestershire sauce. Put 1 teaspoon chopped onion on top of the ham. Cover with a generous slice of cheese. Place in a hot oven or under broiler until the cheese melts. Men like this sandwich with coffee. Plan on 2 apiece.

PEACHES—CINNAMON CREAM

Sugar sliced peaches and serve with a pitcher of cream into which you've stirred several good dashes of powdered cinnamon.

Chef d'Oeuvre

Fish Piquant
Broiled Tomato Slices with Cheese
Broccoli
Blue Grapes

Open Planning

Broiled Cube Steaks
Country-Fried Potatoes
Green Salad
Cantaloupe

As long as the good weather lasts, keep a dinner menu for one night a week flexible so that you can have dinner indoors or out. Have broiler very hot for cube steaks as they are quite thin.

COUNTRY-FRIED POTATOES

Dice 2 or 3 cooked potatoes, then chop medium fine. Add 1 onion, minced. Fry in 2–3 tablespoons meat drippings, butter or margarine. Season with salt and pepper. Turn with a spatula. Just before removing from the heat, add ⅓ cup light cream or top milk—let bubble up so all the good brown bits are loosened from the pan. Sprinkle with chopped parsley before serving.

Fall Model

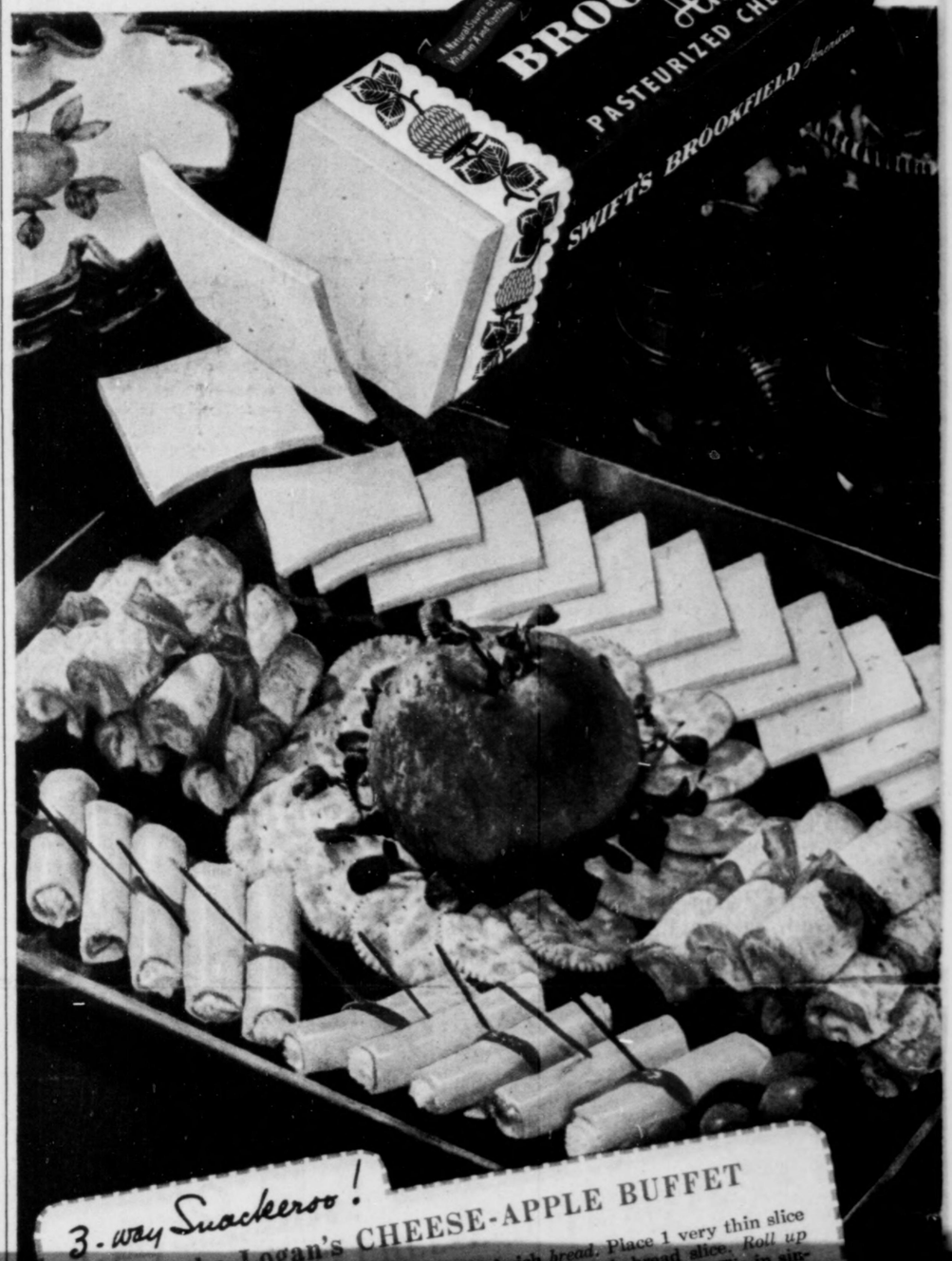
Broiled Ham Slice
Apple Sweet Potatoes
Green Beans
Red-Plum Compote
Ginger Cookies

Everyone has a favorite in-a-hurry meal. One of the members of the food staff calls this her fall model. Use canned red plums for the dessert. Heat with a piece of lemon peel.

APPLE SWEET POTATOES

Peel and mash 2 large sweet potatoes or yams. Add 1 tablespoon butter or margarine, salt and pepper to taste. Stir in ½ cup canned applesauce. Mix well. Pour into a single shallow casserole or 2 custard cups. Dot with butter or margarine and put sweet potatoes under broiler, after you have

"Whenever you buy cheese, say, "Swift's Brookfield, please!"



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Sugar sliced peaches and serve with a pitcher of cream into which you've stirred several good dashes of powdered cinnamon.

Chef d'Oeuvre

Fish Piquant
Broiled Tomato Slices with Cheese
Broccoli
Blue Grapes

Spend your time to cook on one dish that is really special in seasonings and flavor. Fish Piquant is all of that. Serve the grapes very cold.

FISH PIQUANT

Melt 2 tablespoons shortening or salad oil in frying pan. Sauté 4 onions, finely sliced, in the fat until slightly browned. Add ¾ to 1 pound fish fillets cut into sticks about 1 inch wide. Sprinkle with ½ teaspoon salt, a dash of pepper, 1 teaspoon minced parsley and 1 teaspoon grated lemon rind. Add 2 tablespoons chopped capers. Cover and simmer 15 minutes.

Mix 1 tablespoon flour with 2 tablespoons water. Blend and add to the liquid in the bottom of the skillet. Stir over low heat. Add ½ cup sour cream and simmer 3 minutes just to heat the cream. High heat or any longer cooking usually curdles the cream.

BROILED TOMATO SLICES WITH CHEESE

Slice ripe home-grown tomatoes ½ inch thick. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, then with grated cheese. Lay in shallow glass baking dish or piepan. Broil until cheese melts and tomato is well heated through.

Fall Model

Broiled Ham Slice
Apple Sweet Potatoes
Green Beans
Red-Plum Compote
Ginger Cookies

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Short Cut

Baked Bacon and Eggs
Sliced Tomatoes
Frozen Grapefruit Sections with Honey

To fry an egg you must tend its cooking. It's easier to bake eggs and you may serve them in the same dish—a point worth considering. Frozen grapefruit sections—served at the just-thawed stage with a little strained honey for sweetening—are delicious.

BAKED BACON AND EGGS

Butter individual shirred egg dishes or a glass piepan. Lay thin slices of American cheese on the bottom. Cover with strips of crisp cooked bacon. Break 2 eggs for each person over the bacon and cheese. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Pour 1 tablespoon cream for each egg over all. Bake in moderate oven, 350°F., until eggs set to stage you like them.

3-way Snackeroo!

Martha Logan's CHEESE-APPLE BUFFET

Be an "apple-polisher" for your Favorite Man—pamper his appetite with this lively cheese tray...featuring *three* new ways to serve that choice blend of mild cheese and peak-ripened Cheddar—Swift's Brookfield Cheese Food.

Cheese-Apple: *Mix together* 2 cups grated Swift's Brookfield *Cheese* Food; 3 tablespoons softened *butter*; 1 teaspoon scraped *onion*; 3 tablespoons chopped stuffed *olives*; 2 tablespoons *catsup*; 2 teaspoons *Worcestershire*; dash of *Tobasco*. Chill, then mold into apple shape. Dust with *paprika*. Top with sprig of *parsley*. Serve cold.

Bacon Bow Ties (hot from the oven): Remove crusts from thin-sliced, buttered sandwich *bread*. Place 1 very thin slice of cheese on each bread slice. *Roll up* and *skewer* with toothpicks. Tie in single knot, with ½-inch wide *bacon strips*. Wrap in damp cloth and chill. To serve, place in hot oven (400°) about 8 minutes, or till bacon is cooked.

Cheese Whirlaways (chilled): Spread *deviled ham* on thin *cheese* slices. Place *bread finger*, *pickle*, *celery*, or *carrot stick* on each slice. *Roll up* and *skewer*. Wrap in waxed paper and keep cold.

All may be prepared in advance, stored in refrigerator till you're ready to serve. While Bow Ties are toasting, heap corners of tray with pickles and olives. And there you have it!

Exclusive Swift's Brookfield Cheese Slicer

~~50¢~~ value, only 25¢

with coupon from a 2-lb. pkg. Swift's Brookfield American Cheese Food . . . at your dealer's.

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Swift's Brookfield Dairy Foods

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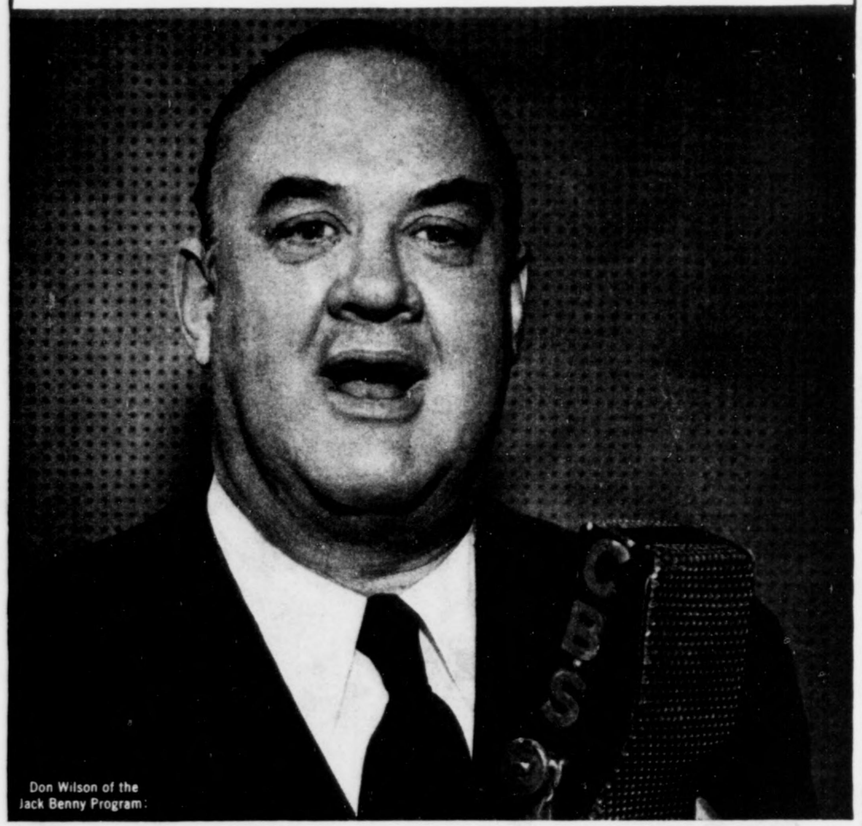
What's That You're Saying, Don Wilson?



Don Wilson of the Jack Benny Program:

"I've found it, friends, I've really found it, the Raisin-Bran that isn't soggy. My taster tells me Skinner's Raisin-Bran is made crisper than any other Raisin Bran. Two well-known, independent laboratories tested 'em all, and found the same answer. So I said to myself, 'Don, old boy, why eat Raisin Bran that's soggy, soggy, soggy when Skinner's Raisin-Bran is crisper, crisper, crisper?' And, friends, I'm asking you the same question. The best answer is to go get some crisper Skinner's Raisin-Bran, and see for yourself."

Kills Closet Odors

makes air nine fresh

CITY SLUMS

(Continued from Page 23)

This was in the summer of '47. Then began a desperate hand-to-mouth existence, moving from one cheap hotel room to another, aided by Department of Welfare funds. Once they had a few blissful weeks in two front rooms of a furnished house, but left when the landlady suddenly demanded $150 a month.

Finally they settled in one furnished room on Ninth Avenue. This room had a narrow single bed, infested with bedbugs and provided with one sheet, upon which both pregnant Olga and her husband slept. The baby was next to them in a broken carriage they found in the basement. The indescribably dirty room had but one window, which faced on a brick wall.

It was mid-July and Olga, now six months pregnant, said that she had the sensation of being slowly roasted in a brick oven. For every meal, she had to take her little boy out with her to buy provisions, since they had no way of keeping food. Even the baby's milk soured in an hour on the window sill.

Each morning the husband left for Mitchel Field on Long Island, leaving Olga with year-old Billy, without friends, almost penniless, in a strange city in a strange land. Each day she felt herself grow more physically ill with loneliness and despair. Yet never once did she let her family in England know of her predicament. "We moved away from Bill's family, as it was too crowded, and now we have a place of our own," she wrote.

If she had had the money, she would have taken the first boat home. Her husband was torn equally between indignation and a sense of complete helplessness. There were sharp, acrid quarrels. Her marriage seemed to be disintegrating along with her sanity.

Olga's story has a happy ending. One day someone pointed out to her a new housing project being erected on the lower West Side, and urged her to apply for an apartment. On sunny days Olga would push the baby over to the site and watch the completion of the John Lovejoy Elliott Houses. Soon she was going over two and three times a week to plead for an apartment.

THE manager's office was so jammed with applicants that thirty-one were rejected for every one accepted. But Olga got an apartment after a housing inspector visited their furnished room. They moved in before the paint was entirely dry on the walls. Two months later Olga's second child, a girl, was

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This lovely French shape is decorated with gleaming gold that glistens on a colorful glaze that will never craze. Like all genuine Hall Teapots, it is made of secret process china that will not stain or absorb. Use it . . . for perfect tea, graciously served. That's why Hall Teapots are preferred!

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MOVING cleaner safer

United Van Lines *SANITIZED vans keep your possessions safer and cleaner. Licensed exclusively to United for moving vans and equipment, *SANITIZED is a self-antiseptic process that protects against mildew, germs and odors in transit.

Extra care at no extra cost!

Don Wilson of the Jack Benny Program:

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This writer found Olga on a ground-floor apartment of the twelve-story Elliott project, energetically washing windows while her two youngsters played in a large sunny yard with a bevy of small fry. Olga, slim and dark-haired, her face still showing some strain, had just celebrated her twenty-first birthday.

"It's heaven to be here, just heaven," she said in her pleasantly clipped British way. She showed off the apartment with obvious pride—the bright, spacious living room with dinette at one end, gleaming, modern kitchen, bath and two good-sized bedrooms. For all this, the Thomases pay $36.50 a month, including utilities. This is just $4.50 a month more than they paid for that one wretched furnished room.

Olga's husband, now discharged from the Army, has a job at a restaurant earning $40 a week. If he should get a $5-a-week raise, his rent at Elliott would be raised about $4 a month, as all rents there are based upon ability to pay. On the other hand, if he should lose his job and go on relief, or get another job at less pay, he would be allowed to stay on at Elliott at a rent he could afford.

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The first postwar housing project to be completed in New York City, when building

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It was not always so. When the first Elliott tenants moved in, they were faced with suspicion, resentment, even hatred. Much credit for the present harmonious feelings between tenants and Chelsea neighbors must go to Hudson Guild, a settlement house founded over fifty years ago by John Lovejoy Elliott. This settlement house is situated right on the grounds of the housing project—in fact, the project was built right around it.

To understand the job Hudson Guild has accomplished, it is necessary to know a little about the lower West Side neighborhood it serves so magnificently.

The people of Chelsea, as the area is called between 14th and 34th streets, from Sixth Avenue to the Hudson River, are a hodgepodge of conflicting nationalities—Italian, Irish, Puerto Rican, Greek. A survey of children attending the grade school across the street from Elliott shows that 20 per cent are suffering from skin diseases, 35 per cent from

were invited to join a "welcoming committee" for Elliott tenants. Every two weeks for six months prior to the opening date, they met together at the settlement house. They reported hearing such statements around Chelsea as "Those outsiders are going to get those beautiful apartments for nothing," and "You can't have radios or visitors at the project," and "Inspectors go around and see if you make your beds every morning."

To squelch these insidious and untrue rumors, the welcoming committee was taken on tours of inspection of other completed housing projects. At Queensbridge Houses, a Chelsea man stopped a Negro tenant and asked her point-blank how she liked living there with the "white folks."

"When I was sick for a month, a white neighbor came in and took care of me," she told him quietly. The man was so impressed that he repeated this story not once but a hundred times around Chelsea.

By the time the project opened, there was no fear of violence toward the new Negro tenants, thanks to a vigorous educational program on the part of Hudson Guild. In fact, by the first Christmas, thirty Negro couples from Elliott enjoyed a dance with the whole neighborhood of Chelsea, for the first time in Hudson Guild's history.

As soon as the first apartments were available, a committee of neighbors fixed up a model apartment to show to the tenants. The work of buying and repairing second-hand furniture, making curtains and slip covers and bookcases, was done by neighbors who knew they had very little chance of getting into the project. Neighborhood women acted as hostesses to eager applicants who came to see the model apartment, and became so interested in their hard-luck stories that they actually went to the manager at Elliott and pleaded with her to accept the "outsiders'" applications.

Hudson Guild shrewdly turned basement common rooms into a neighborhood center. Ceramic, sewing and carpentry classes were organized. As a result of these face-to-face and elbow-to-elbow relationships, half the Elliott tenants have joined Hudson Guild, and they are slowly but surely being fused into a working and harmonious group with the rest of Chelsea.

Chelsea neighbors, under the guidance of Hudson Guild, have fought not only for a housing project, but for a new grade school,

Country Constable: Pardon, miss, but swimming ain't allowed in this lake.

City Miss: Why didn't you tell me before I got undressed?

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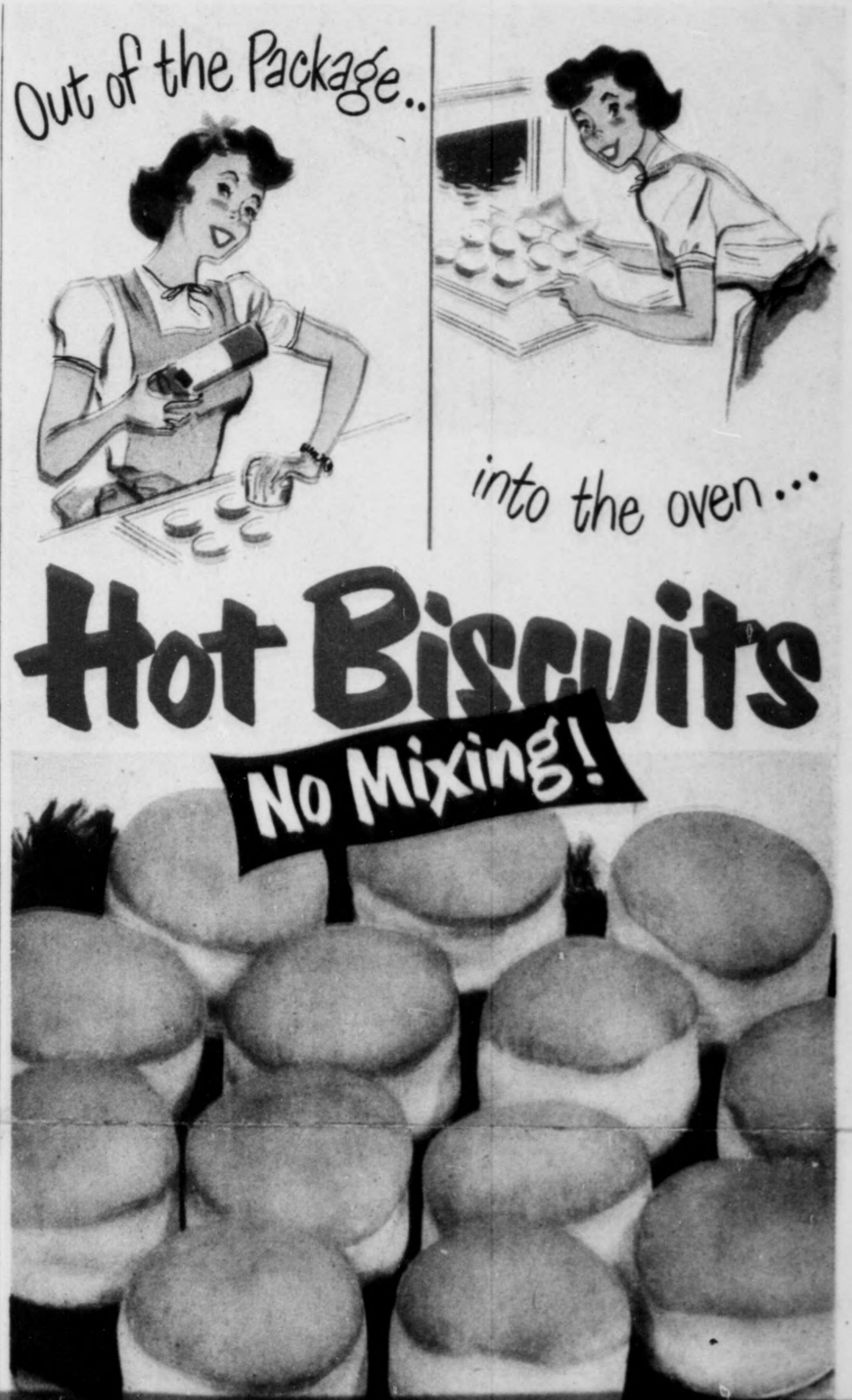

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A typical tenement in Chelsea has dark, airless bedrooms, a toilet in the hall shared by several families, a bathtub in the kitchen, no hot water and only the kitchen stove for heat in wintertime. Rents are from $25 to $30 a month, not including gas and electricity.

Chelsea was jubilant when its long fight for better housing bore fruit. The site for Elliott was razed in 1941, and former tenants were promised top priority on the new apartments to be built. Then the war came. Six years later, when the war was over and the project finally completed, veterans' families were given preference.

THIS led to acute resentment on the part of the former tenants, many of whom had moved into tenements nearby to await completion of the project. They referred to the veterans moving into Elliott as "outsiders" and "murderers." When they learned that Negroes would be admitted into the project, feelings reached a violent pitch. Few Negroes had ever found it healthy to stay in Chelsea for long.

At this point, Hudson Guild swung into action. Forty leaders of the neighborhood The work of buying and repairing secondhand furniture, making curtains and slip covers and bookcases, was done by neighbors who knew they had very little chance of getting into the project. Neighborhood women acted as hostesses to eager applicants who came to see the model apartment, and became so interested in their hard-luck stories that they actually went to the manager at Elliott and pleaded with her to accept the "outsiders'" applications.

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Chelsea neighbors, under the guidance of Hudson Guild, have fought not only for a housing project, but for a new grade school, an outdoor swimming pool, play park and health station. All these objectives became part of the city planning for the area—in fact, all but the new school and swimming pool have been built.

When Olga Thomas' baby needs her first-year inoculations, she takes her across the street to the health station where it is all done free. Dental and eye care is also available for her children there. On hot summer days her youngsters cool off in the city park next to the project; in the evenings, her family can watch free outdoor movies there. A milk station at Hudson Guild provides her family with milk at a substantial saving. Thus not only rent, but other budget expenses, such as health and recreation, are scaled to the Thomases' pocketbook.

New York City is concerned with better housing not only for veterans like Bill Thomas who are trying to raise families on $40 a week. There are thousands of veterans earning twice Bill's salary and more who cannot afford the extreme rents demanded by private speculators.

According to a recent city survey, rents for new apartments in Manhattan range from an average of $95 a month for two rooms, to $130 for three rooms and $170 for four rooms. To cite one example, a speculator who just built a six-story walk-up apartment house in Greenwich Village charges $250 a month for a two-bedroom apartment.

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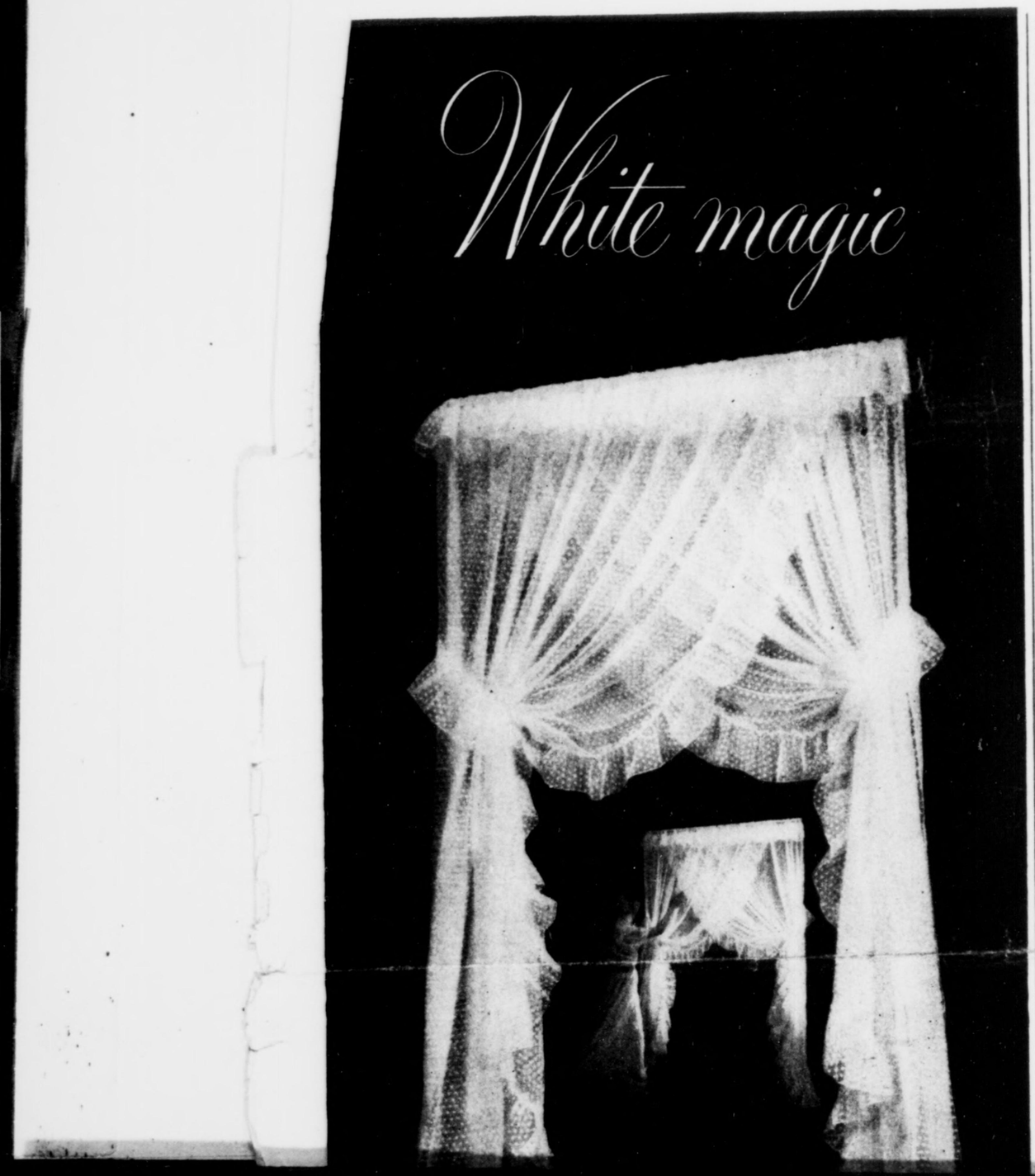

project like Elliott, New York State passed the Redevelopment Companies Law in 1943. Under this law, New York City can condemn slum areas for private corporations which are interested in putting up new housing, then for twenty-five years charge them taxes which are based upon the old slum value of the land and buildings. In return, the company promises to limit its profits to 6 per cent.

Stuyvesant Town was one result—a vast 18-city-block area of new apartments on the lower East Side built by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company (at a total cost of $90,000,000). The area was a wretched slum known as the Gas House District, stretching from First Avenue to the East River and bounded by 14th and 20th streets. Now a striking sky line of 35 fireproof buildings twelve and thirteen stories high presents itself there. Really a city within a city, it will contain 8755 families. There are a three-acre park and lawns, gardens, trees, with ten large play sections for children.

Stuyvesant Town offers truly luxurious apartments for an average of $18 a month per room, including utilities. Prices range from $50 a month for a one-bedroom, living room and kitchen apartment, to $91 for three bedrooms.

Living rooms are large and airy, with parquet floors; kitchens have modern equipment and cabinets. Bathrooms are cream tile, with bath and shower. Even the smallest apartments contain an ample coat closet, large linen closet, and two big closets in every master bedroom. The latter room, 10 by 18 feet, is big enough to hold comfortably

Negroes are not admitted, a policy which has been upheld by New York courts.

Because of its attractive, hand-picked population of young G. I. couples, Stuyvesant Town gives the impression of being a big university campus. The forest of prams clogging up the walks, the pretty wives in loafers and sports clothes, the chatter about bowling parties for the men and other varied social activities—all further the illusion. Tenants are impressed with the excellent service they receive—the minute the plumbing goes wrong or a latch sticks, a phone call downstairs brings instant attention. The hallways and grounds are looked after constantly by uniformed guards to see that everything is kept in order.

"They're forever washing down the halls and removing fingerprints," says one tenant. "It's nice to live in such a beautifully kept place."

THE tenants are, of course, tickled to death to be where they are. Some of them waited as long as two and a half years from the time of their first application; meanwhile they lived in furnished rooms or doubled up with relatives.

Part of this time lag was consumed in relocating the 3000 families who lived on the original site of Stuyvesant Town. In the face of the desperate housing shortage of 1945, Metropolitan Life volunteered to help find these persons other homes, although there was no such requirement by law.

With the aid of a Tenant Relocation Bureau set up on the site, a staff of thirty people, a station wagon to drive the house hunters around the city, and an ap-

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Landscape in Color

By Frances Rodman

The father watched him going up the road
So small his golden hair was just above
The morning-glories on the wall. It showed
A moment and was gone. The tide of love
Swelled in the father's heart until it burst
The banks of reason, and flowed down and over.
This was his son: the youngest, not the first,
But looking at the curving track through clover
He felt that he could hardly wait until
That little figure would be coming back,
The milk pail in brown hand. His joy would fill
His eyes with light, his blue shirt would hang slack
On narrow shoulders where the tiny bones
Like wings moved underneath.

The farmer sighed.
Sentiment was for women. Clearing stones
Was man's work. So he covered up his pride,
[illegible] when the small boy

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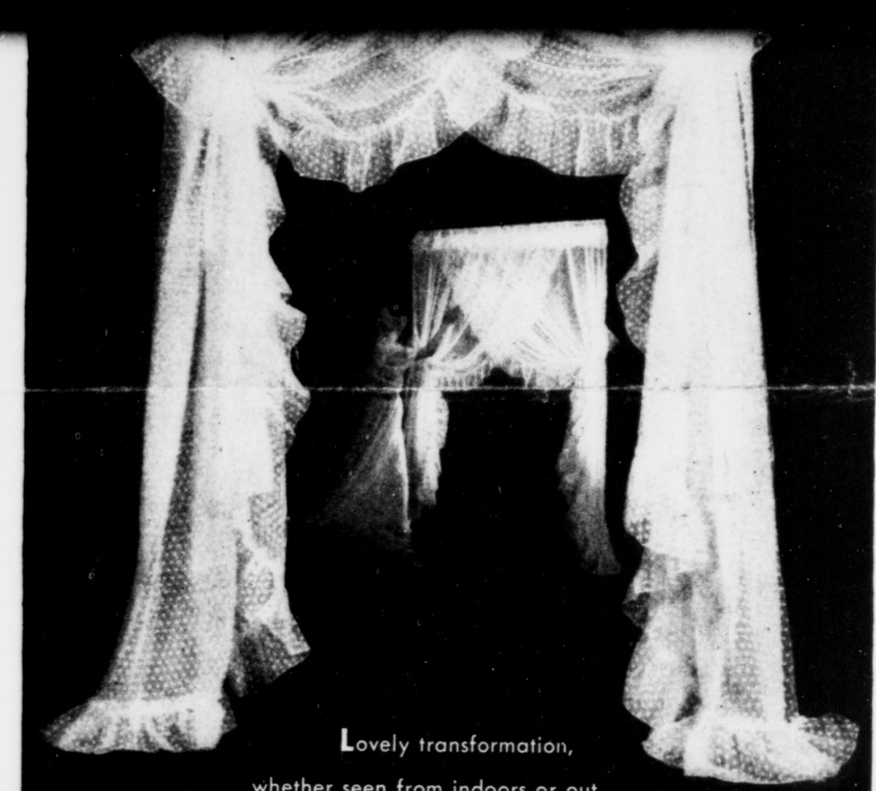

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Negligee by Odette Barsa

offers truly luxurious apartments for an average of $18 a month per room, including utilities. Prices range from $50 a month for a one-bedroom, living room and kitchen apartment, to $91 for three bedrooms.

Living rooms are large and airy, with parquet floors; kitchens have modern equipment and cabinets. Bathrooms are cream tile, with bath and shower. Even the smallest apartments contain an ample coat closet, large linen closet, and two big closets in every master bedroom. The latter room, 10 by 18 feet, is big enough to hold comfortably three bureaus, twin beds and chair.

Apartments such as these, built by private speculators, now rent for three times as much elsewhere in the city. They are a striking example of the fact that spacious, comfortable and attractive apartments can be rented reasonably and still show a good 6 per cent profit, provided the company which builds them is given a helping hand by the city in acquiring $8-a-foot slum properties by condemnation proceedings and then paying only the taxes which the former slums yielded.

In other words, the city subsidy amounts to no more than a remission on taxes which the city would not have had if the project had not been built. Thousands of middle-income families have excellent housing at a rent they can well afford without its costing the taxpayers a cent.

APPLICATIONS for apartments at Stuyvesant Town run ten times the number of housing units available. Prospective tenants are very carefully screened; they must have a veteran in the family and must provide character references. Metropolitan Life inspectors make unannounced visits to their homes to check on the wives' housekeeping abilities, and incomes must not exceed a certain amount (Metropolitan Life remains mum on figures).

of love

Swelled in the father's heart until it burst
The banks of reason, and flowed down and over.
This was his son: the youngest, not the first,
But looking at the curving track through clover
He felt that he could hardly wait until
That little figure would be coming back,
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Smiled briefly when the small boy came again
Churning the uncut grass with sturdy knees.
But joy was in him, bladed sharp as pain,
And he was strong as mountains, tall as trees.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

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Part of this time lag was consumed in relocating the 3000 families who lived on the original site of Stuyvesant Town. In the face of the desperate housing shortage of 1945, Metropolitan Life volunteered to help find these persons other homes, although there was no such requirement by law.

With the aid of a Tenant Relocation Bureau set up on the site, a staff of thirty people, a station wagon to drive the house hunters around the city, and an apparently inexhaustible supply of tact, sympathy and humor, the job was completed in eleven months, with the result that most of the dispossessed are better off than they were before.

Stuyvesant Town proves that in spite of postwar building costs, new good housing can be erected as a sound business investment without charging exorbitant rents. It cannot be done in our great congested cities, however, without a helping hand in the form of reduced taxes. Other cities will find great profit in following New York's lead. They will find that their slums can be demolished, and good, permanent housing built, all at no cost to the city, which forgoes only the taxes upon the improved value of the land, still collects as much in taxes as the slum properties yielded. When slums go, cities save considerably in police costs, disease control. It has been estimated that slums yield only 6 per cent of an average city's revenue, while absorbing 45 per cent of its service costs.

Let's face it: our people, best-housed in the world, still live in so many miles of slums that all the billions of dollars the Government can spare are not enough to do the job. Only by putting both public and private dollars to work can we rid ourselves of this blight upon the land. **THE END**

Printed in U. S. A.

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I cancelled

I think you did not intend to lose this - Ed Lant

* CITY SLUMS .....

Before and After

Before and After

America is faced today with the dramatic choice - allowing one third of its children to grow up in filth and squalor, or providing them with decent homes and a place in the sun. No one deliberately chooses to live in a slum. Yet today more people are worse housed than at any time in U.S. history, simply because slums are the only place they can afford to live.

Hardest hit are the young married veterans. Bill Thomas, after five years in the Army, returned to this country with his fresh-cheeked British war bride and baby. Unable to find a place to live, they moved in with his family in a lower West Side tenement in New York City.

Into the dark, cluttered five-room apartment crowded Bill's mother, two unmarried sisters, a married sister and her husband, and Bill and Olga and their baby. As in many old New York tenements, there were no doors between any of the rooms, and to get from the cot-crowded front living room to the bathroom required walking through the bedrooms. To the young couple, reunited after months of fearful separation while Bill was fighting in Italy, the worst thing about their tripled-up tenement home was the utter lack of any kind of privacy.

Money was another problem. Bill, still in the Army, received a private's pay of $80 a month, half of which went to his mother for their keep. In England, Olga had considered $80 a month an adequate amount of money. But New York prices took her breath away. "We could spend that just in a week," she found.

When the jam-packed Eighth Avenue tenement became intolerable, and Bill's mother requested them to leave, they were without any funds at all and Olga was again pregnant.

This was in the summer of '47. Then began a desperate hand- to-mouth existence, moving from one cheap hotel room to another, aided by Department of Welfare funds. Once they had a few blissful weeks in two front rooms of a furnished house, but left when the landlady suddenly demanded $150 a month.

Finally they settled in one furnished room on Ninth Avenue. This room had a narrow single bed, infested with bedbugs and provided with one sheet, upon which both pregnant Olga and her husband slept. The baby was next to them in a broken carriage they found in the basement.

* Ladies Home Journal
Sept. 1949, pgs. 23, 230-232

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The indescribably dirty room had but one window, which faced on a brick wall.

It was mid-July and Olga, now six months pregnant, said that she had the sensation of being slowly roasted in a brick oven. For every meal, she had to take her little boy out with her to buy provisions, since they had no way of keeping food. Even the baby's milk soured in an hour on the window sill.

Each morning the husband left for Mitchel Field on Long Island, leaving Olga with year-old Billy, without friends almost penniless, in a strange city in a strange land. Each day she felt herself grow more physically ill with loneliness and despair. Yet never once did she let her family in England know of her predicament. "We moved away from Bill's family, as it was too crowded, and now we have a place of our own," she wrote.

If she had had the money, she would have taken the first boat home. Her husband was a torn equally between indignation and a sense of complete helplessness. There were sharp, acrid quarrels. Her marriage seemed to be disintegrating along with her sanity.

Olga's story has a happy ending. One day someone pointed out to her a new housing project being erected on the lower West Side, and urged her to apply for an apartment. On sunny days Olga would push the baby over to the site and watch the completion of the John Lovejoy Elliott Houses. Soon she was going over two and three times a week to plead for an aprtment.

The manager's office was so jammed with applicants that thirty-one were rejected for every one accepted. But Olga got an apartment after a housing inspector visited their furnished room. They moved in before the paint was entirely dry on the walls. Two months later Olga's second child, a girl, was born.

This writer found Olga on a ground-floor apartment of the twelve-story Elliott project, energetically washing windows while her two youngsters played in a large sunny yard with a bevy of small fry. Olga, slim and dark-haired, her face still showing some strain had just celebrated her twenty-first birthday.

"It's heaven to be here, just heaven," she said in her pleasantly clipped British way. She showed off the apartment with obvious pride - the bright, spacious living room with dinette at one end, gleaming, modern kitchen, bath and two good-sized bedrooms. For all this, the

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A typical tenement in Chelsea has dark, airless bedrooms, a toilet in the hall shared by several families, a bathtub in the kitchen, no hot water and only the kitchen stove for heat in wintertime. Rents are from $25 to $30 a month, not including gas and electricity.

Chelsea was jubilant when its long fight for better housing bore fruit. The site for Elliott was razed in 1941, and former tenants were promised top priority on the new apartments to be built. Then the war came. Six years later, when the war was over and the project finally completed, veterans' families were given preference.

This led to acute resentment on the part of the former tenants, many of whom had moved into tenements nearby to await completion of the project. They referred to the veterans moving into Elliott as "outsiders" and "murderers." When they learned that Negroes would be admitted into the project, feelings reached a violen pitch. Few Negroes had ever found it healthy to stay in Chelsea for long.

At this point, Hudson Guildswung into action. Forty leaders of the neighborhood were invited to join a "welcoming committee" for Elliott tenants. Every two weeks for six months prior to the opening date, they met together at the settlement house. They reported hearing such statements around Chelsea as "Those outsiders are going to get those beautiful apartments for nothing," and "You can't have radios or visitors at the peoject," and "Inspectors go around and see if you make your beds every morning."

To squelch these insidious and untrue rumors, the welcoming committee

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was taken on tours of inspection of other completed housing projects. At Queensbridge Houses, a Chelsea man stopped a Negro tenant and asked her point-blank how she liked living there with the "white folks."

"When I was sick for a month, a white neighbor came in and took care of me," she told him quietly. The man was so impressed that he repeated this story not once but a hundred times around Chelsea.

By the time the project opened, there was no fear of violence toward the new Negro tenants, thanks to a vigorous educational program on the part of Hudson Guild. In fact, by the first Christmas, thirty Negro couples from Elliott enjoyed a dance with the whole neighborhood of Chelsea, for the first time in Hudson Guild's history.

As soon as the first apartments were available, a committee of neighbors fixed up a model apartment to show to the tenants. The work of buying and repairing second hand furniture, making curtains and slip covers and bookcases, was done by neighbors who knew they had very little chance of getting into the project. Neighborhood women acted as hostesses to eager applicants who came to see the model apartment, and became so interested in their hardluck stories that they actually went to the manager at Elliott and pleaded with her to accept the "outsiders" applications.

Hudson Guild shrewdly turned basement common rooms into a neighborhood center. Ceramic, sewing and carpentry classes were organized. As a result of these face-to-face and elbow-to-elbow relationships, half the Elliott tenants have joined Hudson Guild, and they are slowly but surely being fused into a working and harmonious group with the rest of Chelsea.

Chelsea neighbors, under the guidance of Hudson Guild, have fought not only for a housing project, but for a new grade school, an outdoor swimming pool, play park and health station. All these objectives became part of the city planning for the area-in fact, all but the new school and swimming pool have been built.

When Olga Thomas' baby needs her first year inoculations, she takes her across the street to the health station where it is all done free. Dental and eye care is also available for her children there. On hot summer days her youngsters cool off in the city park next to the project; in the evenings, her family can watch free outdoor movies there. A milk station at Hudson Guild provides her family with milk at a substantial saving. Thus not only rent, but other budget expenses, such as health and recreation, are scaled to the Thomases' pocketbook.

New York City is concerned with better housing not only for veterans like Bill Thomas who are trying to raise families on $40 a week. There are thousands of veterans earning twice Bill's salary and more who cannot afford the extreme rents demanded by private speculators.

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According to a recent city survey, rents for new apartments in Manhattan range from an average of $95 a month for two rooms, to $130 for three rooms and $170 for four rooms. To cite one example, a speculator who just built a six-story walk-up apartment house in Greenwich Village charges $250 a month for a two-bedroom apartment.

To meet the housing problem of the white collar beteran who earns too much money to qualify for a low-cost subsidized housing project like the Elliott, New York State passed the Redevelopment Companies Law in 1943. Under this law, New York City can condemn slum areas for private corporations which are interested in putting up new housing, then for twenty-five years charge them taxes which are based upon the old slum value of the land and buildings. In return, the company promisses to limit its profits to 6 per cent.

Stuyvesant Town was one result - a vast 18-city-block area of new apartments on the lower East Side built by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company (at a total cost of $90,000,000). The area was a wretched slum known as the Gas House District, stretching from First Avenue to the East River and Bounded by 14th and 20th streets. Now a striking sky line of 35 fireproof buildings twelve and thirteen stories high presents itself there. Really a city within a city, it will contain 8755 families. There are a three-acre park and lawns, gardens, trees, with ten large play sections for children.

Stuyvesant Town offers truly luxurious apartments for an average of $18 a month per room, including utilities. Prices range from $50 a month for a one-bedroom, living room and kitchen apartment, to $91 for three bedrooms.

Living rooms are large and airy, with parquet floors; kitchens have modern equipment and cabinets. Bathrooms are cream tile, with bath and shower. Even the smallest apartments contain an amplecoat closet, and two big closets in every master bedroom. The latter room, 10 by 18 feet, is big enough to hold comfortably three bureaus, twin beds and chair.

Apartments such as these, built by private speculators, now rent for three times as much else where in the city. They are a striking example of the fact that spacious, comfortable and attractive apartments can be rented reasonably and still show a good 6 per cent profit, privided the company which builds them is given a helping hand by the city in acquiring $8-a-foot slum proporties by condemation proceedings and then paying only the taxes which the former slums yielded.

In other words, the city subsidy amounts to no more than a remission on taxes which the city would not have had if the project had not been built. Thousands of middleincome families have excellent housing at a rent they can well afford without its costing the taxpayers a cent.

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Applications for apartments at Stuyvesant Town run ten times the number of housing units available. Prospective tenants are very carefully screened; they must have a veteran in the family and must provide character references. Metropolitan Life inspectors make unannounced visits to their homes to check on the wives' housekeeping abilities, and incomes must not exceed a certain amount (Metropolitan Life remains mum on figures). Negroes are not admitted, a policy which has been upheld by New York courts.

Because of its attractive, hand-picked population of young C. I. couples, Stuyvesant Town gives the impression of being a big university campus. The forest of prams clogging up the walks, the pretty wives in loafers and sports clothes, the chatter about bowling parties for the men and other varied social activities - all further the illusion. Tenants are impressed with the excellent service they receive - the minute the plumbing goes wrong or a latch sticks, a phone call down-stairs brings instant attention. The hall-ways and grounds are looked after constantly by uniformed guards to see that everything is kept in order.

"They're forever washing down the halls and removing fingerprints," saysone tenant. "It's nice to live in such a beautifully kept place."

The tenants are, of course, tickled to death to be where they are. Some of them waited as long as two and a half years from the time of their first application; meanwhile they lived in furnished rooms or doubled up with relatives.

Part of this time lag was consumed in relocating the 3000 families who lived on the original site of Stuyvesant Town. In the face of the desperate housing shortage of 1945, Metropolitan Life volunteered to help find these persons other homes, although there was no such requirement by law.

With the aid of a Tenant Relocation Bureau set up on the site, a staff of thirty people, a station wagon to drive the house hunters around the city, and an apparently inexhaustible supply of tact, sympathy and humor, the job was completed in eleven months, with the result that most of the dispossessed are better off than they were before.

Stuyvesant Town proves that in spite of postwar building costs, new good housing can be erected as a sound business investment without charging exorbitant rents. It cannot be done in our great congested cities, however, without a helping hand in the form of reduced taxes. Other cities will find great profit in following New York's lead. They will find that their slums can be demolished, and good, permanent housing built, all at no cost to the city, which forgoes only the taxes upon the improved value of the land, still collects as much in taxes as the slum properties yielded. When slums go, cities save considerably in police costs, disease control. It has been estimated that slums yield only 6 per cent of and average city's revenue, while absorbing 45 per cent of its service costs.

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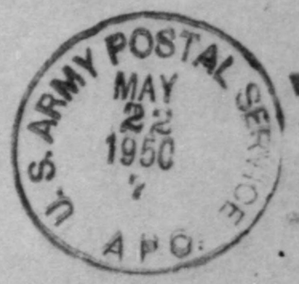
Let's face it: our people, best-housed in the world, still live in so many miles of slums that all the billions of dollars the Government can spare are not enough to do the job. Only by putting both public and private dollars to work can we rid ourselves of this blight upon the land.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Civil Education Section
Tohoku Civil Affairs Reg
APO 7

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300
(PMGC)



Miss Josephine Colletti
Kinki Civil Affairs Region
APO 25

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 77 5013

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

婦人少年局月報
Monthly Bulletin
W. M. B., L. M.

勞働力と組合員數（1949年2月）

	總數	男子	女子	總數に對する女子の割合
勞働力	35,110,000	21,470,000	13,650,000	39
組合員數	6,746,387ィ	5,196,078	1,546,734	23

ィ、總數は性別不明の 3,575 人を含んでいる。
勞働力は總理廳統計局、組合員數は勞働省勞働統計調査局調

一人當一ケ月平均現金給與額（1949年2月）

産業	男子	女子	男子に對する女子の割合
全産業	9,059	4,029	44
工業	9,242	3,949	43
交通業	8,978	4,910	55
ガス電氣水道業	9,753	4,396	45
商業	12,365	5,016	41
鑛業	8,433	3,572	42

勞働統計調査局調

アメリカ女子勞働の動き

アメリカ勞働省婦人局は最近南北戰爭後の一八七〇年から第二次世界大戰直前の一九四〇年に至る七〇年間の女子勞働の動向に關する統計を發表している。

それによると、一九四〇年の女子勞働者總數は一八七〇年の全勞働力に相當する一千三百萬人で、勞働者總數の四分の一をしめている。また、一九四〇年には四五一職種の中女子のいない職場は僅かに九種であつた。

その動きをおもな職種についてみると、一八七〇年には街のいたるところに女子絹物上衣作師（一九四〇年には完全にその姿を消している）が裁縫師や女仕立師とともに住んでいた。僅か一人ではあつたが建築技師もいた。タイプライターも噂にのぼり始めた頃であるが、當時筆耕業は男子の專門的職業であつた。女子の法律家はごく少く、女醫は五四四人、看護婦（附添看護婦と訓練されたものを一まとめにした）の推定數は一、一五四人であつた。女子の多くは現在同樣農場で男子を助けていた。

女子の從事するおもな職業十種の中、一八七〇年、一九四〇年ともにみられるものは召使、教師、看護婦の三種にすぎない。

一九四〇年には女子が從事していたおもな職業七つの中には百萬人をこえる速記者、タイピスト、祕書、七〇〇、〇〇〇人の事務員や同種職業婦人、五〇〇、〇〇〇人以上の店員、五四五、〇〇〇人の衣服、服飾師を含んでいる。また、これらの主要職業以外に女子の進出の目ざましい分野に宗教的、社會的及び福祉的な仕事があり、その總數は一九四〇年に七四、四〇〇人、飲食店從事者は六六、一〇〇人であつた。

出版や報道關係に從事する女子は一八七〇年の僅か四三人から一九四〇年には一五、八九〇人に增加している。

增加してはいるが一九四〇年等の數が最も著しく增加したのは一九〇〇年から一九一〇年の間であつた。この十年間に增加した數は六、三〇〇人で、一九四〇年にこれらの分野に從事する女子の數は二〇、六七一人となり、一八七〇年當時の三八倍近くとなつている。

アメリカの婦人は齒科醫になることをあまり好まないらしい。一八七〇年に二五人であつたものが一九二〇年には一、九二〇人と頂點に達し、一九四〇年の總數は一、〇六七人に減少している。一八七〇年に登錄していた女子死體保存者、葬儀屋二〇人は一九四〇年には二、〇〇〇人をこえている。

一九一〇年から一九四〇年の間に最も女子勞働者數が減少したのは農業從事者と裁縫師、女仕立師である。一九一〇年に比して農業從事者は一九四〇年には五二七、三五二人少く、裁縫師等は三八八、四九八人に減少している。また、同期間中に洗濯女や洗濯所に働く女子の數は二二三、〇〇〇人の減少を示している。

働く婦人の福祉增進運動

全國有業者の約四〇%を占める婦人の福祉を增進し、その地位を向上させるために、來る八月一日から七日までの期間に「働く婦人の福祉增進運動」を實施します。この運動は勞働省の主唱で關係官公廳協賛の下に全國の勞資團體、婦人團體等が關係諸方面の積極的な御後援と御協力をお願いいたします。

婦人週間實施狀況

四月十日から十六日まで實施した「婦人週間」は初めての試みであつた上に準備期間が短かつたため、運動方法等については反省すべき點があるが、各方面の積極的な協力によつて一應の成果をおさめて終了した。

一、協力機關による實施狀況

宣傳方面は主として放送協會、新聞、雜誌社等が擔當し、週間開催の周知徹底、行事の紹介のほか、種々の角度から婦人問題を取扱つた。更に運輸省では構內擴聲機による宣傳、逓信省では、記念スタンプを作つて全國の主要郵便局で希望者のために捺印するなど、啓蒙宣傳のため多大の協力を得た。其他各關係官廳、婦人團體、勞組婦人

二、主として婦人少年局が實施したもの

㈠　中央における行事

四月十日「一般婦人の日」民間の婦人團體、勞組婦人部、政黨婦人部等によつて結成された婦人の日協議會の主催で、「婦人の日大會」が開かれたので、婦人少年局としては別に行事は行わなかつたが、同協議會主催の

（次頁に續く）

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「働く少年少女をまもれ」

婦人少年局 製作
日本映畫社 撮影

年少勞働問題の普及映畫としてこの程「働く少年少女をまもれ」と題する一卷物の映畫を製作した。

これは一般世論に訴えるばかりでなく特に年少者を對象として、たやすく問題のキーポイントがつかめるようなやさしい解説附の錄音版である。

映畫はまず新制中學校の社會科の時間に、年少勞働課長を招き、生徒が年少勞働者としての職業指導をうけているところから始まる。

禁止業務に從事する年少者の實態として、鐵道の操車場における連結手、または賣られた子供の働く町の小さな紡績工場、あるいは、パン工場で深夜業をさせられ、誤つてパンこね機で指を切斷された有樣、更に新聞賣子、靴みがき等に從事している子供達の實態を描寫している。

次に昨年十一月に神田共立講堂で實施された「働く年少者の保護大會」の模樣と、新制中學校を卒業した子供達が公共職業安定所へ行き、自分達年少者はどんな仕事や職場が適しているかを、係員に相談しにゆく場面。ついで勞働基準監督署の署長さんに年齡證明書、使用許可證明書について詳しく説明をきいているところなどがもられている。

最後に勞働基準法の保護のもとに、樂しく働くある大きな紡績工場のあかるい職場をとらえ、ローラスケートに興ずる少女達をクローズアップしているが、輕快なリズムによる音樂效果と相俟つて全體として明るくほがらかな雰圍氣を出している。

映畫は目下各都道府縣の視覺教育係を通して、一般が利用できるよう手續をすすめている。（寫眞は同映畫の一場面）

工女少年るすを業作換取の卷篠てつ向に機精紡

アメリカ婦人の團體活動

アメリカでは職業を持つ婦人は勿論家庭婦人達も、團體活動を通して婦人の社會的、政治的經濟的地位の向上に貢献している。アメリカの婦人團體の數と、種類のおびたゞしさは、アメリカ婦人の關心が如何に多岐にわたるかを示すものであるが、現在各種の婦人團體の會員數の總計はおよそ三千萬人にのぼり、この國の婦人のほとんどすべてが何等かの團體に屬していることになる。又その種類は文化的、趣味的、奉仕的なものから、政治力と社會的責任を持つ強力な團體に及んでいる。すなわち公共の福祉に對する責任を痛感し、よい市民であろうと努める彼女等は、婦人團體に參加することによつて地方、全國、全世界の諸問題に強力に働きかけているのである。主な全國團體としては、アメリカ大學婦人協會、アメリカ有權者同盟、職業婦人連合會、婦人クラブ連合會、黑人婦人全國協議會のほかに、それぞれの宗教團體の婦人協議會、政黨婦人部等がある。

出進の性女

◎日本最初の婦人判事補

五月十七日司法研修所の第一期生として巣立つた一二三名中の唯一の婦人判事補石渡滿子氏（四五）は明大女子部を經て同大學法學部を昭和十九年に卒業後、高等試驗司法科試驗に合格。横濱及び横須賀裁判所の人事調停委員であつた。現在明大女子部の講師として國際司法を擔當している。

（前頁より續く）

展示會に繪看板を作つて出品した。週間の第一日目に、盛んな婦人の集りが持たれた事は意義深い事であつた。

四月十一日「勞働の日」工場見學と座談會。座談會題目「職業と家庭は兩立するか」

四月十二日 日比谷公會堂で「婦人週間中央大會」を開催。第一部では婦人課長の挨拶の後婦人少年局長（日本の民主化と婦人）、總司令部係官ミス・ウイード（日本婦人の新しい目標）、ミス・スタンダー（勤勞婦人の將來）の講演が行われた。第二部は民事模擬裁判劇「愛は裁く」の上演と文化映畫の上映であつたが、模擬裁判劇には最高裁判所の積極的な協力によつて現職の判事、辯護士が俳優と共に出演され、二千五百名の參會者に深い感銘を與えた。尙婦人の參會者に對して調査票を配り、「婦人の地位についての調査」を行つた。

四月十三日「政治の日」國會見學、委員會傍聽、婦人議員との懇談會。

四月十四日「厚生の日」母子愛育會と浴風園（養老施設）の見學及び座談會。

四月十五日「農村の日」三多摩地方移動講演會。

四月十六日「教育の日」永田町小學校で「女子教育についての討論會」を開催。講師は東京女子大教授村田豐文氏。P・T・A小川文代氏。作家平林たい子氏。

㈡ 地方における行事

都市だけでなく各村から部落にいたるまで、全國的に盛上る力によつて、多彩な行事が行われた。未だ四縣からの報告を得ていないが、地方職員室が主催、共催及び後援したものの中、婦人大會、講演會、討論會、公聽會は一九三件、社會施設等の見學は一六件で、展示會、バザー等を開催したところもある。

この運動は毎年行う豫定であるが、婦人の解放と地位向上は週間中の運動のみで實現されるわけはなく、婦人自身のたゆまぬ努力と、關係各方面の不斷の協力と援助が必要である。

一九四九年六月一日發行 毎月一回發行 編集發行人 山川菊榮 發行所 勞働省婦人少年局 印刷所 篠塚宇三郎 千代田區霞ヶ關一ノ二

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

attach. #1

Received February 24, 1949

C.I.E. OFFICER

NATIONAL PLANS FOR WOMEN'S WEEK, APRIL 10 to
SPONSORSHIP of the WOMEN'S SECTION, WOMEN'S and MINORS' BUREAU

(Notification of this project has not, as yet, been given to all prefectural Women's and Minors' Bureau branches. It is being sent to MG Teams as advance information.)

Purpose: Educ. of women in rights + responsibilities as citizens.
The promotion of women's status by spreading proper understanding of laws and their relation to the actual status of women.

List of Laws: Constitution - all applicable articles.
Revised Civil Code.
Fundamental Law on Education.
Labor Standards Law.
Such supplementary laws as:
Agricultural Cooperative.
Fisheries Cooperatives.
Health Laws.
V.D. Prevention Law, etc.

Aim: The aim is to publicize the above through appropriate lectures and exhibits and to accomplish the purpose through concrete discussions that reach the masses of people. Points to be considered are:
What is the law?
How far have we proceeded in implementing the law?
What are the difficulties?
Inadequate facilities?
Lack of money?
Lack of public interest?
What can be done?
How are we going to proceed to do it?

Activities: On a national level the Women's Bureau on 7 February met with appropriate representatives of the following:
Ministry of Education.
Ministry of Welfare.
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.
Transportation Ministry.
Communications Ministry.
Family Court.
Attorney General's Office.
Consumers' Cooperative Union.
Agricultural Cooperative Unions.
Japan Publishers' Association.
Japan Press Association.
Japan Broadcasting Corp.
Rural Culture Association.
*League for Democratic Political Education, etc.

* League was set up by the govt. at the present time it is not considered democratic. It is comparatively inactive. At the beginning of the Occupation 60% of the members were Diet members but at present time only 1 is a Diet member.

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On 8 February another meeting was held with representatives of women's organizations and labor and political groups.

Each of the above extended cooperation in keeping with its own mission. The Bureau now proposed that similar meetings be held by bureau branches at the local level and that meetings and exhibits be planned. It is expected that the program will be adjusted to the priority needs of the community.

The Women's and Minors' Bureau will provide:
Newly published pamphlet, "Revised Civil Code."
Information sheets for use of women's organizations in planning programs.
Posters.
Statistical data as needed on appropriate subjects.

CI&E will provide:

A new exhibit, "Japanese Women -- New Goals and Responsibilities."
Stereopticon slides on women's activities and vocational opportunities.
Other exhibits as appropriate, including new ones on Employment Security Offices and Health Centers.

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C.I.E. OFFICER

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Military Government Section

CIVIL INFORMATION THEME SHEET
FOR
WOMEN'S WEEK
(10-16 April 1949)

29 March 1949

The following themes and methods are suggested for such local adaptation and use as is deemed desirable.

BACKGROUND

Women's Day was celebrated for the first time on April 10 of last year (1946) to commemorate the first election in which women voted. Again this year on 10 April and during the following week the tradition is being continued with women's organizations throughout the country participating in special events. The declared purpose of the day is to advance the status of women by spreading proper understanding of laws which establish women in their new position.

Some conflict has arisen again this year regarding the "official" date for Women's Day. Certain organizations, influenced by the Japanese communists, celebrated 8 March as "International Women's Day". This date is at present observed in Russia and her satellites. April 10th is the date officially proclaimed by the Women's and Minors' Bureau.

The power of women, organized for an objective, was demonstrated in the recent conflict over the status of the Women's and Minors' Bureau. The Cabinet, pressed by budget limitations, had proposed the dissolution of the bureau beginning next fiscal year. But women's organizations, women's sections of trade unions, civic and political groups protested so strongly and convincingly to high government officials that the proposal was abandoned. This and other successes makes the point crystal clear that the strength of women is a live, moving force in the government.

THEMES

The role of civil information in the program is to publicize local women's activities and stress the relationship of women to other programs currently being publicized. This may be done by tying themes for Women's Week activities to established programs as follows:
Political Reorientation: 1. Women's rights under the Local Autonomy Law and Civil Code are the key to their new position of equality in modern Japan. 2. Voting rights are coupled with the responsibility for watching closely the actions of public officials. 3. Women are interested in the expenditure of money they pay in taxes - particularly that portion of it which directly affects livelihood of women. 4. The establishment of the family court is another step in implementing women's equality in family relationships.

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Economic Recovery: 1. The part which women's organizations are playing in their "Housewives Shops" campaign is of vital importance in the anti-black market drive. 2. By experimentation and instruction in the economical preparation of nutritious foods women are helping to maintain the nation's health during food shortages. 3. By their participation in agriculture and fisheries cooperative associations women are helping increase production and improve rural economic life. 4. Constant vigilance of housewives is doing much to conserve electricity and fuel for rehabilitation of industry.

Social Programs: 1. Women have taken on new responsibilities in labor unions, but there are still many jobs where equal pay for equal work has not been established. 2. Greater participation of women workers in labor schools is enabling them to claim more intelligently their social rights. 3. Vigilance in the factories to ensure management compliance with the Labor Standards Law is guarding the health of their children and making more jobs available for wage-earning women. 4. Some women's organizations are taking on as special projects the employment and rehabilitation of repatriates and providing of jobs to widows. These groups are being helped by referral to the employment security office. 5. Use of the new public facilities, health centers and child welfare centers is helping mothers raise happier, healthier families. 6. Active membership in PTA's is keeping women in close touch with the children's school education.

METHODS

Suggested means of bringing the foregoing themes to the attention of women and the public in general are:

Hold all-day women's mass meetings.

Visit public institutions, especially those concerned with education and welfare, to study their functions and actual conditions; report findings and recommendations for improvement to subsequent meetings of their associations.

Designate each day in the week of 10-16 April for the study of a specific field of women's interest concerning the various major reform laws; consider the reasons for the laws and their goals; the discrepancy between provisions of the laws and actual situations; difficulties in implementing the laws - budget, public interest, qualified personnel, etc.; solutions to the difficulties and corresponding women's action programs.

Take over the public offices of towns for the day.

Visit the court of domestic relations for study.

Establish a council on family relationships in the court of domestic relations.

Conduct tours of all prefectural offices.

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Sponsor a panel discussion by representatives of all political parties (men and women) on women's status and women's problems.

Spotlight the above activities in newspapers and on local radio programs.

Encourage editorial comment on the new position of women.

Show the CIE film, "How to Conduct a Meeting", and display the exhibit, "New Goals for Women," as meeting aids.

Use the CIE exhibit, "Public Employment Office", to encourage women to use public employment offices.

Utilize two posters distributed by the Women's and Minors' Bureau. (Civil education officers have copies.)

Re-use the information sheets on various laws distributed by the Women's and Minors' Bureau to local offices.

DISTRIBUTION:

All LG Regions and Teams

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Educ.

The Mainichi
23 Mar. '49

Letter to the Readers of the Mainichi
from Mrs. Kikue Yamakawa, chief of
Women and Minors Bureau, Labor Ministry

Women and Minors Bureau is going to be included in administration curtailment. Although it is not very long since it was born and has done nothing spectacular, it has been steadily doing its work to fulfil the special mission. The protection of women and minors who have little organization power can only be done after we made thorough investigation of true status of labor, which supervision of Labor Standards Bureaus have either could not or did not have time to do.

When Japan can enter ILO again in future, what bureaus other than this can furnish the data on women and minors' labor, if someone asked for it? Women and Minors Bureau has the mission to exterminate the pre-war social dumping of Japan, which was done by squeezing women and juveniles. Is it permissible internationally to abolish this Bureau, when it is feared that unjust squeezing is going to be done again on women and minors, taking advantage of Economic 9 Principles?

The other day we were asked to give the date on Japanese women's position in the law by International Women's Committee. No governmental organization other than we has been making all-round investigation and study on this. Intellectual women, those who deal in women's movement, lady reporters come to us first of all for the data and opinion of this Bureau when they visit Japan.

There are some people who talk about joining us to Juvenile Bureau of Welfare Ministry or entrusting the business to regional governments. However, Juvenile Bureau's work centers around social works. We cannot achieve our full function unless we belong to Labor Ministry as we have to make all-round countermeasures, centering around awakening of women of their rights generally and extending women and minors' rights in working fields. If the above works were entrusted to each regional government separately, no all-round investigation, study, or countermeasures can be made. Is our investigation on spinning mill working girls, juvenile workers on the streets, widows, unnecessary to the future of Japan?

If the Yoshida cabinet has its way, the budget of the L.S.B. will force almost complete curtailment of inspections. The industrialists will be on the road back to "the good old days" of exploitation

J. Tsuchiya

Example: Osaka
48,000 businesses which come under L.S.L.
175 L.S.B. inspectors in prefecture
14,000 inspections made in 1 yr.
30% reduction result is only too obvious.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

NARA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 25, Unit 4

January 1949

ANNEX C

LABOR SURVEILLANCE REPORT

EXTRACT:

3. d. Unions in Nara are giving little if any cooperation in enforcing the Labor Standards Law. Union leaders simply are not interested, and union members are not yet cognizant of their rights to any working conditions, other than what is offered to them.

Many union officials claim that enforcement of the Law is a government function, and that they (union officials) would lose their popularity among union members if they were to urge unions to cooperate in the enforcement effort.

The reason, they say, is that by and large workers still regard - working conditions - as an area which belongs solely to the employer. Secondly, generally the Japanese worker's outlook does not give importance to issues like worker's welfare, safety devices, sanitary conditions, restrictions on child labor etc. Any effort then, to stimulate union interest in such items would have to be preceded by an education compagin directed at the workers' outlook towards such issues. This, union officers state, is impossible at this time.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 77 5013

WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES FOR WOMEN'S WEEK

Wakayama Prefecture

	Activity A	Activity B	Sponsoring Body	Place	Liaison
	(A) Women's conference & concert for all women in the prefecture.	Publicity by slide & spot announce at movie theaters. Announcements through publicity agency.	Women & Minor's Bureau Social Education Board of Education. Cultural Section of City Hall. Supporting Women's Organizations	(A) Normal School	(A) Press Women's Organ-izations Labor Union
	(B) Survey of women's opinion			(B) Ten (10) places in prefecture.	(B) Movie Theaters
11	Short speeches on the street for publicizing women's week and its purpose	Same as above	Women's Organ-izations Women & Minor's Bureau		Each Women's organization
12	Observation trip to Wakayama Dying Factory	Same as above	Women & Minor's Bureau	Nojo, Waka-yama City	Press Women Organ-izations
13	Discussion Meeting	Same as above	Women & Minor's Bureau		
14.	Enlightenment and public-ity at local places in the prefecture.	Same as above	(1) Farmers Cooperat-ives section of Prefecture (2) Local Farmers' Cooperatives Women & Minor's Bureau	Each gun and city	

	Activity A	Activity B	Sponsoring Body	Place	Liaison
	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	
16	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	
17	Kainan City women's organization to have independent program.				

Each women's organization will have a meeting during the week.

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WOMEN'S WEEK-DAY PROJECT.

April

(A).

Women's Conference and concert for all women in the prefecture.

Meeting place: at Normal School oratorium.

Time : 13.00 - 16.30

Program : 1. Opening of the conference:

Greetings by Mayor, Chairman of Board of Education

2. Business:

Selection of Chairman and secretary of the meeting.
Selection of topics for discussion and for resolution.

3. Recreation - concert (vocal mixed)

Discussion Topics.

1. Children's education and self awakenness of mothers. (Presented by City Women's Organization)

2. Protect women from being fired through administrative readjustment. (Presented by working women.)

3. Emancipation of Farming women. (Presented by Liaison Council of Kaiso-gun Women's Organization.)

4. Democracy at home. (Presented by Kainan City Women's Organization.)

5. Lets have housewives' stores. (Presented by Wakayama City Women's Organization.)

6. Prevention of crimes.

Slogan to be put up in the meeting place.

1. Protect women from being fired through administrative readjustment.

2. Complete the public institutions which protect women.

3. Emancipation of women is completed by thoroughness of Democratic revolution.

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4. Let us, women, protect women.

5. Thoroughness of Democracy at home.

6. Emancipation fo women comes from rationalization of Democracy at Home.

7. Prevention of juvenile delinquency by women!s hand.

8. Let us put down the price by establishing housewives store.

SURVEY OF OPINION USING THE FORM SENT BY WOMEN'S & MINOR'S BUREAU
(250 copies)

April 11

Short speech on the street by women's organizations and paper theater with the title of "Spring of peace."

April 12

Observation Trip to Wakayama Dyeing Factory.
Form one group by 50 women.

April 13

Discussion at Fuzoku Primary School Library.

Hour - 13.30

Theme - How to raise women's status.

Participants - 1. Miss Yamamoto
2. Miss Tachibana
and other 10 - 12 women.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

NARA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 25, Unit 4

KME/fs

014

5 April 1949

SUBJECT: Observance of Women's Week (April 10-16) in Nara Prefecture

TO : Commanding Officer
Kinki Military Government Region
APO 25

1. Reference, Kinki Military Government Region letter, 24 March 1949, subject: "Women's Week, 10-16 April," the following information is submitted.

2. Under the sponsorship of the Nara Women's and Minors' Bureau and with the cooperation of Nara MG Civil Education Section, three planning conferences have been held at which details for the observance of Women's Week in Nara Prefecture have been worked out. Attending these conferences were representatives of Fujinkai, Welfare Section, Social Education Section, Board of Education, Education Section, Family Court, Attorney General's Office, Labor Standards Bureau, Agriculture Section, the broadcasting company, Women's and Minors' Bureau, MG Civil Education Section, and Minsei Iin League.

3. The following plans have been made:

a. Activities by date:

April 7 - Radio broadcast over Osaka station sponsored by Nara Women's and Minors' Bureau, 7:15-7:25 a.m.

April 10 - Women's rally at Kashiwara, 10 a.m. - 2 p.m. Program:

10 a.m.: Speeches, followed by symposium discussion. Chairman: Mrs. Abe, Chief, Nara branch, Women's and Minors' Bureau.

(1) "Women and Local Autonomy," Attorney General's Section, 5 minutes.

(2) "Education for Women," Education Section, 10 minutes.

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(2) "Women's Organizations," Fujinkai representative, 10 minutes.

(3) "Women's Organizations," Fujinkai representative, 10 minutes.

(4) "Women and Social Work," Welfare Section, 10 minutes.

(5) "How Women Can Improve Their Status," Family Court, 5 minutes.

(6) "Women in Agriculture Cooperatives," Agriculture Section, 10 minutes.

(7) "Women and the Labor Standards Law," Labor Standards Section, 5 minutes.

(8) "The Purposes and Functions of the Women's and Minors' Bureau," Women's and Minors' Bureau, 5 minutes.

12 noon: Lunch hour. (Those attending are requested to bring their lunches). Recreation and entertainment will be provided during the hour.

1 p.m.: Skit by members of Takaichi Fujinkai. Movies of interest to women arranged by MG Civil Information Section.

April 11 - Meeting at Nara CPH sponsored by Nara City Fujinkai, 1 - 3 p.m. Program will be presented by City Assembly members who will conduct a discussion on city management and the recent changes in the position of women.

April 12 - Mrs. Abe, Chief, Women's and Minors' Bureau, to speak at meeting of Tezukayama P. T. A.

April 15 - Minsei Iin League to have prefecture-wide meeting at Kashiwara in Minsei Iin Kaikan for representatives of Widows groups in Nara Prefecture.

April 16 - Women's meeting in Takada City to be attended by representatives of the following groups: Farm Women, Takada Fujinkai, Widows Association, Teachers, Working Women. A discussion will be held, an education film will be shown, and a recreation period will conclude the meeting.

b. Additional activities by sections:

(1) Women's and Minors' Bureau

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

(a) Materials to be distributed:

8 sets of Kamishibai (to be used in rural areas) 226 questionaires investigating status of women (to be used at rally)
2,267 bookmarks (factory girls and Senior High Schools)
2 copies of 3 posters
1,405 copies of pamphlet on Women's Week.
12 slides for movie theaters, to be shown each day of the Week in Nara, Takada, and other Towns.

(b) Additional activities:

Sponsoring Agriculture Cooperative meetings for farm women.
Sponsoring meeting at Takada Spinning Factory for factory workers. Discussion to be held on Athletics, Culture, Co-education, and Better Dormitories.
Encouraging women's groups to visit courts and nurserys during the week.
Furnishing leaflets to women's groups to be distributed by throwing them out of automobiles.

(2) Social Education Section: To distribute material re Women's Week to all Women's organizations in Nara.

(3) Education Section: To encourage SHS and JHS girls to hold meetings to promote Women's Week.

(a) Takada school children to make posters.

(b) Wakakusa J.H.S. plans:

April 11 - Lecture; make posters.
April 12 - Debate on co-education in each class.
April 13 - General meeting of PTA.
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April 15 - Education film
April 16 - Evaluation meeting

(4) Attorney General's Office: Publishing pamphlets to be distributed at April 10 rally.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

(5) Family Court: To send women mediators as speakers to women's groups; planning publicity by posters.

(6) Fujinkai Activities:

(a) Shiki-gun Fujinkai: To hold meeting during the week at which a representative of the Takada Family Court will speak.

(b) Soekami-gun Fujinkai: To hold meeting with special appeal to farm women.

4. The Women's Affairs Officer, Civil Education Section, received the cooperation of the following sections:

a. Labor Officer furnished technical information and suggestions concerning working women.

b. Public Welfare Section provided information and suggestions concerning welfare work and Minsei Iin.

c. Civil Information arranged for newspaper publicity, and is making available use of CI films and exhibits. CE section furnished information for newspapers to use throughout the week.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Joseph W. Donovan

JOSEPH W. DONOVAN
Capt, Inf
Adjutant

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

NARA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 25, Unit 4

KME/fs

014

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(1) "Women and Local Autonomy," Attorney General's Section, 5 minutes.

(2) "Education for Women," Education Section, 10 minutes.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

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(6) "Women in Agriculture Cooperatives," Agriculture Section, 10 minutes.

(7) "Women and the Labor Standards Law," Labor Standards Section, 5 minutes.

(8) "The Purposes and Functions of the Women's and Minors' Bureau," Women's and Minors' Bureau, 5 minutes.

12 noon: Lunch hour. (Those attending are requested to bring their lunches). Recreation and entertainment will be provided during the hour.

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

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(b) Additional activities:

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b. Public Welfare Section provided information and suggestions concerning welfare work and Minsei Iin.

c. Civil Information arranged for newspaper publicity, and is making available use of CI films and exhibits. CE section furnished information for newspapers to use throughout the week.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

JOSEPH W. DONOVAN
Capt, Inf
Adjutant

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

NARA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
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KME/fs

014

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FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

JOSEPH W. DONOVAN
Capt, Inf
Adjutant

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Nara

April 10 -

10 a.m. - 3 p.m.

Rally for all Women in Nara Prefecture in observance of Women's Week (April 10-16)

Program:

10-12: Speeches, followed by symposium discussion. Chairman: Mrs. Abe, Chief, Nara branch, Women's and Minors' Bureau.

1. Attorney General's Section: "Women and Local Autonomy" (to be delivered by Mr. Heino or Mr. Nozawa) 5 minutes.

2. Education Section: "Education for Women" (to be delivered by Mr. Matsutomo) 10 minutes.

3. Fujin Kai Representative: "Women's organizations" (speaker to be announced later) 10 minutes. Mrs. Ibara grad of Johns Hopkins

4. Welfare Section: "Women and Social Work" (to be delivered by Miss Ohashi) 10 minutes.

5. Family Court: "How Women Can Improve their Status" 5 minutes.

6. Agriculture Section: "Women and Agriculture Cooperatives" (to be delivered by Mr. Yoshida) 10 minutes.

7. Labor Standards Section: "Women and the Labor Standards Law" (to be delivered by Miss Isobe) 5 minutes.

8. Women's and Minors' Bureau: "The purpose and Functions of the Women's and Minors' Bureau" (to be delivered by Miss Seshimo) 5 minutes.

12-1: Lunch hour (those attending are asked to bring their lunches). Recration and entertainment will be provided during the hour.

1 -2: Skit by members of Takaichi Fujin Kai. Movies concerning women.

Mrs. Yoshikawa

Husband also graduate of J.H.
Lives in Takata
1 Independent
1 Widows Ass
1 Spinning Mill grp

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Activities of Women's Week in Nara Prefecture:

April 10 - rally at Kashiwara

April 11 - Nara CPH, 1-3 p.m.,

meeting for all Fujin Kai members. City Assembly members will conduct a discussion on City management and the recent changes seen in the position of women.

Mrs. Yoshikawa

April 12 - Mrs. Abe, Chief, Women's and Minors' Bureau, to speak at meeting of Tezukayama P.T.A.

April 15 - Minseiin League meeting at Kashiwara in Minseiin Kaikan for representatives of widows' groups in Nara Prefecture.

April 16 - Women's Groups in Takada City to hold meeting at the spinning Factory. Discussion will be held by representatives of the following groups:

Farm Women
Takada Fujin Kai
Widows Association
Teachers
Working Women

An educational film will be shown, and recreation will conclude the meeting.

Shiki-gun Fujin Kai to hold meeting during the week at which a representative of the Takada Family Court will speak.

Soekami-gun Fujin Kai planning activity to interest farm women.

Takada School Children to make posters.

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Social Education Section: Plan to distribute material re Womens Week to all Womens organizations in Nara.

Education Section: Encourage SHS and JHS girls to hold meetings to promote Women's Week. Posters

Attorney General's Office: Publishing pamphlets to be distributed at April 10 rally.

Family Court: Planning publicity by posters and sending women mediators as speakers to women's groups.

Women's and Minors' Bureau:

(1) Show slides (12) at movie theaters.
(2) Present broadcast on April 7, 7:15-7:25 a.m.
(3) Mrs. Abe to speak at Tezukayama PTA April 12.
(4) Sponsoring Agriculture Cooperative Meetings for farm ~~meetings.~~ women.
(5) Distribute pamphlets to factory girls.
(6) Sponsoring meeting at Takada spinning factory.

Discussion on:

a. Athletics
b. Culture
c. Co-education
d. Better dormitories

(7) Encourage Women's groups to visit courts and nurserys during the week.
(8) Women's groups in Nara to distribute leaflets by throwing them out of automobiles.

Materials to be distributed by W & NB

(1) 8 sets of Kamishibai (to be used in rural areas)
(2) 226 questionaires investigating status of women (to be used at rally)
(3) 2,267 bookmarks (factory girls and Senior High Schools)
(4) 2 copies of 3 posters
(5) 1,405 copies of pamphlet on Women's Week.
(6) 12 slides for movie theaters, to be shown each day of the Week in Nara, Takada, and other Towns.

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KYOTO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 301 (Kyoto Honshu) 5 April 1949

000.8

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Report concerning "Women's Week".

TO : Headquarters Kinki Military Government Region,APO 25

1. The Women's Week (10--16 th of April) Meetings are going to be held under the joint auspieces of Women's and Minor's Bureau and all Kyoto Women's organizations.as the followings:

II.

A. General meeting on April 10
Location.... The music hall,Maruyama Park,
Time ..... From 11 o'clock music band starts to play.
The meeting begins at 13;00
Chairman.... Mrs.Kato (Christian Women's League)
Opening Address...
Mrs.Watanabe(Aiko)(District Women's Organization)
Message of Women's Week..
Mrs.Fukushima (Women's and Minor's Bureau)
Guest speakers' speaches.

Speaches by speakers from lo various women's organizations.

1. Steamline of life.. by Christian Women's League
2. Help widows..... by Women's voters' League
3. Help the poor in schooling.. by Yomei Club.
4. Right understanding of law concerning liberation of women. by New Japan Women's League.
5. Price stabilization..by Price Watching Committee.
6. Give Kindergardens to workers' children. by Working Women's League.
7. Realization of eugenic law.. by District Women's Organizations
8. 6-3- educational system... by the same organizations.
9. We demand the sale on credit in case our salaries are delayed..by Labor Union.
10. Difficulties in getting marriage and simplification of marriage ceremony.... by Akatsuki Women's Association.

Attractions ..... J.O.A.K. band,with a few singers.
A drama.
Closing Address.....A representative from District Women's organizations.

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BASIC: Kyoto Mil . Govt Team Report,dtd 5 April 1949

B. Women's Week activities and some other local meetings from 11th to 15th of April.

During this period each organization will hold its own meeting,making use of school buildings, and leaders of each organization will have meetings,not only by themselves, but also getting some other leaders from different districts or organizations and ask them to make speaches.

Beside the above:

1. Women's Consultation Office.. By Women's and Minor's Bureau.

   Location... Kyoto Prefectural Library,Okazaki,
   Date ..... April 11th -----15th (From 13;00 to16;00)
   In this some films(C.I.& E.) will be used,and an exhibition will be held.

2. Discussion meeting:
   Location.... Kyoto Nichi-Nichi Press .
   Date ..... April 14, from 19;00 to 21;00
   To this meeting at least 1 representative from each organization is requested to be present.

3. A sham court
   Location..... Seisho Primary School
   Date ..... April 15th; 19;00-21;00
   This court will be played by Juvenile Court members,and some others.

C. Meeting for review of Women's Week
   Location..... The music hall,Maruyama Park.
   Date ..... April 16, 13;00-

   Opening address....by the chairman
   Reports on Women's Week activities... from various women's organizations.
   Attractions.... Press,Kyoto Nichi-Nichi cooperates with this meeting,putting its attraction program on, since it is going to celebrate the third anniversary of Kyoto Nichi-Nichi Press.