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The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs was formed in 1919 with the following objectives: to elevate the standards of women in business and the professions; to extend opportunities for education along industrial, scientific and vocational lines; to aid in providing new job opportunities for women; and to promote the movement for equal pay for equal work for men and women. To accomplish these objectives, this organization makes studies of job and educational opportunities for women throughout the country; publishes its findings; holds meetings to inform its members and the general public on the need for opening new fields for women; consults with legislators; and gives organized support to necessary legislation relating to its goals. Perhaps the most important fact about this comprehensive program is that the women who participate come to definite conclusions and make specific recommendations for accomplishing stated purposes. The Business and Professional Women's Club is non-partisan, self-supporting and self-governing.

The National Congress of Parents and Teachers has as its members more than three million fathers, mothers, and teachers. Its objects are to promote the welfare of children and youth in the home, school, church, and community; raise the standards of home life; secure adequate laws for the care and protection of children and youth; develop between educators and the general public united efforts to secure for every child the best available physical, mental, social, and spiritual education. To accomplish this, the organization has regular weekly or bi-monthly meetings of its members. The membership is voluntary and the organization is self-supporting. Its activities include lectures, public meetings, discussion groups, and studies and investigations of specific problems related to its aims. It has undertaken programs to provide thousands of children with school lunches, traffic safety education, and health examination before enrollment in school so that all remedial health defects may be eliminated. In addition to the foregoing, the program, of course, includes projects to improve the local school system and to keep the parents informed about the latest developments in education.

The Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation has a membership of nearly half a million farm women from forty-four States and Puerto Rico. Its aim is to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the nation's farms. It has a valuable home economic extension service which takes the latest information about home affairs into the home so that women receive instruction in cooking, sewing, etc., in their own environment. The organization promotes discussion groups among farm men and women and provides opportunities for needed recreation programs. It has conducted ten annual public speaking contests on such subjects as civic responsibility, schools, health, world-peace, and producer-consumer relations. It has sponsored a nation-wide project to send aid to foreign countries suffering the after-effects of war. This is part of its program to interest farm women in international relations and in the interdependency of peoples all over the world.

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5. Are women's organizations in the United States doing anything to help prevent juvenile delinquency?

Many of them are. One organization in Cleveland, for example, has done a great deal in this regard. This organization was composed of some business and professional women and a large group of housewives. They became concerned about the increasing rate of juvenile delinquency and wanted to do something about it. They requested the Central Executive Committee to appoint a chairman to organize a committee and make a study of the problem. The committee as organized included as its members a woman lawyer, a social worker, a school te cher, several housewives, and a representative of labor unions. This group held regular meetings and had as speakers, leaders in the community who were interested in the juvenile delinquency problem. These speakers included the president of the school board, a director of public safety, a judge of the juvenile court, members of various social welfare agencies, and outstanding men and women active in juvenile delinquency work in other states and cities.

These discussion meetings were alternated with field trips to settlement houses, playgrounds, courts, and slum areas. The committee found, of course, that the juvenile delinquency problem was connected with housing, food and home conditions of the young people as well as with domestic problems in the home, the lack of understanding on the part of parents, and the lack of adequate recreation facilities in the community.

After all the above study, the committee compiled a detailed report, drew up practical recommendations for a solution, and publicized the results through the newspapers and public meetings.

In cases where legislation was needed and laws had to be enforced, they consulted the representatives in the city council and other officials whom they had elected. They made these people see that in order to be reelected they had to do something about the juvenile delinquency situation.

The program developed to such an extent that there finally evolved a community plan for the creation of a juvenile court, staffed by men and women especially trained in all phases of juvenile problems; a public recreation program that included use of school buildings for evening classes in everything from wood-work and sewing to music and games; and a school for girls who needed new vocational training.

As you see, this program that started from simple beginnings grew into a plan that took years to accomplish. The important thing is that the entire undertaking resulted from a desire on the part of citizens in a democratic society to do something about a problem that affected them all.

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6. Do women's organizations in the United States have anything to do with censoring films which children are to see?

Yes, in some areas various organizations have formed a council to pass upon and make recommendations as to films which children may see. In many cases these councils have been formed by the film distributors themselves in order to secure the good will and cooperation of parents. Men in the motion picture business say that some of these councils were formed after distributors found that parents were boycotting their theaters because of the films children were being permitted to see. They found it was good business to secure the cooperation of parents.

7. What can be done to interest rural women in organizations?

Here are the answers that Japanese women themselves have given to this question. First, because rural women are exceptionally busy people, the programs for their organizations must be very practical and very close to their real interest. If an organization is having difficulty in securing the interest of rural women, it would be well to survey carefully their desires and find out what women think they really want. From these desires, work out a program. Community projects concerned with lessening the work burden of the farm wife seem to vie at the moment with information programs designed to give her some information about how peoples in other countries live. The most effective programs, in the long run, will be those in which she participates directly. One woman, for example, organized a club for boys and girls in her community and then interested the parents in sponsoring the project. In this case, mothers and fathers participated in organizing the club house and helped in money raising projects through which the children were able to help pay the operating expenses of the Club. This organization has a great many possibilities for development, for the woman who started it now wants to undertake some joint recreation activities for the adults in her area.

8. Was there ever a national organization in the United States comparable to Dai Nippon Fujinkai, the war-time women's organization in Japan?

The United States has never had one national organization that included all women. There are many national organizations, all formed according to the interests of the women involved.

B. Mechanics of Organization

9. How can organizations support themselves if they don't accept money from the government?

Organizations support themselves by dues, contributions and through promoting special money raising projects.

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10. In joint associations of men and women, how do the women secure funds?

In joint associations, if the men agree that the women are to have a special women's section, and if all committees receive funds to carry on their programs, then women are entitled to such appropriations as are consistent with the budget of the organization. To supplement such funds, women may find it necessary to hold special money-raising projects.

11. How can a women's organization educate women voters?

The program of the League of Women Voters in the United States is a good example of how a women's organization may educate women voters. This organization was founded in 1919 for the express purpose of teaching women how to use their political power for the public good. Membership is open to all women who support the democratic theory of government, regardless of their particular party affiliation. The organization itself is strictly non-partisan. It is entirely separated from the government and supports itself through modest membership dues supplemented by special contributions from the general public. In this organization women are trained to collect facts about important public questions, to speak in public, preside at meetings, draw conclusions on important issues and base these conclusions on facts instead of emotion. This is accomplished through study groups, schools for new voters, and programs for civic betterment.

The League does not indorse or oppose candidates for public office. It is interested in the qualifications of all candidates and in their views upon public issues included in the League's program. It secures this information through questionnaires and interviews with candidates. It publicizes this information through pamphlets, newspapers, radio and public meetings to inform the League membership and the public of the importance of the issues and to acquaint the candidate with the League's interest in the subject.

The League interprets the vote and politics to women in terms of their immediate ability to instigate improvements. It shows women how to use their voting power in obtaining better schools for their children, better distribution of food for their families, better housing, better care for the needy, and all the other matters in which women have a great deal of interest, because they are wives and mothers.

The League has a year-round program, for this organization realizes that a citizen's responsibility in a democracy does not end with the election.

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12. What can organizations do to help develop confidence in women?

First, give as many women as possible definite jobs to do. Second, limit the tenure of service for officers so that many women will have an opportunity to get experience. Do likewise with committees. Third, offer training courses to give women experience in public speaking, parliamentary procedures, etc. Fourth, urge every woman in an organization to accept whatever opportunities that come to her to participate in community meetings. Fifth, urge women to participate wherever possible in adult education courses.

13. Do women's organizations need permission from the government in order to operate?

In the United States there is no connection between women's organizations and the government except in cases where the organizations own considerable property and therefore desire to be incorporated under the law.

14. In an election of officers of an organization or of government officials, can you trust a majority vote? If the president of an organization disagrees with the majority opinion, does he or she have to abide by it?

This question merits full discussion. In brief, however, wherever or whenever a democratic society has been developed, there seems always to have been a group which has opposed majority rule. This was so in the establishment of national democracy in the United States. Out of the struggle between two opposing factions, one that wanted to restrict the vote to a certain privileged few and the other that wanted the people to rule through majority vote, grew the fundamental principles of American democracy.

In a democracy it is the majority vote which rules and officers or officials cannot, with impunity, act contrary to the majority vote. The vote is cast according to rules set down in the constitution of the organization and that constitution is the law which must be obeyed. Usually, in fact, the constitution of an active organization contains an article providing for a referendum in cases where an officer oversteps his bounds. You will find such an article in the sample constitution included in the CI&E pamphlet, "Democratic Organization". If, as sometimes happens, the majority vote is not in the best interests of the organization, it still must rule until the membership indicates its desire for change through another majority vote.

15. What percentage of the membership should constitute a quorum at a meeting?

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This percentage depends on the will of the membership and the occasion for the meeting. Page 6 of the pamphlet, "Democratic Organizations" specifies that at regular meetings of the Central Executive Committee of organizations, two-thirds of the members of the committee shall constitute a quorum. On the other hand, one-third of the membership constitutes a quorum for a meeting of the House of Representatives of the Japanese Diet. With this great range of possibilities resulting from differences in numbers of members to be considered, it is imperative that such matters be fully discussed when the constitution of an organization is being framed.

16. In national organizations, how do you apportion the votes? Does each geographical area or recognized branch, regardless of population or membership, get the same number of votes?

This is a question which is always discussed when a national organization is being formed, and such discussion usually results in some sort of compromise.

For instance, one national organization in the United States solved the problem in this fashion. In the case of the national convention, one delegate is allowed for all branches under 4,000; two delegates for all branches having 4,000 or more members; three delegates for branches having 8,000 or more, and four delegates for branches with 16,000 or more members.

II. Women's Organizations in Japan

17. In cases where people are not acquainted with the importance of group activities, do you advise forcing them to participate in organizational work?

In a democratic country people are not forced to join organizations. If any people here are being "forced", it is their duty to report this to the proper authorities to publicize what is happening, and to assert their right to make their own decisions about joining organizations.

18. Parents are very reluctant to allow their daughters, 21 to 25, to participate in youth associations of men and women. What should be done?

It would seem that a girl from 21 to 25 — a woman who now has the right to vote and is considered an adult — should be allowed to make such decisions for herself and that the family would permit her to do so without interference. However, since so much in Japan is in a state of transition, such differences of opinion indicate a need for adult education that can be given both in schools and in organizations. In the United States, adult education classes which present in practical terms the changing social conceptions have done much to help fathers and mothers bridge the gap between the social customs of yesterday and today.

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19. What can women do to persuade men to give them equal responsibility in an organization?

It is a regrettable fact that this question has to be asked. If the purpose of an organization is to promote the interests of democracy in Japan, the beginning of the work is within the organization itself. Unless men and women within the group are treated on an equal basis and unless women have an equal voice, then the organization's purpose is entirely inconsistent with its own practices. Thus, to have a political party, labor union or cultural organization talk at length about democracy and neglect to give women a voice in its activities is a breach of its stated policy and is open to question by all the people.

However, it must be admitted that the problems women in Japan face in making this fact a working principle are not too different from the problems women have faced all over the world in achieving something approaching equality. (If this is being discussed in a group, it might be helpful to ask members of the group to tell what they have done to persuade the men to give them equal responsibility. Follow this with discussion and close with necessity for leadership training classes and an adult education program to give women some of the background they need in order to preside at meetings, make speeches, etc. Emphasize also the necessity for women to accept all available opportunities to participate in meetings of organizations of men and women.)

20. The local officials in many places in Japan are relying on the local women's organizations in much the same way they did during the war. They demand that women's organizations undertake certain relief work and require members to attend meetings, contribute time, money, and energy. Women report that they are sick of this sort of organization and want to know what they can do about it.

It is good for women's organizations to help with relief work. However, where the organization is not an acknowledged arm of the government, it is up to the organization to decide what its program will be and for the members to decide how much they will contribute of time,money, and energy. In any democratic country, in times of distress, women's organizations are among the first to volunteer their help.

21. What are the good and bad features of a prefectural federation?

Most of the prefectural federations now organized in Japan are still on a wartime basis and have not yet held a really democratic election. In many instances, the leaders are still the same leaders who held office during the war and who have run the organization for a great number of years. In some cases, men are serving as officials. In others, the federation is closely allied to the prefectural government. This is all inconsistent with the principles of democracy.

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Moreover, the women's movement in Japan at the present time is in great need of new leaders to handle increasingly heavy responsibilities. These leaders can develop only through women being given responsibility and learning through doing how to organize and develop democratic groups. For this reason, it is good to have small independent groups in which many women will get the required experience and then to build from those toward ken and national - yes, several national organizations, so there will be healthy competition.

22. Is it unfair not to purge women who headed organizations during the war, especially if they are still heading an organization that has not been reformed along democratic lines?

The matter of purging women as organization heads is a matter for the Japanese Government and the Japanese people.

23. Young people want to form their own organizations and want to be free of the prefectural federation, but the prefectural government refuses them paper ration unless they are members of the federation. What should be done about this?

Raise your voice so that no organization gets support, money or paper from the government unless all do. A democratic government has no right to support one women's club or one youth organization in preference to another.

III. Political and Union Activity for Women

24. What can be done to educate women so that they will realize the importance of participation in civic affairs?

First, plan programs in clubs and organizations that will give women who do participate a sense of time well spent. Develop practical programs to solve specific community needs and in carrying out these give as many women as possible opportunities for active participation. In this way, women will learn through concrete experience that there is a direct connection between their life in the home and the welfare of the community.

25. How do women in the United States obtain their political education?

In the first place, since education for citizenship begins at an early age, it is well to remember that boys and girls in the United States attend the same schools, the same classes and study from the same text-books. Throughout their school years, they participate in student government associations and help organize and direct school clubs; this, of course, under the wise supervision of their teachers. In classes, they discuss, debate and report on important current events. As they reach the higher grades

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they study government, citizenship, history —— all the subjects that deal with the operation of the government under which they live. In some communities, classes in citizenship undertake as practical problems the staging of mock political campaigns which end in mock elections and sometimes actually include a "Citizenship Day" in which boys and girls take over the government of the city for a day.

All of this is the beginning of political education that is developed further through adult clubs, organizations, community adult education programs, and full reporting of political information by newspapers, magazines, radio, and motion pictures.

26. What is the function of a women's section in a political party or labor union and how can it be used to raise women to the level of men?

The women's sections of political parties and of labor unions should serve two purposes:

(1) To give women the necessary background and experience to help them in taking equal responsibility with men in the main work of the organization.

(2) To enable them to give special attention to special programs and projects of interest to women. However, in cases where these projects affect the interest of the whole organization, final action and support of the projects should be a matter of common agreement and action by the main body of the organization in which women, as members, should be represented. For instance, if the women's section studies and makes recommendations concerning the equal treatment of women and men, these recommendations should be supported, discussed and acted upon by the Central Executive Committee. If they aren't supported, then women will have to campaign accordingly.

In working out projects to give women needed background and experience, women's sections in Japan could, as women's committees do in the States, hold classes in public speaking, give special instruction in parliamentary procedure and give practice in presiding at meetings in order to help build up the confidence of new leaders. In this regard, the women's section of organizations, political parties and labor unions might even prepare "canned" speeches for women members to give.

27. What are the activities of women in local and state government in the United States?

The 1945 statistics show 234 women serving as members of state legislatures and 1500 who are serving in other important elective positions. Among these latter are city and county officials, mayors, judges, members of the Board of Education, state heads of Public Instruction, health officials —— scores of women getting their first political training in local offices.

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28. What are the activities of women members of political parties in the United States?

Political parties in the United States are organized quite diff rently from those in Japan. For instance, the National Committee of the two main parties is composed of 96 people, one man and one woman from each of the 48 states. Likewise, in many of the most progressive states, the state committees are composed of one man and one woman from each county and the county committees have one man and one woman from each ward or local sub-division. This move toward equal representation all along the line is known as the "Fifty-Fifty" goal.

In regard to this, the campaign handbook issued by the women's division of one of the parties states: "'Fifty-Fifty' calls for equal representation of women with men on all party committees and for an executive committee with a chairman and vice-chairman of the opposite sex, with equal voting power."

"....equal representation gives women a voice in formulating the policies of their party, and a greater incentive to work for the party's success."

To accomplish this 'Fifty-Fifty' goal, women and men, too, have campaigned for representatives in the state and local legislatures who supported bills for equal representation. The biggest gains have been made recently, for as women gained numerical superiority in voting strength, their power to influence men candidates has increased.

So much for their representation in the organization of the political parties. As for their activities, they have a place in all the main committees and in addition have a special women's division to accomplish two things:

(1) Study problems of special interest to women.

(2) Give women needed information about the party and experience in using it. This is accomplished through classes and other means.

IV. Social Status of Women

29. The feudalist conception of women in Japanese society stems from the family system. What is the family system in the United States?

The family unit in the United States consists of the husband and wife and their children. The husband and wife are considered equals, and so are sons and daughters. Americans do not think in terms of the first daughter and the second daughter, the first son and the second son. Americans regard each living indiv-

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idual as of the utmost importance and because of this feel that all within the family should share within the limits of age and experience, equally in its benefits and in its responsibilities. From this develops in the child an ever-widening circle of experience and responsibilities, extending to the school, to the community and to society. In other words, training for democracy begins in the family in the United States.

30. What do you think of the advancement of Japanese women since the termination of the war?

Because recent legal changes have given women an opportunity to use talents and abilities which already existed, it is difficult to analyze the "advancement" women have made. In the past, they had so much opposition that their abilities didn't see the light of day. Now, from one end of the country to the other, they are beginning to take part in political parties, serve on civic committees, join labor unions and organize themselves into democratic groups for the common good of the Japanese people, and they are being approached, rather timidly it is true, for their opinions on various important questions. Thirty-nine are serving in the Diet. Many of them will be running as candidates in local elections. They are to be commended for all they are doing despite the opposition of tradition and the lack of education. Their accomplishments are a credit to them ... their difficulties a discredit to society for not giving them the education they need.

31. What can be done to develop pride in factory girls?

That's a good question and one for discussion. If the question is asked in a group, it would be helpful to ask the members what they think. (Bring out the fact that in a democratic society every individual is important and that this basic conception is one that is taught first in the home, and then in the school.)

V. Miscellaneous

32. Soviet Russia has many laws to protect working women. Do they have such laws in America?

Of course. There are national, state and local laws in the United States protecting the working women. General information is available in the text of a talk titled "Labor Standards as They Affect Women and Children," by Miss Golda Stander, of the Labor Division, ESS, SCAP.

33. If women want the same wage for the same work that men do, should they also be given preferential treatment because they are women?

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This is a matter which has been debated at length since women first began to campaign for equal rights. It is perfectly true that if an employer has two applicants for a job, one a man and the other a woman, he will, if he is paying the same wage to both, select the person from whom he is most likely to get the most hours of work. Thus, if a woman is going to take two days off each month, the employer, since he is in business to make a profit, will undoubtedly select a man.

In fairness to everyone concerned, women then, must consider the total picture when they ask for special protection —— some of which, it cannot be denied, is needed for the welfare of the population.

34. What can be done to shorten the work day of the Japanese housewife?

There is no simple answer to this question. Women in some areas of Japan are attacking this problem through cooperative endeavor. They are organizing cooperative nurseries, spreading home responsibilities within the family circle, and learning that there are hours in the day that they should and can have to themselves if they plan accordingly.

Part of the answer lies in the development of a more modern kitchen and the serving of simpler meals. Partly it lies in changing certain traditional attitudes. Here, woman's long confining work day has been considered a normal thing. Women themselves have to make the break. Its been done in the United States partly through continuous agitation and education, using every publicity media to show people that women, like men, need a certain amount of personal freedom if they are to be good mothers and good citizens.

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CIE OFFICER'S CONFERENCE
Kyoto - 23-25 September 1946

WOMEN'S EDUCATION - Miss Donovan

I. The importance of objectives for the new education of the Japanese women, and general aim of our work.

II. Brief background of women's education prior to September 1945.

III. Methods of accomplishing goals.

IV. Specific goals, - with amount of achievement to date for each; future planning and problems.

A. Same basic studies in curriculum for both boys and girls and same textbooks. Domestic science problem.

B. Coeducation to be encouraged and allowed, though not forced, in elementary schools. "Article 51."

C. At secondary level, let separate education continue until Japanese Education Committee recommendations and public opinion approves coeducation at that level. In the meantime, identical work at secondary level for both, except for vocational electives. Also coeducational extracurricular activities.

D. Clubs outside schools organized for both boys and girls so that they may begin to think and plan for themselves. Adult advisors at first to guide and direct, but no government control.

E. Inasmuch as there has been no woman's school at recognized university level, although women are now eligible for Imperial University, in order to gain recognition of some of the better women's colleges, plans are underway for the necessary steps to be taken in raising standards and creation of a standard system of accreditation.

F. To improve the position of women students in men's universities where they are now admitted.

G. To use every opportunity in organizations through Civic Halls, radio programs, to stir public thinkings on all problems of furthering women's education.

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1. YWCA - National Board and Women's Press.

   a. Leadership training conferences for advisors for girls clubs. Given to elementary school teachers.

   b. Timely topics organized for discussion groups of adults all over the nation.

2. The American Association of University Women, in Tokyo to be reactivated to become a powerful pressure group to gain recognition of women's universities.

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# Women's Organizations in the United States

Examination of the purposes behind the Women's organizations in the United States reveal many common objectives. They are concerned with a better and a warless world, unremitting support of our Democratic form government, recognition that there is no sex in citizenship, and better living and working conditions.

A brief account of some of the major national women's organizations in the United States follows:

## The American Association of University Women

The American Association of University Women is an educational organization with a membership of nearly 72,000 women who are graduates of colleges and universities of recongized standing. It functions through a national headquarters in Washington and local branches which, to the number of nine hundred, are organized in every state of the Union and in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, China and the Philippines.

The Association was founded in 1882 for, in the words of its Charter, "practical educational work, for the collection and publication of statistical and other information concerning education and in general for the maintenance of high standards of education." In all the years since, the Association has worked steadily for these basic objectives, but it has always sought to meet the challenges of the evolving present with all the resources which the growth of educational opportunity for women has made possible. The present program may be summed up briefly as follows:

1. The establishment and maintenance of educational standards in universities and colleges.
2. A program of study in the fields of Education International Relations, Social Studies, Economic and Legal Status of Women, and the Arts, with a wide variety of community activities growing out of that study.
3. Support of legislation and orther public action that will further the Association's objectives.
4. The extension of opportunity for trained women through graduate fellowships for gifted women scholars.
5. A research information service in secondary and collegiate education.
6. Cooperation with groups of university women in other countries in promoting international understanding.

This national program of the Association is carried out by the local branches with regard to local needs. Each branch is supposed to build a program of practical educational work that will embody the purposes of the national Association and, at the same time, meet the local situation.

Dr. Helen C. White,
President

## The National League of Women Voters

The National League of Women Voters, with its 600 local Leagues and 35 state Leagues, welcomes as members all women who believe that, unless the people of a country have a sense of responsibility about their govern-

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ment, there can be no true democratic government. The job of the League, therefore, is two-fold:

1. To creat responsibility for government in as many individual citizens as possible;

2. To act, as an organization, on governmental measures in the public interest, in order to provide an opportunity for responsible participation of citizens in government; and in order to promote the general welfare.

Continuing responsibilities of the League include helping citizens to know how, when and where to vote; finding out the views of candidates for public office on matters of Government included in the League's program; publishing non-partisan facts about all candidates; helping citizens to follow the records of elected officials; simplifying and explaining complicated issues so that millions of citizens can make the choices a democratic system demands.

The program of the League of Women Voters is adopted by the delegates at the biennial national conventions. The Active List for this year, on which the League membership will concentrate most of its energy, includes such items as:

Curbing inflation.

Participation by the United States in plans and machinery for world-wide relief and rehabilitation, and for handling common economic, social and political problems.

Membership of the United States in a general international organization, eventually to include all peoples regardless of race, religion or political persuasion, for peaceful settlement of disputes with power to prevent or stop aggression.

Economic stability, which includes gradual demobilization of the industry, fullest use of our resources, a high level of employment and mutual responsibility of labor and management.

Anna Lord Strauss,
President.

National Federation of Business and Professional Women

The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., was formed in St Louis, Missouri, in 1919 with the following objectives:

To elevate the standards of women in business and the professions;

To promote the interests of business and professional women;

To bring about spirit of cooperation among business and professional women in the United States;

To extend opportunities to business and professional women through education along industrial, scientific and vocational lines.

It is non-partisan, non-sectarian, self governing and self-supporting.

It is the largest all-inclusive group of business and professional women in the world, having about 80,000 members in 1,662 clubs, well organized in every one of the forty-eight states, Hawaii and Alaska. Over 450 occupations are represented in the Federation.

Women today form about one-third of the total labor force, but approximately one-third of the women in this country are gainfully employed; to support themselves and their dependents most of these women will continue to work in the post-war period.

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The Federation believes that opportunities for employment and compensation for comparable work should be available to all persons on the basis of merit regardless of sex.

Credit for much of the favorable legislation pertaining to women must be given this energetic and tireless group.

The new president, elected but a few weeks ago is Miss Margaret Hickey, Chairman of the Women's Advisory Committee to the War Manpower Commission, now living in St. Louis.

The Y.W.C.A.

The Young Women's Christian Association is an international movement, whose strength lies in the work which each of its branches does in its own country for its own young women and girls. Everywhere the work has its roots deep in the Christian faith, and includes in its program recreation, personal service, education and guidance.

The purpose of this work is to help each girl or woman achieve her full spiritual and physical potentiality as an individual, a citizen of her country, and a member of a world Christian fellowship.

In carrying out this purpose every local Y.W.C.A. in the United States has the unfailing support and encouragement of the National Board, which is the spearhead of the movement in this country. National Board headquarters are at 600 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N.Y.

Specifically, the job of the National Board is to recruit and train leaders for the local Y.W.C.A.'s, to stimulate and enrich local programs, to act as liaison between the individual Associations and other national and international organization, to represent the American-branch in its dealings with its sister Associations overseas, and to furnish them with trained American staff on request.

The Y.W.C.A. was at work in 53 countries of the world beforethe war, and the National Board has been in contact with Y.W.C.A.'s in 40 countries since the war began.

During this war, the Y.W.C.A., equipped with close to ninety years experience, has marshalled all its resources in the United States in service to young women -- 1020 community, college and university Associations, 150,000 volunteer leaders, 2,283 professional workers, in behalf of a constituency of more than 3,000,000 women and girls. The Y.W.C.A. also, as one of the six agencies in the United Service Organizations, directs nearly 250 U.S.O. operations.

Mrs. Henry A. Ingraham,
President

Junior Leagues of America

The Association of Junior Leagues of America is an organization of 37,700 young women who hold membership in the 156 Leagues in the United States, Canada, Mexico and Hawaii.

Since it was founded in 1901, the purpose of the Junior League has been to develop each member into an awakened citizen who is trained to deal with the civic and social problems of her community. The program is built on the principle of "preparation for intelligent citizenship through volunteer service and education" with the emphasis alway pointing toward the growth of the individual member, not only in training her according to her talents and interests but in guiding her in the selection of the place in her community where she will give service. This volunteer service, which is a requirement of membership, enables her to

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receive first-hand practical knowledge as a means to the end of working to improve the city in which she lives. Her education begins with a required course which presents a view of all the elements that make up her city including its government, its industry and labor, its cultrual facilities, and its public and private agencies. The continuing program of education assists her to relate what she herself is doing to the problems of the city, and through her city to her country, and thereby to prepare herself for positions of responsibility and leadership in her community.

This aim of the Junior Leagurs has become increasingly valid today. In the future the organization will continue to train its young members for citizenshipl first by arousing in her a sense of responsibility and onthusiasm to participate, and finally by a continuing program of education to give her an understanding of the social, economic and political problems that each of us will need in the post-war world if we are to exercise intelligently our rights as citizens.

Cecil Lester Jones,
President.

National Congress of Parents and Teachers

The National Congress of Parents and Teachers is an organization of 3,054,950 fathers, mothers, teachers, and other interested citizens enrolled in 28,000 parent-teacher associations in the forty-eight states, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii. The organization was founded by Alice McLellan Birney and Phoebe Apperson Hearst in Washington, D.C., on February 17, 1897. Its objectives are:

To promote the welfare of children and youth in home, school, church, and community.
To raise the standards of home life.
To secure adequate laws for the care and protection of children and youth.
To bring into closer relation the home and the school that parents and teachers may cooperate intelligently in the training of the child.
To develop between educators and the general public such united efforts as will secure for every child the highest advantages in physical, mental, social, and spiritual education.

The organization's program includes activities dealing with education in every sense of the word, health, home and finily life, juvenile protection, parent education, international relations, etc. Projects of national scope include the Summer Round-Up, a program to insure that all children begin school free from remediable defects; the Traffic Safety Education Project, a national enterprise to reduce the accident toll; the School Lunch Program, which provides thousands of children all over the country with at least one nourishing meal every day; and the Radio Project, which provides a series of educational broadcasts each year for parents, teachers, citizens, and parent-teacher listening groups.

Publications include the National Parent-Teacher, Official magazine of the organization; the National Congress Bulletin, a monthly news sheet issued to all parent-teacher leaders; Schools for Democracy; Community Life in a Democracy; and The Parent-Teacher Organization; Its Origings and Development.

Mrs. William A. Hastings,
President

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Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation

The Associated Women, and affiliate organization of the American Farm Bureau Federation, comprises a membership of nearly half a million farm women located in 44 states and Puerto Rico.

The aim of the American Farm Bureau Federation is to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of the Nation. In turn the purpose of the Associated Women is to assist in such phases of the program of the parent organization as are of interest to women, to promote Home Economics Extension Service, to cooperate with all groups who are promoting better rural life and to provide for representation of farm women in National Councils.

The Association has conducted 10 annual public speaking contests on such subjects as: Civic Responsibility; Schools; Health; World Peace; and Producer-Consumer Relations.

An active part has been taken in the international organization of the Associated Country Women of the World, and friendship and good will has been promoted between farm women of many nations through this medium. A nation-wide project was sponsored to send seeds to Britian, for three years, later including Russia. $10,000 has been collected for United China Relief, and a Red Cross Clubmobile purchased for service in the Mediterranean area.

An effort has been made to have every farm woman a registered and intelligent voter, and throughout the membership is found evidence of an aroused electorate.

Mrs. Chas. W. Sewell,
Adm. Director.

American Medical Women's Association, Inc.

The American Medical Women's Association, Inc., was organized in Chicago, Ill., in November 1915, by a small group of prominent women physicians, and was incorporated under the laws of New York State in February, 1924. Headquarters of the organization is at 50 West 50th Street, New York City. The official organ of the Association is a quarterly titled WOMEN IN MEDICINE.

The object of the Association is "to bring Medical women into association with each other for their mutual advantage, to encourage social and cooperative relations with in and without the profession, and to forward constructive movements, such as conducting relief work, engaging in public health work and such other and incidental purposes relating there to, as may be properly endorsed by the Medical profession."

Among the main objectives of the current year's work the following two are now receiving special emphasis.

FIRST:we are endeavoring to safeguard the privileges now accorded women in accredited Medical Schools: There exists a lurking danger that in the possible chaning conditions of the Medical profession, in some schools there might occur a reduction in the percentage number of women student enrollments.

SECOND: we will strive to keep open the doors of accredited Hospitals to women for their adequate training as internes and residents.

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And finally, the organization is actively interested in the Medical education of well qualified young women who desire to enter the profession, but who lack the required funds. To this end we have available a special fund for scholarships--in full or in part, Furthermore this year we are offering a Fellowship to one outstanding Pan-American woman in Medicine.

Alice Stone Woolley, M.D.
President

National Association of Women Lawyers

The object of the National Association of Women Lawyers is to promote the welfare and interests of women lawyers; to maintain the honor and intergrity of the profession of the law; to aid in the enactment of legislation for the common good and in the administration of justice; and to do all things necessary to promote and to advance the purpose of the Association.

NAWL is composed of only women lawyers who have been admitted to the bar, and are members in good standing of such bar, in any State or Territory of the United States. It is the only existing medium for cooperative professional work of women lawyers on a national scale which is open to all women lawyers who qualify.

While the individual members of NAWL are also members individually of their State and Local Bar Associations, and of the American Bar Association, our own association is the only one which has completely the woman's viewpoint and interest at heart.

The specific national project which we have undertaken this year is to have enacted a uniform birth certificate law in the forty-eight States. According to statistics, there exists no official record of the birth of some 50,000,000 living, native-born residents of the United States, in spite of the fact that such a record isthe best evidence of their most valuable right--citizenship in our country. Even today it is estimated that nearly 200,000 births go unrecorded every year. Millions of social security payments will demand accurate proof of birth; certificates are needed for civil service appointments, passports, officer candidates for service; and recipients of family veteran benefits will need them. Humane provisions are needed for the protection of the reputation and well being of illegitimate children and foundlings and to protect the birth records of a child born as the result of insemination.

It will be necessary to enlist the aid of each and every organization of women particularly in the accomplishment of this undertaking, but in view of the far-reaching aspects of the proposal, we believe such enlistment will not be difficult.

Daphne Robert,
President

National Women's Trade Union League of America

The National Women's Trade Union League of America, organized in 1903 is a Federation of Trade Unions with women members and a supplementary membership of persons accepting its platform and objectives. Its primary purpose function is to serve the interests of wage earning women and to inspire them with asense of respinsibility for the conditions under which they work.

The League develops Local and State branches and assists such groups in furthering the three fold program: Organization--Education--Legislation.

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Its broad educational program aims to develop leadership among women workers on local and national levels and to meet as good citizens their daily problems; to disseminate industrial information and to interpret labor issues to the public. An effective information service is maintained through special release and through LIFE and LABOR BULLETIN, issued monthly. Local branches with guidance from the League's National Education Committee conduct classes on practical trade union problems, Health and Recreation, the need for proper care of children and continued stimulation in International Relations.

Trade Union organization work is supplemented by securing appropriate Federal and State legislation for the workers economic and social good. The continued absorption of women into war industries during the past year has caused the League to concentrate on the problems incident to this trend. There is constant presure to pay women less than men for the same or comparable jobs. An intensive campaign is carried on to stimulate wage differentials and to stress the importance from the point of view of men workers, as well as women of establishing one rate for the job. Considerable clarification is necessary to insure an understanding of what is confronted in "equal pay for equal work." The absolute similarity of jobs performed by women requires special treatment.

Women are still looked upon as a reserve labor force when in reality they are an integral part of our great manpower resources.

Elizabeth Christman,
Secretary-Treasurer.

END

This article is a copy from The General Federation CLUBWOMAN of September, 1944. It is complete and unabridged.

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# アメリカの婦人團体

Women's Organizations in the United States

## 米国大学卒業生婦人會

米国大学卒業生婦人会は大学専門学校の卒業生約七六〇〇人を會員に持つ教育団体である。ワシントンに本部があり、約九〇〇の地方支部が合衆国の各州は勿論のこと、アラスカ、ハワイ、ポートリコ、支那、フィリッピン等にまで組織されてゐる。

この会は一八八二年に創立され、規約の文章をかりて云へば「実際の教育活動と一般に高い教育水準を維持するために必要な統計資料の集積と発行」を任務としてゐる。創立以来この基本的な目的を達成するために、たゆまず努力して来たことは云ふまでもないが、それと同時に婦人教育の発展に伴つて起るいろ〳〵な問題に対して適当な手段をとる為にあらゆる努力をつくして来た。

現在のプログラムは次の様なものである。

1. 大学、専門学校の教育規準を定めて之を維持すること
2. 教育、国際関係、社会問題、婦人の経済的、法的地位、美術等の問題を社会生活といろ〳〵な角度から結びつけて研究すること
3. 会の目的を達成する為に役立つやうな法案を支持し、その他種々の公けの仕事を援助すること
4. 才能のある女子学生に卒業後も特待生給費をあたへて勉学の便宜をはかること
5. 中等乃至高等学校に資料及び情報の提供
6. 国際的な相互理解を深めるために他国の大学卒業生婦人と協力すること

これらのプログラムは地方地方の必要に則して地方支部で実行に移される。各支部では会の趣旨に沿つて、しかも地方の状態に適した具体的な教育事業のプログラムを組むことになつてゐる。

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## 婦人有權者同盟

婦人有權者同盟は五二五の地方支部と三五の州支部を持つてゐる。口民の一人一人がよい政治が行はれる様に責任をもつて努力しなければ、民主的な政治は決して生れないと信じてゐる人ならば誰でも会員になる事が出来る。同盟は次の様な二つの任務を持つてゐる。

1、出来るだけ多くの人々に政治に対する責任感を持たせること

2、人々が責任をもつて政治に参加し、公共の福利を増進する為に団体として政府の政策に積極的に働きかけること

何時何所でど人な風に投票すればよいかを指導したり、党派を超越した立場に立つて立候補者の政見や経歴を聞いて発表したり、一般の人々が民主的な口民として如何なる立場をとるべきかについて複雑な懸案を平易に説明したりする事を同盟は絶えず責任をもつて行つてゐる。

同盟のプログラムは二年に一回開催される全口大会で代表者達によつて採択される。本年度は次の様なことにすべての会員が努力を集中することに決定した。

インフレーションの防止

真の的な救済 復興計画及び共通な政治 経済 社会問題の解決に米口を干与させること

侵略行為をやめすべての問題を平和に解決するために、人種、宗教政派の区別なくすべての人々を包含する口際的な団体に米口を加はらせること。

戦時産業の漸次轉換、資源の最高度活用、失業防止、労資協調等の策を立てて経済の安定をはかること

## 職業婦人聯合會

この会は一九一九年ミズーリ州のセント、ルイスに創設された。職業婦人の水準を向上させ、利益を増進し、協力の精神を養成すると同時に、科学教育職業教育を施して有利な地位につく機会を増すといつた様なことを目的としてゐる。この会は如何なる政党、政派にも属さぬ自治的なもので、他から

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一切経済的援助は受けてゐない。八万の会員と一六六三のクラブが米口の四十八州とハワイ、アラスカにわたって組織されてをり、この種の職業婦人グループとしては世界最大のものである。四五口以上の職業についてゐる人々がこの会に参加してゐる。今日では米口の労働力の三分の一は女性が構成してゐるが、一か彼等の三分の一だけが有利な職業にはついてゐない。自分達の生活を支へる為に、又家族を養ふ為にこの人達の大部分は戦争後も続けて働かなければならないであらう。

Y.W.C.A.

基督教女子青年会は一つの口際的な運動であって、世界各口にある支部が夫々自口の女子青年の為に仕事をしてゐる所に強みを持ってゐる。その事業はキリスト教の信仰に深く根ざしてをり、厚生、個人相談、教育、指導などのプログラムを行ってゐる。この会は各々の婦人が個人として口民として又世界の一員として精神的にも肉体的にも持ってゐる素質を充分のばせる様に助ける事を目的とする。

この目的を達する為に米口の各地方支部は中央評議員会を経ず支持し激励を惜しまない。中央評議員会は地方支部の指導者を集めて訓練しそのプログラムを充実させるやうにつとめ、個々の会と口際団体との連絡にあたり米口の全YWCAの代表をつとめ、又申込があれば充分訓練された指導者を世界各口に派遣してゐる。

戦争前には五十三ヶ口にYWCAがあり戦時中はこの評議員会は

戦時労働力委員会の婦人諮問委員長、マーガレット、ヒッキイ女史が今度会長に選ばれた。

四十ヶ所と連絡をとっている。

金口父兄教員會議

金口父兄教員會議には米口の四大州コロビや地区及びハワイに於ける三八〇〇の父兄教員会の会員になっている三、〇五四、九五〇人の父兄と教員が参加している。この会は一八九七年の二月十七日、アリス・マックレラン、パーニイとフィービイ・アーソン・ハーストによってワシントンにつくられたもので次の目的を持つ。

家庭学校、教会、社会に於ける青少年、児童の福利増進
家庭生活の水準向上
青少年児童を保護する適当な法律の実施。
児童の一つ一つに対して学校と家庭の協力連絡を緊密にすること。
一人一人の児童に身体的知的社会的精神的に最上の教育を施すため教師を社会一般が協力すること。

この會は広義の教育に関する事柄、即ち保健、家庭生活、少年保護両親教育、口除衛生等のすべてをプログラムの中に取入れている。会の全口的な仕事は左の様なものである。

暑中休暇中に子供を検査し病気欠陥を直す事
交通事故防止教育
学校給食
父兄教師及一般向のラヂオ教育講座
機関誌の發行

農村協會婦人會

農村協會婦人會は農村協會の関係團体と共に米口の四十四州とポートリコに在住する約五十万の農村婦人を会員としている。

農村協会は四民の経済上、社会上、教育上の利益

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を代表し、保護し増進することを目的としてゐるが婦人会の方はその問題の婦人に関する面だけを取上げてゐると云えらよいであらう。家事経済の指導とか農村の生活向上を図つてゐる他のいろいろの団体との協力、全国会議に於ける農村婦人に関する建言などがその主なものである。公民としての義務、学校、保健、世界平和、生産者と消費との関係と云つた様な題目につそこの十年間年次雄辯大会を開そ来た。更に世界中の農村婦人によびかけて全世界農村婦人協会の結成につとめ、それによりそ多数の国々の農村婦人の間に大いに友好関係を促進した。全国の会員が参加して三年間英国とロシヤに種子を送る仕事をした。支那救済の為に一万ドル募金し又地中海地方で使用する為に赤十字移動クラブ（自動車）を購入したこともある。農村婦人が一人残らず立派に選挙権が使へるやうに教育する試みもなされてゐる。

5.

## 米国女医會

米国女医會は一九一五年十一月シカゴに於て少数の女医達の手によりそ結成され一九二四年二月ニューヨク州法の下に法人組織の會となつた。現在ニューヨクに本部があり「医学女性」といふ機関誌を年四回発行してゐる。同会の目的は「女医相互の利益の為交際を深め同業及びそれ以外の者との社會的協力的関係を奨勵し救済事業、公衆保健事業その他之に附随し医学の援助を要する如き建設的運動を促進する」にある。本年度事業目的の中次の二項目が最も強調されてゐる。

1. 吾々は認可医学校に於ける女子学生の地位を確保する事に努力してゐる。現在医師の資格規定が修正される可能性があり、或る学校に於ては女子学生入学許可数が減少される虞がある。

2. 我々は認可病院が常に女子の為に解放され実習医学生及び住込医員として充分な訓練を授けるやう努力するであらう。

この団体は又医学界に入り度い希望を持ち可能ではありながら必要な資金を欠く若い婦人に医学教育を授けることに積極的な関係をもってゐる。この為奨学金(全額或ひは一部)用特別資金を有する。尚本年度(一九四四)汎米医学会に於ける優秀な婦人一名に特別研究費を贈ることになってゐる

## 婦人辯護士會

婦人辯護士会の権利を増進し法律と云ふ職業の名誉と廉潔を保ち万人の幸福を目的とする法律の制定及び正義の実施を援助するのがこの会の目的である。そしてこの目的を達成するために必要なあらゆる事業を遂行してゐる

この会は米国及びその領土内で法廷出席の資格試験に合格した者でしかもその地位を保持してゐる婦人辯護士だけを会員としてゐる。辯護士という仕事をする人々が相互に協力してゆく様な連絡機関としてはこの会が唯一つの全国的スケールのものである。

婦人辯護士会の会員は個人的にはアメリカ辯護士会や地方の辯護士会にも属してゐる。

米国四十八州を通じて統一された出生証明書法の設立が本年度の重要な仕事の一つになってゐる。統計によると米国で生れて米国で生活してゐる者の中五千万人が一番貴重な権利即ち市民権を示す出生に関する記録を全然持ってゐないことになってゐる。今日でさへも出生届をされない赤ん坊の数は毎年二十万に達すると推測されてゐる。社会保険の支払を受けるにもまた出生の記録が必要であらうし、その他文官任用、旅券、士官採用志願等にも出生証明は必要とされてゐる。

正当な関係の夫婦でない人々の間に生れた子供達を保護するために人間らしい思ひやりを持って

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規立が必要である。特にこの種の仕事をなすに当ってはすべての婦人団体の助力をかりなければならないであらうがこの計画が非常に広範囲に影響を及ぼすものである事を考へるならばそれは至難の業ではないとこの会では考へてゐる。

## 米国婦人労働組合同盟

米国婦人労働組合同盟は一九〇三年に組織され、各労働組合の婦人を正会員とし、その政綱目的を支持する男の人々を補助会員としてゐる同盟である。その第一の目的は勤労婦人の利益をはかり、彼等にその労働條件に対する責任感を欽吹するにある。

同盟は地方支部及び州支部の成長をたすけ「組織」「教育」「法律」の三方面のプログラムをすゝめてゐる。その広汎な教育プログラムは勤労婦人達の間に地方単位の又は全国的な指導者を養成し日々起そ来る問題に立派な公民として対処出来るやうにさせる事を目的とする。

特別記事の発表や月刊雑誌「生活と労働」とを通じて会員に非常に効果的にインフォメーションをあたへてゐる。同盟の全国教育委員会の指導を受けて地方支部では実際の労働組合問題、健康と厚生、育児、国際関係などの問題について講習会を開いてゐる。

労働組合の仕事は働く人々の経済的社会的條件をよくする様な聯合政府又は州政府の法律設立によって補充される。この数年来軍需産業に婦人が続々吸収されてゐるので同盟としてはこれに伴って起るいろ〳〵な問題に処するため全力を集中しなくてはならなくなった。同一種類の労働に対しても女子には男子よりも賃金を少くしようとする動きが常にある。働く婦人の立場からのみでなく男子の立場から見ても一定の仕事に対する一定の賃金率を定める必要を強調するため、強力な運動がなされてゐる。「同一労働同一賃金」を獲得するため

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にほとんど障碍のあるかを理解させるには他の種々な問題を明確にせねばならない。婦人によそなされてくる各種の非常に類似した注意と取扱いを必要とする仕事は特別米国の巨大な人的資源のある構成をなす実状に拍らず、婦人は産業豫備軍の様に思はれてゐるのである。

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American Women's Organizations

アメリカの婦人團体

米国大学卒業生婦人會

米国大学卒業生婦人会は大学専門学校の卒業生約七二〇〇人を會員に持つ教育団体である。ワシントンに本部があり、約九〇〇の地方支部が合衆国の各州は勿論のこと、アラスカ、ハワイ、ポートリコ、支那、フィリッピン等まで組織されてゐる。

この会は一八八二年に創立され、規約の文章をかりて云へば「実際の教育活動と一般に高い教育水準を維持するために必要な統計資料の集積と発行」を任務としてゐる。創立以来この基本的な目的を達成するために、たゆまず努力して来たことは云ふまでもないが、それと同時に婦人教育の発展に伴つて起るいろ〳〵な問題に対して適当な手段をとる為にあらゆる努力をつくして来た。

現在のプログラムは次の様なものである。

1. 大学、専門学校の教育規準を定めて之を維持すること
2. 教育、国際関係、社会問題、婦人の経済的、法的地位、美術等の問題を社会生活といろ〳〵な角度から結びつけて研究すること
3. 会の目的を達成する為に役立つやうな法案を支持し、その他種々の公けの仕事を援助すること
4. 才能のある女子学生に卒業後も特待生給費をあたへて勉学の便宜をはかること
5. 中等乃至高等学校に資料及び情報の提供
6. 国際的な相互理解を深めるために他国の大学卒業生婦人と協力すること

これらのプログラムは地方地方の必要に則して地方支部で実行に移される。各支部では会の趣旨に沿つて、しかも地方の状態に適した具体的な教育事業のプログラムを組むことになつてゐる。

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## 婦人有權者同盟

婦人有權者同盟は五二五の地方支部と三五の州支部を持つてゐる。口民の一人一人がよい政治が行はれる様に責任をもつて努力しなければ、民主的な政治は決して生れないと信じてゐる人ならば誰でも会員になる事が出来る。同盟は次の様な二つの任務を持つてゐる。

1. 人出来るだけ多くの人々に政治に對する責任感を持たせること
2. 人々が責任をもつて政治に参加し、公共の福利を増進する為に団体として政府の政策に積極的に働きかけること

何時何所でどんな風に投票すればよいかを指導したり、党派を超越した立場に立つて立候補者の政見や経歴を聞いて発表したり、一般の人々が民主的な口民として如何なる立場をとるべきかについて複雑な懸案を平易に説明したりする事も同盟は絶えず責任をもつて行つてゐる。

同盟のプログラムは二年に一回開催される全口大会で代表者達によつて採択される。本年度は次の様なことにすべての会員が努力を集中することに決定した。

インフレーションの防止
吉野的な救済 復興計画及び共通な政治 経済 社会問題の解決に米口を干與させること
侵略行為をやめすべての問題を平和に解決するために、人種、宗教 政派の区別なくすべての人々を包含する口際的な団体に米口を加はらせること。
戦時産業の漸次轉換、資源の最高度活用、失業防止、労資協調等の策を立てて経済の安定をはかること

## 職業婦人聯合會

この会は一九一九年ミズーリ州のセント、ルイスに創設された。職業婦人の水準を向上させ、利益を増進し、協力の精神を養成すると同時に、科学教育職業教育を施して有利な地位につく機会を増すといった様なことを目的としてゐる。この会は如何なる政党、政派にも属さぬ自治的なもので、他から

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一切経済的援助は受けてゐない。八万の会員と一六六三のクラブが米口の四十八州とハワイ、アラスカにわたって組織されてをり、この種の職業婦人グループとしては世界最大のものである。四五以上の職業についてゐる人々がこの会に参加してゐる。今日では米口の労働力の三分の一は女性が構成してゐるが、一ヶ彼等の三分の一だけが有利な職業にはついてゐない。自分達の生活を支へる為に、又家族を養ふ為にこの人達の大部分は戦争以来も続けて働かなければならないであらう。

聯合会では男女の区別なく、すべての人々が実力次第で平等に職につく機会があたへられ、同じ仕事には同じ報酬を受けるべきだと考へてゐる。婦人に有利な法律が沢山実施されたのはこの会の熱心な努力によるものである。

戦時労働力委員会の婦人諮問委員長、マーガレット、ヒッキイ女史が今度会長に選ばれた。

## Y.W.C.A.

基督教女子青年会は一つの国際的な運動であって、世界各国にある支部が夫々自国の女子青年の為に仕事をしてゐる所に強みを持ってゐる。その事業はキリスト教の信仰に深く根ざしてをり、厚生、個人相談、教育、指導などのプログラムを行ってゐる。この会は各々の婦人が個人として又市民としての集りの一員として精神的にも肉体的にも持ってゐる素質を充分のばす様に助ける事を目的とする。

この目的を達する為に米口の各地方支部は中央評議員会を絶えず支持し、援助を惜しまない。中央評議員会は地方支部の指導者を集めて訓練し、そのプログラムを充実させるやうにつとめ、個々の会との連絡にあたり、米口の会とYWCAの代表をつとめ、又申込があれば充分訓練された指導者を世界各国に派遣してゐる。

戦争前には五十三ヶ国にYWCAがあり、戦時中はこの評議員会は

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四十ケ口と連絡をとってゐる。

## 全口父兄教員會議

全口父兄教員會議には米口の四十八州、コロムビヤ地区及びハワイにある二八、〇〇〇の父兄教員会の会員になってゐる三、〇五四、九五〇人の父兄と教員が参加してゐる。この会は一八九七年の二月十七日、アリス、マックレラン、バーニイとフィービイ、アハーソン、ハーストによってワシントンにつくられたもので次の目的を持つ。

家庭、学校、教会、社会に於ける青少年、兒童の福利増進

家庭生活の水準向上

青少年兒童を保護する適当な法律の実施、

兒童の一つけにあたって学校と家庭の協力連絡を緊密にすること、

一人一人の兒童に身体的知的社会的精神的に最上の教育を施すため教師を社会一般が協力すること、

この會は広義の教育に関する事柄、即ち保健、家庭生活、少年保護、両親教育、国際関係等のすべてをプログラムの中に取入れてゐる。会の全口的な仕事は左の様なものである。

暑中休暇中に子供を検査して病氣欠陥を直して置く事、

交通事故防止教育

学校給食

父兄教師及一般向のラヂオ教育講座

機関誌の發行

## 農村協會婦人會

農村協會婦人会は農村協会の関係團体と共に米口の四十四州とポートリコに在住する約五十万の農村婦人を会員としてゐる。

農村協会は農民の経済上、社会上、教育上の利益

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を代表し保護し増進することを目的としてゐるが婦人会の方はその問題の婦人に関する面だけを取上げてゐると云えらよいであらう。家事経済の指導とか農村の生活向上を図つてゐる他のいろいろの団体との協力、全国会議に於ける農村婦人に関する建言などがその主なものである。公民としての義務、学校、保健、世界平和生産者と消費との関係と云つた様な題目につそこの十年間年次雄辯大会を開そ来た、更に世界中の農村婦人によびかけて全世界農村婦人協会の結成につとめ、それによつて多数の国々の農村婦人の間に大いに友好関係を促進した。全国の会員が参加して三年間英国と日本に種子を送る仕事をした。支那救済の為に一万ドル募金し又地中海地方で使用する為に赤十字移動クラブ（自動車）を購入したりもある。農村婦人が一人残らず立派に選挙権が使へるやうに教育する試みもなされてゐる。

## 米国女医會

米国女医會は一九一五年十一月シカゴに於て少数の女医達の手によつて結成され一九二四年二月ニューヨク州法の下に法人組織の會となつた。現在ニューヨクに本部があり「医学女性」といふ機関誌を年四回発行してゐる。同会の目的は「女医相互の利益の為交際を深め同業及びそれ以外の者との社會的協力的関係を奨勵し救済事業、公衆保健事業その他之に附随し医学の援助を要する如き建設的運動を促進する」にある。本年度事業目的の中次の二項目が最も強調されてゐる。

1. 吾々は認可医学校に於ける女子学生の地位を確保する事に努力してゐる。現在医師の資格規定が修正される可能性があり、或る学校に於ては女子学生入学許可数が減少される虞がある。

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2. 我々は認可病院が常に女子の為に解放され実習医学生及び住込医員として充分な訓練を授けるやう努力するであらう。

この団体は又医学界に入り度い希望を持ち可能はあり下ら必要な資金を缺く若い婦人に医学教育を授けることに積極的な関係をもつてゐる。この為奨学金（金額或ひは一部）用特別資金を有する。尚本年度（一九四四）汎米医学會に於ける優秀な婦人一名に特別研究費を贈ることになつてゐる

## 婦人辯護士會

婦人辯護士会の福利を増進し法律と云ふ職業の名誉と廉潔を保ち万人の幸福を目的とする法律の制定及び正義の実施を援助するのがこの會の目的である。そしてこの目的を達成するために必要なあらゆる事業を遂行してゐる

この會は米国及び米国の領土内で法廷出席の資格試験に合格した者でしかも その地位を保持してゐる婦人辯護士だけを会員としてゐる。辯護士といふ士事をする以上に相互に協力して行く様な連絡機関としてはこの會がたゞ一つの全国的スケールのものである。

婦人辯護士会の会員は個人的にはアメリカ辯護士会や地方の辯護士会にも属してゐる。

米国四十八州を通じて統一された出生証明書法の設立が本年度の重要な仕事の一つになつてゐる。統計によると米国で生れて米国で生活してゐる者の中五千万人が一番貴重な権利即ち市民権を示す出生に関する記録を全然持つてゐないことになつてゐる。今日でさへも出生届をされない赤ん坊の数は毎年二十万に達すると推則されてゐる。社會保険の支拂を受けるにもたしかな出生の記録が必要であらうし、その他文官任用、旅券、士官採用志願等にも出生証明は必要とされてゐる。

正当な関係の夫婦でない人々の間に生れた子供達を保護するために人間らしく思ひやりを持つた

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規定が必要である。特にこの種の仕事をなすに当ってはすべての婦人団体の助力をかりなければならないであらうがこの計画が非常に広範囲に影響を及ぼすものである事を考へるならば それは至難の業ではないとこの会では考へてゐる。

米国婦人労働組合同盟

米国婦人労働組合同盟は一九〇三年に組織され、各労働組合の婦人を正会員とし、その政綱目的を支持する男の人々を補助会員としてゐる同盟である。その第一の目的は勤労婦人の利益をはかり、彼等にその労働條件に対する責任感を鼓吹するにある。同盟は地方支部及び州支部の成長をたすけ「組織」「教育」「法律」の三方面のプログラムをすゝめてゐる。その広汎な教育プログラムは勤労婦人達の間に地方単位の又は全国的な指導者を養成し日々起そ来る問題に立派な公民として対処出来るやうにさせる事を目的とする。

特別記事の発表や月刊雑誌「生活と労働」とを通じて会員に非常に効果的にインフォメーションをあたへてゐる。同盟の全国教育委員會の指導を受けて地方支部では実際の労働組合問題、健康と厚生、育児、国際関係などの問題について講習会を開いてゐる。

労働組合の仕事は働く人々の経済的社会的條件をよくする様な聯合政府又は州政府の法律設立によって補充される。この数年来軍需産業に婦人が続々吸収されてゐるので同盟としてはこれに伴って起るいろ〳〵な問題に及するため全力を集中しなくてはならなくなった。同一種類の労働に対しても女子には男子よりも賃金を少くしようとする動きが常にある。働く婦人の立場からのみでなく男子の立場から見ても一定の仕事に対する一定の賃金率を定める必要を強調するため、強力な運動がなされてゐる。「同一労働同一賃金」を獲得するため

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備る米ドルなどに関ほ
軍構口の意ね施と
ス様と尽大な体明確
に思定的ほ非常
れば資要ならな
て対生家ら程
るず必要
ど、勇婦
る人ばか
ら、

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

# FACTS ABOUT THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
## 1919--1941

Foreword

"Democracy is not merely a matter of counting notes but a process of arriving at shared values and convictions." - - Harry D. Gideonse

To increase the number of citizens who share their values and conclusions and then arrive at action, is the purpose of the League of Women Voters.

Knowledge of public affairs is good, but knowledge is not enough. It must be used, shared: some progress must be made in "arriving." Many efforts to help citizens "make democracy work" stop short with imparting knowledge.

Establishing helpful relations between the individual citizen and the various devices of democracy - - elections, legislative bodies, administrative agencies, public opinion in the aggregate - - is a more difficult job than writing and issuing materials. It means forming habits of political conduct which can only be done through practice.

Twenty-one years of practice in helping to maintain a successful government by the people has prepared the League of Women Voters to make a peculiar contribution to that dynamic democracy which is the only lasting defense free people can set up against democracy's enemies.

- - Nature - -

The National League of Women Voters exists for the political education of women through active participation in government. Membership is open to women who support the democratic theory of government, whatever their party affiliation, but the organization is strictly non-partisan.

Effective Action

Through activity on selected program of work, which represents what the majority of the members want to do, women in the League learn to be responsible participants in government. The League strives to be effective in what it undertakes because ineffective action teaches nothing. Effectiveness depends in part upon limiting the program to correspond with the strength of the League.

Member Participation

What is said and done by officers in the name of the League of Women Voters represents actually the knowledge and desire of the members;

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**SHINJŪRŌ UMEMOTO**

Teacher Consultant
Wakayama-ken Education Bureau Staff

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approximately one of every four members of the League participates in study groups; approximately the same percentage comes into direct contact with government through League activity. Boards of directors, local, state and national, are administrative bodies which plan and direct the activities and execute the will of the membership as expressed in the respective conventions.

In the Public Interest

Just as the League of Women Voters has demonstrated that an organization may be active politically, promoting certain ends in the governmental field, without partisan bias, so the League also illustrates that a group of citizens representing many social and economic interests can direct its efforts toward the public, as distinguished from group, interests. Each item on the League's program of work stands for itself and permits no deductions that the League is committed to work in the entire field in which it occurs.

Policy on Political Candidates

The League of Women Voters does not endorse or oppose candidates for public office, either elective of appointive. It is interested in the qualifications of candidates for public office and particularly in the views of policy-forming officials upon matters of government included in the League's program. The securing of such views through questionnaires and interviews has two purposes: to inform the League membership and the public of the importance of the issues and to acquaint the candidates of the League's interests in the subject.

The Whole Is More Than the Sum of the Parts

The League of Women Voters is a national organization, knit together by national promotion of methods of work, by field visits, by correspondence, by publications, by delegate meetings, by the national program of work, and by the major objective of increasing the number of women taking an active, intelligent, and responsible part in government.

-- Organization --

The League of Women Voters as of June 1941 had 590 local Leagues in 32 affiliated state Leagues. There were also 29 college Leagues.

Standards of affiliation for state organizations require adherence to League policies and to certain fundamental methods of work, as well as a minimum number of members and of local Leagues. Thirty-two state Leagues have the Insignia of Affiliation: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin.

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The national headquarters are in Washington, D.C.; there are 21 state Leagues, and 35 local Leagues with office headquarters. The national office employs a staff of 21; 20 state Leagues and 29 local Leagues employ a total of 61 full-time and 25 part-time employes.

The National League administration is in constant communication with the state League administrations. During the year ended April 1, 1941, 148 form communications were sent to state Leagues and in addition there was a large volume of individualized mail. A monthly "Member's Magazine" carried news of League activities everywhere and interpretations of the League function direct from national headquarters to every member. The "News Letter" brought current information on national developments in the League's fields of interest to approximately 4000 subscribers. There was an average of three visits of national representatives to each state League, including specialized help on finance methods. (Board, 55; staff, 33; total 88 visits.)

State Leagues are in frequent communication with their local Leagues; approximately 1700 letters, or an average of 56 per state League, were sent during 1940-41. State League board and staff members made 1512 visits to local Leagues, an average of two and one-half visits a League. There are 23 state League bulletins and 62 local bulletins.

State Leagues vary in size from Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, each of which has a membership of over 4000, to recently affiliated state Leagues which meet the minimum standards.

League officers and board members are volunteers. In April 1941 more than 3000 women were serving as state and local chairmen of the program departments. Approximately 4800 more were carrying executive responsibilities.

Thirty-two new publications were issued by the National League during 1940-41 for use in League work. Distribution increased 25% over the previous year and varied from 92,000 copies of a flier on the extension of the federal civil service to 2400 copies of a major study pamphlet on the merit system and 415 of a study kit on health insurance. State Leagues produced additional materials.

The national expenditures for 1940-41 were $81,964; state and local Leagues expended approximately $220,000. The League is financed by membership dues and contributions. It seeks financial support from the public because the League works not for the advantage of its own membership but in behalf of the community and the nation.

-- Activities --

The League of Women Voters is an unique organization, both in its purpose and in its methods. Many organizations hold meetings on governmental subjects. Many organizations support legislation. No other organization, however, holds meetings and promotes participation of its members in government primarily to learn how to practice citizenship. A citizen in a democracy has an active

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governmental role. Not only must he have a conception of that role, but he must practice it. His sense of personal responsibility for the course of government must be strong enough to motivate use of time, energy, and even personal resources, not in seeking advantages from government for himself or a group, but to see that government serves the interests of the whole community or nation.

How does a citizen discover the "public interest"? By reading, by first-hand observation, by listening to informed speakers, by studying and discussing with others. How does he learn to act effectively? By joining with others under the guidance of a chosen leadership.

League activities are designed to help members act effectively in the public interest. During the year 1940-41, local Leagues organized approximately 1900 study groups, each meeting several times, and 3600 general meetings. Hundreds of surveys provided first-hand knowledge of government.

Seeing that knowledge is directed into citizen action is the primary function of League boards. During 1940-41 local boards met 3300 times or an average of six times, state boards 244 times or an average of eight times. Local activities may relate to securing city manager charters or specific provisions, such as merit systems in city charters, supporting or opposing school bond issues, holding jury schools for newly eligible jurors, appearing before budget committees in behalf of specific appropriations. State-wide activity is often directed toward support of legislation. During the 1941 state legislative sessions, Leagues of Women Voters supported nearly 200 measures of which approximately one-fourth were passed. Over one hundred bills were opposed and of these approximately half were defeated.

Legislative activity may be national in scope, directed toward the formation and channeling of public opinion to elected representatives on specific proposals. In two major Congressional battles of 1940-41 members of the League played an important part: passage of the Ramspeck Act extending the federal civil service system, and enactment of the Lease-Lend Act providing for all-out aid to victims of aggression.

Citizen activity includes responsibility for good administration, as well as good legislation. Thus Leagues everywhere keep in close touch with the conduct of governmental services. League members make hundreds of visits annually to state and local institutions. Many local Leagues regularly send observers to council and school board meetings. An example of effective work on administration is the League's support of efforts to improve federal civil service procedures through modification of veterans' preferences and installation of new methods in selection of personnel.

There is a growing realization of the need for concentration of effort in order to do effective work. During 1940-41 in addition to extensive pre-election activity, there was major work on the following subjects: foreign policy, particularly the Lease-Lend Act and inter-American cooperation; the merit system of all levels of government; local government.

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Facts About the League of Women Voters - 1919--1941 (Cont'd)

- - History - -

Origin 1919

The idea of a League of Women Voters was projected by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt at the convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in St. Louis, March 24-29, 1919. Mrs. Catt's stirring words were: "I propose no marvel: merely the most natural, the most appropriate and the most patriotic memorial that could be suggested - a League of Women Voters to 'Finish the Fight,' and to aid in the reconstruction of the Nation."

Organization 1920

Formal organization of the National League of Women Voters took place in Chicago February 14, 1920, in conjunction with the Victory Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Famous Firsts

The first national citizenship school, conducted by Mrs. Catt, immediately followed the Convention, and thousands of such schools, giving the new women voters the simple rudiments of voting.

The first "planks" drawn up by a body of women voters were presented to the resolutions committees of the 1920 national political party conventions by the League.

The first nation-wide campaign undertaken by the League urged the calling of an international disarmament conference by President Harding (1921). Petitions, several of them including more than a mile of signatures, were presented to the President. These were followed by continuous educational effort in behalf of the Washington Conference for the Limitation of Naval Armaments.

The League of Women Voters was the first national organization to launch a "get-out-the-vote" campaign. At the Des Moines convention in 1923, Mrs. Maud Wood Park urged "a campaign for efficient citizenship in its primary phase, the performance of the duty of voting in all elections"

The Voters' Campaign Information Service in 1928 was the first series of weekly radio programs "to present all sides - to promote none." There were four subsequent series (1929-32) called the "Voters' Service."

Campaigns

The Citizenship Schools and Institutes of Government and Politics were a major feature of the early years - thousands of the former and over twelve hundred of the latter in the first decade.

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Facts About the League of Women Voters - 1919--1941 (Cont'd)

The tenth year of woman suffrage was celebrated by raising an Anniversary and Memorail Fund. This honored the women who had wom suffrage through endowing the organization that was making a positive contribution to political life.

In 1934, the League entered upon intensive work, first to arouse public opinion and then to establish merit systems in public employment, local, state and national. That work has been rewarded to date with these tangible results: the passage of the Ramspeck Act extending and improving the federal civil service; the passage of civil service laws in a number of states including Minnesota, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maine, Michigan, Kansas; application of merit standards in an increasing number of localities; defeat of considerable legislation not consistent with good personnel standards; and the reorganization and improvement of existing systems.

A finance campaign of a new kind took place in 1939-40, popularly called "The Expansion Campaign." This had as its object inauguration of an integrated plan for development of financial resources and a wider understanding of finance methods.

Following the enactment of the Lease-Lend Act in 1941, the League undertook a campaign to arouse public opinion to "Win the Battle of Production" and thus implement the foreign policy of the United States.

National Presidents

The National League of Women Voters has had three presidents: Mrs. Maud Wood Park, 1930-1924; Miss Belle Sherwin, 1924-1934; and Miss Marguerite M. Wells, 193- - .

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Committees and Programs for
Democratic Organizations

CIE

連合軍總司令部民間情報教育部編

# 民主的團體における委員會と企畫

DM
Proved

社會教育連合會

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# 民主的團體における委員會と企畫

連合軍總司令部
民間情報教育部

社會教育連合會

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# はしがき

米國の民主的團體では有益な仕事をするために、どのようにプログラムをつくつているかという多くの方々のご質問に答えて、このパンフレット「民主的團體における委員會と企畫」を編さんしました。これは昭和二十一年七月に發行したパンフレット「民主的團體」の補足ともいうべきものです。「民主的團體」では會則の起案にはじまる團體結成の準備から會合の開きかたまで團體結成の手つゞきがのべられています。そこでも委員會設置の理由や委員會の團體全體にたいする關係について簡單にふれてありますが、こゝではそれだけをとりあげてくわしく說明することにしました。これは米國の農民團體、家庭婦人團體、職業團體、政黨などでだしている出版物を資料として編さんしたものです。

ここであらゆる種類の團體の企畫や運營方法を示すことが不可能なのは明らかですから、なるべく多くの方々の疑問に答えられるような例をとりあげて說明することにしました。

いわゆる「文化的」な側面については受入團體ですでにいろ〳〵のプログラムが進められていると思われますので特に說明することをさけ、地方の方々がよく質問される「政治」「教育」

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などの面に主眼をおいたつもりです。これらの提案がそれ〳〵の團體で完全な具體的なプログラムをつくる上によい手がかりになれば幸いです。

五十人か百人の小さいグループではこれだけの委員會は必要ないでしょうし、大きい團體ではもつと澤山必要でしよう。大小のグループで音樂、美術、公衆、衞生、厚生、住宅、勞働問題等の委員會をつくるときにもこのなかのことが參考になると思います。しかしどのように變化あるプログラムがつくられても團體の背後にある基礎的な民主的原則だけは絶對生かしていたゞきたく思います。

委員會制度のねらいは、多くの會員が團體のしごとに積極的に參加できるとゆう點にあります。日本の國會、地方議會、勞働組合等がこの方法をとつていることも忘れないでいたゞきたいことです。このような仕組で活動する團體は民主的國家の有能な國民をつくるために、よい訓練の場所となるでしよう。

連合軍總司令部民間情報教育部

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# 民主的團體における委員會と企畫

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# 委員會

## 委員會とは何か

日本では團體の役員のことをしば〳〵委員と呼びその會合を委員會といつていますが、このパンフレットにおける委員會とは團體における特定の目的を遂行するために協力して働く數人のグループをさします。委員會が單に同じ仕事をしている人々の集りと違つている點はそれが團體そのものゝ一部として認められており一定の仕事をするように責任をあたえられているということです。

團體がたくさんの仕事をしようとするときには會員の全部がどの仕事にも力を入れようとしてもそれは不可能ですからそれ〴〵の仕事に應じた委員會をつくり、一つの問題にそれ〴〵集中して研究し調査した方がずつと効果があがります。それでどこの團體でも委員會という組織をつくつているのです。

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# 委員會のつくり方

どのような委員會を設置するかは會長がきめることもできますし會員の投票にまた發言採決によることもできますけれども必ず總會の承認を得なくてはなりません。このことは附則ではつきりときめておく必要があります。委員長は會長の指命によるか、または會員によつて選擧されます。そして委員長はたいてい委員を指命する權限をあたえられています。

委員の數は必要の如何によりまた團體の大きさによつていろ〳〵ですが、はつきりした仕事の數だけの人數をそろえるのが賢明です。仕事の量に對して必要以上の人數を置くことは時間の浪費であり、その人達が他の委員會で有意義な仕事をするのをさまたげることになります。また人數を五人とか七人とか奇數にしておくと投票によつて議決するときに便利です。

すべての委員會に共通した性格として次のような條項が加えられましよう。

1、委員會は特定の仕事を受けもつていること。

2、委員達はそれ〳〵各自の仕事をもつているにしても委員會としては一つのグループとして會合し仕事をし決議すること。

3、委員會はそれ自體だけで最後的な決定はできず自分たちに特定の仕事をあたえたグルー

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ブに對して委員會の活動の結果を報告し、また意見を提出することを任務とすること。

4、委員會は指定された仕事を注意深く遂行していかなる場合にも委任された權限を越すことはできないこと。

## 小委員會

委員會が非常に大きな場合または非常に多くの要項を處理しなくてはならない場合は小委員會を設けると便利です。小委員會は丁度、本委員會が團體に對して責任を負うと同じように本委員會に對して責任を負つています。小委員會は本委員會の委員長によつて任命され、本委員會の例會と例會の間に會議を開き、本委員會の仕事がしやすいように細かな問題を處理したり、必要な情報を集めたりします。小委員會は本委員會の存續期間中ずつとおくこともありますし短期間の特別の計畫のためにだけおくこともあります。

例えば教育委員會がある學校の狀態を調査するために小委員會を設けます。小委員會は本委員會の例會と例會の間の時期に會合を開いて報告をまとめます。そこで本委員會は小委員會の報告を聞いてその教育改革運動計畫を進めるというわけです。

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## 委員長の任務

委員長は丁度團體に於ける會長と同じく委員會での最高の責任と名譽を持つものです。委員會の仕事が成功するかどうかは委員長の指導の方法如何に大いに左右されます。

委員を決めるのは委員長自身です。

熱心な委員長はよい協力者を得るでしょう。委員を集める場合は委員會のもくろんでいる仕事のすべての面を代表する、氣の合つた人たちを選ばなくてはなりません。そして一人々々に個人的に會つて委員になるように頼むのがもつともよい方法です。

非常に大きな團體でも委員を集めるのにはこの方法を用いております。委員會の發展にまじめな關心をもつ委員長は自分の權力をでたらめに使つたり、自分の考えを委員達に押しつけるようなことはしません。誰に對しても禮儀のある思いやりをもち、公平な態度をとらなくてはなりません。一般に委員長の任務は次のようなものです。

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一、會議の時間や場所をとり決める。
二、各委員にそれを洩れなく通告する。
三、開會及び閉會の時刻を嚴守する。
四、會議中秩序を保つ。
五、討議が議題をはなれないように氣をつける。
六、質問に明確な答を與えて時間を浪費しない。
七、團體の規則を熟知する。
八、少數の者の權利を保護する。

## 會議開催の時期、委員會の進行法

會議は委員長の要求によつて開かれます。委員たちはいつたん委員になることを引受けた以上つとめて委員會に出席しなくてはなりません。會議は團體の定例會議期間中には開きません。ただし總會がある問題について委員たちに退席して協議するように要求する場合は別です。けれども委員たちが退席を望まない場合に

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は強制することはできません。

委員會の會議は全委員の過半數の出席がなければ成立しません。

委員會は委員長によつて司會されますが、各委員は正式の許可なしに發言することができます。但し決議する際にはその團體のやり方に從つて正式に動議をし投票します。

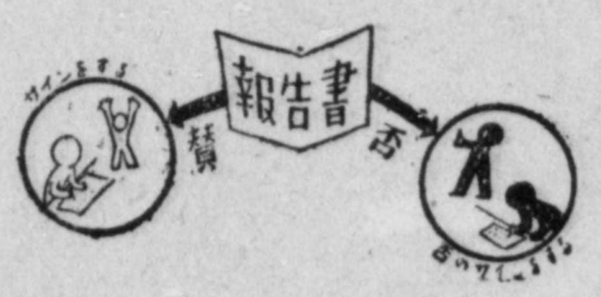
大きな委員會には書記を任命して會議の進行を詳細に記錄させますが小さい委員會の場合には承認事項、仕事の分擔等について控えをとれば十分です。

## 報　告

報告は委員會の仕事の結果をまとめて總會にあて、出すもので、單なる議事記錄とはちがいます。普通、團體の定例會議中に委員長が提出し、會員の前で讀み上げます。

報告の內容は委員會が集めた資料情報、そのときまでに完了した仕事の內容、或いは委員會の意見を示した具體的な提案などです。

報告書には委員會に出席した全委員がその內容をよく知つてお



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機關紙を期日に發行するように萬全の努力をしなくてはなりません。分りやすく面白く書くのがコツです。

三、パンフレット

各委員會の研究發表、また會としての聲明書を必要に應じて出版します。學制改革・勞働基準法・民法・選擧のような時事問題を取上げるのもよいでしょう。選擧法・候補者・政黨などについて平易な說明書を出せば會員にも一般にも役立ちます。大きな團體では書籍を出版することも可能です。平時なら有料にすれば資金調達の一助にもなりましょう。

四、その他にポスター・紙芝居・移動展覽會・新聞雜誌・ラジオなども利用できます。また全國的な催しをする時にはニュース映畫をとつてもらうこともできましょう。

## 特別委員會

特別委員會は特別な要求によつて一時的な仕事をするために設けられたものです。大抵特別委員會は期間をきめて設けられますが、期限の規定のない時には委員會の仕事が完了した時、

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あるいは解散が表決されたときに機能を停止します。

特別委員會は仕事の期日も指定されます。例えば基金募集のために催物をするための特別委員會はその計畫が終つて資金が集つたら解散します。特別委員會は附則の規定に從つて會員の動議投票によるかまたは理事會の決定に從つて設置されます。時にはこの動議が任命の方法人數更に委員の指名にまで及ぶことがあります。普通會長は特別委員會を任命する權限を持つています。會長は例會の席で委員を任命することもできます。あるいは「議長は後で委員を任命します」といつて保留してもかまいません。そして閉會後任命した人々の名を書記に知らせて記錄させます。

## 特別委員會のプログラム

このパンフレットの限られた紙數の中ですべての特別委員會の任務と手つづきを說明することは不可能ですから、各種の團體で應用できると思われるプログラムの概要だけを次に示したいと思います。

### 家庭生活研究委員會

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家事の合理化についてはいろ〳〵の團體で既に各種のプログラムがすゝめられているように見受けられます。けれども女學校の家事科の扱い方がかわり、家庭の外にも婦人のなすべきしごとがふえ、經濟的事情がかわつてくると在來のプログラムを再檢討することがぜひとも必要になつてきます。家事を單に消費の問題として考えることをやめるならば新しい觀點からプログラムがつくられるはずです。いいかえれば家事の合理化はそこから生み出された時間が家庭婦人の見解を廣めるために使われ、婦人自らが社會的見地に立つて家庭を考察するようになつて始めて大きな意味をもつてきます。一家の經濟と國の財政との關係・家庭の育兒方針と國民體位に及ぼす影響・住宅問題と都市復興計畫などが注意深く分析されるならば、あらゆる身近の問題が社會の福祉と切りはなすことのできない關係にあることが諒解されます。そうすれば會員はこの委員會のプログラムに新らしい意味を見出すでしよう。

次に示すものはほんの不完全なヒントに過ぎません。實際に仕事をなさる方々が、この問題をあらゆる角度から研究して實行して下されば幸いです。

**組織**

できれば委員長になる人は家事を專攻した人、家持ち上手で有名な人、或いは大家族の人などが望ましく思われます。家事の合理化を眞劍に考えている人の中で各々年齡・環境・趣味の

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異なる人々を委員に選ばなくてはなりません。

この委員會の仕事に興味を持つ人はたくさんあるでしょうから、大きな仕事を企畫することができます。

そのような時はすべての仕事の内容と受持の人の名前を書記が記錄しておかなくてはなりません。委員長が一人では仕事が多すぎる場合は二人にすることもできます。この場合は共同委員長と呼ばれて仕事を分擔します。

**仕事**

一、豫算と家計簿

全然無計畫に家計をきりもりするのはいつの世の中でも賢明ではありませんから豫算をたてる習慣を奬勵しなくてはなりません。

豫算を立てたらそれがどの位實行できるか調べるために家計簿をつける習慣を委員會が中心になつてつくりましよう。興味を持つている人だけで最初に家計簿をつける運動をはじめてだん〳〵に他の會員を誘うのも効果的です。

今日のように物資が不足し物價高の時には支出額をつけるだけ

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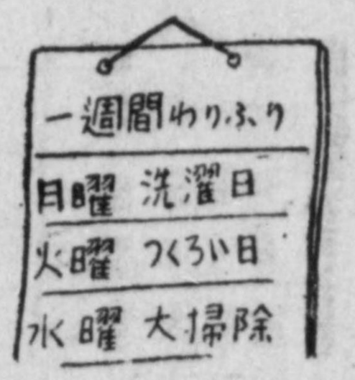
では十分でありません。家計の實態を知るためには大體の消費量の記入が必要です。多くの人々によつてその立場々々でとられた正直な記錄は、配給などの問題について政府に要求する場合に貴重な具體的な資料となります。

新聞にのつている平均生活費の表を會員に說明して各自の家計と比較させるのも有効です。「やりくり座談會」を開くのもよいでしよう。

生鮮食料品の統制・物價統制・闇價格などについて消費者・商人・政府の各々の立場を示す座談會を開けば闇撲滅についても實際的な方面から考えられるようになるでしよう。自分の家の經濟問題を國の經濟問題に結びつけて考えることによつて會員はその兩者を一層よく理解することになります。

二、時間割をつくること

時間のむだを省くためには、一日の時間をどのように使つているか委員で調べてみる必要があります。その結果は印刷物・掛圖・移動展覽會などによつて會員ばかりでなく、なるべく多くの人々に示して批判を求めることも必要です。また家族の協力によつて時間を生み出す方法も考えられるでしよう。



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例えば何歳位の子供はどんな家事の手傳いができるか說明したり、實際にお手傳いをしている子供の作文を機關紙にのせるのも面白い試みです。

毎日の仕事の時間割をつくれば主婦は自分の興味をもつていることを勉强する時間が生み出せますし、それから知的な刺戟を得て家事の能率を增進させることもできます。例えば月曜は洗濯日、火曜はつくろいもの、水曜は大掃除というようにいくつかの必要な點に重點をおきます。家事研究委員會が大體の案をつくつてその企てに參加するように會員に奬勵することも考えられます。會員に結果を報告させ、またその具體的な資料にもとずいて更によい計畫を發展させることもできるわけです。

三、衣食住

衣

洋裁・つくろいもの・手藝などの短期講習會を主催したり、更にそれから發展して授產事業もはじめることができます。

委員會で世話をして手の足りない會員の家庭同志で洗い張り、ふとんの手入れなどを共同ですることも考えられます。アイロン、ミシンなどを共同で購入して委員會が管理し、會員が利用する組織もつくれ

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ます。「洗濯日」をきめて會員のうちではどこでもその日に大洗濯をするようなきめをつくるのもよいでしょう。絹物や織物の洗濯講習會も開けます。會員の有志の間で不用品交換會を開くのもよい思いつきです。衣料切符制度と配給の實態について法令委員會と協力して研究するのも必要です。

食

何日分かまとめて献立をつくれば今日のような時代でも時間も燃料も食料も手間も節約しながらバランスのとれた食生活を實行できます。特に二日分なり三日分の魚肉や野菜が一度に配給されるときにはこれが大切になつてきます。また一度火をおこしたならば十分利用するために何食分かのパンを一度に焼いておくとか、次の食事のものを殘り火で調理または半調理しておくなど、燃料も計畫的に使えるわけです。

献立の立て方、びんづめのつくり方、野菜の保存法、トウモロコシ粉、大豆粉などの料理法を專門家を招いて教えていただくのも有益です。宣傳委員會と協力してこれらに關するパンフレットを發行することもできましょう。

共同炊事

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共同炊事についてもいろ〳〵の角度から取上げられます。全部を共同炊事にしてしまうことはむりにしても、保存のきく食品とかパンやご飯のようにどこの家でも同じようにつくるものだけ共同ですることもできましょう。又途中まで一しよに調理して分配し、それを各家庭で適當に温めたり味をつけて用いたりしてもずつと燃料や勞力が省ける場合もあります。

住

住宅難になやんでいる人々に餘裕住宅を世話するというような連絡機關を委員會がつとめることができます。戸棚の置き方、便利な棚のつくり方、その他いろ〳〵の思いつきを出して、狹い所でも住み良くする工夫を會員や外部にパンフレットの形で發行するのも有效です。「便利な臺所の設計」というような懸賞募集も目先が變つていて喜ばれましょう。からかみ、家具等の修繕などの講習會も役に立ちます。

育兒

正しい食事の習慣、よい習慣のつけ方、離乳期の食餌、着せやすい幼兒服など育兒上の諸問題の講演を專門家に依頼することができます。

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り、それに同意したことを示すためにサインをすることになつています。もし委員會の中で二つの意見が對立した場合は少數派の方も報告を總會あてに提出することができます。この場合もそれを支持する委員のサインが必要です。

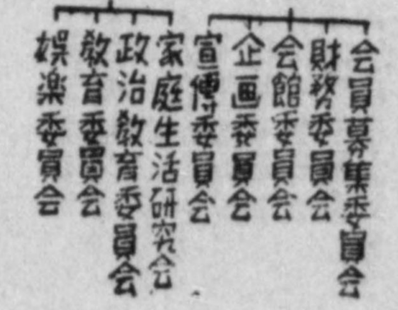
委員會に提出した報告が滿足すべきものでなかつたときには、總會でその問題を委員會にもう一度附託するようにとの動議が出されます。そのような場合は委員會はまた會合を開いて別の報告をつくらなくてはなりません。どんな報告書を總會が要求しているかについてもし委員會がわからない場合には、總會あてに指示を要求することが必要です。

また指定された時期までに報告ができ上つていない場合は委員長は「委員會はもう少し時間をいたゞきたい」と要求します。その要求は普通承諾されます。

## 委員會の種類

委員會には普通常任委員會と特別委員會と二種類あります。

## 常任委員會



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常任委員會は一定の期間（通常一年）特定の仕事を遂行するためにおかれます。任命の仕方、委員の數、仕事の定義などは附則で規定します。

會長の改選ごとに理事の承認を得てすべての常任委員會が任命されます。この習慣はちよつと考えると會長に大きな權限を與えすぎているようにも見えますが、本當に民主的な方法で選ばれた會長ならば、その人が自分の行おうとしている政策を遂行するためには、これは當然のことゝ思われます。なぜならば會の仕事をして行く上には委員會の助力と協力がなくてはならないものになつているからです。

普通會長は職權上すべての常任委員會の委員になつていて、すべての會合に招待されますが出席は隨意です。常任委員會は仕事を委託されたならば次回の例會か、またはその他必要な場合に總會に報告することになつています。

常任委員會には次のようなものがあります。即ち會員募集委員會、財務委員會、會館委員會、企畫委員會、宣傳委員會などです。これらの委員會の性格はその名稱の示す通り明らかですが團體によつては誤解をさけるために附則で規定しているところもあります。

常任委員會の數、大きさ、任務等は各團體の要求によつて異なるものですから別に特定の規則はありません。次に各常任委員會の目的を簡單に示しますが、この案はそれ〴〵の地方の實

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狀に則して應用すべきことはいうまでもありません。

**一、會員募集委員會**

この委員會の主な目的は新會員を募集すること、また繼續的に會員獲得に努力すること、そしてその人々を教育することです。會員資格、會員規則、諸手續き等を熟知して新會員の報告と登錄を速かに行えるようにします。

その任務は、

1、會員になりそうな人をみつけること（現在の會員から情報を得るのが最もよい）。

2、會則、附則に示されている團體の標準や趣旨に從つて一人一人につき承認または拒否の意見をつけて報告すること。

3、企畫委員會と協力して新會員を一度に多勢獲得するために種々の催しものを計畫すること。

4、新會員になるべく早く會の目的を了解させ、會の活動に積極的に參加させること、新會員をもとからの會員に紹介し、また集會、研究會、催しものなどに勸誘すること。

**二、財務委員會**

この委員會の主な目的は團體の出納に關する決議に助力し、會計を補佐することです。財務

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# 会計報告

委員長は普通金錢を支出するあらゆる委員會の委員になります。會員に對して會の財政報告をなすべき期日は會則または附則で規定しなくてはなりません。

この委員會の仕事は、

1、會の健全な財政方針の發展に助力すること。

2、會の經費を管理すること。

3、會の年度豫算案をつくること。

4、定期的に理事會に報告すること。

5、詳細な報告をつくり基金出所、出費に關する一切の質問に應ずること。

6、特別な基金募集計畫のための特別委員會にできるだけ協力すること。

## 三、會館委員會

この委員會の目的は會員のために適當な集會場を用意することです。委員の一人一人が一定の仕事を受持ち責任の轉嫁は許されません。例えば會議の用意をするに當つて、ある委員は椅子の數が充分かどう

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かを調べ、ある委員は部屋が清潔で片ずいているかどうか氣をつけます。仕事としては次のようなことがあります。

1、會場の場所をきめること。
2、用意萬端整つたかどうか前もつて注意すること。
3、會場整理に關する責任を負うこと。

## 四、企畫委員會

企畫委員會の主な目的は團體の仕事を計畫することです。小さな團體では企畫委員會の人々が委員長を中心に一年間の變化のあるプログラムを立てることができますが、たくさん支部のある大きな團體では教育、娯樂、政治教育委員會などの委員長をそのまゝ企畫委員會に入れることが望ましく思われます。企畫委員長を中心にこれらの人々はいろ〳〵な事業を計畫し各委員會が團體全體のプログラムに貢獻できるようにします。例えば政治教育委員會の人々が政黨の任務と活動とを會員に說明することが大切だと考えたならばそのことを企畫委員會にはかります。十分討議をつくした上で決定したときはすぐ實行にとりかゝります。このようにしてどの委員會の委員長も提案することができます。

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普通はその年の第一回の會合で、企畫委員會は一年間の大體のプログラム草案をつくります。それは理事會に報告され、承認を求められます。理事會の承認を受けてはじめて個々のこまかい仕事を計畫できるのです。

企畫をつくるにあたつては先ずその一年間の目標をはつきりと定めます。全部の會員が何か興味をもてるように間口の廣い計畫を立てることは必要ですがあまり色々な事を計畫し過ぎてアブハチとらずに終るようでは何にもなりません。

一應案ができ上つたら次のような標準で檢討してみるとよいでしよう。

1、團體の目的に沿つているか。
2、會員がその事に實際に興味を持つているか。
3、その企畫を實行するだけの能力を會員が持つているか。
4、會の財政が許すかどうか。

臨機應變に適當な方法がとれるように彈力性のある企畫をつくるためには、特別なプログラム、適當な講師の名前、參考書などについてできるだけ資料を豐富に集めなくてはなりませ

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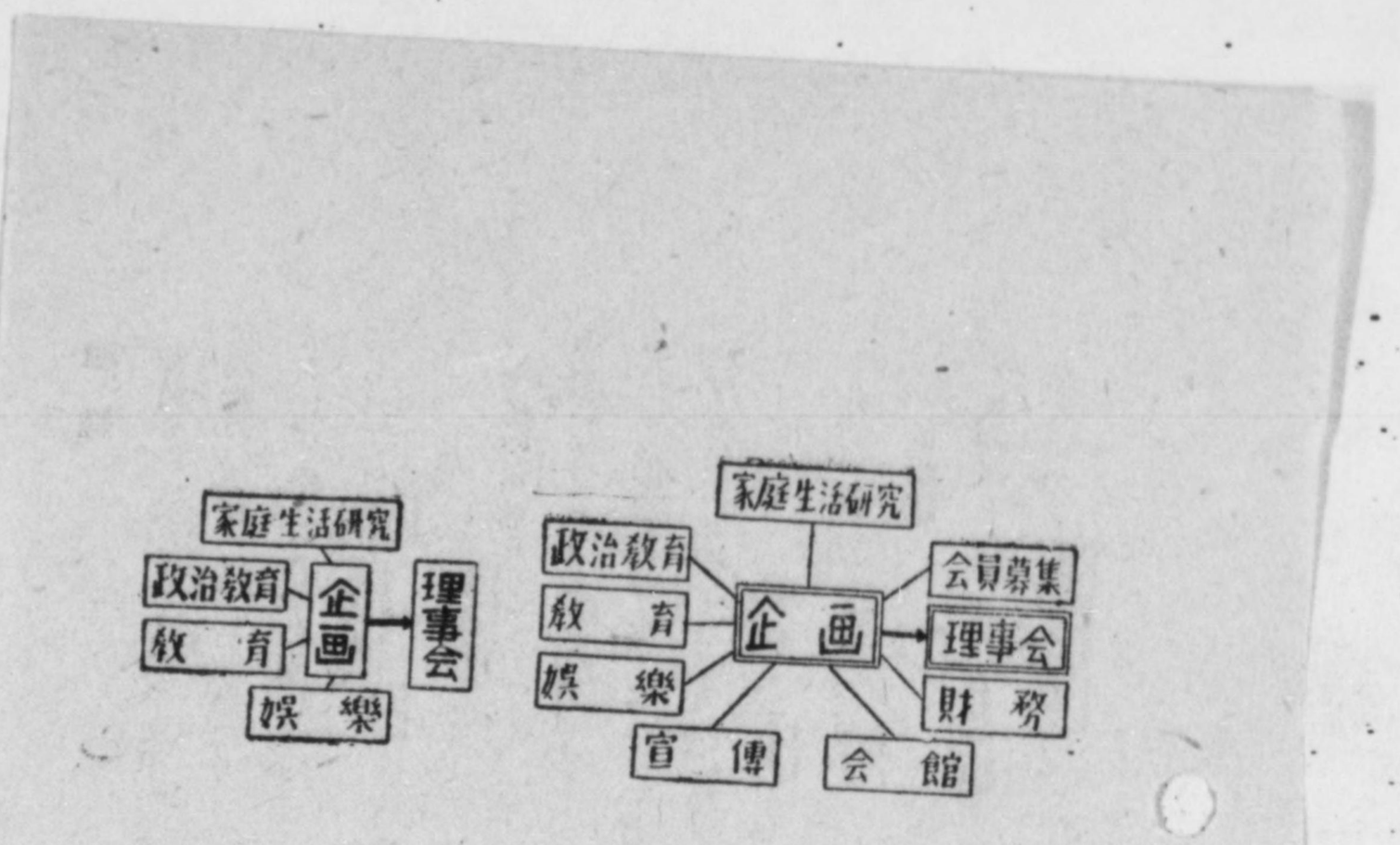


ん。それまでにおこなつたプログラムの内容や、實現できそうなプログラムを記錄してつぎ〳〵と委員長になる人に廻すとよいでしよう。この記錄にはプログラムの準備萬端についてのこまかい注意や、その企畫が成功したかどうか、その原因なども書きとめておきます。

企畫委員會はその年度の第一回の會合の際もしくは會費納入の時にそれとひきかえに一年間のプログラムを印刷したものを配付することもできましよう。

この中には團體がその年に實行するはずのすべての仕事を具體的に書いておくことが必要です。

## 五、宣傳委員會

宣傳委員會の第一の任務は會の仕事を會員及び外部に知らせることです。この仕事は簡單な招待狀や廣告のようなものから機關紙、ラジオのプログラムに到るまであらゆる宣傳の方法を通じてなされます。

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## 組織

委員長には熱心な會員で文筆の才のある人を選びます。大きな團體の場合には、新聞雜誌などの仕事に携つている人を選んでおけば紙の入手、印刷、ポスター製作などにその經驗が役立てられて好都合でしょう。

一、仕事

會員の出席を促すようにすべての會合を上手に豫告するのはこの委員會の仕事の一つです。團體のプログラムを成功させるためには宣傳委員會と企畫委員會の緊密な協力がぜひとも必要です。企畫委員會がすばらしい會合を計畫しても、會員や一般の人々に宣傳が行きわたらなければ會衆が集らないで失敗に終ります。ですから宣傳委員會の第一の任務は會合の日時・場所・目的・プログラムを、それを見たら出席しないではいられないように巧みに書いて期日より十分前に豫告することです。

二、機關紙

機關紙をつくるためには團體のプログラムに關するありとあらゆる情報を集め各委員會の十分な協力を得なくてはなりません。また專門家の寄稿を賴んだり、會員の投書も歡迎します。

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子供のためのよい玩具・本・ゲームについて専門家と座談會を開くのもよいでしょう。兒童心理・新しい兒童教育・幼兒のしつけかた・社會訓練・家庭の民主化等もよい題目です。

面白い座談會ができればその記事を出版して、その利益で託兒所のために家具や玩具も買えます。

託兒所

女學生に手傳いを賴んで團體が託兒所を經營することもできます。そのような大規模のことが望めない時はせめて集會の間だけでも、會員が交替で子供の世話をすることが考えられるでしょう。

このような託兒所は母親の負擔を輕くすると同時に子供に集團生活のよい訓練を與えるという便宜を持つています。託兒所の世話をする母親や學生が先生や保姆さんから基礎訓練を受けることができればなお理想的です。

保健

醫師や看護婦に依賴して應急手當の講習會を開くこともできます。宣傳委員會と協力して保健に關するポスターやスローガンを募集するのもよいでしょう。燃料節約の折柄家庭では燃せ

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ない燃料を提供してお風呂屋と特別契約をつくることも、鼠やしらみの根絶運動、傳染病豫防のための運動などもこの委員會の仕事です。

家庭菜園

委員が信用のある商人または農家から種子や苗を購入して會員に分ければ非常に助かります し、野菜つくりの座談會、收獲物の展覽會、增產の秘訣公開などはみなの興味をそゝるでしょう。

## 政治教育委員會

政治というものはとかく國民の生活から、特に婦人の生活からは遊離したものゝように考えられてきました。政治家だけが政治をするもの、國民は政治のことは彼らにすべてを任せて自分一人のまたは家族だけの生活を考えていればよいという考えに支配されてきました。このような考えは政治が人民の積極的な同意によつて行われる民主的國家においては通用しません。民主政治の成功は國民が十分な知識を持つて積極的に參加するか否かにかゝつていますから國民は現行法や

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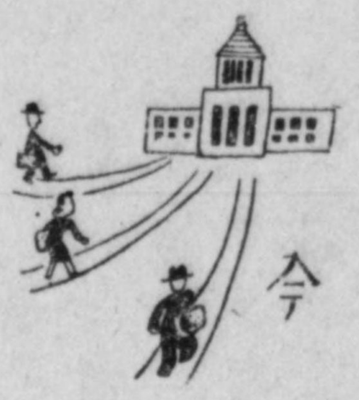


法案をよく知つていなければなりません。けれど知つているだけでは力がありません。自分達の希望を議員や政府の役人に知らせて行動に移してもらわなくてはなりません。この目的を達するために一番よい方法の一つは團體を通じて行うことです。もし團體の政治教育プログラムが効果的にすゝめられて行くならば、人々は自分たちのひそかな願いを一つの輿論にまで高めるために必要な訓練を與えられるでしよう。

今日までこの國ではほとんど少數の人々だけがそういう努力をかさねてきました。しかし他の民主的な國では事情がまるで違います。重要な法律が議會を通過する時には民主的團體が必ず支持又は反對の意見を表明し深甚な關心を示しています。團體では政治教育委員會が政治や法律の問題を研究してその結果を會員及び一般に知らせる計畫を立てます。

**組織**

委員長には政治問題に造詣の深い人が選ばれることは勿論です。他の委員は色々な經歷・職業の人がよいでしよう。大きな團體では辯護士・教師・事務員・記者・勞務者等種々な職業の人々の委員會ができましよう。

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小さな團體では會員數の許す範圍で多彩なグループにします。

**仕事**

一、研究グループ

會員の政治教育には研究グループによることが有效です。

委員以外の人も加入できますが、全體の人數には制限が必要で十人位までが適當です。それ〳〵の問題についての資料をできるだけ多く集め十分討議し必要な場合は、問題になる點についてグループとしての結論をきめておきます。

もし團體としてそれについての態度を表明する必要がある時には研究グループからは政治教育委員會あてに意見を提出しなくてはなりません。研究の主題としては民法・議會の機能・勞働基準法その他物價・配給・教育・公衆衛生に關する特別法があげられます。

二、集會

新らしい法律が立案されたり、國會や地方議會などに上程されている時また他の委員會がそれ〳〵の分野における問題について法律的な解決を望んでいる時に政治教育委員會の活動は活潑になります。この委員會は會員全體に對して目下の政治や法律問題を說明するプログラムを計畫します。

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それらは研究グループからある問題が特に問題となつたと報告を受けた場合、その提案にもとずいてなされることもあります。

集會や討論會をするのみでなく人氣のある人々に講演を依頼するために、委員會は國會・縣會・市會・町村會等の議員や民間團體・大學・新聞社から來てもらえる人のリストを備えて置いたらよいでしよう。その中の誰かゞ來訪するとわかつた時には連絡をとつて出席を依頼します。けれども會合を開いて著名の人を見・講演を聞くだけでは十分でありません。むしろ講演の後の討論會や質問の時間に大きな收穫があるのです。そういう時にはできるだけ多くの人々に參加させるようにあらゆる注意を拂わなくてはなりません。

選擧前に候補者が講演をする場合には特に質問の時間を設けることが必要です。その機會を利用して、會員はその時問題にされている或は提出中の法案について候補者の意見をただすことができます。

三、選擧教育

選擧期には政治教育委員會は大衆を啓蒙して良い投票を行わせるために特別な運動をします。民主々義に於てはそれを行う國民次第です。それ故國民は自分達の望む政治を得るためにはどういう政黨に又候補者に投票すれば良いかをよく知らねばなりません。

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このプログラムは團體の會員の自主的な思考を發達させ、それを公私の場所で堂々と發表する勇氣を養います。

選擧權を持ちながらその國民としての權利と義務に無關心な婦人達に對して選擧啓蒙運動は絶對に必要です。

委員會はさま〴〵の懸案に對する政黨及び立候補者の態度を正確に說明して輿論を喚起しなくてはなりません。また議員及び候補者のリスト・投票記錄簿も備えます。更にパンフレット・ポスター・新聞・ラジオ・集會・講演會その他の宣傳方法によつて必要な情報をひろく配付します。

四、立法への働きかけ

民主政治に於ては團體や個人が議員に手紙や電報を送つて、選擧民は議員が公約を果しているかどうか見守つている事をしらせます。議員の態度が公明かどうかを見分けたり、手紙や電報で意見を送ることを指導すべきです。こういう通信は政治教育委員長の名で出し賛成または反對する法案の名稱や番號をはつきり書きます。政治教育委員會はまた上程中の法案について公聽會開催を要求したり、時には團體の

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意見を發表するために、その問題に精通している會員を公述人として公聽會に送つたりします。

五、社會の動員

特定の仕事に社會の關心をひくために他のいろ〳〵な團體や職域代表と連合の法令審議會を組織して各團體がそれ〴〵の立場から貢獻できるようにします。そのような審議會は立法を推進する共同戰線として大きな意義を持つています。

六、例

米國の婦人團體で行つている立法プログラムの例は次のようなものです。

1、教育の向上
2、消費者に對する保護法（食物・藥品・化粧品等）
3、社會保安　4、住宅
5、公衆衞生　6、少年勞働
7、同等賃金

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# 教育委員會

教育委員會の任務は二つに大別されます。一つは會員の教育、他は一般の教育問題を調査し研究してこの國の教育の水準が高まるように、一人でも多くの人がよい教育を受けられるようにするために努力することです。それには教育制度とその改革といつたような大きな問題から、その町或いは村の學校で地方の實情に則してどんな教課目が必要かといつた細い具體的なことがらに至るまで多種多様のことがふくまれてくるでしょう。

## 組織

教育委員會の委員長は教育に深い關心をもつているかまたは教育問題に造詣の深い人から選ばれなくてはなりません。師範學校を卒業した人、學校に通つている子供を數人持つた母親、教育の專門家などが適當でしよう。委員の顏ぶれもこういう人々を集めるのが望ましいことです。委員會の仕事がふえてくるに從つて委員の數も增していくことができます。

特別委員會

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## 一、會員の教育

### イ、講習會

民主的な團體は「多數決の原理」を基礎にしていますから、明確な判斷力にもとずく多數決を行えるようにするために、會員の教育が必要になつてきます。その爲の一方法として短期の講習會を開きます。

課目は會員の希望や委員會の提案にもとずいてきめます。企畫委員會と相談して、適當な時期を選び、題目によつて他の委員會に相談して講師の紹介、資料の提供等を賴みます。講師は會員の中からでも外部の人でもよいでしよう。

「會議の選び方」や「討議法」「演說の仕方」などの知識を與えることは、新らしいリーダを養成し、また古い會員の再教育に役立ちましよう。このような講演會を開く場合、小額の會費を徵集して、經費にあてることは當然でしよう。また講師は學校の教師や、成人教育に通曉した人達を賴みます。

### ロ、見學

委員會が主催して學校・博物館・美術展覽會等の見學、また政治教育委員會と協力して、政府所屬のいろ〳〵な機關、例えば少年審判所・刑務所・議會・縣會・市會・厚生機關等を訪問

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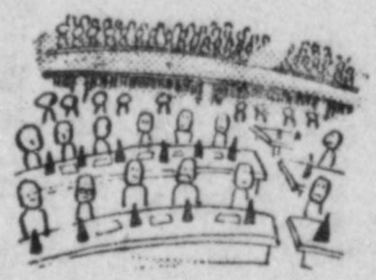

します。また農事試驗所・工場等の見學も面白いでしょう。見學に行く前に一應の豫備知識を與え、また見學後に報告書を作らせることが大切です。その報告にもとずいて、全會員が討議會を開くこともできます。さきに述べた演說講習會の指導者がこういう見學を計畫して、その結果を演說の材料に用いることもできましょう。

## 二、學校教育の研究

イ、教育改革の促進

いろ〳〵な地方における教育狀態を比較研究して、會員の學校教育に對する關心を深めたり、政治教育委員會と協力して學校制度をしらべ改革案について研究をしたりします。場合によつては團體としての改革案を政府や教育制度關係當局に上申することもできます。

地方の學校でも國家がきめた一つの規則に從つて、教育を行わなくてはならないでしようけれど、それにしてもこれらの規定の範圍内で、校長や教師が、自由に自分の考えを働かせる餘地はありましよう。もしも校長が民間の團體も自分の意見を支持していることがわかれば上司に改革案を出す時にもずつと氣強く感じる筈です。この際委員會は推せん狀を一般に發表して、學校への後援を强化することもできます。このようなことは宣傳委員會を通して行えば、

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一層效果的にやれるわけです。

ロ、教師と父兄の會合を計畫すること

教育委員會の一番大切な仕事のひとつは、子供の教育に關して教師と父兄とが、お互いに話しあう會合を開くことです。學校がどういう教育を施そうとしているかを知ることは家庭に於ける子供のしつけの爲に大切ですし、一人ひとりの子供の家庭を先生がよく知つていれば、それ〴〵にふさわしい取扱いができます。教師と父兄が話しあうのにふさわしい問題を少しあげれば、

1、學校の教課目　新らしい教授法

2、職業につかなければならない少年少女の爲の夜學や一週に何度か行けばよい學校の設置、優秀な生徒で上の學校に行きたいものには補助金や奬學金を與えられるようにすることなど

3、兒童の健康保護　すべての兒童が健康で秋に登校できるような夏休み計畫をつくること

4、學校給食

5、教師の俸給、年金、學校の役員の選擧

學校として必要なものをまかなうための基金の備付けなどについて話しあい、他の必要な委

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員會にも報告しておくこと。

八、共學

男女共學が制度として實現されても今まで遅れていた女子教育を、恵まれていた男子と同等のレベルに引き上げるためには、今後非常な努力が必要です。男女共學の初期には必ず教課目の内容、男女交際等について、いろ〳〵の問題が起るでしょう。教育委員會はこれらの事實を正確に取上げ、會員のすべてにこの問題を考える機會を與えることが大切です。また考察の結果を他の委員會の條項で示した方法によつて社會一般にも發表します。

ニ、高等教育

女子高等教育の必要性を一般の人々にわからせるために、講演會を開いたり、他の民主々義國家における女子教育の現狀について、パンフレットを出したりすることは非常に必要です。今まで日本の女子教育では一部を除いて高等な職業教育は全然考慮されておりませんでした。今後婦人の經濟的獨立を考える場合、有利な職業に進出するためにはこれは非常に重要なことです。その意味で婦人の進出し得る職業でしかも婦人がまだそれに必要な素養を持つていないようなものについての研究が必要です。そしてその結果を發表して現狀改革の提案を具體的に

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強く主張すれば道は開かれるでしょう。

### 三、成人教育

世の中がこんなに激しい變化をとげている時には成人教育の問題は平常より一層重要性を帶びてきます。育つたふん圍氣が異り、それだけものゝ考え方の異つている別々の世代の人がお互いに理解しあつて新しい日本を建設して行くためにはみんなが時代と共に學び進んで行かなくてはなりません。そのために教育委員會は團體を指導してその地方の學校の中に成人教育のクラスを設けるように努力します。

教科目としては男女共に興味の持てるもので時事問題や政治學のようなものから簡單な育兒の指導のようなものまで色々考えられます。

### 四、若き兩親のために

新らしい教育家によれば「子供だからわからない」ときめてかゝることは間違いで子供が自分自身で物事に判斷をつけられるように、そして自分自身の考えを發表できるように指導しなくてはなりません。教師・心理學專門家・父親母親が集つて座談會を開きます。題目としては「轉換期における兒童」「子供のしつけ、善惡の教え方」「自己表現力の涵養」「幼年期における自發性と自立性」「才能ののばし方」等々があげられます。

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また一方教育委員會は青少年不良化の問題について法令委員會と協力して研究したり具體的な解決法について提案しその實現をはかります。

**五、圖書目錄**

他の委員會の場合と同樣に教育委員も參考圖書の目錄を作つて何かを研究したい人達の便覽に供します。教育に關する法令なども入れます。

**娯樂委員會**

リクリエーションとは元來「勤勞の後の肉體と精神の休養」を意味します。そしてもしこのプログラムがうまくできていれば、個人の遊戲本能に健全なはけ口をあたえ、日常生活ではあまり用いる時のない特殊な技能を發揮させると同時に、お互に親睦を增させ協力を體得させます。宣傳委員會と協力して會員の興味を增し、色々な意見を活潑に出し技術を發揮できるようないろ〳〵のプログラムを企畫し指導します。新會員や內氣な會員を人馴れさせるにはこの委員會の活動が大變期待されます。

**組織**

委員長は人好きのよい明朗な熱心な想像力の豐かな機智と手腕のある人を選びます。委員の

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顔ぶれもこのような條件を頭においてきめます。できるならば何か特殊技能を持つていて會員を指導できるような人にします。

## 仕事

○集團活動

集團活動はいろ〳〵なタイプの人に共通の經驗を持つことによつて協力ということを教えます。内氣な臆病な不馴な人々を他の人と一緒に行動できるようにするにはこれは大變よい方法ですし、また誰にもわかりやすいものですから新しい會員をつのる場合にもうつてつけの手段です。遠足・運動會・ダンスパーティ等を催します。



○小さいグループの活動

小さなグループは人々をくつろがせ、お互いに親しくさせます。そこではどんな人でも仲間はずれになりませんし、また多勢の人が代りあつて指導者になれるわけです。バレーボール・テニス・ピンポン・羽根つき等各種の戸外運動また素人演藝會・音樂會・お茶の會などがあげられます。

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○ピックアップ

指導者の助けを借りないで會員達の手で隨時に行われる活動を「ピックアップ活動」といいます。いうまでもなく委員會が立てた計畫がもとになつているのですが、會員が本當に自發的に格式ばらないで一緒に仕事をするので、どんなにうまく組織された遊戲活動からでも生じ勝な拘束を全然受けることがありません。

やさしいゲーム・美術工藝品・本・雜誌・古典音樂や通俗音樂のレコードなどの設備が必要です。團體でクラブ室を持つていればこのような活動はいつでも行えるわけです。

○見物人のために

靜かにじつとしてたのしむことが好きな人々もありますから、このような人々のことも考慮に入れて計畫を立てなくてはなりません。

映畫・講演會・あてもの・かくし藝・ブックレヴューなどがその主なものです。この計畫は人々をくつろがせるばかりでなく見解を廣めさせるために役立ちます。これらを通して自分の國や他の國々についていろ〳〵なことを學ぶことができます。みんなの考えを刺戟し將來の活動への關心を呼びさますのに有效で樂しい方法です。

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昭和二十三年一月二十二日 印刷
昭和二十三年一月二十六日 發行 定價十圓

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東京都千代田區神田一ツ橋二ノ九
教育會館內

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郵便はがき

東京都千代田區神田一ッ橋二ノ九

教育會館内

社會教育連合會編集部宛

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# Arida-Gun Women's Organizations

| No. | President | Name of Association | Constitution | members | Address | Condition | Date of organization |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Hashimoto, Teru | Hiro Women's Association | have | 361 | Hiro Primary School | not active | |
| 2 | Furutani, Maki | Tadono Women's Association | have | 770 | Tadono Primary School | " | |
| 3 | Misaki, Tsune | Gojo Women's Association | have | 250 | Gomura | " | |
| 4 | Katada, Tomie | Yawata-mura Red Cross W.A. | have | 970 | % Yawata Village Office | " | |
| 5 | Shigaki, Eino | Tsuki-mura Red Cross W.A. | none | 280 | 768 Shimotsuki, Tsuki-mura | " | |
| 6 | Seto, Hisayo | Toyajo Women's Association | none | 500 | Nakaihara, Toyajo | " | |
| 7 | Nishikida, Kiku | Hota-mura Women's Assoc. | have | 801 | Hota Junior High School | partly active | |
| 8 | Nishikawa, Akiyo | Itoga Women's Association | have | 281 | % Nishikawa Akiyo, Itoga mura, Nishi | not active | |
| 9 | Matsushita, Joshiko | Shinsenji Women's Assoc. | none | 600 | Shinsenji, Yuasa | not active | |
| 10 | Kusunoki, Toshie | Fujinami Women's Association | have | 750 | % Fujinami Village Office | " | 1947, Sept |
| 11 | Misumi, Kiyono | Sashiki Women's Association | none | 230 | Hondo, Sashiki | " | |
| 12 | Taniguchi Yoriko | Sashiki-mura Hikogase Women's association | | | % president's house | | |
| 13 | Hatanaka, Yukie | Sashiki-mura Ageta Women's Assoc. | | | " | | |
| 14 | Michigami, Koshigu | Sashiki-mura Sei Women's Assoc. | | | " | | |
| 15 | Yasui, Teiryu | Sashiki-mura Ageta Buddist Women's Assoc. | | | Shokakuji Temple | | |
| 16 | Kono, Shunya | Sashiki-mura Hikogase Buddhist W. A. | | | Ganshoji Temple | | |
| 17 | Furuzaki, Tomiko | Shiroyama-mura Himonogawa Women's A. | | | Himonogawa, Shiroyama-mura | | |
| 18 | Katayama, Hatsue | Shiroyama-mura Sakaigawa W. A. | | | Sakaigawa, Shiroyama-mura | | |
| 19 | Kusuma, Kimiyo | Nishigamine Kami W. A. | | | % President's house | | |
| 20 | Shinke, Taju | Nishigamine Shimo W. A. | | | " | | |
| 21 | Uonishi, Iku | Mineguchi Women's Assoc. | | | Mineguchi Primary School | | |

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| 22 | Miura Oritsu | Shiroyama-mura Higashiotani W.A. | Shiroyama-mura, Higashiotani |
| 23 | Shimizu, Shigematsu | Shurikawa Mother's Assoc. | Shurikawa Primary School |
| 24 | Kazumi, Yukino | Yuasa-cho Shinshu W. A. | c/o president's house |
| 25 | Kusumoto, Yuki | Yahitsu Mother & Children W. | Yahitsu, Shodoshima, Minoshima-cho |
| 26 | Mio, Shizuko | Yuasa-cho Womens Assoc. | Yuasa-cho |
| 27 | Takenaka, Yayoi | Minamihiro-mura W. A. | Minamihiro-mura, Kaminakano |
| 28 | Imai, Kimiko | Iwakura-mura Kuryu W. A. | Iwakura-mura, Kuryu |
| 29 | Tawa, Kaniko | Ito-mura Woman's Assoc. | Ito-mura |
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# Ito-Gun Women's Organizations

| No. | President | Name of Association | Constitution | Members | Address | Condition | Date of organization |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Takeya, Masako | Miyoshi Itobu Women's Assoc. | none | 400 | Miyoshi-mura | not active | |
| 2 | Hayashi, Koryu | Amano mura Women's Assoc. | have | 312 | Amano-mura | not active | |
| 3 | Shimamoto, Tomiyo | Otanimura Women's Association | have | 350 | Otani Junior High School | not active | |
| 4 | Minami, Tami | Shikazo Women's Association | have | 350 | Shikazo Primary School | not active | |
| 5 | Aoi, Shizue | Red Cross Women's Assoc. of Hashiba-mura | have | 180 | Hashiba-mura | not active | |
| 6 | Kitamura, Taneko | Yamada-mura New W. A. | have | 550 | Deto, Yamada mura | not active | |
| 7 | Nakatani, Shizue | Kamuro Women's Association | have | 450 | Kamuro Second Primary School | not active | |
| 8 | Kubota, Sada | Myoji Women's Association | have | 1181 | Myoji Primary School | not active | |
| 9 | Sakanaka, Sumi | Kawane Women's Association | have | 300 | Kawane, Kawane-mura | not active | |
| 10 | Koide, Toshi | Koyaguchi Women's Assoc. | have | 421 | Koyaguchi Primary School | not active | |
| 11 | Mukai, Shizuko | Shinoda Women's Association | have | 270 | Shinoda Primary School | not active | |
| 12 | Mori, Ikuko | Koyacho Women's Association | have | 761 | Koyacho Town Office | not active | |
| 13 | Yamazaki, Noriko | Kishigami Women's Assoc. | have | 200 | % Unmyoji Temple | not active | |
| 14 | Sawamura, Sawae | Koino-Kitabu Women's Assoc. | none | 270 | Koino Junior High School | pretty active | |
| 15 | Hayashi, Oei | Kimi-mura Women's Assoc. | none | 836 | % Kimi mura Village Hall | not active | |
| 16 | Tsujimoto, Hideko | Sumita-mura Women's Assoc. | none | 500 | Sumita-mura Primary Sch. | not active | |
| 17 | Ueda, Ryoko | Kaseda Women's Association | none | 1059 | Kaseda Primary School | not active | |
| 18 | Tabata, Tomoyo | Hashimoto-cho Women's Assoc. | | | Hashimoto cho | | |
| 19 | Yamamoto, Fusae | Ozo-mura Women's Association | | | Ozo Primary School | | |
| 20 | Yoshimura, Kimiyo | Hashiba mura Women's Association | | | Hashiba Primary School | | |
| 21 | Tonakai, Jyju | Fuki mura Women's Association | | | Fuki Primary School | | |

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| 22 | Kamitani, Toshiko | Kamuro First Women's Assoc. | | Kamuro First Primary School |
| 23 | Taniguchi, Shimae | Shiga Women's Association | | Amano-mura, Shiga |
| 24 | Mukai, Fuji | Shinjo Women's Association | | Amano-mura, Shinjo |
| 25 | Marumoto, Kazuko | Hanagono-mura Women's Assoc. | | Hanagono-mura Village Office |
| 26 | Kawanaka, Yasue | Miyoshi-mura Women's Assoc. | | Miyoshi-mura Village Office |
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# Higashimuro Gun Women's Organizations

| No. | President | Name of Association | constitution | Members | Address | Condition | Date of Organization |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Hamaguchi Kiyoe | Taiji-cho Women's Organization | Have | 496 | Taiji-cho | not action | 1947, Oct. |
| 2. | Tekimoto Sugae | Ukui-mura Women's Organization | " | 400 | Ukui-mura Ukui | " | " |
| 3 | Shintani Yone | Shichigawa mother's Association | " | " | Shichigawa-mura | | " |
| 4 | | Koza-cho Women's Organization | " | | Koza-cho | | |
| 5 | Uraki Mume | Mitsuno Women's Organization | | | Mitsuno Primary School | | |
| 6 | Suguira Yoshiko | Oguchi-mura Women's Organization | | | Oguchi-mura Primary School | | |
| 7 | Fukumoto Sadae | Kokonoe-Tamakiguchi-mura W.O. | | | Kokonoe Primary School | | |
| 8 | Amori Tazuyo | Kitayama-mura Women's Org. | | | Kitayama-mura Onuma | | |
| 9 | Katayama Kusuno | Demise Women's Organization | | | Ukui-mura Demise | | |
| 10 | Hamaguchi Makie | Nakashiba Women's Organization | | | Ukui-mura Nakashiba | | |
| 11 | Azuma Kimie | Mukachi Women's Organization | | | Ukui mura Mukachi | | |
| 12 | Gokumatsu Fumiko | Sato Women's Organization | | | Ukui mura Sato | | |
| 13 | Kamei Kikue | Minato Women's Organization | | | Ukui-mura Minato | | |
| 14 | Tanaka Toshiko | Takatsuki Women's Organization | | | Ukui-mura Takatsuki | | |
| 15 | Omine Sumako | | | | Ukui mura | | |
| 16 | Owatani Michi | Oshima Women's Organization | | | Oshima mura Oshima | | |
| 17 | Azuma Gin | Sue Women's Organization | | | Oshima mura Sue | | |
| 18 | Kinoshita Kishi | Katano Women's Organization | | | Oshima mura Katano | | |
| 19 | Yamamoto Hatsuko | Myojin mura Women's Organization | | | Myojin-mura Ochiu | | |
| 20 | Sakamoto Kame | Miokawa Women's Organization | | | Miokawa mura Miokawa | | |
| 21 | Sumiya Kazue | Masago Women's Organization | | | Miokawa mura Masago | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | Shimomura Fumi | Okawa Women's Organization | | Miokawa mura Okawa |
| 23 | Sakaguchi Nobue | Nagaoi Women's Organization | | Miokawa mura Nagaoi |
| 24 | Sugimoto Masue | Horao Women's Organization | | Miokawa mura Horao |
| 25 | Sakamoto Sadako | Kuratsuchi Women's Organization | | Miokawa mura Kuratsuchi |
| 26 | Taniguchi Yasue | Minahira Women's Organization | | Miokawa mura Minahira |
| 27 | Misu Chie | Sada Women's Organization | | Shichigawa mura Sada |
| 28 | Nitta Michie | Soinokawa Women's Org. | | Shichigawa mura Soinogawa |
| 29 | Maeda Ryo | Hirai Women's Organization | | Shichigawa mura Hirai |
| 30 | Tanaka Miako | Shimotsuyu Women's Organization | | " Shimotsuyu |
| 31 | Azuma Sadae | Nishikawa Women's Organization | | " Nishikawa |
| 32 | Ue Miyoshi | Ukegawa-mura Women's Org. | | Ukegawa-mura Ukegawa |
| 33 | Fukui Masaichi | Shimozato-mura Women's Org. | | Shimozato Primary Sch. |
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# Naga - Gun Women's Organizations

| No. | President | Name of Organization | Constitution | Members | Address | Condition | Date of Organization |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sani, Kikue | Oji Women's Organization | have | 272 | Oji Primary School | pretty good | |
| 2 | Hirayama, Kazue | Kami Nate mura Women's Org. | none | 450 | % Nate Village Office | pretty good (Christianity religious group) | |
| 3 | Nakanishi, Fumi | Higashikishi Women's Org. | have | 370 | Higashikishi Primary Sch. | not active | |
| 4 | Yamano, Fumiko | Nishikishi Women's Organization | have | 350 | Nishikishi mura | not active | |
| 5 | Yabuta, Tsuya | Tsukatsuki mura Women's Org. | have | 310 | Tsukatsuki Primary Sch. | not active | |
| 6 | Kashiwaji, Miya | Arakawa mura Women's Org. | have | 860 | Arakawa Primary School | pretty good | |
| 7 | Azuma, Yae | Ozu Women's Organization | have | 458 | % Ozu Village Office | not so active | |
| 8 | Yamanaka, Kazue | Kawahara Women's Org. | have | 512 | Kawahara Primary Sch. | not so active | |
| 9 | Yafune, Waka | Nate-cho Women's Organization | have | 539 | Nate Market, Nate-cho | pretty good | |
| 10 | Minaoka, Hide | Kokawa Women's Organization | have | 1453 | Kokawa Primary School | pretty good | |
| 11 | Kanao, Yoshiko | Ryumon Women's Organization | none | 467 | Ryumon Primary School | not active | |
| 12 | Haba, Shina | Nagatamura Women's Org. | have | 401 | Nagata Primary School | not so active | |
| 13 | Naka, Komae | Ogura mura Women's Org. | none | 624 | Ogura Primary School | not so active | |
| 14 | Osaki, Kisae | Sanaka mura Women's Org. | have | 1152 | Sanaka Primary School | not so active | |
| 15 | Sakatsuka, Misao | Iwade-cho Women's Organization | none | 621 | Iwade Primary School | not active | |
| 16 | Nakatani, Toshiko | Higashinokami Women's Org. | none | 1110 | Higashinokami-cho | not so active | |
| 17 | Takahashi, | Negoro Women's Organization | have | 130 | Negoro Primary School | not good | |
| 18 | Saeki, Tomi | Yamasaki Women's Organization | have | 640 | Yamasaki Primary Sch. | not so good | |
| 19 | Murata, Chika | Kamiiwade Women's Org. | have | 342 | Kamiiwade Primary Sch. | not so good | |
| 20 | Kihara, Atane | Kitanokami mura Nanayama Hongo W. O. | | | Kitanokami mura Nanayama Hongo | | |
| 21 | Shintani, | Higashinokami-cho Shimozasa Hongo Women's Org. | | | Higashinokami-cho Shimozasa Hongo | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | Tajiri, Tomiko | Shimokono Women's Org. | | Shimokono Village Office |
| 23 | Takaoka, Kimiko | Makuni Women's Org. | | Makuni Primary School |
| 24 | Chayagaito, Tamako | Kamikono Women's Org. | | Kamikono Village Office |
| 25 | Itaya, Kusue | Katsutani Women's Org. | | Hosono mura, Katsutani |
| 26 | Kobayashi, Yoneko | Nakagishi mura W. O. | | Nakagishi Primary School |
| 27 | Sano, Suga | Marusu mura Women's Org. | | Marusu mura |
| 28 | Inoue, Tamae | Okuarakawa mura W. O. | | Okuarakawa mura, Zenda |
| 29 | Doi, Kiyoko | Ikeda mura Women's O. | | Ikeda mura, Nishimitani |
| 30 | Okubo, Kameno | Tonobuchi mura Women's Org. | | Tonobuchi Primary School |
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Wakayama City — Women's organizations

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Tsujikawa, Cho | Wakayama University Women's Club | Have | 15 | c/o Tsujikawa Toyohara cho, Wakayama | Pretty good. |

| No | President | Name of Organization | Constitution | Members | Address | Condition |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Kusunose, Suzu | Shinsei W. O. | have | 3500 | c/o Social Education, City Hall | ~~not~~ — |
| 2. | Mita, Yasuko | Women's culture Assoc. | Have | 45 | c/o Midori Kindergarten Wakayama city | Good |
| 3. | Tsuda Setsuko | Hibun-kai W. O. | Have | 45 | c/o Tsuda Setsuko, Tamamo Cho, Wakayama | good. |
| 4. | Sakagaki, Takeko | Mothers Assoc. of Takamatsu Primary school | none | 890 | c/o Takamatsu Primary school | Pretty good |
| 5. | Kakiuchi, | Shinnan Shinsei W. O. | Have | 500 | Shin-nan Primary school | not active |
| × 6 | Kajiwara, Mieko | Federated Young Women's Assoc. | None | 7000 | c/o City Hall, (Wakayama city) | not active |
| × 7 | Ogura, Chieko | Women's Depart of Labor union Wakayama Street car Co. | have | 2700 | Usu, Wakayama Street Car Co. | not good. coming to be active now |
| 8. | Hirata Katsuko | Teachers Union Women's Dept Wakayama | have | 336 | c/o Fukiage Primary school. | Pretty good ~~[illegible]~~ |
| 9 | Ichikawa, Shizuko | Tomono-kai | have | 47 | c/o Ichikawa 1 chome Ninatokitamachi | good. |

Tanabe City.

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| 1 | Wakimoro, Yoki | Tanabe W. O. | none | 5400 | c/o Civil Administration Sec | not so good |

Kainan City

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Okamoto, Shizuyo | Mothers Assoc. of Utsumi Pri. School | have | 562 | Utsumi Primary school | Pretty good. |
| 2 | Yoshida, Tomiko | Kainan Hikata Mothers Assoc. | none | 780 | Hikata Primary | Pretty good |
| 3 | Maruyama Sumiko | Young women's Organization | " | 42 | " " | " " |
| 4 | Ishida, Shizu | Ono Mothers Assoc. | have | 267 | Ono Primary school | " " |
| 5 | Nakayama, Kisaburo | Kuroe Mothers Assoc. | none | 1040 | Funao, Kuroe | not good. |

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# Hidaka-Gun Women's Organization

| No | President | Name of Association | Constitution | Members | Address | Condition | Date of Association |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Hinoshita, Kusue | Inami Women's Association | have | 671 | Inami Primary Sch. | fairly active | 1946, April |
| 2 | Masago, Tomako | Nakasanji Women's Association | " | 293 | % Nakasanji Primary Sch. | " | 1947, Feb. |
| 3 | Nishida, Matsue | Nadamura Women's Association | " | 660 | % Nada Primary Sch. | not active | 1946, May |
| 4 | Nakabata Tamae | Niumura Women's Association | " | 656 | % Village Hall | active | 1946, ~~Feb~~ Jul. |
| 5 | Nakano, Yoshiko | Sogawa Women's Association | " | 265 | Sogawa, Sogawa mura | not so active | 1946, Feb. |
| 6 | Tabata, Ei | Matsubara Women's Association | " | 659 | Matsubara, No. 759 | fairly active | 1946, Jun. |
| 7 | Misaki, Shizeko | Hii Women's Association | " | 153 | Hii, Hiigaki mura | " | 1946, Aug. |
| 8 | Moriguchi, Ayako | Uchihara mura-nishiku W. A. | none | 213 | % Uchihara Nishiku Primary | not active | 1946, Sept. |
| 9 | Tamaki, Otaka | Kawakami mura Women's A. | have | 850 | No. 166 Minase, Kawakami mura | not active | 1946, Sept. |
| 10 | Ashiyama, Nobue | Shioyamura Red Cross W. A | none | 500 | % Shioyamura Primary Sch. | fairly active | 1946, Jul. |
| 11 | Imagawa, Tsutae | Shime-Hasso Women's A. | have | 100 | % Entsuji Temple, Hassomura | " | 1946, Sept. |
| 12 | Kusuhara, Kikue | Shiga-mura mothers and children loving A. | none | ~ | No. 2988 Shiga mura, Shiga | good | 1947, May |
| 13 | Yukawa, Keiko | Iwashiro Women's Association | have | 181 | Iwashiro Primary School | not active | 1946, Sept. |
| 14 | Nishikawa, Sakae | Kirime Women's Association | none | 430 | Kirime-mura | " | 1946, Apr. |
| 15 | Kusuhara, Kikue | Shigamura Women's Association | have | 463 | No. 2988, Shigamura, Shiga | good | 1946, Jan. |
| 16 | Sabuchi, Fujino | Noguchimura Women's A. | none | 295 | Noguchi Primary Sch. | fairly good | 1946, Feb. |
| 17 | Shibayama, Nobue | Shioya Women's Association | have | 500 | Shioya Primary School Gobo-cho | " | 1946, Nov. |
| 18 | Nakamura, Tamie | Shiraume Women's A. | | | | | |
| 19 | Tamaki, | Kotoku Women's Association | | | Hiigaki mura, Ao | | |
| 20 | Naka, Hideko | Haratani Women's Association | | | Uchihara-mura, Haratani | | |
| 21 | Murakami Kimie | Sakatsuo Women's Association | | | Funatsukimura, Sakatsuo | | |