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Tel.
Nihonbashi
24-716
STB
信友源 山田さん

The Kanto Koshinetsu Widows League

The Kanto Koshinetsu Widows League comprised of prefectural widows Federations in Niigata, Nagano, Yamagashi, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Chiba, Ibaragi, Gumma, Tochigi and Saitama was established on 13 September 1949 with the support of National Relief Association, and at present time they have head quarter in Midori workshop in Kanda district and the office is located on 5th floor of Kogyo Club in Tokyo.

They made various detailed reports and asked for possible assistance or advice of this office.

Their problems in general are economic and the housing problems. The majority of widows are in financially helpless condition. Even in the case of some persons with small means who are able to operate small enterprise of their own have to face the tax bill which are much larger to the proportion of their income, and also the ones who are able to support themselves but lacking in the fund to send their children to schools above the compulsory educations, the scholarship fund of 500 yen a month they receive from the relief is only enough to cover half of actual expenses often necessitates them to discontinue farther education.

The public assistance they are receiving by the Daily Life Security Law are based on the living standard of 4 years back and almost impossible to make decent living therefore they try to increase the income by obtaining work in various work shops in their localities but pay in the work shops are extremely low owing to the fact many commercial companies giving work to these shops take advantage of their need of work and pay much less than what they would normally pay to the regular work shops, and the other reason is that the persons who introduces work to these shops quite often takes commissions, though it is illegal practice.

The members of the Widows Federation have tried to organize and operate work shops themselves, which would be more beneficial to the work workers but the Work Shop Law requires them to be of Juridical Person and with the fund of not less than 500,000 yen, which is hard to meet under the circumstances.

Another drawback of the work shop is that if they should earn any more than 300yen it would be deducted from the relief they receive from the Daily Life Security Law and under the circumstances it is impossible to earn more than the fund provided by the Daily Life Security Law, which discourages even the ambitious person's effort to work.

They have learned from very recent newspaper article that large number of embroidery work is being sent here from the United States and if that could be distributed to this League work shops it would help greatly, for most of the people are trained for embroidery work. It has been a long custom for Japanese women not to work outside of homes, therefore majority of them are not trained for office works or such that would bring more income. If ever, when there would be some old typewriters released and made available to the work shops for the purpose of training some ambitious intellectual persons, it would widen the field of work for them.

Overall problem they have is that most of the mothers have 2-3 or more children, but there are not enough day nurseries for them to leave their children while they can do the kind of work which

their children while they can do the kind of work which would bring them sufficient income. If they keep maid to take care of the house and children, they are subjected to the maid tax. Many women who can not afford to have her own store are engaged in peddling their ware from door to door, but they are taxed minimum of 1,800yen a year. If these taxes could be exempted in cases of widows their burden would be made lighter. Kanagawa prefecture has just passed the ordinance to exempt prefecture tax in case of less than 400 yen, and in Yamanashi prefecture it is under consideration.

Recently there are some drastic cases of the mothers selling her blood for transfusion purpose to help living expenses, and also turning to prostitutions and similar acts which would bring disasterious effects to their health and education of their children.

The acute housing shortage is not only in the cities, but in the rural districts too, for the poverty stricken widows who can not pay high rents, that many of them live in the corners of broken down barns, pig stys and in some rare cases in a lavatory.

The Ministry of Welfare has in the 1950 budget "Housing project for the persons without regal responsible relatives" for every prefecture, therefore they are hoping many of these houses would be made available for the widows and their children.

The Minsei-in works with the League on the welfare of the widows in helping them to receive public relief and other consultations, but the hardship of living has driven many of them to the road of downfall. For instance the survey taken on Dec. 1, 1949 in Kanagawa prefecture shows 70% of the crime committed by women were widows, and in Yamanashi prefecture half of the crime by women were widows and 70% of the persons engaged in black market practices were widows and the night clubs operated and participated by widows were found to be purely prostititional practices. The plan has been made in September 1949 to build a women's town in Ryuo Yamanashi prefecture to accomodate the widows and their children, which would have work shops, hospital, nurseries, and bath houses. They had help from women's organization, and National Treasury, and Prefectural Tresury to raise 6,000,000 yen for this project and its completion is expected to be in July 1950.

This League is not affiliated in any political parties, in fact they strive to keep politics out of this organization. For instance, when the Itabashi branch of the ^{TOKYO widows Federation was established} communists in that district tried to draw them into their party with many tempting offer and also threats. But they held out and the widows of the communist party formed their own organization. This sort of communist activities were made in every districts and prefectures.

The representatives of the League appeared to be of intellectual class women and their sincere effort to work for their welfare and the benefit of each others were seen.

Widows

Japan War-widows' Convention

July 19-1949, Yomiuri Hall

Sponsored by the Judicial Foundation

Nihon Boshi Kai (Japan Mother and Child Association)

and the Nihon Igoku Kosei Renmei (National Federation of Ass. for the welfare and rehabilitation of deceased soldiers' families)

About 300 widows attended the convention. They were prefectural delegates of local widows or widows' societies. The welfare committee members of the Upper and Lower Houses, Welfare and Finance Ministries and a few welfare organizations were represented among the guests. The following were specially introduced to the delegates.

Aoyagi - Yamaguchi prefecture - Lower house.

Iusawa - Aichi " - Upper house.

Mrs Tautsumi - Shiga " " " "

Okamoto - Kagoshima " " " "

Inamura - Welfare ministry

Komazawa - " "

Mrs Iyemura - " "

Asahi Nobuo - Finance ministry

(represented by his secretary who read his ~~letter~~ message, which was sent from Hiroshima)

Matsushita ; Ikusei Kai

There were about thirty men. Some of them were from the newspaper concerns. Many were from related federations and associations.

The convention opened at 13:00 with salutatory addresses by Murita Shunsube ; president of the Nihon Izoku Renmei, and Nagashima Gyuzo ; the chief of the Nihon Boshu Kai. Their speeches centered on the recognition of 92,000 war-widows and their families who are in urgent need of various assistance for their rehabilitation and they strongly urged the widow delegates to present their problems to the public openly so that they may be able to receive all the help which they are entitled to.

Then an open forum was conducted by delegates Kawanaga and Kondo who were elected as chairwoman and vice-chairwoman for the occasion. Under their leadership many delegates volunteered to recount their experiences in operating their fatherless homes, their difficulties in keeping the family together and their efforts in meeting social and financial obligations. Many phases of their lives were

were touched. They pleaded to be treated "like other women". They asserted that they do not ask for special favors but want to work, educate their children and pay taxes. It was not difficult to see that public opinion, tradition and custom have ~~been~~ through the ages so much praise for the suffering women who ~~were~~ willing to work her fingers off for her family, that in spite of complaints and bitterness they still glorify their miserable status and ask to be harnessed in workshops and small pay jobs. It was really pathetic to hear them.

Some widows complained that The Mincein is not a great help in their troubles, because the aid limitations are so fixed that one has to lose everything and actually become a beggar before she can become eligible to the D.L.S. assistance. They argued that "a stitch in time" should be applied in many of their cases so that potential social assets can be saved and directed toward full development. Some suggested that there should be one or more widow minceins in every district so that their problems would be better

Understood.

A small group expressed dissatisfaction over the "unceremonious reception" of soldiers' ashes, which are sent home from former battle-fronts, but a Diet member explained that there is no law against suitably respectful individual ceremony by local friends, if they desire it. He added that official mass ceremony should be avoided.

One widow prided in steering the recent repats to their homes by telling them that the widows have been enduring all hardships only to see them come home, hoping that husbands are among the combatants. When the repats advised her not to be ^{fooled} by the "big men" who only suck the blood out of the people, she told them to go home and be thankful that every woman is not a widow. Another widow recommended a revision of the property inheritance law, stating that the present law gives $\frac{1}{2}$ of the husband's paternal property to his mother, $\frac{2}{3}$ to his brothers and sisters and none to his own wife and even if she be the widow who may be obliged to support the mother-in-law. She also pointed out the need of a provision for the consideration of higher education (beyond the 9th year) of children.

in homes that are aided by D.L.S., whenever such a consideration seems worthy. Many similar opinions were voiced by various women and the forum closed with a resolution, which is to be forwarded to the government. The resolution requested consideration of a widow's pension, ~~was~~ more and better workshops, bookshops, day nurseries, employment aid, enterprise fund, children's education fund and more adequate D.L.S. aid.

The diet and ministry guests each spoke a few words and promised full support to the widows. The convention was adjourned at 1.6.00 and immediately afterwards a C.I.E. motion picture was presented for the entertainment of the women.

seymour

Note: July 21st - The newspapers report that 43 of the widow delegates called on the chief secretary of the cabinet to present the resolution.

Judicial foundation Nihon Boshi Kai.

Address of temporary office:

#1 of 2 Tsubasa-machi, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.
(Telephone 25-2282)

New office (now under construction):

#36 Senda-ki-machi, Komagome, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo.

Membership is obtained by subscribing to magazine "Haha To Ko" (mother and child), published by the Nihon Boshi Kai. This is a monthly magazine.

It is not on sale in ordinary shops & stands. It is available only by writing for it directly to the Boshi Kai or its prefectural branch offices.

1/2 year subscription 300 yen

1 year " 600 yen

To those who introduce and contract 10 or more subscriptions (memberships) or donate more than 1000 yen a year will be given a badge to designate special memberships.

To those who make a donation of 10 thousand or more yen in a lump sum are given badges to designate extraordinary memberships.

The Boshi Kai aims to aid in the rehabilitation of the widows and their families by

applying the subscription fees + donations to the following projects.

1. Maternity home.
2. Health consultation offices in villages, towns, wards and prefectures — or "traveling clinics."
3. Boshuayo
4. Occupational guidance, vocational training.
5. Boshi Market, where ^{best grade of} daily necessities for mothers and children are sold at reasonable prices.
Concessions and in department stores may be operated.
6. Addresses, discussions, exhibitions, children's festivals, Boshi Onns etc to promote and disseminate Boshi protection.

Note: "Boshi Tanshin", a *Shogaku* *Salvator* infant care (first 12 months) is sent free of charge to any family upon receipt of 60 yen for postage.

"Boshi Tanshin" has been reviewed and passed by the Welfare Ministry's Health ^{section.}

Branch Boshi Kai may be ~~formed~~ in any community of 30,000 or more population.

Officers: President, Sabairi Imbusaburo.

Chief of board of directors: Abe Toshio (formerly repat relief, health)

directors - Kiyohara - - - - - Repat relief, chief of medical section)

Kondo Hinoji ... Welfare ministry

Mizuma Ito ... labor " , women's section

Akanatsu Juneko... formerly, member of upper house, diet

Ohai Shinosuke - - Kodansha Magazine.

Koyama Takeso - - - - - Tokyo Health Bureau chief

Sakurauchi Yoshio... formerly, lower-house member

Kurokawa Shozo... Yokohama Motion Picture Co. chief

Yamaguchi Shizue... member of diet lower house.

Tanabe Sadoyoshi... Ikuai kai

Isumura Hideo... Tokyo Welfare Bureau chief.

Tanaka Tadashige... .. Economic " "

Shimizu Yosuo - - - - - Shimizu Construction Firm - chief

Tokura Tomiko - - - - - member of diet upper house.

Yokoyama Masachiro - - - - - " " " "

auditors: Doctor Uta 大田 伸 也 M.D.

Dono Tatsuya Lawyer

advisors: Minister of Health

Tokyo Governor.

- 二、母子健康相談所の経営
- 三、児童遊園の経営
- 四、母子厚生施設の経営
- 五、母子愛護思想の普及
- 六、その他本會の目的達成に必要な事業

第四章 會計

第五條 本會の會計は寄附金及びその他の収入を以て充てる

第六條 本會の寄附金の受領はその都度本部の承認を受けるものとする

第七條 本會の會計は毎年度末これを本部會計課に報告し、その承認を受けるものとする

第八條 本會の會計年度は毎年四月一日に始まり翌年三月三十一日に終る

第五章 役員及職員

第九條 本會に左の役員を置く

- 一、支部長 一名
- 二、幹事 若干名
- 三、監事 二名

第十條 支部長は本會を代表する、監事は民法第五十九條の規定によりその職務を行う。

第十一條 役員は任期は〇年とする、但し再選するも差支ない

第十二條 補缺役員は前任者の残任期間とし、増員による役員は任期は残任期間とする

第十三條 本會は必要に應じ顧問を置く事ができる

顧問は役員に推選に基き支部長これを委嘱する、顧問の任期は總て役員にならうものとする

財團法人日本母子會

假事務所 東京都千代田區神田司町二ノ一

電話神田(25)二二八二番

振替東京二五三三七番

新築場 東京都文京區駒込千駄木町三六

財團法人日本母子會

どんなな仕事をとする団体か



- 一、本會の趣旨
- 二、本會の事業
- 三、本會の職員
- 四、家庭雜誌「母と子」とは
- 五、無料奉仕の「母子通信」
- 六、本會の役員
- 七、楽しい「子供まつり」
- 八、支部案内

本會は會員三萬以上ある都、道、府、縣に支社を設置し、市、區、町、村には、その細胞としての單位支部を設ける事となつてゐます。支部の組織は、本會の趣旨に賛同して、熱心に御世話をして下さる方なら、どなたでも差支ない。支社及び支部の内規や組織の手續、本部との關係等は大幅次の通りです。(詳細は御照會のこと)

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 - 二、順序として市區町村支部を先に結成し、ついで支社を組織する。
 - 三、支社結成の準備は本部に於て世話をするので支部の仕事はどしどし進行して良い。支社結成の際は本部から各支部に連絡する。
 - 四、支部の組織には自主的に若干の世話人を作り、支部長一名、支部役員若干名を、それぞれ各地の實情に適した方法で世話人會で選舉し、本部に支部定款議事録寫し、役員履歷書寫し、事務所所在地等を定め報告して本部の承諾を得れば良い。
 - 五、支部の定款は、本部作成の別項のような支部準則に依り自由に作つて差支ない。
 - 六、支部の會員は原則として本會機關雜誌「母と子」の讀者とするが、特別に人数の制限はない。
 - 七、支部の經費は會員數に依り雜誌の購讀料の内より若干給附する。
 - 八、支部が寄附金を集める場合、又は講演會、音樂會等を主催する場合は本部に事業計畫書を送り承認を求めねばならない。
 - 九、支部の盡力により病院、母子寮、マーケット、育兒所を設ける場合は本部は指導協力する。
 - 十、支部の事業には積極的に支援し、講師並に藝能人の派遣斡旋を引受ける。
- (本部は支部の設立のため、支部世話係を置いて便宜を計つて居るので良く相談され度い)

財團法人日本母子會〇〇支部準則

第一章 名 稱
第一條 本會は財團法人日本母子會〇〇支部と稱する

第二章 事務所
第二條 本會は事務所を〇〇〇〇に置く

第三章 目的及事業

第三條 本會は生活困窮の状態にある母子の健康及び福祉の増進を圖るを以て目的とする
第四條 本會は前條の目的を達成するため左の事業を行う

- 一、助産施設、乳兒院等、母子衛生施設の經營
- 二、母子健康相談所の經營
- 三、兒童遊園の經營
- 四、母子厚生施設の經營
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財團法人日本母子會

假事務所 東京都千代田區神田司町二ノ一

申込書

所住

者紹介
住所
氏名

名氏

本會の趣旨に賛し雑誌「母と子」

年分(誌代)

申込みます。

昭和 年 月 日

右

財団法人日本母子會 御中

取扱支部

七、楽しい「子供まつり」

終戦後の混沌たる世相の中に、明るさを失った子供達の愛護思想を普及すると共に、その保健を兼ねた健全娛樂を提議するため、本會提唱の下に、今夏全編一斉に「子供まつり」を實施します。全国の寺院、教會、學校、部落、職場の指導者方に御協力を求めます。

◎子供まつり

◎母子(おやこ)音頭

- (作) 高橋 伸太郎 (曲) 山本 雅之 (キングレコード吹込)
- (唄) 井口 小夜子
- (作) 高橋 伸太郎 (曲) 大村 能章 (キングレコード吹込)
- (唄) 三門 順子

八、支部案内

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七、支部の經費は會員數に依り雑誌の購讀料の内より若干給附する。

八、支部が寄附金を集める場合、又は講演會、音樂會等を主催する場合は本部に事業計畫書を送

四、家庭雑誌「母と子」とは

(賛助会員と維持会員には本會制定の優美なパッチを贈呈する)

本會發行の新しい家庭雑誌「母と子」は、世の謂はゆる機關雑誌ではありません。一月一冊、すべての家庭に喜ばれる母子の讀み物として、決して一流雑誌にヒケをとらぬ内容を盛つて居ります。先づ面白い讀み物としては、一流大家執筆の長篇小説、讀み切小説をはじめとして、毎號感激實話、體験記、時事解説、世界の新知識、醫藥、料理、服飾、美容等の實益記事を満載する外、家庭重寶記、童話、童謡等に至るまで、盛り譯山で、眞に親子で樂しめる雑誌に出来てゐます。それというのも、此の雑誌を通じて、世の一般の人々の御後援を得たいからで、どここの御家庭にも必要な此の雑誌を申込んで下されば、その事自體が直ちに本會事業の後援になる仕組みです。従つて此の雑誌から上る利益金は、ことごとく本會の事業資金となつて居り、病院、母子寮、母子マキケツト等の建設資金に充てられます。現に本會が全國二七〇萬の乳幼児の保育指導に無料奉仕してゐる「母子通信」の費用もこゝから出て居ります。どうか一人でも本誌の誌友となつて、世の不幸な母と子に温い救ひの手をさしのべていただきます。

(雑誌「母と子」は書店には出して居りません、申込みは直接本會又は地方支部宛に願います。)

◎「母と子」誌代
半カ年分 三百圓(送料共)
一カ年分 六百圓(送料共)

五、無料奉仕の「母子通信」

日本では年々二七〇萬の赤ちやんが生まれますが、その中の七・六%は初の誕生日を迎える前に死んで居ります。之を米英に比較すると、丁度倍の死亡率で、恥かしいことです。それというのも從來乳幼児の保育指導が不十分であつたからです。殊に況んや其他の乳幼児についてみても、その保育如何が、結局、將來國民體位の問題にかゝりのあることを思ふ時、一刻も放置することが出来ません。

今度本會では、その缺陷を補うため、赤ちやんの生れた第一カ月から十二カ月まで、保育の仕方と母子衛生を、圖解入りで、平易懇切に指導した「母子通信」を發行し、毎月全國家庭へ無代配布してゐます。これは皆様の御後援がなくては出来ぬ大膽な事業です。

厚生省母子衛生課監修

◎無代配布の「母子通信」

赤ちやんの保育十二カ月
送料十二回分六十圓添え申込のこと

六、本會の役員

會長	坂入福三郎	理事	大日本育英會理事 田邊定義
理事長	前引揚授護院檢疫局長 阿部敏雄	理事	東京都民生局長 磯村英一
常任理事	引揚授護院醫務課長 清原蕃鞠	理事	東京都經濟局長 田中唯重
理事	厚生省児童局母子衛生課長 近藤安二	理事	清水建設株式會社社長 清水康雄
理事	労働省婦人少年局婦人課長 新妻イト	理事	高良富子
理事	前厚生政務次官參議院議員 赤松常子	理事	横山正一
理事	前厚生政務次官參議院議員 尾根眞之介	理事	大田什安
理事	講談社専務取締役 尾根眞之介	理事	士堂野達也
理事	東京都衛生局長 小山武夫	理事	士堂野達也
理事	前衆議院議員 櫻内義雄	理事	士堂野達也
理事	東横映畫株式會社社長 黒川沙三	理事	士堂野達也
理事	衆議院議員 山口シヅメ	理事	士堂野達也

(カウチング)

前記の助産施設に併設するは勿論ですが、そんなことでは間に合いません。そこで全国市町村の開業醫の方々と協同し、市町村支部毎に設置して行く方針です。醫師で共鳴の方々は至急本會に申出て下さい。尙會員が相當數あつても、地理的に設置を困難とする農山漁村には、支部合同經營の巡回班が考慮されます。

◇母子寮の開設

戦争その他によつて、夫を亡くし子供を抱えて困つてゐる未亡人達のため、東京、大阪、その他の都市に母子寮を開設します。母子寮には保育所を置き、働く母達に安心しての子供を托し得るように致します。

◇母子職業補導所の開設

一般家庭婦人、特に未亡人達のために、各地に母子職業補導所を開設して、これまでとかく經濟生活に縁遠かつた婦人達に収入の途をひらき、生活内容の充實を圖ります。

◇母子マーケットの開設

東京をはじめ地方支社を中心として本會獨特のもの又は百貨店其他と提携し、母と子の生活必需品、特に育児用の優良品を廉價に提供する母と子の店を開設します。

◇母子愛護思想の普及

家庭で楽しめる讀み物、雜誌「母と子」や、乳幼児の親切な保育指導書である「母子通信」其他の印刷物を發行する外、地方支社支部と共同企畫により、講演會、座談會、展覽會等を随時開催、又別に全国的に「子供まつり」「母子普頭」等を実施して、楽しく明るく母子愛護思想の普及を圖ります。

三、本會の會員

本會はその趣旨に明かな通り、會員自からの力に依つて、諸々の愛護事業を展開して行く建前です。すから、會員が多ければ多いほど事業も活潑にすみめられる譯です。従つて理解ある人から人へ、友から友へと會員の擴大を圖りますが、種別は次の三つに分けています。

- 一、普通會員 雜誌「母と子」の讀者
- 二、贊助會員 普通會員十名以上を紹介する者又は年額壹千圓以上の寄附者
- 三、維持會員 一時に壹萬圓以上の寄附者

(贊助會員と維持會員には本會制定の優美なバッヂを進呈する)

四、家庭雜誌「母と子」とは

本會發行の新しい家庭雜誌「母と子」は、世の謂はゆる機關雜誌ではありません。一戸一冊、すべての家庭に喜ばれる母子の讀み物として、決して一流雜誌にヒケをとらぬ内容を盛つて居ります。先づ面白い讀み物としては、一流大家執筆の長篇小説、讀み切小説をはじめとして、毎號感激實話、體驗記、時事解説、世界の新知識、醫藥、料理、服飾、美容等の實益記事を満載する外、家庭重寶記、童話、童謡等に至るまで、盛り譯山で、眞に親子で楽しめる雜誌に出来てゐます。

それというのも、此の雜誌を通じて、世の一般の人々の御後援を得たいからで、どこの御家庭にも必要な此の雜誌を申込んで下されば、その事自體が直ちに本會事業の後援になる仕組みです。従つて此の雜誌から上る利益金は、ことごとく本會の事業資金となつて居り、病院、母子寮、母子マーケット等の建設資金に充てられます。現に本會が全國二七〇萬の乳幼児の保育指導に無料奉仕してゐる「母子通信」の費用もここから出て居ります。どうか一人でも本誌の誌友となつて、世の不幸な母と子に温い救ひの手をさしのべていただきます。

(雜誌「母と子」は書店には出して居りません、申込みは直接本會又は地方支部宛に願います。)

◎「母と子」誌代(半年分 三百圓(送料共))

一、本會の趣旨

昭和二十二年五月の統計によれば、戦争未亡人九十二萬六千四百五名、其他の未亡人百二十餘萬であつて、それらの人達の窮迫と貧困は、過ぐる戦禍に優るとも劣らぬ深刻悲愴のものがあつて、従つて此の一連の人々に對しては、今こそ國も人も力をかすべき秋だと思ひますが、遺憾ながら放置されている現状です。

勿論問題は甚だ大きくて、國にも援護の力が乏しく、我々にもそれ程の力はない。が、たゞ我々には此の現状を無視し得ぬ止むに止まれぬ愛と情熱の一念があつて、この一念によつて先づ我々自身が世の荒波にもまれぬく母と子の列に入り、それらの人達の團結を計らうといふのです。此の團結の力にあらば、希望の火を燈し、苦難を乗り切る道もあると信じます。

願くは戦争犠牲者の最大である母子、新日本再建の礎石である母子の幸福のために、一人での多くの理解と同情とを與へられんことを切望します。

二、本會の事業

本會は理解あり、同情ある人々の後援を得て、次ぎ次ぎに左の事業を実施する團體です。

◇助産施設の開設

兒童福祉法に基く第一種助産施設を、東京都はじめ全国各地に新設經營します。先づその第一着手として、目下都内の團子坂に新築中ですが、建築費、設備費等の關係もあるので、會員（雜誌「母と子」の誌友）三萬以上ある道府縣から先に開設して進みます。

◇母子健康相談所の開設

前記の助産施設に併設するは勿論ですが、そんなことでは間に合いません。そこで全都市區町村の開業醫の方々と協同し、市區町村支部毎に設置して行く方針です。醫師で共鳴の方々は至急本會に申出て下さい。尙會員が相當數あつても、地理的に設置を困難とする農山漁村には、支部合同經營の巡回班が考慮されます。

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家庭で楽しめる讀み物、雜誌「母と子」や、乳幼児の親切的な保育指導書である「母子通信」其

Welfare file

"Exempt us from Taxes and
Restore Pension"

M.H.

War Widows' Meeting

In an attempt to accelerate the relief works of widows, "Gathering of War Widows" was held at 1 p.m. 19 July at the Yomiuri Hall under the sponsorship of the Japan Bereaved Families Welfare Association. With Mrs. Kikuyo Kuranaga of Tokyo, 54 of age, as the chairman, the attendance consisting of 300 representatives from various parts of the country opened a discussion.

A widow from Tottori Prefecture uttered: "We have no ears to listen to superficial words of compassion from the people. What we want eagerly now is the relief fund for us." Appealing their predicament with tears in their eyes, representatives from Ishikawa, Nagasaki and Shiga Prefectures said respectively: "Give scholarship to children of widows;" "What is the Gov't going to do with a helpless mother who was bereaved of her only son because of the war?" "Peace we are enjoying now is a fruit of sacrifices rendered by our beloved husbands and sons."

In the hope that the Gov't will launch the relief works of widows as soon as possible, the conferees adopted a resolution which includes:

1. Exempt widows from taxes.
2. Restore pension for them.
3. Give scholarship to their children.
4. Establish more mothers and children's houses.

Representatives elected from among the attendance laid it before Prime Minister, Welfare Minister and authorities concerned.

Nihon Fujin Shimbun
22 July 1949
Circulation: 147,000

Welfare file

"Widows' Gathering"

At Yomiuri Hall

M.H.

Sponsored by the Japan Bereaved Families Welfare Association, "War Widows' Gathering" is slated to be held at 12:30 p.m. 19 July at the Yomiuri Hall. After election of the chairman, widows expected to attend it will appeal how hard it is for them to struggle with rough dealings of the world for living and request the carrying out of projects absolutely necessary to relieve them. The adoption of resolutions on various matters will be followed by showing of technicolor and musical movies and other entertainments.

Nihon Fujin Shimbun
18 July 1949
Circulation: 147,000

State Hall

June 18 (Sat.)

Asahi Organization of Widows Federation

Widow widows in Tokyo-to decided to organize 'Widow's Federation' for the rehabilitation and they'll have inauguration at the auditorium of Asahi Press on 19. 500 widows will gather from 1. P.M. to consult with the work of Federation. Our Welfare Work Association will support them and give consolation performance after their meeting is over.

Petition for USSR Embassy (^{yomimi: Jiji, mainichi,} Tokyo Times)

Due to the delayment of re-opening for repatriation in spite of the statement by U.S.S.R Government to finish between May and November, All Japan Repatriation Urging Conference has decided to call all Japan convention for urging repatriation on 21 in Tokyo-to. While Love Campaign Central Committee informed all over the country to convene the similar meeting from 17. In Tokyo, they have meeting at 17 to make petition for USSR Embassy to manifest the number of detained and died. With Mr. Ito, chairman of Love Campaign, 50 delegates of Custaking family visited U.S.S.R Embassy and other legation of Allied Forces to submit petition for the urging of repatriation. They had talked with Mr. Rozanov, chief clerk of Embassy.

Mr. Ito: We'd like to ask you to send back detained person as soon as possible.

Mr. Rozanov: I'll convey your will to Mr. Gen. Beleniyenko.

Delegate of Custaking family: When shall it be the re-opening?

Mr. R: It's shall be finished between May and November.

Delegate: 95,000, announced by Soviet Government is too small and may we understand that's only soldiers?

Mr. R: I can't answer.

Delegate: May we understand those who didn't send any letter ^{as} need?

Mr. R: Never happen. It's because the deficiency of Japanese Post office system.