

# Japan's Girls Replace Men In Industry

Women Fill Factory, Farm Jobs as Army Claims Manpower.

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When a Japanese soldier leaves his native soil to fight an "undeclared" war what happens to the job he left behind him? For just as important as a battle against some Chinese war lord is the battle on the nation's labor front. Japan, struggling for national self-sufficiency, is finding the answer to this problem by filling vacant jobs with its native girls and women.

In the large cities such as Tokyo, Osaka, and Nagoya, are many western-type factories. Some of these are thoroughly up to date—cement buildings, large windows, running water and modern toilets, clinics, and lunchrooms.

In a toothpaste factory in Tokyo, the majority of jobs are filled by girls—350 girls and only 70 men.

The girl workers fill tubes, paste on labels and pack the cartons. They



**No. 1. BUSINESS.** The commercial field in Japan has claimed many young girls as stenographers and clerks. Some of these girls are educated in the United States and have adopted American office technique. However, the stenographer pictured here is using a typewriter with an oriental keyboard. This keyboard has 2,200 symbols and as a result is much slower than the western type machine.

has to watch constantly the silk feeding onto 20 spindles. To do this, she must stand all day, and her hands are continually in and out of basins of hot water, pulling the silk strands from the cocoons and directing them over the tiny wheels of the spindle above. The workers of the silk flature are on a contract basis and live in one part of the factory called the dormitory.

To any section suffering from famine managers of factories go and make contracts with the families of girls. The family receives a sum of cash to help them carry on until the next good harvest, and the girl pays for it by serving three or four years in the flature. After her contract is fulfilled, she goes home and is married to a young man whom her family has chosen.

By far the greater number of Japan's factories are small workshops manned perhaps by two or three workers, or at most by 10 or 25. Some of these are family concerns, in which the women and girls of the family help. Others are neighborhood enterprises, to which the local girls and women flock.

**Tokyo Glass Factory.** In any street may be heard the soft whir of looms or the clang-



**No. 2. MANUFACTURE.** Because the army needs men factories of every type have been forced to replace male workers with young girls. Here is a Japanese maid bringing in wood to be made into charcoal. Other industries in which these girls find employment include the manufacture of shoes, clothing, glass, pottery, toothpaste and a host of others.

stand at long tables from 7 in the morning until 5 in the afternoon. Forty minutes for lunch and two rest periods of ten minutes each are their only chances to sit down.

The manager who shows you around points proudly to the rooms where the employees change from street to work clothes, and to the laundry with running water where the uniforms are washed.

**Outnumber Men 4 to 1.**

In a stocking and rubber shoe factory near Osaka again the majority of workers are women and girls—4,000 girls to 1,000 men. Some work at sewing machines, others pack the finished product. The girls wear white cloths over their hair, but no masks to protect their lungs.

To questions as to age, hours of work, and living conditions, the proprietor answers that the girls live in the neighborhood and have lunch in the factory.

One of Japan's largest industries



**No. 4. AFTER HOURS.** Western ideas have made inroads into the workaday life of the Japanese girls but with these new ideas of work has also come a trend toward new recreational activity. These two Japanese girls are walking out on the court for a game of tennis. The one on the left even wears shorts like many an aspirant for court honors among American women players.

is the preparing of the raw silk (skeins of silk thread) to be sent to Europe and America. This work is done in factories called silk flatures which are practically staffed with girls and young women.

To the onlooker, the job itself seems most trying, since each girl

# NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Reviewed by CARTER FIELD

**Frantic efforts of White House fail to stop passage of the Hatch bill . . . Most major problems have been shifted onto the next session of congress—and that an election year . . . Roosevelt's friends are seeking to grab the Texas delegation away from Garner.**

WASHINGTON.—Certain unheralded events in the Triple A of Henry A. Wallace's department of agriculture had a lot to do with the surge of sentiment which pushed the Hatch bill through the house despite the most frantic efforts of the White House to stop it.

The events had all the earmarks of planning to use the entire relationship between the department and the farmers of the country as a political machine. Naturally, members of the house and senate began to hear the rumblings, but for some time they could not make head or tail of them.

At first, the politicians on Capitol Hill assumed that the politics that was obviously being played was in behalf of Henry Wallace's own presidential ambitions. It seemed, as it was told up under the big dome, that N. E. Dodd, in a speech to the employees of the western division—revised version of the old wheat section of pre-soil conservation days—laid a great deal of emphasis on his own idea that the jobs in the department ought to go to "farmers." He also irritated the clerks summoned to hear his oratory, many of whom had civil service status which contained no credits for milking cows or ditching hay, by telling them the difference between "people" and "folks."

"Folks," one gathered, were the sterling sons of the West—anywhere west of the Mississippi. "People" were the city slickers who lived east of the Father of Waters. Whatever he meant, he scared the eastern, non-horny handed clerks quite a little, and some of them made straightway to their senators and representatives, wanted to be assured that congress would not permit them to be thrown out on their ears to make way for the only sort of "folks" that Mr. Dodd seemed to like.

**Wisconsin Senator First To Sound Off in Public**

In explaining their fears, they told of what had been happening in Triple A, with the western division apparently the worst sore spot. But it was not confined to the western division. Some of the constituents of Sen. Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin went running to him with their troubles, and it happened that he was the first man on Capitol Hill to sound off publicly. Which, coupled with the fact that the cutting off of civil service heads among the executives, plus the appointment of politically (presumably) recommended persons to take their places, was worse in the western division, caused several mixups.

One was the general assumption as a result that Wisconsin was in the western division. On the contrary, apparently the Wolverines are "people" not "folks." Maybe that is why Senator Wiley got so mad. Just in passing, no one understands why the boundary lines of this western division are drawn as they are.

It's just one of the absurdities that grew out of beating the devil round the stump, turning Triple A payments into soil-conservation payments, after the Supreme court, back in its palmy days, tossed the Three A's out the window. But the reports of these frightened clerks, added together, were little short of shocking to the congressmen. They want to do the naming of the new employees, and they want the right to protect the old employees.

So the notion of a high-powered political machine being built up from Washington, directed from Washington, and operated without their knowledge—well, the Hatch bill isn't such a bad idea!

**Major Problems Shifted Onto Next Session of Congress**

With most of its major problems postponed—neutrality, new taxes, amendments to the wage hour and labor relations act, and a half dozen others—congress is merely putting off the evil day—and putting it off, of all things, to the session which will not only be in a presidential election year, but which will run right into the conventions of both parties that will nominate their candidates for President.

During the session which began last January, Republicans and conservative Democrats, despite plenty of denials, were steadily working towards a coalition. Sometimes it functioned and sometimes it did not. Sometimes it worked in the house and did not in the senate. At other times it spiked the guns of the leaders in the senate but somehow did

not seem to function in the house.

On the whole, it was more effective in the house, perhaps because the Republican organization was much tighter in the house. Republican representatives were much more docile under the leadership of Joe Martin, the G. O. P. house leader, than were the minority senators under Sen. Charles McNary. But this means very little save that the house leadership was skillful and the house Republicans willing to be on the job when told to be, for senators are proverbially more individualistic than members of the house.

In the senate every member is a power in his own right. He can hold up bills, he can force amendments if they are not too important. He can do all sorts of things. But in the house the only power that can be exercised by individual members, save on very close roll calls, is by combining in groups—hence the necessity for organization if the individuals are to accomplish anything.

**Tendency Toward Coalition Is Threat at White House**

But the interesting factor in this tendency toward coalition of the Republicans and the conservative Democrats is that it has been developing—growing with the passage of every week to be more and more a threat to the White House domination of congress.

There is no such thing as a definite group of Democrats in either house or senate who can be counted on to vote against President Roosevelt with the Republicans.

The real importance, now, is for the future—where this coalition will be next session—how it will develop. If there should happen to be a special election anywhere, the primary, or the election, or both might have a profound effect. But without such guideposts for the politicians who compose the two houses everything will continue to depend on whether Roosevelt runs for a third term.

This makes it a bit foggy, for no announcement is expected on that until the session which meets in January gets well under way—perhaps not even until the convention starts balloting in June.

**Move to Capture Texas Delegation for Roosevelt**

Acting on the advice of friendly Texans who insist that the delegation from the Lone Star state to the next Democratic convention can be captured for Franklin D. Roosevelt despite the fact that John Nance Garner will be a favorite son, the White House is moving to consolidate its political forces down by the Rio Grande, not to mention up in the Panhandle or "back East" in Texarkana.

The latest move was the tender of the post of head of the rural electrification administrator to Rep. Lyndon B. Johnson of the Tenth Texas district. After weighing the offer for some time Johnson turned it down, the whole proceeding being kept very quiet indeed.

But the striking angle of the affair was that this offer of the appointment was made without regard to the wishes of Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace. The secretary, to whose jurisdiction R. E. A. was given in the reorganization, has been much concerned about who should head it. He particularly wanted a man with a farm background, and made his wishes known not only to the President, but to everyone who would listen to him.

He has been considerably annoyed by the way R. E. A., prior to its being put under him, had attempted to build electric lines apparently with a view to developing the use of marginal lands. Wallace has been fighting for years to eliminate the poorer, or so-called marginal lands, from agricultural use as one means of raising the condition of the farmers and at the same time reducing the production of surplus crops.

But the President merely informed Wallace that he intended to offer the place to Johnson, without asking his advice or wishes.

The appointment was and is a pretty nice plum.

**Garner People to 'Smoke Out' Some Texas Congressmen**

It is also interesting in that Johnson, since the defeat of Maury Maverick, is the most left wing of the Texas delegation in the House. As a matter of fact he is a close personal and political friend of Maverick, who has been touring the country giving out statements that tend to build up Roosevelt and to belittle Garner.

Some of the Garner people got on to the negotiations, and are very sore about it. They have been intending to "smoke out" various Texas congressmen and force them to take a position either for Garner or for the third term for Roosevelt. Actually they have no doubt whatever that they will have a solid Garner delegation from Texas.

Only four states, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Ohio have more votes on a roll call to nominate a presidential candidate at the national Democratic conclave.

But it is almost a political axiom that a presidential candidate must have his own state solidly behind him.

(Bell Syndicate—WNU Service.)

# WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

By LEMUEL F. PARTON

**NEW YORK.**—Having failed to talk to Mars as the planet made its nearest approach to the earth since 1924, Dr. Clyde Fisher has not abandoned hope that sometime and somehow results will be obtained. And, at any rate, the honor is his for having been the conductor of the first interplanetary exploration ever attempted by the American Museum of Natural History, whose expeditions to various remote parts of the terrestrial sphere have been an important part of the service of this institution.

Dr. Fisher is better known to the Sioux as "afraid of bear," a sobriquet applied to him when he was adopted by that tribe. His wife, Te Ata (Bearer of Light), is a full-blooded Oklahoma Chickasaw Indian whom he met when she came to the museum in 1934 as a lecturer on Indian culture.

Lying in the astronomer's background is the little red school house whence so many eminent Americans have come to take significant part in the life of this nation. This particular seat of elementary learning was in Ohio, and there at 17 he had graduated from student to teacher. One summer during his career as a youthful pedagogue he registered for the summer course at Ohio Normal, and there an incident occurred destined to affect his life. He looked through a telescope. He just looked, that was all, and then returned to the more important task of getting an education. But even in later years, as a graduate student at Johns Hopkins, working for a doctor's degree, that peep through a telescope of no extraordinary power, yet larger than any glass he had ever before seen, lingered in his mind and intrigued him.

He became affiliated with the American Museum of Natural History in 1913, and while much of his work was concerned with this earth, its flora, fauna, fish and other manifestations of nature, he found time as president of the Amateur Astronomers association to search the heavens, and is credited with having done more than any fellow astronomer to popularize the science through presentation in terms of lay understanding.

His mundane expeditions have included many remote and mysterious regions. With Carveth Wells he twice traversed Little-known Swedish and Norwegian Lapland, making valuable moving pictures. New Yorkers and untold thousands of visitors to the metropolis will know him best as curator of the Hayden planetarium.

**WHEN** Miss Lillian Spalding was a girl out in Michigan, she was not content with watching the boys play baseball. She got into the game herself.

**Schoolma'am to Teach Her Boys Art of Baseball**

and won local sandlot fame as a first baseman who let nothing of importance in the way of thrown or batted balls get by her, and she poled out many a lusty drive.

When she came to long skirts, as the saying used to be, she had to give up baseball, but love for the sport was firmly established in her. As teacher in an elementary school in Three Rivers, she watched with pain and with cumulative repugnance the efforts of her boys to express the national pastime. But, herself being a sandlot product, there was nothing much she could do about it. Time then came when she was elevated to the post of principal, and last year she came to New York as a student in the summer season of teachers' college, Columbia university, working toward a master's degree in elementary education. Appearing again this year, she registered for the course in baseball which the faculty instituted last year for the first time.

Now, under instruction from a distinguished faculty consisting of Professors Gordon, Selkirk, Gomez, Pearson and Rolfe of the Yankee school of thought and Professors Gumbert, Danning, Jorges and Terry of the Giants, she expects to have learned enough by the time she returns home to take her boys in hand and teach them the iniquity of throwing to first when a runner is bound for second on an infield poke; the time and place for squeeze plays, and all sorts of inside stuff. She will not, she says, play herself; she will be quite content to be coach.

(Consolidated Features—WNU Service.)

# QUESTION-OF-HOUR How Much Does College Cost?



**WHAT** will it cost to send your son or daughter to college? Last year 600 University of Minnesota students were asked to keep budget books by the Northwestern National Life Insurance company. Their findings may help if you add or deduct for climate, size of college and size of city. Outside tuition (which ran \$11.07 per month for women, and \$12.33 for men) average monthly costs were \$59.70 for women and \$56.54 for men. Out-of-town coeds spent \$80.60 per month; out of town men, \$84.90. Students living at home spent about half that much. Conclusion: Out-of-town students spend \$18 to \$21 a month more than students living at home.

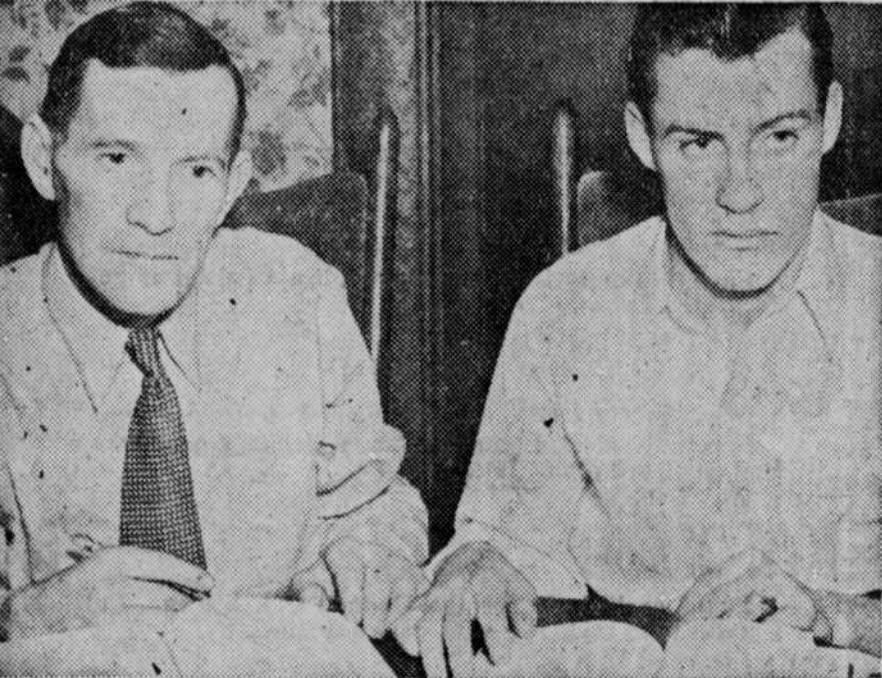


**Picture Parade**

Here is Sigma Chi horseplay at University of California. At Minnesota, out-of-town fraternity and sorority members spend \$100.03 and \$97.10 per month, respectively, exclusive of tuition. Out-of-town students who don't belong to fraternities and sororities, respectively, spend an average of \$78.67 and \$67.58, exclusive of tuition. A substantial saving.



At University of North Dakota, this student built his own home near the campus. At Minnesota, out-of-town men spend \$11 per month for room; women, \$15.47. Meals cost out-of-town men \$25.80 a month; women, \$25.90. Average beauty and barber shop costs per month: \$2.34 for women; 98 cents for men whether fraternity or non-fraternity.



Cecil and Carrol Lowe, father and son, share books at Illinois' McKendree college. Minnesota coeds spend \$5.06 per month for books; men, \$5.38. Men spend \$6.85 for amusements and women, \$1.14, proving the man still pays despite all this talk about Dutch treats. Dental and medical: \$1.97 per month for women; \$2.16 for men; low, thanks to student health service.

