

Labor, juv. del.

Interview with 3 Public Prosecutors, Kyoto-fu.

Even before the war robbery cases involved juveniles more than any other group of the citizenry. The proportion of juveniles to others involved in theft cases grew very steadily during the whole course of the war. . . . (specifically for Kyoto but same holds ~~mix~~ elsewhere) As Kyoto was unbombed however there was no such great outbreak of pilfering for food and clothing as took place in bombed cities. The greatest increase in juvenile cases, however came with the growth of inflation and black market prices.

In addition to thefts, there were also increased numbers of cases involving student fights with other workers in plants, plant fights of all kinds, and even some increase in cases of frauds in dealings among juveniles. . . . Stations--stealing of luggage by young toughs; farm country--raiding by young hoodlums foraging for food. . . .

During the war they (young workers) were all housed in dormitories at the factories. They were fed there, often, and usually the food was better inside the factories than it was out. But still it was not enough and often the factory boys would slip out on stealing and foraging expeditions at night. The students were rounded up and mobilized for labor in the same way, and in fact are the boys he is mostly talking about. Those of the better families could sometimes continue to live at home but most of them were housed as described.

(Authority within factory). New men and even young students would get into disputes on this score, and fights would develop out of such disputes. In particular there was often friction between the educated new students drafted into labor and the older men, more ignorant, put over them in authority on the job.

Repres. of Pref. Police, Osaka.

Thefts: In general these were juvenile cases, men drafted into war industry, students taken into factories. These were young men, some of them student class and some of them 4-F's, but the chief difficulty was with them. (incre. after worsening of living conditions and food supply.)

Rept on Educ Min by J. economist, prepared ~~by~~ for MFC. *See Minicogri inter. 14*

3. No. students employed. rapidly enlarged in 44.	
Oct 44 tot. mobilized 1,998,216	Of these, men and boys 55%
Feb 45 3,106,000	wo. and girls 45%
Jul 45 3,434,500	Lower grades (2nd of mid. and lower incl 7th & 8th grade of primary) formed ca. 40% of totl.

Prop. by pref. 2nd quarter 44	
Tokyo, Kanagawa 23.8%	Oichi, Shizuoka 11.8%
Osaka, Hyogo 15.3%	Fukuoka, Nagasaki 6.0%
Others 43.1%	

In factories mobilized students occupied ca. 15% to 80% of workers.. Esp. in newly est. factories proportion of students showed high prop. bec usually could not get enough workers, depended rather upon mobilized students.

Rept on Educ. Min by J. economist, prepared for MFC (cont.2) Source of fig.--Educ. Min.

Breakdown of no. students employed by type of school, type of work by sex: Jul 45

Total students employed: 3,434,500 Men 1,926,000 Wo. 1,508,500
 Total no. all students (not given) Percentage (not given)

Type of School: Univ., Tech., & Normal 196,400
 Middle 1,603,600
 Primary 1,634,500
 3,434,500

Type of work: Munitions prod. and research 1,909,900
 Food Prod. 1,126,700
 Transp. and Communic. 191,500
 Natl Defence 406,400
 3,634,500 ?

Note: Univ. school students are about 17 yrs and older
 Mid. school 12-16 yrs
 Prim. school mobilized students 12-14 yrs.

Rept on Educ. Min by J. economist, prepared for MFC (cont.) Source of fig.--Educ. Min.

Breakdown of no. students employed by type of school, type of work, by sex: Feb 45

Total students employed: 3,106,000 Men 1,777,000 Wo. 1,329,000
 Total no. of all students (4,485,000)? Percentage of Mobilization students 69.3

Type of school: Univ., Technical & Normal 180,000
 Middle 1,629,000
 Primary (7 & 8 grade) 1,297,000
 3,106,000

nearly 16 mil pre war

Type of work: Munition Prod. 1,944,000
 Food Prod 1,015,000
 Natl Defence 145,000
 Important Research 2,000
 (all Univ., Techn. or Normal students) 3,106,000

Same as above for Oct 44

Total students employed: 1,998,216 (Sex breakdown not given)
 Total no. of all students 9,007,349 No. given (by addition 15,258,593)?
 Percentage of mobilization students 22.2? *by type of school*

Type of school: Univ., Tech., & Normal 125,259
 Middle 1,149,470
 Primary 723,487
 1,998,216

Type of work: Munition Prod. 974,489
 Food Prod. 1,031,598
 Natl Defence and Evac. 154,434
 Medicine 2,522
 2,163,043 ?

Rept on Educ. Min. by J. economist, prepared for MFC (cont. 3)

Reorganization of Commercial Schools, etc., into industrial ones. Est. and enlargement of scientific course in schools. Abolished schools and classes.

Number of reorganized schools: total 406. 14 of these at technical school level; remainder at middle school level. Largest no. of latter (279) were reorganized into engineering schools.

In addition statistics (not clear) on newly established and enlarged classes; and on abolished schools and classes.

Standard of rewards for students, monthly:	Male	Female	(remainder when living costs ded.)
Univ. and xxxx college	70*		} 30
Tech. normal, prep for Univ. and college	60	50	
Middle 3rd grade and higher	50	40	25
Primary (7 & 8) and middle (1 & 2 grades)	30	28	

These rewards sent from factory to school to which student belonged. From them were deducted expenditures for food, dwelling, etc.; 10% of remainder received by school as cost of mobilization; balance was forced saving, which was paid when student graduated. Rewards of lower grade students (2 & 1 primary middle; 7 & 8 primary) paid to parents and brothers of students.

Rewards determined by grade of school, rather than by individual, type of work or factory. Rewards not changed thru a year.

Rept on Educ. Min. by J. economist, prepared for MFC (cont 4).

Training of students in factory:

Before 17 Jul 44 instruction was held as a rule 6 hrs/wk. Three methods:

a. report at school 1 day/ wk

b. hold instruction in factory by turns

"c. a certain proportion of students went to school every day by turns and another students rest in factory."

But because of growing impnce of student labor, this instruction ~~gradually~~ abolished. Since Jul 44 instruction was held only at regular holiday of factories or before and after work by few schools.

Usually students allotted in factories mixed with workers or laborers. For training the group allotment better than the mixed allotment, however for several reasons not able to allot students by groups. Therefore training in factories was by foremen for individual students. But in many factories students took a short course (ca. 1-2 wks) in working methods, etc.

School factory: Better from educational point of view than stationing students in factories, "hence education authorities promoted to reorganize schools to factories, but in actual number of school factories were not so many. . ." Many girls' mid. schools made military clothing. Types of schools that were reorganized into factories:

technical schools which had practical training establishments and which were utilized directly for production

Girls middle schools which were favorably situated geographically to affiliated factories, school factories mainly engaged in assembling parts of airplane, radio, etc.

Transl of report from Welfare Ministry re Utilization of students.

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- 25 Feb 44 Cabinet decision "Outline of Emergency War Measures", on which was based the yr-round mobilization of students
- 7 Mar "Outline for Mobilization of Students", Cabinet decision under which this carried out.
- Mar 44 latter part. ca. 150,000 students mobilized to meet urgent demands of Air and Ships dept
- First quarter 44. Additional 720,000 students mobilized for impnt genl industrial use
- 2nd quarter 44. "Emergency Measures relative to the Urgent Need for Incr. Aircraft Prod." cabinet decision which provided for mobiliz. of students from lower grades of mid sch and higher of primary; some 1,050,000 mobilized under this.
- 3rd quarter 44. mobilization of 300,000 children of primary grades.
At this time total no. mobilized other than for agric. reached 2,300,000
- Nov 44. 66,000 Science students in 1st yr of Univ., Higher and Techn Schools and higher grades of Middle were assigned to Air Dept 1

Methods of Mobilization: Univ., Higher School and Technical School students of the 2nd and 3rd school yrs, and students of Mid. schools of the 3rd yr and above are subject to mobilization for one continuous yr. Science and engineering students from Univ. and Technical schools are assigned with consideration for their respective special technical backgrounds, and students ready for graduation are distributed with regard for their future vocations. Other students in academic fields are in genl assigned in groups according to their class."

Transl. of rept from Welfare Min. re Utilization of students.

Training: 6 hrs/wk reserved esp for educ. and training; in addition periods of rest from work, holidays, etc. utilized for educ.

Hours: 10 hrs or less, never more than 12, "even though work after hrs is assigned." limitation on night work.

Wages:	Men	Wo.
Univ.	70	
Higher and Techn. School	60	50
3rd yr middle and above	50	40