

2006.9.30 in Nagoya

“Murasaki” is the origin of the history of Japanese women  
in chemistry

Yoshihito MORI

From Gender Equality Committee of the Chemical Society of Japan  
And Department of Chemistry of Ochanomizu University

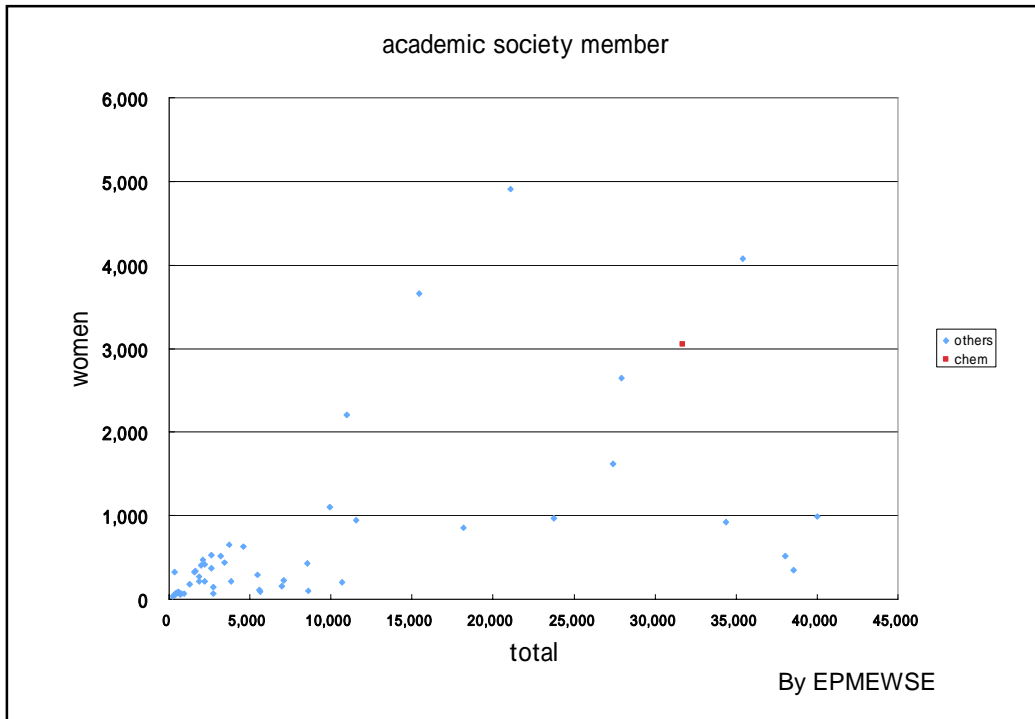
## The Chemical Society of Japan

Established in 1878

Members 31,694

Females 3,055 (9.6%)

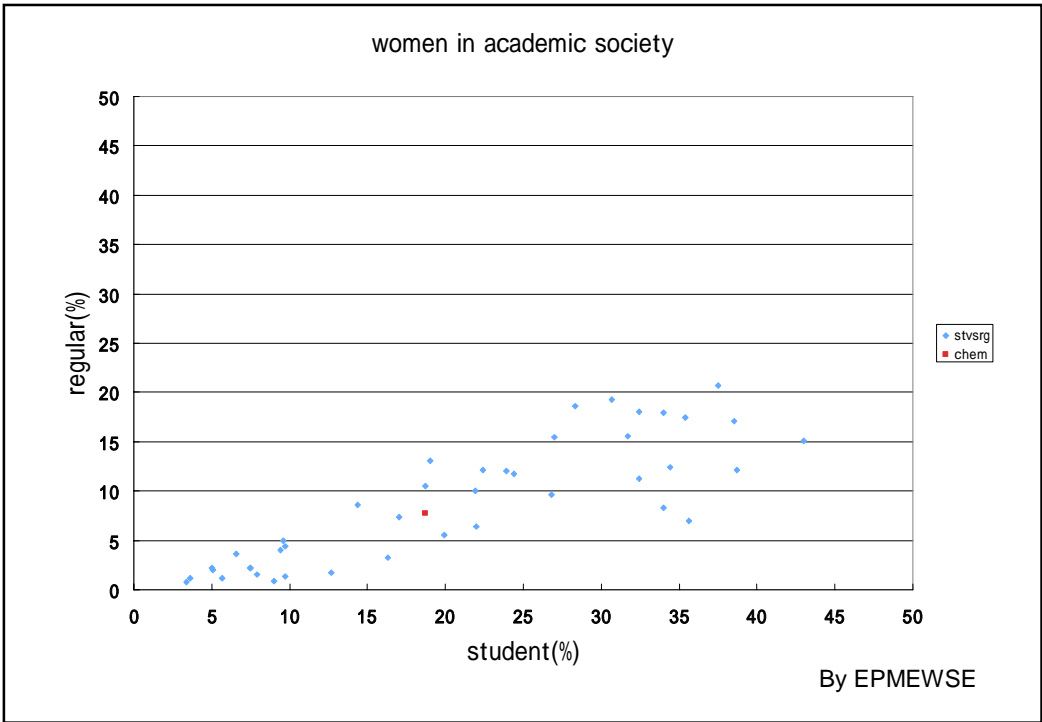
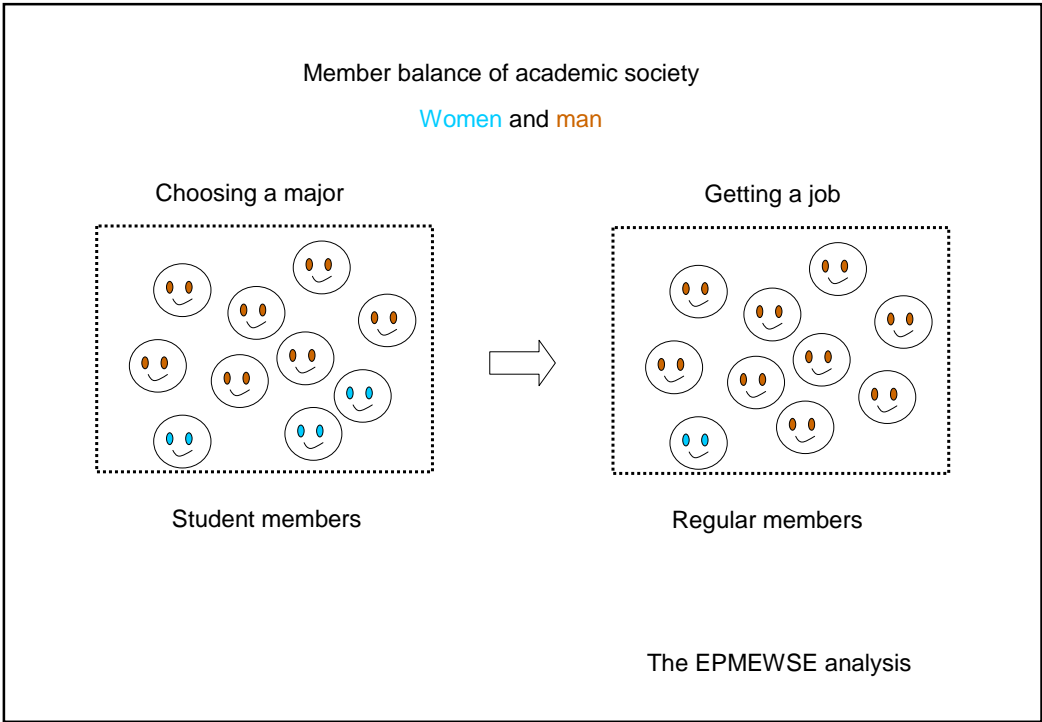
from 2005 database



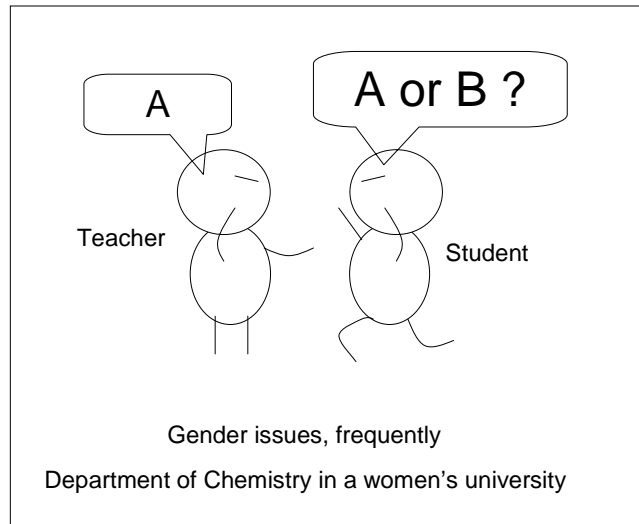
Is chemistry a good field for women ?



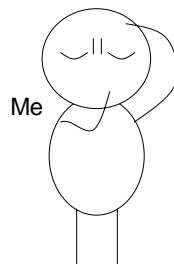
The EPMEWSE analysis



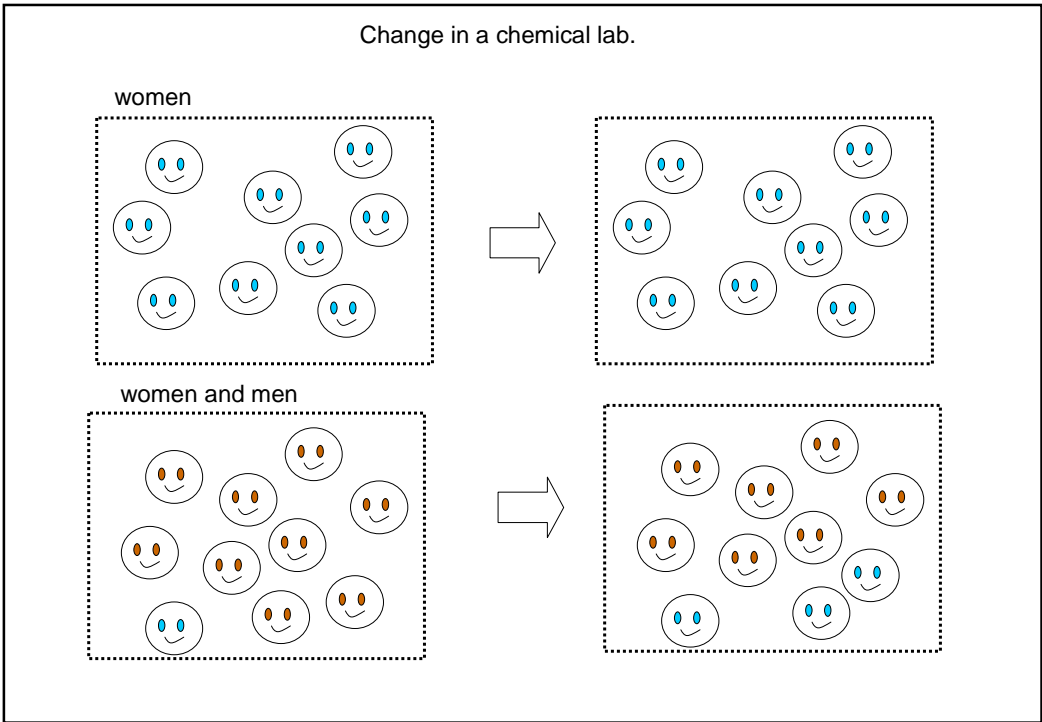
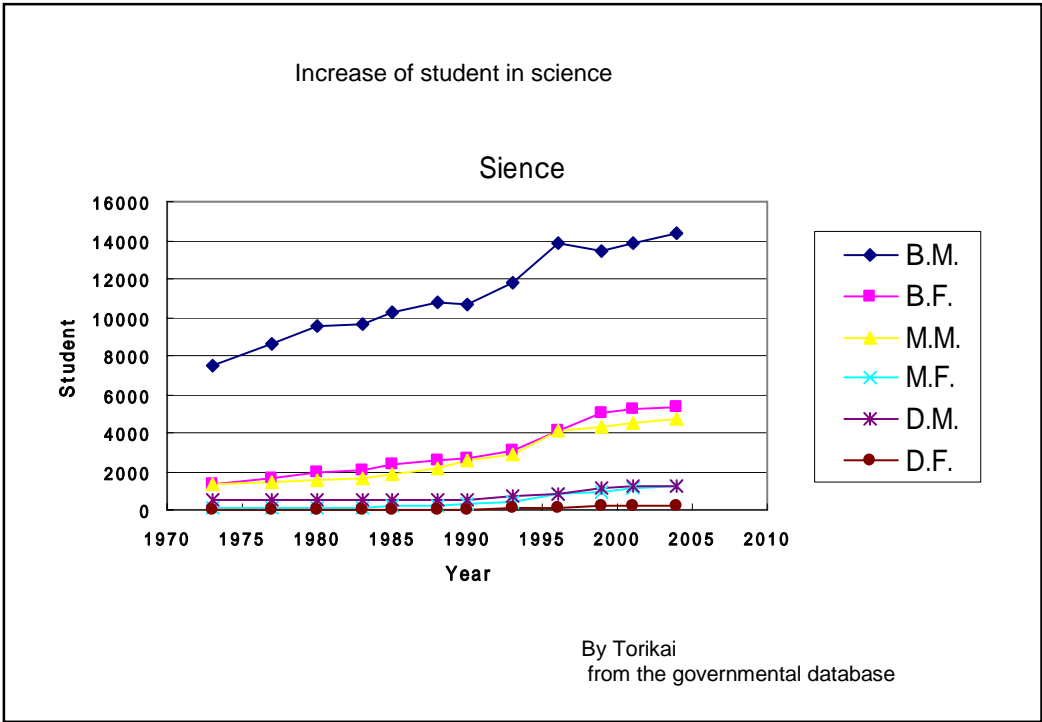
## Where and What am I ?



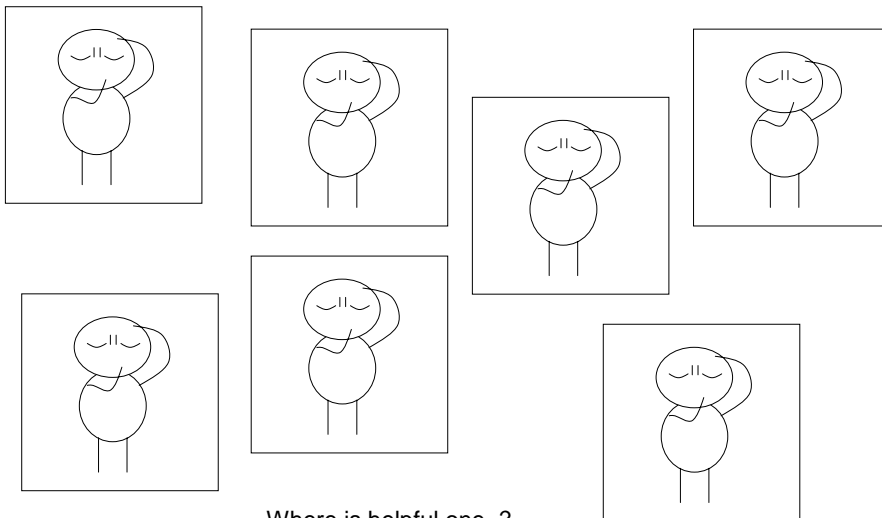
Less knowledge, less experience, less power  
to decide it !



What can I do ?



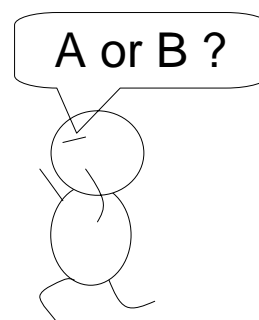
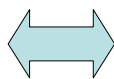
What can I do ? On many places in chemistry, probably



Where is helpful one ?



Yoshie SOMA



**Y.S is Chair of Gender Equality Committee of the Chemical Society of Japan  
Since 2002**

## Gender Equality Committee of the Chemical Society of Japan



## Activities of Gender Equality Committee in C.S.J.

1. Symposium

2. Positive action to C.S.J

3. Nursery at annual meeting

4. Participation in EPMEWSE

(Japan Inter-Society Liaison Association Committee for Promoting Equal Participation of Men and Women in Science and Engineering.)

## Symposium of Gender Equality Committee

### Theme

- 2002.3 Gender Equality and the role of female scientists
- 2002.9 Gender Equality and the development of science
- 2003.3 The development of science and gender equality
- 2004.3 The development of science and gender equality
- 2005.3 Model female scientists utilizing female sense
- 2006.3 Balance of childcare and chemistry

## Positive Action of Gender Equality Committee (in 2003)

1. To increase **female members** on the board of directors, many committees up to **20%** by 2010
2. To show female **role models** in lecture meeting, and symposium as invited speaker or plenary speaker
3. To give **awards** to outstanding female chemists

Result: **One seat was dedicated for female on the board of directors.**



## Nursery during annual meeting

2001 At 79<sup>th</sup> annual meeting  
3 days, 10 children, 3 baby-sitters,  
1000yen/h, 120,000 yen

2002 At 81<sup>st</sup> annual meeting  
3 days, 6 children, 300,000 yen



2003 At 83<sup>rd</sup> annual meeting  
4 days, 12 children,  
1000yen/h, 200,000 yen

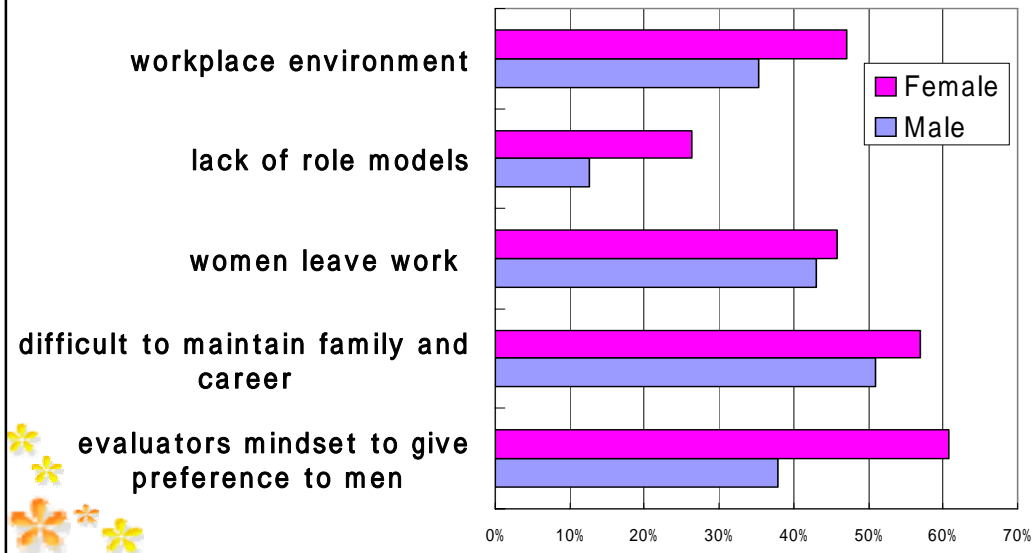


## Participation to the meeting of foreign countries

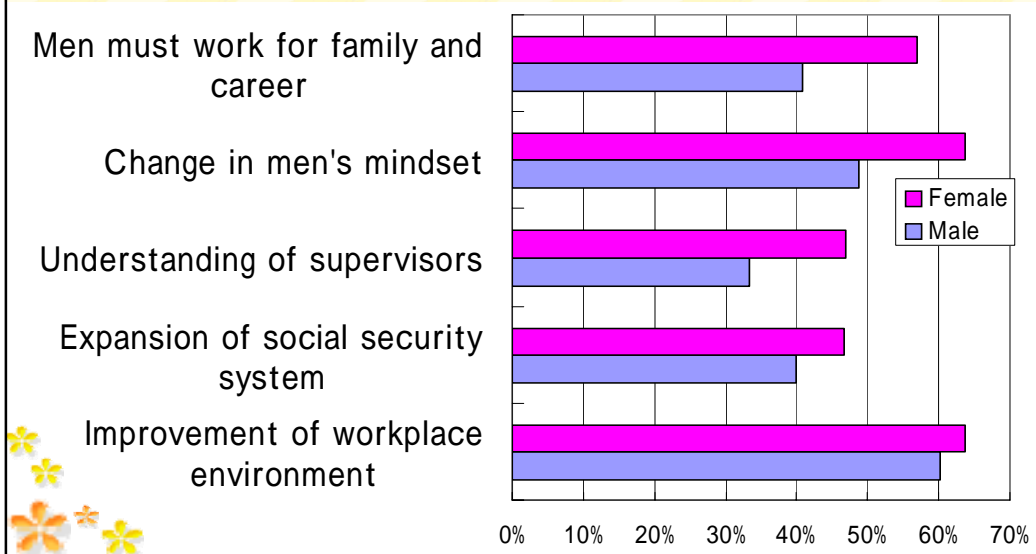
1. 224 ACS national meeting, Boston (2002.Aug.)  
75 years celebration of women chemists committee
2. 39<sup>th</sup> IUPAC Congress and 86<sup>th</sup> Conference of C.S.C (2003)
3. Pacifichem 2005, Honolulu(2005, Dec.)



## Reasons for low proportion of women in leadership positions



## Ways to Promote Gender Equality



## To promote Gender Equality

1. Improvement of **workplace environment**
2. Change in **men's mindset**
3. Men must maintain a sense of family and career
4. Presenting female **role models**

What is the goal ?

Private profit

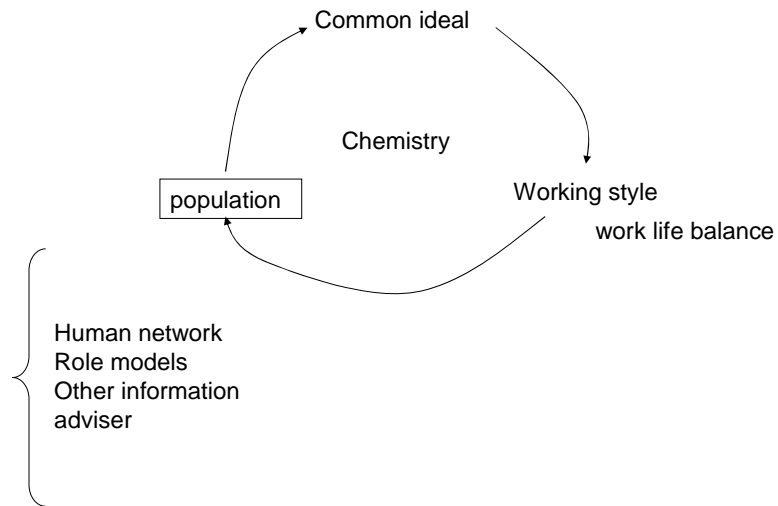


No private profit, no public happiness (my opinion)



# Is the CSJ committee a concierge ?

(My opinion)

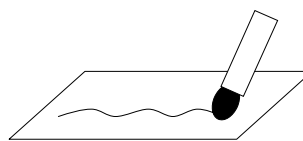


Finally,

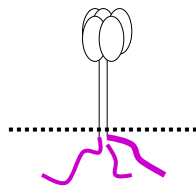
Murasaki.....



purple



Madame Murasaki  
,the first woman writer in the 11<sup>th</sup> cen.,  
On a 2000-yen bill



dye

Chika KURODA  
the first women Ph. D in chemistry in 1929