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Please read and initial

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
 United States Army
 Office of the Commanding General
 APO 343

*Cpl. Matsubara S.M.**Sp4 Wilkin J.W.**Mr. Hamada H**Miss Hayakawa T.H.**Miss Fukata Y.F.**17 June 1949**Mr. Taniguchi**Miss Iwabashi*

AGMGX 300.1

SUBJECT: Priority of Military Government Activities

TO : Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301
 Commanding General, IX Corps, APO 309
 Commanding Officer, Tokyo Military Government Team, APO 181
 Commanding Officer, Kanagawa Military Government Team, APO 503
 Commanding Officer, Shizuoka Military Government Team, APO 1007

1. Reference is made to letter, this headquarters, subject as above, dated 16 March 1949, covering priority of activities through June 1949.

2. Inclosure 1 herewith establishes priorities for the period July-September 1949. It indicates the relative emphasis placed by this headquarters on the various activities conducted by each section and is furnished as a basis for planning, subject to changes dictated by local conditions.

3. Inclosure 2 herewith lists by sections the current effective Operational Directives, in the belief that such a compilation will serve as a useful ready reference for the teams.

4. Continuous, careful and coordinated planning must be emphasized in order to utilize to the fullest, personnel and transportation presently available, and to assure a relatively proper coverage of fields of maximum importance without omitting required action in secondary fields.

5. Nothing in Inclosure #1 should be construed as giving priority to any section of military government to the detriment of another section. The priorities listed are for activities within sections. All activities required of military government teams are not shown, merely those requiring particular emphasis during the next quarter. The order of listing within a section priority is of no significance -- all activities under a first priority are considered of equal importance, subject only to modification based upon local conditions.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

2 Incls.
 1. Section priorities
 2. O.D. Listings

J.A. O'BRIEN
 CWO USA
 Asst Adj Gen

Distribution:

3

5 cys each MG unit
 50 cys Mg Sec

SECTION V**CIVIL EDUCATION****1st Priority**

1. Guidance to superintendents of education and boards of education in school administration and supervision.
2. In-service training of teachers, teacher consultants and principals.
3. Assistance to women's organizations and other adult groups in organizational techniques, leadership training and program planning.

2nd Priority

1. Conduct of school inspections during periods when schools are in session.
2. Leadership training for leaders of youth groups.

SECTION V

CIVIL EDUCATION

<u>Q.D</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>
		<u>1946</u>
8	23 Jan 46	Report on Historical, Cultural and Religious Objects and Installations
90	26 Nov 46	Sponsorship and Support of Shinto by Neighborhood Associations
		<u>1947</u>
2	5 Jan 47	Surveillance of Teacher Screening Committees
19	26 Feb 47	Civil Education Program
21	1 Mar 47	Funerals, Memorial Services and Monuments for War Dead, Militarists and Ultra-Nationalists
65	1 Oct 47	Extension of Aid to Missionaries
		<u>1948</u>
23	1 Apr 48	Services of Japanese Nationals as Technical Consultants for Field Examinations of Cultural Materials and Installations
41	2 July 48	Japanese Visitation to American Schools in Japan
51	29 Sept 48	Inspection of Japanese Educational Institutions

Priorities

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Office of the Commanding General
APO 343

AGMGX 300.1

17 June 1949

SUBJECT: Priority of Military Government Activities

TO : Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301
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Commanding Officer, Kanagawa Military Government Team, APO 503
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BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

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1. Section priorities
2. O.D. Listings

J.A. O'BRIEN
CWO USA
Asst Adj Gen

Distribution:
"B"
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50 cys Mg Sec

SECTION V

CIVIL EDUCATION

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1. Guidance to superintendents of education and boards of education in school administration and supervision.
2. In-service training of teachers, teacher consultants and principals.
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2nd Priority

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2. Leadership training for leaders of youth groups.

SECTION V

CIVIL EDUCATION

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CE

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
 United States Army
 Office of the Commanding General
 APO 343

AGMGX 300.1

16 March 1949

SUBJECT: Priority of Military Government Activities

TO: Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301
 Commanding General, IX Corps, APO 309
 Commanding Officer, Tokyo Mil Govt Team, APO 181
 Commanding Officer, Kanagawa Mil Govt Team, APO 503
 Commanding Officer, Shizuoka Mil Govt Team, APO 1007

1. Reference is made to letter, this headquarters, subject as above, dated 15 December 1948, covering priority of activities through March 1949.

2. The inclosed list establishes priorities for the period April through June 1949. It indicates the relative emphasis placed by this headquarters on the various activities under each section and is furnished as a basis for planning, subject to changes dictated by local conditions.

3. In the light of present shortages of personnel, the importance of careful, continuous and coordinated planning cannot be too strongly emphasized. Such planning will lead to the most efficient utilization of available personnel and transportation and insure relative coverage of the most important activities without omitting required action in secondary fields.

4. Surveillance of Japanese tax collection is still a very important function and will be continued in full force. Nothing in the inclosure, hereto, should be construed as giving priority to any section of military government to the detriment of another section. The priority given is by activity within each section. All activities required of military government units are not included, but those requiring particular emphasis during the next quarter are listed. The order of listing within a given section priority is of no significance. All activities under a first priority are considered of equal importance, subject only to modifications based on local conditions.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

Monroe N. Hiney
 MONROE N. HINEY
 Major, AGD
 Asst Adj Gen

1 Incl:
 List of Activities

Distribution
 "B"
 5 cys each MG unit
 50 cys MG Sec

SECTION I

ECONOMICS ACTIVITIES1st Priority

1. Japanese tax collection (when handled by Economics Section).
2. Production, collection and distribution of food.
3. Production of coal.
4. Labor - management relations and labor education.
5. The Economic Investigation Board.

2nd Priority

1. Transportation.
2. Distribution of critical materials.
3. Electric power rationing.
4. Reparations program.

Inclosure 1 to Ltr, AGNGX 300.1, dtd 16 Mar 49, subject: Priority of Military Government Activities.

SECTION II

LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES1st Priority

1. Japanese tax collection (when handled by Legal and Government Section).
2. Activities of prefectural and other local authorities with special reference to:
 - a. The local autonomy law and local government administration.
 - b. Administration of the courts.
 - c. Activities of judges and procurators.
3. Observation of political parties and elections.
4. Development of democratic procedures in government, legislation, law enforcement, and the political reorientation program. Maintain close liaison with the team information officer.
5. Fish and vegetable control (to the extent handled by Legal and Government Section).

2nd Priority

1. Current Japanese government legislation as published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE.
2. Administration of the purge, with particular attention to violations of the injunctions by purgees.

SECTION III

FINANCE AND CIVIL PROPERTY

1st Priority

1. Japanese tax collection.
2. Maintenance of United Nations Nationals' property.

2nd Priority

1. Impounding and inventory of property bearing markings of areas occupied by Japanese armed forces.
2. Investigation of looted vehicles.

SECTION IV
PUBLIC WELFARE

1st Priority

1. Administrative review of public welfare agencies with particular attention to applications resulting from unemployment.
2. Coordination of services afforded by Child Welfare Centers and Child Welfare Officials.
3. Administrative review of social insurance agencies.
4. In-service training program for district and local public welfare officials.

2nd Priority

1. Disaster relief planning and operations.
2. Transients, migrants and homeless persons (children in particular).
3. Public information program on welfare resources.

SECTION V

CIVIL EDUCATION

1st Priority

1. Guidance to newly appointed superintendents of education and boards of education in school administration and supervision.
2. Conduct of required school inspections.
3. Assistance to PTA's, women's associations and other adult groups in organizational techniques and program planning.

2nd Priority

1. In-service training of teachers, to include training of teacher consultants.
2. Organization and development of democratic youth organizations, to include the training of leaders.

SECTION VI

CIVIL INFORMATION1st Priority

1. Information programs.
 - a. Tax collection.
 - b. Political reorientation.
 - (1) Local autonomy (including aspects of tax collection).
 - (2) Elections (local).
 - c. Production, collection and distribution of food.
 - d. Coal production (in producing areas).

2nd Priority

1. Information programs.
 - a. Fisheries cooperatives.
 - b. Labor-management relations and labor education.
 - c. Health center development and utilization.
2. Media development.
 - a. Group media, including as locally applicable, meetings, forums, Citizens' Public Halls, local information committees and utilization of organizations.
 - b. Visual education program, emphasizing utilization of locally produced or procured materials.

SECTION VII

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

1st Priority

1. Health center improvement; expansion and improvement of activities of health centers.
2. Grading of nursing schools.
3. Training of public health personnel.
4. Public health education.

2nd Priority

1. Insect and rodent control program.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Office of the Commanding General
APO 343

AGMGX 300.1

15 December 1948

SUBJECT: Priority of Military Government Activities

TO: Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301
Commanding General, IX Corps, APO 309
Commanding Officer, Chugoku Mil Govt Region, APO 317
Commanding Officer, Shikoku Mil Govt Region, APO 1050
Commanding Officer, Tokyo Mil Govt Team, APO 181
Commanding Officer, Kanagawa Mil Govt Team, APO 503
Commanding Officer, Shizuoka Mil Govt Team, APO 1007

1. Reference is made to letter, this headquarters, subject as above, dated 11 September 1948, covering priority of activities through December 1948.

2. The inclosed list establishes priorities for the period January through March 1949. It indicates the relative emphasis placed by this headquarters on the various activities under each section and is furnished as a basis for planning, subject to changes dictated by local conditions.

3. In the light of present shortages of personnel, the importance of careful, continuous and coordinated planning cannot be too strongly emphasized. Such planning will lead to the most efficient utilization of available personnel and transportation and insure relative coverage of the most important activities without omitting required action in secondary fields.

4. Surveillance of Japanese tax collection is the most important single function and will be continued in full force even though it may be necessary to curtail other activities. With this exception, nothing in the inclosure, hereto, should be construed as giving priority to any section of military government to the detriment of another section. The priority given is by activity within each section. All activities required of military government units are not included, but those requiring particular emphasis during the next quarter are listed. The order of listing within a given section priority is of no significance. All activities under a first priority are considered of equal importance, subject only to modifications based on local conditions.

5. Sufficient copies are included to permit distribution to prefectural teams if desired.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

MONROE N. HINEY
Major, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

1 Incl:
List of Activities

SECTION V

CIVIL EDUCATION1st Priority

1. Reorganization and decentralization of the public school system to include guidance to boards of education and superintendents of education in school administration.
2. Conduct of required school inspections.
3. Organization and operation of democratic women's groups.

2nd Priority

1. In-service training of teachers.
2. Development of democratic parent-teachers' associations.
3. Organization and development of democratic youth organizations, to include the training of leaders.

FO I CORPS MILITARY GOVERNMENT PLAN - 1 October to 31 December 1948

CIVIL EDUCATION SECTION

Not
official

For guidance
and info.

1. Critique of Action of Previous Corps Plan

a. This is the fourth 3-months plan in education. It will vary from the preceding plans in that it will not spell out the priority projects in such detail but will leave this responsibility to the respective regions. One regional officer expanded the last 3-months plan into a 21-page document implementing in complete detail the priority projects and applying them to the regional scene and regional needs. Team officers in turn should take such regional plans and work out their own program of specific tasks.

b. Note that the priority projects in the current plan are similar to those in preceding plans. This is because most projects in Civil Education are of a continuing nature with no deadlines for accomplishment. It will be wise, therefore, for the Civil Education Officer to refer to the former three-3-months plans for guidance in planning his own program, and it will be necessary for him to set his own deadlines on the basis of his own prefectural problems.

c. The first part of the list of priority projects concerns itself with school education. Adult education appears towards the end of the list. This does not mean, however, that school education should necessarily take priority over adult education. At certain times in the program adult education will be the foremost activity.

2. Priority Projects in Civil Education

I - School Inspection

a. The first responsibility of the civil education officer remains that of inspection of schools. A minimum of 10 educational institutions will be inspected or reinspected each month. The CE Officer need not make them all if he has assistants. ^{Reinspections may be made by any military or DAC personnel attached to Educ.} In Annex E 1, list the number of schools inspected, the number reinspected, and the number visited. Note any unusual incidents.

To I Corps M G Plan - cont'd

b. Priority during this planning period should be given to primary schools, particularly try-out schools, lower secondary schools, and upper secondary schools. Inspect such try-out schools as have not yet been visited. Continue to assist them in extending their influence by means of conferences, demonstration classes and workshops. Each school should be evaluated on the basis of its degree of success in meeting the needs of the community. This is in regards to buildings, facilities, teachers, and curriculum. If it is desired to get an overall picture of the problems of a particular section, all inspections in a month might be limited to one district.

II - Board of Education

a. A powerful drive during the first 5 days of October should be made to get out every eligible voter in the school board election on October 5th and to educate the public in the importance of choosing the wisest and best candidates available, those who will directly represent the interests of the entire community and not the interest of individuals or self-seeking groups. The information campaign should culminate on October 4th in a strong presentation by all local news media of the qualifications and platforms of every candidate together with a restatement of the ideal qualifications as sent out by TWX this headquarters, dated 21 August 1948. If there is a radio station in your prefecture, the governor should present the case for good school boards. in a prepared ^{radio} speech the night before the election.

b. On 5 October the CE Officer should spot check polling places for surveillance purposes, and to assess public reaction to the information program on school boards.

c. After the election, the CE Officer should work with the members of the prefectural board and as many local boards as possible briefing them on their duties, and discussing proper procedures and policies for a school board.

To I Corps M G Plan - copy d

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2x/ans*

This briefing should constitute an in-service training course of at least one meeting per week during the seven weeks preceding 20 November when the local boards begin operations and 30 November when the prefectural boards begin operations. Reference materials for the course are EM No. 929 and No. 914, "School Boards in Action," and materials from higher headquarters. Methods of promoting long range objectives such as educating the public at large in the duties and responsibilities of the school boards and in their relationship to the boards are described on pages 7, 8 of the plan for Civil Information Activities on the Board of Education Law.

III - School Reorganization

a. If the gains in school reorganization are to be held, constant attention must be paid to and frequent checks made of the prefecture plan for school reorganization at all levels. Emphasis should still be on provision of separate buildings as fast as possible in sufficient number to supply the needs of lower secondary schools, especially where upper secondary schools are obviously more numerous than prefectural needs or ability to afford. Priority should be given to lower secondary schools in plant, equipment, and teachers.

b. Specific areas for current reorganization include:

- (1) Request a prefecture-wide survey by school education officials of all school buildings, use of rooms, use of buildings for other than legitimate school needs, and relation of buildings to community or area needs. Size of school should depend on density of population and geography. No one pattern will suit all cases. Findings should include pupil-classroom and pupil-teacher ratio, and complete, detailed floorplans of all schools. The CE Officer will make an appraisal of the efficiency of usage, and advise the education officials on the basis of the survey.
- (2) Class scheduling should be surveyed to achieve more effective

To I Corps M G Plan- cont'd

instruction. CE Officers should work with prefectural and individual school officials to create more reasonable time and course schedules. Large numbers of different courses each week, according to traditional scheduling should be discouraged. New upper secondary curricula are to be found in Hatsugaku 156, an amended version of which is promised for November.

- (3) Part-time and night schools for use of out-of-school youth and adults should be set up in as many standard secondary schools as possible so as to insure maximum use of the community's educational facilities. Part-time education may be secured during regular daytime hours by students who cannot take the time for or afford full-time schooling.
- (4) The 3-year vocational courses in the lower secondary school should include a survey of all ways of making a living in the immediate area as well as in Japan. This study should be closely related to other courses, especially social studies, and should be illustrated by visits to local industries, etc. The CE Officer should urge one of the teacher consultants to specialize on vocational education, and should then guide and assist him to plan the introduction of graded vocational materials and experiences in all lower secondary schools in the prefecture.

IV - Teacher Reeducation

- a. The 65-70 hour courses established by the Ministry of Education should be completed as soon as possible, and follow-up courses to those already completed should be carried on in smaller districts within each prefecture. The inservice training program within each school should review materials covered in the summer and autumn courses and discuss successful application of the principles in classroom work.

To I Corps M G Plan- cont'd

By now in-service training should become a permanent program which continues on its own momentum. It should have specialists among teacher consultants and others, and textual materials should be created locally, by teachers themselves in workshops, try-out schools, etc., by education officials, and by research agencies in the normal schools.

b. Try-Out Schools.

- (1) The success of the Kinki Try-Out School Association in providing educational leadership, in setting standards, and in producing materials has demonstrated the advantage of federation in this one area at least. It is recommended, therefore, that the regional and prefectural education officers encourage the idea of federation of a limited number of try-out schools into regional associations. The problem will be to keep the standards high, and to include all schools that have demonstrated a genuine desire to reform and improve their program, without at the same time having too many try-out schools. The number should not be greater than is possible for the CE Officer to visit at least once every three months. As a working guide, it is suggested that in the first phase of the program there^{be}/at least one primary and one lower secondary school in each gun. All schools should have a chance to compete for the honor of being nominated. It is felt that after almost two years of experience, certain Kinki prefectures are ready for phase two of tryout school development -- extending the organization horizontally throughout the entire prefecture. Kyoto and Shiga prefectures have already established subsidiary try-out schools associations and the original members are offering guidance to any school wishing to join. After a period of provisional membership the schools become full-fledged try-out schools. Eventually, the number of try-out

To I Corps MG Plan cont

schools should be legion.

V - Adult Education

a. Adult education stands parallel with school education as a primary responsibility of the CE Officer. During the past 3 months regional adult education conferences have been held in all regions of I Corps. Similar conferences should be stimulated as a follow-up in each prefecture. Plans should be coordinated with the regional and corps Women's Affairs officer.

b. The goal of these conferences should be:

- (1) Developing a corps of community leaders, including women, who will take independent action when faced with social issues, and who can guide, by means of panel discussion techniques and parliamentary procedure, the crystallization of community opinion on these issues.
- (2) By tackling specific problems and arriving at clear-cut solutions, training citizens in techniques of group action for the solving of community problems.
- (3) Bringing new school and social education officials together with their constituency in a friendly atmosphere so that the officials will have an opportunity for direct leadership and so that the public will demand performance of them.
- (4) Developing organizations which will serve as media for dissemination of information on national as well as local problems.

(Work with CI Officer on this).

The CE Officer will also establish close liaison with the Social Education Officer of the prefectural government (or his equivalent in the new set-up) briefing him on the proper scope of his program (See ltr I Corps, dtd 20 Jul 48) and guiding and assisting him in developing an overall program of strong, independent "adult-education" organizations, including women's associations, youth groups, Boy and Girl Scouts, PTA's etc., but insisting that the relationship of Social Education

To I Corps M G Plan cont'd

to these organizations be that of a service agency, not a control agency.

As a focus for all adult education activities in the community, the CE Officer will work with the C I Officer encouraging the establishment of a few promising Citizens' Public Halls, to be then used as try-out institutions. They should be helped to develop democratic constitutions, procedures, and programs, which can be used as examples for the other CPH in the prefecture.

SECTION VCIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES1st Priority

Conduct required school inspections: OD 92 (1946) - Inspection of Japanese Education Institutions.

2nd Priority

Maintain surveillance over, encourage and assist in the re-organization and decentralization of the school system: OD 19 (1947) - Civil Education Program.

3rd Priority

Assist and encourage the Japanese in the civil education program with special attention to the in-service training of teachers, adult education, development of democratic youth organizations, and the screening of teachers: OD 19 (1947) - Civil Education Program.

4th Priority

Assist other sections of the team in promoting their information programs: OD 57 (1947) - Civil Information Activities.

5th Priority

Local promotion of national information programs: OD 57 (1947) - Civil Information Activities.

6th Priority

Development of and reporting on local information media and organization: OD 57 (1947) - Civil Information Activities.

7th Priority

Maintain surveillance in the fields of religion, arts, and monuments: OD 21 (1947) - Funerals, Memorial Services, Monuments for War Dead, Militarists and Ultrationalists: OD 65 (1947) - Extension of Aid to Missionaries.

(October through December)

M. G. L.

CIVIL EDUCATION

A-1 School Inspection 1st Priority 10 per month

1. Decentralization of control of the public school system as provided by the Board of Education Law, to include informing the public of the needs and purposes of decentralization, the provisions of the law, and the necessity of voting for well-qualified board members. (Coordinate with the civil information officer.)
2. Organization and operation of democratic women's groups.
3. Reorganization of the school system.

2nd Priority

1. In-service training of teachers.
2. Development of democratic parent-teachers' associations.
3. Organization and development of democratic youth organization, to include the training of leaders.

TO I CORPS MILITARY GOVERNMENT PLAN - 1 October to 31 December 1948

CIVIL EDUCATION SECTION

1. Critique of Action of Previous Corps Plan

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b. Priority during this planning period should be given to primary schools, particularly try-out schools, lower secondary schools, and upper secondary schools. Inspect such try-out schools as have not yet been visited. Continue to assist them in extending their influence by means of conferences, demonstration classes and workshops. (Each school should be evaluated on the basis of its degree of success in meeting the needs of the community.) This is in regards to buildings, facilities, teachers, and curriculum. If it is desired to get an overall picture of the problems of a particular section, all inspections in a month might be limited to one district.

II - Board of Education

a. After the Board of Education becomes a reality, the CE Officer should work with the members of the prefectural board and as many local boards as possible briefing them on their duties, and discussing proper procedures and

To I Corps M G Plan - cont'd

EM
914

policies for a school board. This briefing should constitute an in-service training course of at least one meeting per week during the seven weeks preceding 20 November when the local boards begin operations and 30 November when the prefectural boards begin operations. Reference materials for the course are EM No. 929 and No. 914, "School Boards in Action," and materials from higher headquarters. Methods of promoting long range objectives such as educating the public at large in the duties and responsibilities of the school boards and in their relationship to the boards are described on pages 7,8 of the plan for Civil Information Activities on the Board of Education Law.

III - School Reorganization

15 July 1945 - NO. 157
A. 87-remain under the same management.

a. If the gains in school reorganization are to be held, constant attention must be paid to and frequent checks made of the prefecture plan for school reorganization at all levels. Emphasis should still be on provision of separate buildings as fast as possible in sufficient number to supply the needs of lower secondary schools, especially where upper secondary schools are obviously more numerous than prefectural needs or ability to afford. Priority should be given to lower secondary schools in plant, equipment, and teachers.

b. Specific areas for current reorganization include:

- (1) Request a prefecture-wide survey by school education officials of all school buildings, use of rooms, use of buildings for other than legitimate school needs, and relation of buildings to community or area needs. Size of school should depend on density of population and geography. No one pattern will suit all cases. Findings should include pupil-classroom and pupil-teacher ratio, and complete, detailed floorplans of all schools. The CE Officer will make an appraisal of the efficiency of usage, and advise the education officials on the basis of the survey.
- (2) Class scheduling should be surveyed to achieve more effective instruction. CE Officers should work with prefectural and individual school officials to create more reasonable time and course schedules. Large numbers of different courses each week, according to traditional scheduling should be discouraged. New upper secondary curricula are to be found in Hatsugaku 156, an amended version of which is promised for November.
- (3) Part-time and night schools for use of out-of-school youth and adults should be set up in as many standard secondary schools as possible so as to insure maximum use of the community's educational facilities. Part-time education may be secured during regular daytime hours by students who cannot take the time for or afford full-time schooling.
- (4) The 3-year vocational courses in the lower secondary school should include a survey of all ways of making a living in the immediate area as well as in Japan. This study should be closely related to other courses, especially social studies, and should be illustrated by visits to local industries, etc. The CE Officer should urge one of the teacher consultants to specialize on vocational education, and should then guide and

To I Corps M G Plan - cont'd

assist him to plan the introduction of graded vocational materials and experiences in all lower secondary schools in the prefecture.

IV - Teacher Reeducation

a. The 65-70 hour courses established by the Ministry of Education should be completed as soon as possible, and follow-up courses to those already completed should be carried on in smaller districts within each prefecture. The inservice training program within each school should review materials covered in the summer and autumn courses and discuss successful application of the principles in classroom work. By now in-service training should become a permanent program which continues on its own momentum. It should have specialists among teacher consultants and others, and textual materials should be created locally, by teachers themselves in workshops, try-out schools, etc., by education officials, and by research agencies in the normal schools.

b. Try-Out Schools.

(1) The success of the Kinki Try-Out School Association in providing educational leadership, in setting standards, and in producing materials has demonstrated the advantage of federation in this one area at least. It is recommended, therefore, that the regional and prefectural education officers encourage the idea of federation of a limited number of try-out schools into regional associations. The problem will be to keep the standards high, and to include all schools that have demonstrated a genuine desire to reform and improve their program, without at the same time having too many try-out schools. The number should not be greater than is possible for the CE Officer to visit at least once every three months. As a working guide, it is suggested that in the first phase of the program there be at least one primary and one lower secondary school in each gun. All schools should have a chance to compete for the honor of being nominated. It is felt that after almost two years of experience, certain Kinki prefectures are ready for phase two of try-out school development -- extending the organization horizontally throughout the entire prefecture. Kyoto and Shiga prefectures have already established subsidiary try-out schools associations and the original members are offering guidance to any school wishing to join. After a period of provisional membership the schools become full-fledged try-out schools. Eventually, the number of try-out schools should be legion.

V - Adult Education

a. Adult education stands parallel with school education as a primary responsibility of the CE Officer. During the past 3 months regional adult education conferences have been held in all regions of I Corps. Similar conferences should be stimulated as a follow-up in each prefecture. Plans should be coordinated with the regional and corps Women's Affairs officer.

To I Corps M G Plan - Cont'd

b. The goal of these conferences should be:

- (1) Developing a corps of community leaders, including women, who will take independent action when faced with social issues, and who can guide, by means of panel discussion techniques and parliamentary procedure, the crystallization of community opinion on these issues.
- (2) By tackling specific problems and arriving at clear-cut solutions, training citizens in techniques of group action for the solving of community problems.
- (3) Bringing new school and social education officials together with their constituency in a friendly atmosphere so that the officials will have an opportunity for direct leadership and so that the public will demand performance of them.
- (4) Developing organizations which will serve as media for dissemination of information on national as well as local problems.
(Work with CI Officer on this).

The CE Officer will also establish close liaison with the Social Education Officer of the prefectural government (or his equivalent in the new set-up) briefing him on the proper scope of his program (See ltr I Corps, dtd 20 Jul 48) and guiding and assisting him in developing an overall program of strong, independent "adult-education" organizations, including women's associations, youth groups, Boy and Girl Scouts, PTA's etc., but insisting that the relationship of Social Education to these organizations be that of a service agency, not a control agency.

As a focus for all adult education activities in the community, the CE Officer will work with the CI Officer encouraging the establishment of a few promising Citizens' Public Halls, to be then used as try-out institutions. They should be helped to develop democratic constitutions, procedures, and programs, which can be used as examples for the other CPH in the prefecture.

*Policy File
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O.P.*

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Office of the Commanding General
APO 343

J CIE

AG 300.1 (MG-X)

22 March 1948

SUBJECT: Priority of Military Government Activities

TO: Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301
Commanding General, IX Corps, APO 309
Commanding Officer, Chugoku Mil Govt Region, APO 317
Commanding Officer, Shikoku Mil Govt Region, APO 1050
Commanding Officer, Tokyo Mil Govt Team, APO 181
Commanding Officer, Kanagawa Mil Govt Team, APO 503

1. Reference is made to letter, this headquarters, subject as above, dated 9 December 1947, covering priority of activities through March 1948.

2. The inclosed list establishes similar priorities for the period April through June 1948. It indicates the relative emphasis placed by this headquarters on the various activities under each section and is furnished as a basis for planning, subject to changes dictated by local conditions. In view of the possible early issue of additional directives by the Supreme Commander, it is to be expected that other activities may be added during the period. Relative priorities will be assigned to such activities as they are directed.

3. In the light of present shortages of personnel, the importance of careful, continuous and coordinated planning cannot be too strongly emphasized. Such planning will lead to the most efficient utilization of available personnel and transportation and insure relative coverage of the most important activities without omitting required action in secondary fields.

4. Nothing in the inclosure should be construed as giving priority to any section of military government to the detriment of another section. The priority given is by activity within each section. The order of listing within a given section priority is of no significance, except that the fish and vegetable and tax collection programs should receive first priority within the sections responsible for these activities. All activities under a first priority are considered of equal importance, subject only to modification based on local conditions.

5. Sufficient copies are included to permit distribution to prefectural teams if desired.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

R. SCHAFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

1 Inclosure
List of Activities

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Office of the Commanding General
APO 343

THE CURRENT RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

SECTION I

Operational Directives are listed for reference to those portions applicable to the particular activity involved. There are duplicate listings where OD's apply to more than one major activity.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

1st Priority

1. Tax Collection: (when handled by Economics Section)

OD 4 and Slants 1 and 2 - Surveillance of Japanese Tax Administration.

2. Production, Collection and Distribution of Food:

OD 12 (1948) - Rehabilitation of Fish and Vegetable Distribution Systems.

OD 28 and Slants 1-3 (1947) - Rice Collection.

OD 26 and Slants 1-4 (1947) - Food Distribution.

OD 4 (1946) - Release of Airfields.

SCAPIN 962 (1946) - Production, Distribution and Use of Fertilizers.

OD 33 (1946) - Procurement of Japanese Supplies, Facilities and Services.

OD 39 (1946) - Emergency Measure on Food.

OD 57 (1946) - Control of Insect and Rodent Borne Diseases.

OD 10 and Slants 1-3 (1947) - Land Reform.

OD 18 (1947) - Supplementary Rations for Japanese Employees of the Occupation.

Cir 9, Sec III (1947) - Procurement of Japanese Food for Consumption by Japanese Employees of the Occupation Forces.

OD 61 (1947) - Restaurant Control.

OD 63 (1947) - Quarterly Spot-checking on Status of Supplies for Japanese Fisheries and Landings of

Inclosure 1 to Ltr dated 22 March 1948

Marine Products.

OD 70 (1947) - Transportation Control.

3. Production of Coal:

OD 26 and Slants 1-4 (1947) - Food Distribution.

OD 36 (1947) and Slant 1 - Surveillance of Mining Machinery Production.

OD 39 (1947) and Slant 1 - Coal Allocation and Deliveries.

OD 55 (1947) - Building Policies of Japanese Government.

2nd Priority

1. Land Reform Program: OD 10 and Slants 1-3 (1947) - Land Reform.
2. Reparations Program: OD 5 (1947) Slants 1-12 - Reparations.
3. Dissolution of Nogyo-Kai: OD 3 (1948) - Japanese Agricultural Cooperative Program.
4. Labor Relations and Education Program: OD 1 (1946) - (Under revision)

3rd Priority

1. Electric Power Rationing: OD 2 (1948) - Electric Power Rationing Program of the Japanese Government
2. Airfields: OD 4 (1946) - Release of Airfields.
3. Enemy Equipment: OD 28 (1945) Slants 1-16 - Enemy Equipment, Disposition of.
4. Petroleum:
 - OD 66 (1946) - Issue of Petroleum Products to Japanese Contractors and Civilians.
 - OD 67 (1946) - Use of Benzene as Motor Fuel.
 - OD 11 (1947) - Pacific Coast Oil Refineries.
 - OD 47 (1947) - Sale of Waste Oil to Japanese Government.
5. Public Works: OD 11 (1948) - Japanese Public Works and Reconstruction Program.
6. Occupation Force Use of Japanese Labor
 - OD 1 (1946) as amended - Procurement of Japanese Labor. (Under revision)

- OD 21 (1945) Slants 1-4 - Employment of Foreign Nationals.
Cir 14, Eighth Army (1948) - Administration of Foreign Nationals.
7. Imports: OD 76 (1946) Slant 1 - Import Procedure.
8. Exports: OD 30 (1946) Slant 1 - Export Procedure.
9. Price Control: OD 26 (1947) Slant 1-4 - Food Distribution.
OD 61 (1947) - Restaurant Control.
OD 68 (1947) - Rent Control
10. Agriculture:
OD 39 (1946) - Emergency Measures on Food.
OD 57 (1946) - Control on Insect and Rodent Borne Diseases.
OD 4 (1947) - Release of Airfields.
OD 10 (1947) and Slants 1-3 - Land Reform.
OD 23 (1947) - Cultivation of Marihuana for Fibre Purposes.
OD 46 (1947) - Airplane Spraying for Insect Control.
Ltr AG 464.6 (17 Jun 46) - Production, Distribution and Use of Fertilizers.
11. Fisheries:
OD 35 (1946) - Aid to Japanese Hydrographic Department.
OD 63 (1947) - Quarterly Spot-Checks on Fisheries Supplies and Landings.
Ltr, Hq 8th Army (23 Jan 46) - Distribution of Food and Fuel Oil. (Link System)
12. Mining:
OD 60 (1946) - Unauthorized Transactions in Precious Metals.
OD 36 (1947) and Slant 1 - Surveillance of Mining Machinery Production.
OD 39 (1947) and Slant 1 - Coal Allocation and Deliveries.
OD 49 (1947) - Pyrite Production.
13. Shipbuilding: OD 79 (1946) - Shipbuilding.
14. Pearls: OD 15 (1947) - Pearls

15. Salvage:
 Ltr AG 560 (9 May 46) - Destruction of Former Japanese Naval Vessels.
 Ltr AG 386.7 (17 Aug 46) - Inventory and Reclamation of Lead.
 Ltr AG 457 SCAP (16 Sep 46) - Salvage of Used Cement Bags.
16. Chlorination of Water Supply: OD 68 (1946) - Chlorination of Municipal Water Supply.
17. Textile Dyes and Chemicals: OD 13 (1948) - Use of Dyes and Finishing Chemicals.
18. Transportation: OD 70 (1947) - Transportation Control.
19. Construction: OD 55 (1947) - Building Policies of the Japanese Government.

SECTION II

LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

1st Priority

1. Tax Collection: (when handled by Legal and Government Section)
 OD 4 and Slants 1 and 2 - Surveillance of Japanese Tax Administration.
2. Fish and Vegetable Control: (to the extent handled by Legal and Government Section)
 OD 12 (1948) - Rehabilitation of Fish and Vegetable Distribution Systems.
3. Observe and report on the activities of prefectural and other local authorities with special reference to: The local autonomy law and local government administration; administration of the courts; activities of judges and procurators; political parties. Personnel from the Government Section, SCAP, will make field trips during this period to confer with Military Government teams and Japanese officials on the Local Autonomy Laws. It is suggested that information be obtained as to what standing committees, if any, have been established by local assemblies.
4. Maintain close liaison with appropriate Japanese officials to aid and assist in developing democratic procedures in government, legislation, and law enforcement.

2nd Priority

1. Keep abreast of current Japanese government legislation

as published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE. During this period copies of numerous laws passed by the National Diet in December 1947 should be received.

2. Surveillance of the administration of the purge, with particular attention to violations of the injunctions by purgees; OD 25 (1947) - Administration of the purge of Japanese officials.

3rd Priority

1. Surveillance and support of Japanese police efforts to eliminate large scale blackmarket operations. For those individuals working on the fish and vegetable control program, this program is added to the first priority.
2. Election Surveillance: OD 22 (1947) - Local Government Elections.

SECTION III

CIVIL PROPERTY

1st Priority

Surveillance of maintenance by the Japanese Government of the property of absent United Nations Nationals which has been wrongfully transferred since 7 December 1941: OD 48 (1947) - Surveillance of Preservation and Protection of Property of United Nations Nationals.

2nd Priority

Surveillance of proper markings and maintenance by Japanese Government of items ordered removed from reparations inventory by SCAP: OD 56/1 (1947) - Inventory and Transfer of Looted Property. Surveillance of Investigation of looted vehicles - OD 56/2 (1947) - Investigation of Looted Vehicles.

3rd Priority

Witness restitution by Japanese Government of property of United Nations Nationals when ordered; OD 6 (1947) - Restitution of United Nations' Property Wrongfully Transferred.

SECTION IV

PUBLIC WELFARE

1st Priority

1. Administrative Review:

Continuing detailed review of local district and prefecture administration of public welfare, to include:

- a. Study of agency organization - OD 9 (1948)
 - b. Public Assistance, including relief in kind - OD 9 (1947)
 - c. Child welfare - OD 9 (1947)
 - d. Disaster relief plans - OD 62 (1947) and Slants 1 and 2
 - e. Welfare institutions - OD 9 (1947) and OD 3 (1947)
2. In-Service Training Programs for Welfare Officials and Minsei-lin:

TB-PH-WEL 6, Oct 47

2nd Priority

1. Community Organization:

- a. Coordination of community welfare agencies and programs - TB-PH-WEL 6, Oct 47
- b. Community fund raising campaigns for private welfare agencies - TB-PH-WEL 4, Sep 47

3rd Priority

1. Foreign Nationals' Welfare - OD 14 (1948)
 - a. Distribution of supplemental rations.
 - b. Public assistance for needy Foreign Nationals.

SECTION V

CIVIL EDUCATION

1st Priority

1. Conduct required school inspections:

OD 92 (1946) and Slants 1 and 2 - Inspection of Japanese Education Institutions.
2. Assist and advise the Japanese in the decentralization of control of the school system, when provided by law, to include informing the public of the needs and purposes of decentralization, the provisions of the Local School Board Law, and the necessity of voting for well qualified board members in the coming elections of school board members. (Coordinate with civil information officer.)
3. Maintain surveillance over, encourage and assist the Japanese in the reorganization of the school system to conform to the 6-3-3 plan:

OD 19 (1947) - Civil Education Program.

3rd Priority

1. Encourage and assist communities in the establishment of democratic youth organizations, to include the training of leaders for such organizations.

OD 19 (1947) - Civil Education Program.

2. Maintain surveillance over the screening of teachers.

OD 2 (1947) - Surveillance of Teacher Screening Committees.

3. Maintain surveillance in the fields of religion, arts and monuments.

OD 21 (1947) - Funerals, Memorial Services, Monuments for War Dead, Militarists and Ultra-nationalists.

OD 65 (1947) - Extension of Aid to Missionaries.

SECTION VICIVIL INFORMATION1st Priority

Provide guidance and assistance to Japanese information media and organizations, governmental and private, in the planning and conduct of civil information programs. (OD 57, 1947). Programs in order of priority are:

- a. Food distribution (OD 26 and 26/1-4, 1947)
Decentralization of schools (pending)
Tax collection (OD 4 and 4/1-2, 1948)
Agricultural production (pending)
- b. Agricultural cooperatives (OD 3, 1948)
Coal production (in areas concerned)
Political affairs (pending)
- c. Land reform (OD 10 and 10/1-3, 1947)
Insect and rodent control (OD 57, 1946)
Disease control (OD 40, 1947)

2nd Priority

1. Orient local information media and organizations concerning their rights and responsibilities; encourage development and promulgation of democratic ideas and doctrines in the form of pamphlets, leaflets, posters, editorials, and other information materials: OD 57 (1947)

2. 16-mm Motion Picture Program: OD 67 (1947)
3. Organization and Development of Reading Rooms: OD 57 (1947)

3rd Priority

Surveys of Media and Organizations: OD 57 (1947)

SECTION VII

PUBLIC HEALTH

1st Priority

1. Health Center Improvement:
PHMJG 16 (1947) - Expansion and Improvement of Activities of Health Centers.
2. Program for Distribution of Medical Supplies:
OD 50 (1947) - Production and Distribution of Supplies and Equipment for Disease Control Purposes.
SCAP PH&W Weekly Bulletin No. 53, period 28 Dec 1947 to 3 Jan 1948.
3. Insect and Rodent Control Program:
OD 57 (1946) - Control of Insect and Rodent-Borne Diseases.
PHMJG 30 (1947)

2nd Priority

1. Public Health Education:
OD 6 (1948) - Public Health Education Program.
2. Training of Public Health Personnel:
OD 7 (1948) - Procurement and Training of Personnel to Staff Public Health Organizations.

3rd Priority

1. Establishment of Health Departments:
OD 9 (1948) - Establishment of Prefectural Health and Welfare Departments.
2. Disease Control Program:

OD 40 (1947) - Control of Major Epidemic Diseases.

3. Nutritional Surveys:

OD 17 (1948) - Revised Nutrition Surveys of the Civilian Population.

ANNEX E

To I Corps Military Government Plan for 1 July - 30 September 1948

CIVIL EDUCATION1. Critique of Action of Previous Corps Plan:

a. The second three months plan in civil education proved to be not only a useful guide but fairly close to the actuality of team officers' day-to-day responsibilities. During the period 15 February to 30 June 1948, most teams set up for themselves a plan of procedure in carrying out the priority projects. This required that they analyze the projects and set up a program of specific jobs. One officer kept a log book with each of the civil education projects on one side of the page and on the opposite page a day-to-day record of activities being carried out in that particular field.

b. Among past priorities, school reorganization proved to be the knot-tiest problem, with room left for improvement in every prefecture. It will continue to be a top priority project during the whole of the next year. School decentralization was delayed by the failure of the central government to pass the school board law. Teacher reeducation has been too often a matter of paper plans with no activity. It moves into second place in this plan in order to make most effective use of the teachers' time during the summer vacation period.

c. Corps did not give adequate leadership in the matters of budget or group leadership training. Assistance from SCAP CI&E in both these will be available during this current period.

2. Priority Projects in Civil Education:

I - School Inspection

a. The first responsibility of the civil education officer remains that of inspection of schools. A minimum of 5 educational institutions will be inspected each month, except during July and August, when schools are closed for the summer vacation. During July, as many as possible of the 5 will be completed, during August, no school inspections will be required. The time ordinarily given to school inspections should be devoted to spot checks of and participation in as many as possible of the teacher reeducation conferences and in-service training workshops which will be going on during those months.

b. Priority during this planning period should be given to: (1) try-out schools, (2) upper secondary schools, (3) Korean schools, and (4) normal schools.

- (1) Try-Out Schools. Inspect as many try-out schools as possible before the summer conferences. Encourage the teachers who are capable of leadership to participate actively in those summer programs to which they have most to offer. Teaching units, audio-visual aids, materials, and all other teaching devices which can be shared should

ANNEX E, I Corps Military Government Plan for 1 July - 30 September 1948
cont'd.

be brought to the conferences for illustration and discussion. Copies of all available materials produced in the try-out schools should also be forwarded to I Corps for evaluation and possible reproduction.

- (2) Upper Secondary Schools. Inspections of upper secondary schools should be made in September to insure the greatest possible use of buildings, facilities, and teachers. Wherever maximum efficient use is not demonstrated, the prefecture should be urged to consider transfer to lower-secondary-school status. Such reorganization, of course, must be considered in relation to overall community needs.
- (3) Korean Schools. An effort should be made in those prefectures where there are Korean schools to inspect, at least informally, and report on the conditions existing in presently operating Korean schools. Care should be taken not to stir up additional trouble, but the civil education officer has the responsibility for checking to see whether the Korean schools live up to the provisions of the school education law, as per recent agreement, and at the same time, that they are accorded fair and just treatment if they do so.
- (4) Normal Schools. Because of the importance of normal schools in the summer reeducation program, surveillance should be exercised to insure that they are up to the highest feasible standards. In case a formal school inspection is deemed unnecessary by the team officer, informal visits and suggestions are indicated. Region or Corps will offer help in normal school inspections on request, if given due notice.

II.- Teacher Reeducation

a. In-service training of teachers and principals is a high priority job during this summer. It is being planned nationally and the budget has not yet been fixed. At the earliest opportunity, however, the civil education officer will call in the school administrators responsible for the summer sessions in normal schools and universities, together with the school education chief, and will insure that (1) all possible areas, e.g., music, mathematics, social studies, etc., are covered; (2) the in-service courses supplement each other rather than conflict; (3) the basis for a permanent program of in-service training sessions are specific enough to be of immediate practical service to the classroom teacher.

b. New publications by the Ministry of Education will be helpful in all areas of retraining teachers. Text materials for use in the in-service training program may be found described in the SCAP CIE bulletins. Especially to be recommended are such basic books as Educational Psychology, Volumes I and

ANNEX E, I Corps Military Government Plan for 1 July - 30 September 1948
cont'd.

II, Handbook on Vocational Guidance, and Handbook on In-Service Training for Secondary Teachers.

c. The civil education officer should work closely with the school education chief, who will be informed through Japanese channels of national planning for summer sessions. He should encourage those teachers in the prefecture who did not attend last year's summer sessions to participate in at least once this year. Upper secondary teachers should also be urged to attend. It is suggested that the teachers union be used as one of the valuable media to sponsor and spread the retraining idea.

d. Special attention should be placed upon bringing the principals into the in-service training program. They should participate democratically in regular training courses along with their teachers. In addition, they should be organized into regular city, Gun, and prefecture meetings of principals to consider the principal's place as a leader and guide rather than dictator and to study the problems of democratic school administration.

III - School Reorganization

a. Continuing attention to secondary-school reorganization is essential if the program is to be a success. Many prefectures are already planning changes in keeping with Ministry instructions to take place before school opening in the autumn, before school opening in January, and before the new school year next April. September goals particularly need attention during this period. Emphasis should still be on provision of separate buildings in sufficient number for lower secondary schools, especially where upper secondary schools are obviously more numerous than prefectural needs or ability to afford. Priority should also be given lower secondary schools in equipment and teachers.

b. Specific areas for current reorganization include:

- (1) A comprehensive curriculum in upper secondary schools for purposes of economy in space, teachers, and equipment.
- (2) Coeducation in upper secondary schools, wherever possible, in order to guarantee equal opportunity.
- (3) Districting of upper secondary schools for purposes of economy and efficiency.
- (4) A prefecture-wide survey by school education officials of all school buildings, use of rooms, use of buildings for other than legitimate school needs, and relations of buildings to community or area needs.
- (5) Local building programs should be pushed so as to provide adequate plant for all levels of compulsory schooling at the earliest possible moment.

Generally accomplished

ANNEX E, I Corps Military Government Plan for 1 July - 30 September 1948
cont'd.

- (6) Class scheduling should be surveyed to achieve more effective instruction. Civil education officers should work with prefectural, Gun or district, city, and individual school officials on creation of more reasonable time and course schedules. Large numbers of different courses per week, according to traditional scheduling, should be discouraged. New upper secondary school standard curricula are promised by Ministry of Education for early summer.
- (7) Stimulation of try-out schools and associations should be continuous. At region or team level associations should be stimulated to set up standards on the basis of which they will invite into the association those schools which express willingness to experiment and make changes, and which are capable of demonstrating to all of the teachers or other interested groups in the area democratic education methods and materials. Frequent conferences built around the try-out schools to discuss such experiments and their results are to be encouraged.
- (8) Part-time and branch schools for use of out-of-school youth and adults should be stimulated wherever possible. Shortage of teachers and buildings may hamper this program as the Ministry of Education has suggested repeatedly. Wherever possible, secondary school buildings should be used during regular hours when space is available, and outside of regular hours, for part-time or branch schools. Courses can frequently be more personal and more liberal than in the traditional schools, allowing selection of courses according to needs.
- (9) Higher education institutions should receive whatever help is possible in their attempts at being chartered. The July 31st final date for these chartering requests must be met if these institutions are to become 4-year colleges next April. They will need guidance in developing the various phases of their curricula and help in deciding whether two or more institutions should join together as a unified university. Normal schools especially will be needing help. Present technical colleges, may, and will be urged, in case of doubt, to consider becoming vocational upper secondary schools with one or two years of graduate instruction in specialized fields. Assistance in this area may be had from I Corps Headquarters upon request. (See CI&E Bulletin Vol. I No. 24, 9 Jun 48, pg 9)

IV - School Decentralization

Passage of the school board law providing for school decentraliza-

ANNEX E, I Corps Military Government Plan for 1 July - 30 September 1948
cont'd.

tion is likely to occur during the current planning period. In order that the citizenry shall be prepared for their responsibility in the setting up of school boards, it will be necessary for military government to offer guidance and assistance on the following items:

- a. Preparation of a local information program based on the plan which will be sent out from SCAP and Eighth Army.
- b. Selection of a list of progressive, energetic candidates for the national training program for superintendents and teacher consultants scheduled to start on 1 September.
- c. Guidance of the local citizenry in their selection of candidates for the new school boards, and encouragement of them to circulate petitions nominating worthy candidates.

V.- Adult Education

If community democratization is to be permanent and complete, the education of adults in matters affecting school, family, community, and national life must not be neglected. Adult education covers the activities of men, women, and youth organized in associations, unions, PTA's and citizens' public halls. The present pyramidal youth, women's and PTA organizations are almost always carry-overs from wartime organizations, and are still ruled in a dictatorial manner. During the ensuing three months, the civil education officer will encourage the development of strong individual associations wherever top-down federations which control subordinate units, exist. To this end the civil education officer carry on the following activities:

- a. Women's Organizations. The civil education officer will encourage and assist in the holding of a prefectural women's leadership training institute. Delegates should include members of women's groups, working women, teachers, field representatives of women's and minor's bureau, college and university students. To assist in the orientation of and to establish the prestige of the chief of The Women's and Minor's Bureau, it is urged that she be encouraged to assist in the discussion of one of the conference topics. Conference agenda and a topical outline of subjects to be covered were handed out at the last I Corps conference. Follow-up work with individual associations will be necessary on the part of the civil education officer:

- b. Parent-Teachers Associations.

- (1) Work intensively with a few well-organized PTA's on principles, objectives, and programs.
- (2) Hold open meetings to which the public is invited and the purposes and programs of PTA are explained.

- c. Youth Groups.

ANNEX E, I Corps Military Government Plan for 1 July - 30 September 1948
cont'd.

- (1) Encourage local and Gun-wide leadership training courses for youth group leaders in a follow-up of the recent regional conferences. Select the most promising youth leaders for recommendation to the national training course projected for later this year.
 - (2) Guide, encourage, and assist independent youth groups which wish to break away from the traditional federation pattern.
 - (3) Help the youth groups to find adequate places to meet and have their offices. Suggested sites are the CPH's, Y.M.C.A., CIAE reading rooms, or any other available non-government building.
- d. Citizens' Public Halls.
- (1) Guide and assist the well-organized, active CPH's and use them as models for others already established but ineffective.
 - (2) Assist the officers of the CPH's in the establishment of education committees which will become democratic media for the self-education of the members on local and national problems.
 - (3) Survey the programs of CPH's to insure that they are using all possible community facilities and performing the greatest possible service to the community.

VI - Miscellaneous and Continuing Priorities

- a. Certain projects are of continuing importance in a well-rounded civil education program and should be given incidental attention at all times.
- b. First, is the encouragement of professional standards and a positive program for teachers' unions and other teachers' organizations. The civil education officer should recognize the interest of the teachers' union in all of the activities relating to the above priorities. The cooperation of the union in planning and carrying out programs for in-service training of teachers, school decentralization, and school reorganization should be encouraged. In addition, the educational committee of the union should become a strong positive information medium for all types of reform programs, including land reform, anti-blackmarket activities, and health activities. However, it is not desirable for the unions to gain control of the administration of schools, which is the responsibility of the duly elected school officials.
- c. Second, health and safety should be a continuous, on-going

ANNEX E, I Corps Military Government Plan for 1 July - 30 September 1948
cont'd.

program in education. Health and safety units should be a permanent feature of the curriculum at all levels. Encourage schools to survey their hazards and, wherever necessary, organize a school safety patrol.

d. Third, a student council should be encouraged in all schools of secondary grade. Make very plain its limitations so that students will not usurp the prerogatives of the faculty or administration. Suggest activities which will promote the betterment of school and community. Start this project with model groups in which techniques can be developed.

e. Fourth, teacher screening, especially of those teachers who resigned before April 1946 to avoid the purge and who now hope to reenter the teaching profession, should be a matter of continuing surveillance by civil education. It is suggested that teacher screening committees be asked to present periodical reports of their activities and that a file be kept of the purges as well as of those who pass.

* f. Military government should support the local screening committee in those cases returned from the central screening committee for more evidence. The civil education officer should work over the evidence gathered, make his own judgment on it, and if, in his opinion, the purge is reasonable, should send a report forward citing the evidence together with his own decision. Screening committees should not be allowed to become discouraged at the return of cases for further evidence.

g. Fifth, in the field of religion, a positive program is not indicated at the present time, but surveillance must still be exercised to prevent planned visits by schools to shrines and the forced collection of contributions for the support of Shinto shrines.

ANNEX F

To I Corps Military Government Plan for 1 July - 30 September 1948

CIVIL INFORMATION1. Critique of Action on Previous Corps Plan:

The complete separation of information offices from education during this period enabled information personnel to apply themselves more diligently to the priority programs outlined in Annex F, Military Government Plan for 15 February to 30 June 1948. This they did with remarkable enthusiasm. The volume of information material which emanated from the Japanese under military government guidance was far greater than previously believed possible. The move to cast information officers in the role of guide and instructor rather than as reporters or publicity agents was strengthened to an appreciable degree as they directed and guided the accomplishment of priority programs. Shortcomings were noted on some teams where cooperation between the information officer and the other members of the team was lacking. A clear understanding of the role of the civil information officer and of the channels for routing information to him should be had by all team members.

2. The Objective:

The objective of the information program in I Corps remains the same. It is to insure that each individual Japanese is provided with factual knowledge in specific fields so that he can take action to protect his rights and discharge his responsibilities.

3. The Method:

a. Certain national programs will receive emphasis during the current period. The six months schedule for civil information activities has been received from higher headquarters and will be followed by detailed plans and data for use in the field. These plans will, in most cases, call for local application. This can be accomplished by linking them closely to other sections of the team and compiling all available local data, which, with close identification of the program to the individual, will assure successful presentation.

b. Answers to the following questions should then be sought before proceeding:

- (1) What is the local situation?
- (2) What population groups are interested?
- (3) What information should they have?
- (4) What action must they take to protect their rights and discharge their duties?
- (5) What kinds of materials and media are necessary to reach them?

ANNEX F, I Corps Military Government Plan for 1 July - 30 September 1948
cont'd.

c. Guidance and assistance to the Japanese agency responsible will continue from this point, making sure that the Japanese plan contains a clear statement of the problem and its purpose, a list of specific appeals and themes, and a list of media to be used including frequency of use.

d. The civil information officer then suggests necessary changes or additions, supports the program as it is started, surveys progress, and stimulates when such stimulation is needed.

e. Direct action should be taken only when necessary. Responsibility for success or failure lies with the Japanese, but the civil information officer should never suggest the possibility of the latter.

f. In the interest of developing a sense of responsibility among Japanese newspapermen, avoid prepared press releases to as great an extent as possible. It is a form of censorship, inhibits exercise of initiative, and robs the Japanese reporters of initiative.

4. Priority Information Program:

The military government priority information program on which the Japanese are receiving assistance and advice from SCAP and on which information officers will give guidance and assistance is as follows:

- Priority No. 1 - Fish and Vegetable Distribution Control, OD 12, 13 Feb 48.
- No. 2 - Tax Collection Program.
- No. 3 - Sanitation & Insect Control, OD 57, 20 June 46; OD 50, 24 June 47; and Disease Control, OD 57, 20 June 46; OD 38, 1 May 47; OD 50, 24 June 47.
- No. 4 - Agricultural Cooperatives, OD 3, 9 Jan 48.
- No. 5 - School Decentralization. Material forthcoming after passage of School Board Law.
- No. 6 - Rural Land Reform, OD 10, 18 Jan 47.
- No. 7 - Political Information and Education.
- No. 8 - Civil Liberties, OD 29, 11 Mar 46; OD 43, 14 May 47.
- No. 9 - Labor-Management, OD 1, 5 Jan 46.
- No. 10 - Police Reorganization.
- No. 11 - Local Autonomy Program.

ANNEX F, I Corps Military Government Plan for 1 July - 30 September 1948
cont'd.

Safety is a recurring program upon which information officers should give constant emphasis in collaboration with civil education and legal and government officers. Other programs which will start in September but upon which the greater emphasis will not come until later include: Crop Collection, OD 28, 13 Mar 48; National Public Service Law Program; Pneumonia Control, OD 40, 5 May 47; Daily Life Security Program, OD 9, 14 Jan 47.

Priorities

To I Corps Military Government Plan for 15 November 1947 - 15 February 1948

CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

During the period 15 November 1947 - 15 February 1948 military government CI&E officers will exert every effort to insure that the following objectives are accomplished:

INFORMATION

Objectives for the information program are outlined in Operational Instructions No. 2, this headquarters, dated 17 October 1947. In addition, information officers will coordinate with other sections in developing effective publicity for programs described elsewhere in this directive.

EDUCATION

(NOTE: Between now and the end of the present school year, 30 March 1948, it will be possible to introduce a number of new plans and projects (which are outlined below) into the schools. Inasmuch as they will of necessity be continuing programs, and will also depend on national legislation which is beyond local control, and will furthermore, be changes wrought in the minds of people, it will be impossible to place a hard and fast deadline on these activities and show tangible results at the end of that time. What can be measured is the introduction of the programs in all schools.)

1. Teacher Re-education:

a. The Ministry of Education has directed that all teachers will be indoctrinated in the "New Education". In few prefectures has this been systematic or effective. What is needed is a simple, compulsory, in-service training course whereby all teachers up to schools of university grade can study and discuss in small groups the materials coming down from research agencies of SCAP and the Ministry of Education.

b. The best beginning text on the new course of study is "A TENTATIVE SUGGESTED COURSE OF STUDY, GENERAL, 1947" published by the Ministry of Education. This text is, or should be, in the hands of every teacher in every school in the prefecture. It can be made the basis for uniform in-service training. If not already accomplished, a guided review of "GUIDE TO NEW EDUCATION IN JAPAN", 1946, Vol. I, Part A, "FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEMS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW JAPAN", should be encouraged as preparation for the training course.

c. CI&E officers will call in the Chief of the Education Section, and the Education and Welfare Department and urge that such an in-service course be launched throughout the prefecture by directive. If more copies

CI&E continued

of the text are needed, they can be obtained through Japanese channels. The Education Section is to be responsible for promoting the program, enlivening it by traveling panel discussion teams and lecturers, or radio programs interpreting or enlarging upon the basic text.

d. One effective approach (Suggested by Kyoto Military Government Team) is to divide the material into 30 units of study, each to form the basis for a one-hour discussion period. The prefectural Education Section then prepares a bibliography and a series of provocative questions for each unit to accompany the directions sent to each school. The entire faculty of each school should meet twice or three times a week, under chairmanship of the principal, and can thus complete the course in ten or fifteen weeks.

e. By that time the faculty will have become an effective study group, and can then continue with other nationally produced materials. Interest groups, such as Science, Mathematics, and Music teachers can meet separately to study and analyze their respective courses of study.

f. Special care will be exercised over participation in the program by middle and higher schools.

2. Health and Safety Curricula for Elementary Schools:

a. Plan with local doctors and educators health units to be introduced in each year of the primary school.

b. Plan with local police and educators safety units similar to those worked out by the Kyoto Education Section. These can be supplied by I Corps, together with an SOP for setting up a prefecture-wide safety campaign. Encourage schools to survey their hazards and organize a school safety patrol wherever needed.

3. Parent-Teacher Association:

Institute a prefecture-wide reorganization of the parents' organizations on the basis of the pamphlet prepared by this headquarters. By the end of the school year there should be a single, democratic PTA in each school of primary and secondary grade in the prefecture. Finally, when there is a sufficient number of grass-roots organizations, encourage a prefecture-wide federation which will become a planning body that will turn out monthly programs and educational material.

4. Temporary Conference Groups:

These are the interim boards of education recently organized by government direction. They are generally floundering for want of a definite job. Require them to become a community planning body and present before close of the school year a comprehensive two or five year plan for the educational development of the prefecture, the plan to include physical facilities as well as changes necessary to implement the requirements of the "New Education". Supervision of the planning will be made the

CI&E continued

responsibility of the Prefectural Conference Group. CI&E officers will emphasize that only definite, usable plans will be acceptable. Preparation of blueprints for physical changes should be possible within the plan period.

5. Student Body Self-Government for New Middle and Higher Schools:

Set up standards for the organization of democratic self-government in schools of secondary grade. Make very plain their limitations, so that they will not usurp the prerogatives of the faculty or administration. Suggest activities which will promote the betterment of school and community. Start this project with a model group in which techniques can be developed. Later it can be extended to the schools at large.

6. Budgets:

Most prefectures are now preparing budgets for the fiscal year beginning next April. CI&E officers should examine the drafts and impress the Japanese with the imperativeness of providing funds at least adequate for the operating expenses of compulsory schools.

HEADQUARTERS I CORPS
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

FSR/ay

310.1 - BA

9 February 1948

SUBJECT: I Corps Military Government Plan for 15 Feb - 30 June 48

TO : See Distribution

1. References: a. Ltr, Hq 8A, file 300.1 (MGX), subj: "Priority of Military Government Activities", dtd 9 Dec 47.

b. Ltr, Hq I Corps, file AG 310.1 - BA, subj: "I Corps Military Government Plan for the period 15 Nov 47 - 15 Feb 47", dtd 7 Nov 47.

2. The vigor and imagination with which mil govt teams responded to the first of this hq's mil govt plans have resulted in progress -- definite and measurable achievements. The varying excellence of progress and results, however, indicates a need for more detailed planning on region and team level to develop powerful, coordinated attacks on specific prefectural problems. The vital inter-dependence of all mil govt activities and the steady rise of local autonomy make it essential that each team commander, rather than tolerating a group of disparate programs, however superior individually, build a unified plan fashioned for his particular prefecture.

3. It is necessary to remember that this plan has been prepared to guide twenty military government teams whose prefectures differ significantly in climate, culture and economic character. Obviously then, as these many teams construct their plans, the differing intensity and nature of problems will result in emphases that are not uniform from prefecture to prefecture.

4. The objectives stated in this plan represent a movement forward by the Japanese in reconstructing and remodelling their own nation and way of life. It is military govt's job to elicit from the Japanese that genuinely self-reliant, progressive attitude which will result in discerning and striving for these goals without dependence upon outside guidance. Success of this plan, then, will be measured rather in terms of Japanese than mil govt activity.

5. This plan covers a considerable period and has its basis in the directives of higher headquarters. Changing situations may bring directives that will alter this plan (such a successor document to reference 1 a, above). Mil govt teams will make necessary readjustments in their plans as such new directives are published by this or higher headquarters.

6. A rigid routine for implementing this plan is not desirable, but the following steps are urged.

a. Upon receipt, make the complete plan available to all team members for careful study.

b. Hold an early staff conference to discuss the plan and the status of programs in the prefecture.

c. Decide upon methods of coordination and appoint committee groups to formulate, in writing, detailed plans, tailored to specific prefectural situations.

d. At the next conference present the section plans and develop the team program.

e. Prepare work schedules that will make possible regular progress of the plan.

f. At weekly staff meetings review work accomplished, discuss future steps, make necessary modifications in the plan.

g. Report progress and findings under appropriate headings in the Monthly Mil Govt Activities Report.

h. Submit special reports when indicated.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL SWING:

W N HORNISH
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

ANNEX E

To I Corps Military Government Plan for 15 February - 30 June 1948.

CIVIL EDUCATION

1. Critique of Action on Previous Corps Plan: The civil education sections of all teams have made some progress on most items of the first Corps plan. They have in addition carried on a multitude of other activities, but they have not always given the plan priority attention. As a consequence, uniform progress has not been made on all fronts. Teams have developed specialities, which are in themselves commendable, but which should be secondary to the main effort of implementing the plan. The responsibility of regional officers is:

a. To insure that the teams move forward simultaneously on all priority projects in a region.

b. To give each project the regional slant which will adapt them to the particular regional situation.

Such uniform coverage of priority programs in a region will reinforce the development of these projects in each individual prefecture. During the period 15 February - 30 June 1948, military government civil education officers will exert every effort to insure that the following objectives are accomplished:

2. Priority No. 1 - School Inspections: *sh*

a. The first responsibility of CE officers remains the same, that of inspection of schools. A minimum of 5 institutions will be inspected monthly with emphasis on primary and secondary schools. Additional schools may be revisited, especially those that evidenced trouble spots in the initial visit, but reports on them need not be made to higher headquarters unless the problems remain unsolved and higher headquarters should know about them. The school inspection should require from one-half to a full day and will cover all aspects of the school: administration, staff, pupils, curriculum, school plant, and community relations. It should culminate at the end of the inspection with a constructive critique given by the CE officer before the entire faculty, emphasizing the aims and methods of democratic education. One team has worked out a very successful inspection plan where by the school is notified of the visit and given time to prepare for it. The form for notifying the schools is now in the hands of each team. This headquarters recommends that the method be used, but not exclusively.

b. During the current priority program effort should be made to achieve as complete a coverage as possible of the schools of the prefecture. Since all cannot be inspected, plan in advance to reach representative schools in all parts of the prefecture. Special effort should be made to

ANNEX E, to I Corps Mil Govt Plan for 15 Feb - 30 June 48, cont'd.

reach these gun heretofore neglected. Priority should be given in school inspections to try-out schools, so that they can thereafter be used as demonstration schools and centers for conferences.

3. Priority No. 2 - Reorganization and Decentralization of the School System:

a. Surveillance over new secondary schools, lower and higher:

The new upper secondary schools must be established, according to Hatsugaku 534, on 1 April 1948. Most old middle schools wish to raise their status and become upper secondary schools, but priority should be given to lower secondary schools, since they must provide for the newly-expanded compulsory education. The decision as to what type of school an old middle school is to become rests in the hands of the governor and his responsible school officials. He should consider the recommendations of the Temporary Conference Groups in this matter. The CE officer will request from the prefectural officials their plans for the reorganization of secondary education and insure that:

- Aug 534
- (1) Minimum standards as set up by law are met by the new secondary schools.
 - (2) Co-education is effected wherever possible.
 - (3) Equal educational opportunities are provided in all parts of the prefecture.
 - (4) A comprehensive curriculum is offered in the new higher secondary schools rather than a specialized one, as was the case in the old higher schools. (This does not preclude specialized schools in urban areas).
 - (5) An in-service training program for teachers is set up. Suggest that schools use the "Handbook on In-Service Training of Teachers" (available in March).

b. Temporary Conference Groups and Boards of Education:

- (1) Temporary Conference Groups, the forerunners of Boards of Education, should now be operating in each prefecture, as provided by Hatsugaku No. 63. They should be planning bodies for long-range programs and should serve as advisors to local government in the field of education. Their immediate responsibility is to recommend which of the old middle schools should become lower secondary schools and which higher secondary schools. But the major purpose of the TCG is to pave the way for the new school boards. They should, therefore, have the responsibility for planning

ANNEX E, to I Corps Mil Govt Plan for 15 Feb - 30 June 48, cont'd.

and executing a prefecture-wide information program on school decentralization based on the provisions of the new law establishing Boards of Education.

(2) At the prefectural level the TCG set up by Hotsugaku No. 63, has been found to be too large and unwieldy for practical purposes. It is suggested that the CE officer recommend to the prefecture TCG that they nominate from among their members a half-dozen representatives who will serve on a working committee, and who will hold regularly scheduled meetings with military government until the ken school board is set up. The CE officer will request from this committee plans and blueprints for the long-range expansion of school plants necessary to provide for the compulsory years of education throughout the entire prefecture. This will require surveys at local levels which should be carried on by the local TCG in cooperation with the ken education officials.

(3) To assist in the effective decentralization of school control and the transition from TCG to school boards, the CE officer, coordinating with the town information officer, will:

- (a) Aid and assist the TCG in planning an information program as soon as the school board law is passed.
- (b) Discuss with the ken TCG standards for the selection of candidates on the new school boards, and encourage them to circulate petitions nominating worthy candidates.

4. Priority No. 3 - Teacher Reeducation:

a. In order to improve the quality of teaching in Japan and insure that the best practices of the new democratic education are substituted for the old authoritarian teaching, the CE officer will aid the school authorities to organize a continuing program of reeducation of all teachers whereby they will meet regularly in faculty study groups in their respective schools.

b. The beginning course should equip the teachers with a greater mastery over the tools of their profession, such as subject matter, educational psychology, and scientific teaching methods. Later units of study should make them aware of their responsibility to participate actively in community affairs through membership in such organizations as democratic teachers unions and parent-teacher associations. The goal of any effective in-service training program is to instill in the teachers the habit of professional improvement and a pride in their profession, and give them a chance to improve their status by reaction to more important jobs.

ANNEX E, to I Corps Mil Govt Plan for 15 Feb - 30 June 48, cont'd.

c. At the end of the first phase, which covered "The Tentative Suggested Course of Study, General, 1947", required in the first Corps plan, a committee of teachers in each school should plan the continuing course, using the experience gained during the past semester, and such advice as the prefectural education section can give them. It is particularly urged that the in-service training program be keyed to that broadcast by the national radio program on the Teachers Hour, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 1530-1600.

d. Principals should participate democratically in such training courses. In addition, they should organize regular city, gun, and ken meetings of principals to consider the principal's place as a teacher-supervisor and guide rather than dictator and to study the problems of democratic school administration.

5. Priority No. 7 - The Budget:

a. All prefectures are now preparing budgets for the fiscal year 1948. The CE officer in cooperation with the other officers on his team and under direction of the team commander should examine the budget and insure its adequacy and accuracy. The following suggestions given at the recent CI&E conference should be considered:

- (1) Have the prefecture anticipate the total needs for the year as far as possible, taking inflation into account, so that supplementary budgets will not be necessary every few months.
- (2) Watch for misleading items such as "miscellaneous expenses". Insist that the budget headings be itemized in detail so as to indicate exactly the nature of each expenditure.
- (3) In listing the items in the budget should distinguish clearly the amounts received from national, prefectural and local sources. The prefecture should not count upon voluntary contributions, such as collections from the PTA, to make out the needs of the schools. Such a practice is prohibited by the Ministry of Education.
- (4) Draw together from all parts of the education budget operating expenses, and distinguish them from capital outlay. Among operating expenses separate cost of personnel from all other costs. There is a shortage of materials, but not of personal services in Japan.
- (5) Figure out the unit (per capita) cost for primary, junior high, senior high, and university education. Insist that the governor or school officials explain any remarkable difference between schools primary schools, and take action where are desirable.

ANNEX E, to I Corps Mil Govt Plan for 15 Feb - 30 June 48, cont'd.

6. Priority No. 5 - Health and Safety Curriculum:

a. Plan a prefecture-wide health campaign, in coordination with the town public health officer and prefecture health department, which will introduce units of health in each of the compulsory grades. Suggest to them the use of the T.B. material provided at the Kyoto conference, and get them to work out units of study on specifically local health problems. With the civil information officer plan an information program through press and radio, publicizing the same materials being taught in the schools. Also hit such habits as spitting, urinating, and defecating in the streets. Have the health campaign culminate in a prefecture-wide "Health Week".

b. On the basis of the I Corps safety plan, plan a prefecture-wide safety campaign to coincide with the opening month of school. Introduce units on safety in each of the compulsory grades and with the civil information officer plan an information campaign for the public, culminating in a prefecture-wide "Safety Week", and wherever necessary organize a school safety patrol.

7. Priority No. 6 - Parent-Teacher Associations: The CE officer has the responsibility of spreading the idea of democratic Parent-Teacher Associations by conferring with the Citizens Public Hall officials, Teachers Union officials, and Social Education officials to publicize the new type PTAs and enlist their aid in introducing the I Corps PTA pamphlets into each school in the prefecture. Conferences will be held to which the public is invited and the purposes and programs of the new-type PTA are explained. Only when there is a sufficient number of grass roots organizations, encourage a prefecture-wide federation which will become a planning body that will turn out monthly programs and educational material.

8. Priority No. 7. - Student Body Self-Government for New Junior and Senior High Schools: (See I Corps Military Government Plan for 15 November 1947 - 15 February 1948, Annex E).

9. Priority No. 8 - Youth Groups:

a. Youth groups are floundering for want of definite direction and adequate leadership. The responsibility of CE for this period is to:

- (1) Encourage the organization of at least one gun-wide leadership training course for youth group leaders. Materials for guiding the Japanese in setting up a leadership training course will be forthcoming from I Corps.
- (2) Encourage the organization of a prefecture-wide Boy Scout Committee and a separate Girl Scout Committee which will set up a scout leader training course which may be held jointly.. Boy Scout materials for this course are available

ANNEX E, to I Corps Mil Govt Plan for 15 Feb - 30 June 48, cont'd.

from the chairman of the national committee, Mr. Tsuyo Mishima, 477 Yoyogi Htsudai, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo. (See also document on "Japanese Boy Scout Movement", sent out by CI&E SCAP, last year). Girl Scout materials will be sent out from I Corps Headquarters.

- (3) Help the youth groups find an adequate place to meet and have their offices. Suggested sites are the Citizens Public Hall, YMCA, CI&E Reading Room, or any other available non-government building.

COPY

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Office of the Commanding General
APO 343

Mr. [unclear]
Mr. S
[unclear]
File
CDE

AG 300.1 (MG-X)

9 December 1947

SUBJECT: Priority of Military Government Activities

TO: Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301
Commanding General, IX Corps, APO 309
Commanding Officer, Chugoku Mil Govt Region, APO 317
Commanding Officer, Shikoku Mil Govt Region, APO 317
Commanding Officer, Tokyo-Kanagawa Mil Govt Dist, APO 503

1. In order to aid military government team commanders in planning their work to the end that the major efforts of available personnel be devoted to the most important subjects, there is inclosed a list of activities considered most important at this time, arranged in order of their priority. It should be understood, however, that while the most important activities should consume the major part of the time of military government teams, some attention may have to be devoted to activities of lesser importance. The list should be used in planning military government work during the period from now until the end of March 1948. Prior to that time the list will be revised in line with new developments and directives issued by the Supreme Commander. Too, in view of the possible early issue of additional directives, it may be necessary for regional and prefectural team commanders to make minor modifications prior to the end of March.

2. Nothing in these inclosures should be construed to give priority to any section of military government to the detriment of another section. The priority given is by activity within each section. Sufficient copies are inclosed to permit distribution to prefectural teams in case you desire to do so.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL HYDER:

1 Incl
List of Activities

/s/ E. Schafer
/t/ E. SCHAFFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

COPY

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HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
 United States Army
 Office of the Commanding General
 APO 343

THE CURRENT RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

SECTION IECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

(Listings of a number of OD's in this section are duplicated in order to complete the data applicable to major subjects)

1st Priority1. The production, collection and distribution of food:

OD 28 and Slant 1 (1947) - Rice Collection
 OD 26 and Slants 1-4 (1947) - Food Distribution
 OD 4 (1946) - Release of Airfields
 SCAPIN 962 (1946) - Production, Distribution and Use of Fertilizers
 OD 18 (1947) - Supplementary Rations for Japanese Employees of the Occupation
 Cir 9, Sec III (1947) - Procurement of Japanese Food for Consumption by Japanese Employees of the Occupation Forces
 OD 39 (1946) - Emergency Measure on Food
 OD 57 (1946) - Control of Insect and Rodent Borne Diseases
 OD 10 (1947) - Land Reform
 OD 33 (1946) - Procurement of Japanese Supplies, Facilities and Services
 OD 61 (1947) - Restaurant Control
 OD 63 (1947) - Quarterly Spot-Checking on Status of Supplies for Japanese Fisheries and Landings of Marine Products

2. Production of Coal:

OD 36 (1947) - Surveillance of Mining Machinery Production
 OD 39 (1947) - Coal Allocation and Deliveries
 OD 55 (1947) - Building Policies of Japanese Government
 OD 26 and Slants 1-4 (1947) - Food Distribution
 OD 16 (1947) - Annex C to Monthly Labor Surveillance Report MG-4

2nd Priority

1. Land Reform Program - OD 10 (1947): Land Reform
2. Reparations Program - OD 5 (1947) Slants 1-11: Reparations
3. Labor Education Program - OD 16 (1947): Annex C to Monthly Labor Surveillance Report MG-4

3rd Priority

1. Airfields: OD 4 (1946) - Release of Airfields
2. Enemy Equipment: OD 28 (1945) Slants 1-14 - Enemy Equipment, Disposition of
3. Petroleum:
 - OD 66 (1946) - Issue of Petroleum Products to Japanese Contractors and Civilians
 - OD 67 (1946) - Use of Benzene as Motor Fuel
 - OD 11 (1947) - Pacific Coast Oil Refineries
 - OD 47 (1947) - Sale of Waste Oil to Japanese Government
4. Public Works: OD 14 (1947) Slant 1 - Japanese Public Works Program
5. Occupation Force Use of Japanese Labor:
 - OD 1 (1946) Slant 1-6 - Procurement of Japanese Labor
 - OD 21 (1946) Slants 1-3 - Employment of Foreign Nationals
 - Cir 83 (1947) - Foreign National Pay Scale
 - Cir 324 (1946) - Employment of Foreign Nationals
6. Imports: OD 76 (1946) Slant 1 - Import Procedure
7. Exports: OD 30 (1946) Slant 1 - Export Procedure
8. Price Control: OD 26 (1947) Slant 1-4 - Food Distribution
9. Agriculture:
 - OD 39 (1946) - Emergency Measures on Food
 - OD 57 (1946) - Control of Insect and Rodent Borne Diseases
 - OD 4 (1947) - Release of Airfields
 - OD 10 (1947) - Land Reform
 - OD 23 (1947) - Cultivation of Marijuana for Fibre Purposes
 - OD 46 (1947) - Airplane Spraying for Insect Control
 - Ltr AG 464.6 (17 Jun 46) - Production, Distribution and Use of Fertilizers
10. Fisheries:
 - OD 35 (1946) - Aid to Japanese Hydrographic Department
 - OD 63 (1947) - Quarterly Spot-Checks on Fisheries Supplies and Landings
 - Ltr, Hq 8th Army (23 Jan 46) - Distribution of Food and Fuel Oil (Link System)
11. Mining:
 - OD 60 (1946) - Unauthorized Transactions in Precious Metals
 - OD 36 (1947) - Surveillance of Mining Machinery Production
 - OD 39 (1947) - Coal Allocation and Deliveries
 - OD 49 (1947) - Pyrite Production

12. Shipbuilding: OD 79 (1946) - Shipbuilding

13. Pearls: OD 15 (1947) - Pearls

14. Salvage:

Ltr AG 560 (9 May 46) - Destruction of Former Japanese Naval Vessels

Ltr AG 386.7 (17 Aug 46) - Inventory and Reclamation of Lead

Ltr AG 457 SCAP (16 Sept 46) - Salvage of Used Cement Bags

15. Chlorination of Water Supply: OD 68 (1946) - Chlorination of Municipal Water Supply

SECTION II

LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

1st Priority

Observe and report on the activities of prefectural and other local authorities with special reference to: The local autonomy law and local government administration; administration of the courts; activities of judges and procurators; political parties.

2nd Priority

Maintain close liaison with appropriate Japanese officials to aid and assist in developing democratic procedures in government, legislation, and law enforcement.

3rd Priority

Keep abreast of current Japanese government legislation as published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

4th Priority

Surveillance of the administration of the purge, with particular attention to violations of the injunctions by purgees: OD 25 (1947) - Administration of the purge of Japanese officials.

5th Priority

Surveillance and support of Japanese police efforts to eliminate large scale blackmarket operations.

6th Priority

Election surveillance: OD 22 (1947) - Local Government Elections.

SECTION IIICIVIL PROPERTY ACTIVITIES1st Priority

Surveillance of maintenance by the Japanese government of the property of absent United Nations Nationals which has been wrongfully transferred since 7 December 1941: OD 48 (1947) - Surveillance of Preservation and Protection of Property of United Nations Nationals.

2nd Priority

Surveillance of proper marking and maintenance by Japanese government of items ordered removed from reparations inventory by SCAP: OD 56/1 (1947) - Inventory and Transfer of Looted Property.

3rd Priority

Witness restitution by Japanese government of property of United Nations Nationals when ordered: OD 6 (1947) - Restitution of United Nations' Property Wrongfully Transferred.

4th Priority

Inspections and report on progress of rehabilitation of 28 postal savings branches: OD 88 and 88/1 (1946) - Rehabilitation of Postal Savings Branches.

SECTION IVPUBLIC WELFARE ACTIVITIES1st Priority

Administrative review of local welfare administration with special emphasis on:

1. Equity and substantiation of allowances to families: OD 9 (1947) - Public Welfare; Japanese Law 17; Daily Life Security Law; Imperial Ordinance No. 438 (20 Sep 46) - Enforcement of Daily Life Security Law.
2. Legal reimbursement of institutions: SCAPIN 775 (1946) Public Assistance; AG O91.4 (7 Nov 46) Information of General Application (SCAPIN 775).

2nd Priority

Development of child welfare services in accordance with the child welfare law and as an integral part of public welfare organization, not as a separate agency - same references as in priority 1.

3rd Priority

Development of disaster relief plans in accordance with the disaster relief law with special reference to central prefectural control and coordination with MO: OD 62 (1947) - Disaster Plans.

4th Priority

Inspection of penal and welfare institutions for maintenance of minimum standards of physical care: OD 3 (1947) - Inspection of Japanese Penal Institutions, and OD 9 (1947) - Public Welfare.

5th Priority

Encouragement of in-service training for minsei-in and public welfare officials: TB-PH-WEL, 6 Oct 47 - Duties of Welfare Officers.

6th Priority

Advice and assistance to Japanese relative to community organization and fund raising campaigns as requested: TB-PH-WEL, 6 Oct 47, and TB-PH-WEL, 4 Sep 47.

7th Priority

Check on welfare of Foreign Nationals: OD 83 (1946), OD 83/2 (1946) - Supplementary Ration for Foreign Nationals.

SECTION VCIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES1st Priority

Conduct required school inspections: OD 92 (1946) - Inspection of Japanese Education Institutions.

2nd Priority

Maintain surveillance over, encourage and assist in the re-organization and decentralization of the school system: OD 19 (1947) - Civil Education Program.

3rd Priority

Assist and encourage the Japanese in the civil education program with special attention to the in-service training of teachers, adult education, development of democratic youth organizations, and the screening of teachers: OD 19 (1947) - Civil Education Program.

4th Priority

✓ 1/ Assist other sections of the team in promoting their information programs: OD 57 (1947) - Civil Information Activities.

5th Priority

2. ✓ Local promotion of national information programs: OD 57 (1947) - Civil Information Activities

6th Priority

3. ✓ Development of and reporting on local information media and organization: OD 57 (1947) - Civil Information Activities.

7th Priority

Maintain surveillance in the fields of religion, arts, and monuments: OD 21 (1947) - Funerals, Memorial Services, Monuments for War Dead, Militarists and Ultrationalists; OD 85 (1947) - Extension of Aid to Missionaries.

SECTION VIPUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

1. Preventive Medicine:

a. Immunizations:

- (1) Diphtheria, to include mass program during winter and year around maintenance: SCAPIN 698 - Diphtheria Control.
- (2) Typhus as needed: SCAPIN's 331 and 368 - Control of Typhus Fever.
- (3) Smallpox maintenance: SCAPIN's 610 and 921 - Smallpox Vaccination.
- (4) Completion of Typhoid.
- (5) BCG on tuberculin negative persons: OD 38 (1947) - Control of Tuberculosis.

b. Insect Control of:

- (1) Lice during winter to control typhus: SCAPIN 1523 - Prevention and Control of Typhus Fever.
- (2) Ratfleas the year round to control typhus.
- (3) Fly and mosquito beginning in the spring: PHMJG 30 - Plan for Educational and Publicity Campaign on Fly Borne Diseases.

c. Tuberculosis Control Programs: OD 38 (1947) - Control of Tuberculosis; PHMJG 14 - Approval of Program for Anti-Tuberculosis Control.

- (1) Continuous dissemination of information.
- (2) Mass tuberculin testing.

- (3) 35mm X-Ray pictures of all positive tuberculin persons
- (4) Organize civic groups to sponsor programs.
- d. Organized poison campaigns for rodent control.
- e. Organized dissemination of public health information - PHMJG 30.
- f. Home sanitation.

2nd Priority

Promote the conversion of the prefectural health section into a health department: SCAPIN 945 - Reorganization of Governmental PH&M Agencies (Implementing legislation expected from present session of the Diet).

3rd Priority

Promote health centers and clinics to include nursing activities: PHMJG 16 - Expansion and Improvement of Activities of Health Centers.

4th Priority

Hospital administration to include promoting close relationship between hospitals, sanatoria, health centers, and doctors.

5th Priority

Encourage VD control through health centers for everybody: PHMJG 16.

6th Priority

Encourage new ration system of drug distribution.

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