

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
APO 343

Civil Education Officer
** Public School Boards*

PLAN FOR
CIVIL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES
ON
THE BOARD OF EDUCATION LAW

References:

- The Board of Education Law, No. 170, dated 15 July 1948.
- Cabinet Order No. 239, 1948.
- Report of the United States Education Mission to Japan, 30 Mar 1946.
- Education in the New Japan (GHQ), Part I, Vol. 1, May 1948.
- Pamphlet of information materials prepared by CI&E, SCAP.
- Hatsu-Teki #65, 10 August 1948.
- Hatsu-Teki #69, 20 August 1948.

Long-range Objectives of the Program:

1. To convince the public of the necessity for and desirability of placing control of public schools in the hands of the people.
2. To explain the functions of boards of education and the duties of elected members.

Immediate Objectives of the Program:

1. To encourage the most qualified persons to make themselves available for nomination to boards of education.
2. To inform the public of procedures in nomination and electing members of boards of education.
3. To indicate to the public desirable qualifications of members of boards of education.

SECTION I
THE SITUATION

The Board of Education Law was passed by the Diet 5 July 1948 and was promulgated and became effective 15 July. Candidates for prefectural boards must have submitted their screening documents to the Central Screening Committee in Tokyo by 15 September. Candidates for local boards must have submitted their screening documents to governors by the date announced by the governors. First elections (in prefectures and five major cities) will take place 5 October. Boards will start functioning 1 November and the superintendents they select will commence their duties under board supervision 1 April 1949.

Inclosure 1

To place the current situation in proper perspective and understand the significance of the drastic revision provided in the law, it is well to look into the development of education in Japan starting with the Meiji Restoration and follow its course up through the end of World War II. Through realizing the powerful grasp Japan's leaders held over the education of the young, each being molded into a single pattern, the modifications provided in the new law and the reasons for those modifications will come into clearer focus.

In 1867, the 15th Shogun of the Tokugawa family surrendered to the Emperor the mandatory powers that had been held by the Shogunate for over 250 years. The Emperor was Mutsuhito, a boy of 15, better known as the Emperor Meiji, from the name meaning "Enlightened Government" given the period of his reign (1868 - 1912).

Shortly after the change from shogunal to Imperial rule, in 1870, all schools were closed while a new education system was being planned. In 1871 the Ministry of Education (Mombusho) was organized and was vested with authority over all educational and cultural matters. A national system of universal education was planned by the new ministry and began operation in 1872. There have been frequent changes in the details of this organization, but until August 1945 it remained the basic pattern for Japanese education.

The latter part of the 19th Century saw many Japanese beliefs and customs shattered. Western civilization was being absorbed into nearly every phase of Japanese life. Old ideals and values were being cast aside and new business, social, and political activities were threatening to produce moral disintegration, as the leaders of the Imperial rule saw it.

Efforts were made to give renewed life to the teaching of ancient ethics and the Emperor himself used the force of his position to halt the changes. In 1890, the Emperor Meiji issued the Imperial Rescript on Education which remained the accepted statement of the underlying principles of education until the end of World War II. The Rescript paraphrases the acceptable and highly moralistic Confucian virtues, but also contains the principles from which much of the militaristic and ultranationalistic emphasis in education was later developed. Coming from the Emperor, the rescript had not only the force of law, but also that of a divine injunction. It amounted to a formulation of an educational philosophy subservient to the aims of the State.

All the concepts of divine rule were propagated by the Ministry of Education during the years before and during World War II. School children were continuously indoctrinated with blind loyalty to the Emperor and empire. The Imperial Rescript was a doorway through which Shintoism entered the schools. It contained most of the fundamental principles of State Shinto: obedience, loyalty, filial piety, pride of ancestry, pride in nation, belief in divinity, and willingness to die for the Emperor.

Militarism and ultranationalism were incorporated into the school curriculum, but the results achieved were still unsatisfactory to the authorities. Accordingly, in 1941 a National School Plan was set up to reorganize the elementary schools. A major change was to load the curriculum with courses to instill nationalism.

The National School Plan was a clear and frank crystallization of the new philosophy of education. Its avowed purpose was to create an "original educational system" that would train the Japanese "to obey the Imperial Rescript on education in order to guard and maintain the prosperity of our Imperial throne", and to eliminate the idea that "the main object of education is to develop individuality". Until the end of the war, educational activities were an implementation of the policies formulated in this plan.

SECTION II
SUMMARIZATION OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION LAW

Main provisions of the law are:

School Boards - Prefectural boards, and boards for the five large cities (Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto, Nagoya and Yokohama) called local boards, must be elected on 5 October 1948. Local boards for other cities, towns and villages, may be elected by 1 November 1950.

Election of Board Members - Prefectural boards are to be composed of 7 members: six elected by the people (each person is allowed to vote for one candidate) and one by the assembly from members of the assembly. Local boards are to have five members: four elected from the citizenry and one from the local assembly.

Term of Office - The term of office is four years, except for the first members elected, where those receiving the largest vote become four-year members, the others two-year members. Thereafter, elections are to be held every two years for half of the membership. Members elected from the assemblies by the assemblies serve for the time for which they were elected to the assembly.

Candidates - Candidates must be endorsed by 60 citizens. Public officials may not serve as board members. However, such persons may campaign, then resign the public office held if elected to boards. In case of a tie vote, the matter is decided by casting lots. Women may be elected to school board membership. School board elections are subject to the general election laws. School board members are subject to recall.

Election Results and Board Operations - Results of elections are to be transmitted to governors and mayors within twenty (20) days after the election. The governors and mayors convene board meetings (20) days after the election. School boards come into existence 1 November. Local boards begin operations 20 days after 1 November and prefectural boards begin 30 days after 1 November. Regular meetings shall be held monthly. Two members may demand special meetings. Meetings are open to the public, except that secret meetings may be voted. The by-laws are to be published. A majority constitutes a quorum, except when a majority is not present for two (2) meetings in succession. The vote is by majority of members present.

Interim School Boards - From 15 July to the time the elected boards assume their duties, the present departments of education in the prefectures and in the five large cities act as boards of education. Until 1 November 1950, the schools of cities (other than the five large cities) towns and

villages are to be under the general supervision of prefectural boards for certain matters delegated to local officials, unless otherwise specified by law (ordinance).

The Superintendent of Schools - School boards appoint superintendents of schools for 4-year terms from a list of eligibles. But persons who do not meet qualifications may be appointed for 1 year. The present chiefs of education, both prefectural and local, are to be superintendents of schools from 1 November 1948 to 31 March 1949. Superintendents are to take charge of all the educational affairs managed by the boards of education, subject to the guidance and control of the boards. School boards may require advice and recommendations from the superintendents.

Powers and Duties of School Boards - In addition to powers and duties common to prefectural and local boards, the prefectural boards have such duties as (1) certification of teachers, (2) selection of textbooks, (3) determination of attendance districts, (4) advising and assisting local school boards, (5) requiring reports from local boards and (6) transferring schools from prefectural to local control, and transferring from local to prefectural control, in consultation and agreement with the local boards. The Ministry of Education has no administrative or operational control over school boards, nor does the prefectural board have such control over local boards. Higher educational institutions and private schools shall not be under the jurisdiction of boards of education, except as may be otherwise provided by law.

Miscellaneous Provisions - The school boards prepare budgets, which require approval by assemblies. The assemblies must approve matters relating to property, reserve funds, bonds, tuition, rental fees, etc. All employees of the school boards are subject to the regulations of the Local Autonomy Law. Board members receive remuneration but no salary, the amount to be determined by the public bodies. Teachers' consultants may assist and advise teachers, but may not issue orders or exercise control.

SECTION III THEMES

The following themes are divided into two categories: (1) those to accomplish immediate objectives during the interim period until elections and (2) those to be used on a continuing basis, designed to produce conviction among the public that schools should be controlled by the local electorate.

During the coming election campaign emphasis should be placed on getting capable men and women to make themselves available for selection to board membership and arousing interest in the election to make certain that a large part of the electorate takes part in the voting. To do this it is imperative that the public be convinced of the importance and significance of the law. Although immediate stress should be placed on goals which concern the election, the long-range themes should not be slighted. Rather, the more permanent themes should be used as a backdrop against which the points are made that the best qualified persons must seek election and that all must participate in the balloting.

After the election will come the long-term program to make control of public schools through representative board members a prevailing concept.

Themes for the Interim Period Until Elections:

1. Success of the law depends upon the calibre of board members. The best qualified persons must come forth and make themselves available for elections.
2. Eligibility requirements for election to boards of education are the same as those for election to prefectural, city, town or village assemblies. However, no national public officials or paid employees of the government may serve. Teachers and other public officials may enter the campaign but must resign their former positions if elected.
3. Procedures for nomination and election. (See articles 9 to 28 in the Board of Education Law and Cabinet Order No. 239).
4. Every eligible voter must participate in the election of board of education members on 5 October 1948 to assure that those elected are truly representative of the community and are not hand-picked tools of grasping minority groups that seek to perpetuate their influence and control the schools to further their own selfish ends.
5. Women in particular must assume their responsibility to help nominate and elect competent board members, make themselves available for election, and actively take part in the campaign to make schools conform to the desires of local communities.

Continuing Themes:

1. Now each citizen determines the policies for local schools through elected members of boards.
2. Now schools are (will be) controlled through deliberation of chosen representatives rather than by arbitrary command of a central agency.
3. Duties of the new school boards include:
 - Prefectural Boards
 - a. Certification of teachers.
 - b. Selection of textbooks and courses.
 - c. Determination of attendance districts.
 - d. Advising and assisting local school boards.
 - e. Formulation of educational policy for the prefecture.

Local Boards

- a. Establishment of educational policy for the community.
- b. Establishing policy to be carried out by superintendents of schools.

c. Acquiring and maintaining school buildings and sites and purchasing supplies.

d. Recommending budgets to local assemblies.

4. The responsibility of citizens to their schools does not end with election of boards of education. Only continued surveillance by an alert electorate will make certain that schools are being administered according to the popular will of the people and are not being used to indoctrinate pupils in ideologies contrary to the Constitution.

SECTION IV METHODS

METHODS OF PROMOTING IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES

Press:

The law should be explained in great detail along with its significance in placing the training of the coming and future generations in the hands of parents and other citizens who have the greatest interest in their development. After general presentation with emphasis on the news value, future articles should take up the provisions of the law point by point and contrast the new features with those that existed at the end of hostilities.

Newspapers should give editorial support to the movement to nominate and elect the best community talent to boards.

The mechanics of nominating and electing board members should be explained, using the Board of Education Law and local and national election laws for background material. This whole plan ties in directly with the Local Autonomy Program for giving communities a major voice in deciding their own affairs.

To encourage support for the law and coming elections, civil information officers should interview managing editors of major newspapers to impress upon them the importance of the law and elections.

Short profiles of all candidates could be presented listing their qualifications for board membership.

As the election approaches, a daily block reminding people of the coming election should aid in getting out a large vote.

Radio:

Stations should give over a considerable part of local broadcast time to explanations of the law and election procedures. Wherever practicing teachers make these presentations their appearances should be counter-balanced with lay citizens.

Roundtable and question-and-answer shows are ideal for presenting this type of program.

"Local Bulletin Board," 1145 to 1159:30 daily, could be used to present features of the law and to encourage participation in the election.

As the election approaches, spot announcements should be intensified to get out the vote. A small vote will provide well-organized minorities with a better opportunity to elect their candidates. A station break occurs for 1½ minutes at 1418 Monday through Saturday, and because it follows shortly after "Teachers' Hour", spot announcements would reach an interested carry-over audience.

Visual Materials:

The following pamphlets, leaflets and posters are in production and are scheduled to be shipped to prefectural governments on 9 September (recognition copies, distribution data and translations will be forwarded to MG teams):

1. Pamphlet outlining the Board of Education Law.
2. Leaflet explaining functions of boards.
3. Poster—Education Shall Be in the Hands of the People.
4. Poster—Qualified Persons Shall Be Elected.
5. Series of 10 posters--Provisions of the Board of Education Law.

Encouragement should be given to producing visual material from the local viewpoint.

The two movies, "A Day at School," and "Everybody's School" should be shown continuously before appropriate groups.

Organizations:

PTAs should be encouraged to nominate and campaign for their candidates.

Local political party leaders should be approached to nominate and support candidates on a non-partisan basis. The public-service aspects of such actions and the implication of possible minority control of packed school boards should be stressed.

Local representatives who attended the six regional meetings conducted by the Ministry of Education should hold similar meetings in their own communities to explain the functions and importance of boards of education.

METHODS OF PROMOTING LONG-RANGE OBJECTIVES

Press and Radio:

After the election campaign will come the difficult task of sustaining interest in school boards. Then will come the job of exhorting the public to discharge another responsibility of citizenship: continuing surveillance over

elected officials. Frequent news articles, as well as radio presentations, should point out the accomplishments of the new boards as well as their shortcomings.

The results of the elections with appropriate compliments and predictions of future success should be given wide play.

Sustained repetition of the duties and responsibilities of boards as provided by the new law contrasted with actual practice will go far to insure that the spirit of decentralization and local autonomy is being carried out.

Important future dates, such as boards assuming duties on 1 November and superintendents taking their posts on 1 April 1949, will provide news pegs for additional publicity activity to drive home the basic principle of local control.

Visual Materials:

A filmstrip, "Functions of Boards of Education," will be completed and ready for distribution the latter part of September and can be used to acquaint PTA's, teachers' unions and other interested segments of the population with board activities.

The two movies mentioned above should be used continuously to spread the conviction that schools are the responsibility of every citizen.

Organizations:

PTA's should be aware that they are the "watchdogs" of the new system and be encouraged to make their wishes known to boards and school officials. These groups should know that they are free to enlist support of public media for publicity in their efforts to promote better schools.

Teachers' unions should have access to all visual materials and should be encouraged to present it to their memberships to counteract slanted presentations of the meaning of the law and the effect it will have upon their well-being. These important groups will exert a tremendous influence on the administration of the law and should have the facts laid before them in order that they may act with complete knowledge.

Future Elections:

Since many local communities are and will be holding further elections, they should be given counsel in methods of publicizing them with similar themes and methods used in the prefectural and large city elections.

2 Incls:

1. Hatsu-Teki No. 65, 10 August 1948
2. Hatsu-Teki No. 69, 20 August 1948

DRAWN UP AUGUST 10, 1948

HATSU-TEKI #65

FROM: Chief, Acceptability Inquiry Board

TO: All Prefectural Governors

SUBJECT: Part Amendment of Government Ordinance etc. relative to the elimination and exclusion of teachers and educational service officials

Amended Government Ordinance relative to the elimination and exclusion of teachers and educational service officials and its related orders will be made public on the 13th inst., as per attached document going into effect on the day of issue.

The present amendment provides that the members of the Educational Council should be screened for educational service and that the candidate for Educational Council should submit to the election chairman a copy of the letter of confirmation for educational service acceptability, thereby prohibiting unacceptables from becoming Educational Council members. In its execution your attention is drawn to the following points in the statement besides disseminating it to all the related agencies, so that the election of the Educational Council members to be held on October 5th will come off satisfactorily.

Matters relative to the candidates' confirmation of acceptability, such as the dissemination of the period of submitting questionnaires, forwarding the questionnaires to the Ministry of Education and delivery of the letters of confirmation, should be handled in the section responsible for educational service screening.

STATEMENT

1. An unacceptable is not authorized to become a candidate for the Educational Council. In making the recommendation of a candidate for Educational Council a copy of a letter confirming that the candidate is an acceptable for educational service should be submitted to the election chairman by the person making such recommendation. In case a candidate has been designated an unacceptable, it is understood that he has resigned from the candidacy.

2. (1) A person who has already been found acceptable for educational service and who has been awarded a letter of confirmation for educational service acceptability need not be screened again. But in making recommendation of any other person for the candidates of Educational Council members, application for confirmation of educational service acceptability should be submitted to the Minister of Education if he is a candidate for the prefectural Education Council and to the prefectural Governor if he is a candidate for the local Educational Council by the appointed date.

Inclosure 1 to Information Plan on Board of Education Law

(2) As regards the period during which application should be submitted it is stipulated to be August 14th-25th 1948, for the candidates of the Prefectural Educational Council, as per announcement in attached document No. 2.

As for the period for the submission of application for educational service acceptability for the candidates of Local Educational Council, the respective Prefectural Governor will make decision and announcement.

In the submission of application for confirmation of educational service acceptability for the candidates of Prefectural Educational Council, it should be submitted through the Prefectural Governor as a rule. In this case the period being from 14-23rd August, that is two days less, all such applications received by the Prefectural Government before 23rd August 12 PM should be brought to the Acceptability Inquiry Board, Ministry of Education, the following day.

All applications received after that hour should be handled in the same way, provided that the envelopes are stamped with the date of August 23rd or before, or there is an evidence that the application has been sent out before that time.

If, under unavoidable circumstances, the application letters are posted, and not brought by the messenger, the words "Questionnaires of Educational Council Candidates" should be written on the envelope in red ink.

(3) For the dissemination of the period during which the questionnaires should be submitted, the newspaper and the radio should be made use of, besides making notification to the cities, towns and villages.

(4) The letter of application should be accompanied by two questionnaire copies; in order to expedite the screening the column for occupation and military career should be written up in details, and it should also be accompanied by the candidate's books, articles and lecture notes without fail.

3. Candidates for the Educational Council are candidates for public service through election, but as regards the application of Imperial Ordinance (No. 1, 1947) Article VIII relative to the elimination and exclusion from public service, and exemption has been recognized. The submission of a copy of educational service acceptability is understood to be the submission of a letter of confirmation under Art. VIII, Par. 1.

It is a matter of course, however, that the Educational Council members will have to be screened for public service after election.

4. In case there is no superior certifying the statement in the column in the questionnaire to be submitted by the candidate, it may be certified by the person making the recommendation.

5. Letters of confirmation for educational service awarded by other Ministers of State are as valid as those awarded by the Minister of Education or Prefectural Governor.

DRAWN UP AUGUST 9, 1948

Announcement which accompanied Hatsu-Toki #65

FROM: Chief, Acceptability Inquiry Board.

May we make the following announcement in the name of the Minister of Education regarding the date and so forth for the candidates for the Prefectural Educational Council to make application for confirmation of acceptability?

Announcement No.--16

Regarding the candidates for the Prefectural Educational Council the following dates are hereby appointed as the period for them to make application to the Minister of Education for confirmation of acceptability under the provisions of Government Ordinance (No. 62, 1947) relative to the elimination and exclusion of teachers and educational service officials), enforcement regulations (Prime Ministerial Ordinance, Foreign Ministry Ordinance, Finance Ministry Ordinance, Attorney General's Office Ordinance, Education Ministry Ordinance, Welfare Ministry Ordinance, Agriculture and Forestry Ministry Ordinance, Transportation Ministry Ordinance and Communications Ministry Ordinance) No.--, Art. 5, Par. 2.

August 1948

MORITO TATSUO,
Minister of Education.

Period: - August 14th, 1948 - August 25th, 1948.

Provided that in case such applications should be submitted to the Minister of Education through the Prefectural Governor they should be submitted to the governor during the period: August 14th, 1948 - August 23, 1948.

Remarks: This announcement will be published in the Official Gazette of August 13th or 14th.

Screening Schedule of the Screening Committee, Ministry of Education:

August 14th - 25th: Period during which application for confirmation of acceptability should be submitted (direct to Education Minister)
 August 14th - 25th: " (through Prefectural Governor)
 August 24th - 25th: Period during which the application papers should be forwarded to the Minister of Education.
 August 26th - Sept. 1st: Period of Screening (Schedule)
 September 2nd - 4th: Period during which confirmation papers should be delivered to the applicants.
 September 5th: Announcement.
 October 5th: Election.

HATSU-TEKI #69

Date: August 20, 1948

FROM: Chief, Acceptability Inquiry Board
TO: All Prefectural Governors
TO: All Chairmen of Prefectural Screening Committees
SUBJECT: Application for Confirmation of Educational Council Candidates' Acceptability for Educational Service

Whereas the period for the submission of application for confirmation of Prefectural Educational Council candidates' acceptability for educational service was fixed under Education Ministry Announcement No. 72 dated August 13th, it is expected that an announcement will be made fixing a second period from August 26 to September 15. You are requested, therefore, to take measures for its dissemination to all people concerned with due attention paid to the following statement:

STATEMENT

1. Application for confirmation of Prefectural Educational Council candidates' acceptability for educational service shall be submitted through the Prefectural Governor as a rule, as before, but you are requested to expedite it by despatching a special messenger as they are received in a sufficient quantity to justify it, or authorize a person making recommendation, if he so desires, to take it to the Ministry of Education and so on, so that they may be received here with quick despatch--by September 15th at the latest.

2. The candidates shall be screened in the order that the application papers are received, and it is expected that all the candidates will be screened by September 22 or 23. (As for the applications received here by August 25, it is expected that they will all be screened by September 1, as we previously notified.)

3. With the exception of the preceding two paragraphs, confirmation of the candidates acceptability for educational service shall be dealt with in conformity with the former notification (Hatsu-Teki No. 65).

4. The findings of the Screening Committee shall be wired promptly to the Chief of Education Department of the Prefectural Government concerned, and you are requested to take measures accordingly.

May we make the following Education Ministry Announcement concerning the period for the submission of application to the Minister of Education for confirmation of Prefectural Educational Council candidates' acceptability for educational service?

Inclosure 2 to Information Plan on Board of Education Law

STATEMENT

Announcement No. _____

A second period is hereby fixed as follows for the submission of application to the Minister of Education for confirmation of Prefectural Education Council candidates' acceptability for educational service under the provisions of the Enforcement Regulations (Prime Ministerial Ordinance, Foreign Affairs Ministry Ordinance, Finance Ministry Ordinance, Attorney General's Office Ordinance, Education Ministry Ordinance, Welfare Ministry Ordinance, Agriculture and Forestry Ministry Ordinance, Transportation Ministry Ordinance and Communications Ministry Ordinance No. 3, 1948) Article 2, of the Government Ordinance (Government Ordinance No. 62, 1947) concerning the elimination and exclusion and so on of teachers and educational service officials.

25 August

MORITO, TATSUO
Minister of Education

Period: From August 26 to September 15, 1948

Remarks: This announcement will be made public in the Official Gazette of August 25th.

HEADQUARTERS I CORPS
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

Educ
FOR YOUR FILE
RSA/ay

3 August 1948

AG 000.8 - BA


SUBJECT: Letter of Transmittal (Board of Education Law)

TO : See Distribution

A copy of the Board of Education Law is forwarded for your information and use.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL SWING:

1 Incl:
As indicated.


C. C. CARTER
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:
2 ea MG Reg & Team
I Corps Z/R
3 AG Rec, I Corps

The Board of Education Law

15 July 1948

Chapter I. General Provisions

Article 1. THE AIMS OF THIS LAW. This law aims at attaining the primary objectives of education by establishing the Board of Education so as to execute educational administration based upon the equitable popular will and befitting actual local conditions, with the realization that education should be conducted without submitting to undue control and should be responsible to the entire people.

Article 2. The organization and powers and duties of boards of education shall be provided for by this law.

Article 3. ESTABLISHMENT. Boards of education shall be established in metropolis, district and urban and rural prefectures, cities, (including special wards herein and hereafter) towns and villages. However, towns and villages, in case of necessity, may establish partial-affairs associations, in which boards of education may be installed.

2. Necessary matters concerning the boards of education of the partial-affairs association of the preceding paragraph may be provided for by the government ordinance.

3. "Prefectural boards of education" referred to in this Law shall be those established in metropolis, district and urban and rural prefectures, and "Local boards of education" shall be those established in cities, towns and villages.

Article 4. FUNCTIONS. Boards of education shall take charge of and execute affairs concerning education, science and culture (hereafter referred to as education) that have hitherto been under the powers of prefectures and prefectural governors or cities, towns and villages, and mayors of cities, headmen of towns and villages (including those of special wards herein and hereafter), and educational affairs that shall in future be under powers of local public bodies concerned and boards of education by law or government ordinance.

2. Higher educational institutions and private schools shall not be under the jurisdiction of boards of education, except as may otherwise be provided for by laws.

Article 5. RESPONSIBILITY FOR EXPENSES. The expenses necessary for the conduction of the business of the board of education shall be borne by the local public body concerned.

Article 6. SUBSIDY FOR EXPENSES. The expenses necessary for the conduction of the business of the boards of education as well as those under their control may be subsidized by national treasury.

Chapter II. Organization of the Board of Education

Section 1. Members of Boards of Education

Article 7. BOARD MEMBERS. Prefectural boards of education shall consist of seven members, and local boards of education shall consist of five members.

2. The board members of the preceding paragraph except those prescribed in the third paragraph shall be elected by the inhabitants of a prefecture of city,

town or village who are citizens of Japan.

3. One member of each board of education shall be elected by and from the assembly of the local public body concerned.

Article 8. TERM OF OFFICE. The term of office of the board members by popular vote shall be four years, and half of the members shall be elected every two years. However, the members filling vacancies shall remain in office for the remaining term of office of their predecessors.

2. The term of office provided for in paragraph 1 shall start from the day of the ordinary election of members of the board of education.

3. The term of office of the member elected by and from the assembly shall be his term of office as assemblyman.

Article 9. ELECTION. Those having the suffrage or eligibility for members of the prefectural assembly or city, town or village assembly shall have the suffrage or eligibility for members of the prefectural or local board of education.

Article 10. Diet members, members of assemblies of local public bodies (excluding the members prescribed in the paragraph 3 of Article 7), national public officials and paid employees of local public bodies cannot concurrently be members of any board of education.

2. Members of prefectural board of education cannot concurrently be members of local board of education.

Article 11. Ordinary elections shall be held every two years, concerning half of the fixed number of the elected members of boards.

Article 12. With respect to the election of members of board of education, there shall be no division of electoral districts.

Article 13. Affairs concerning the election of the board of education shall be administered by the election administrative committee of the local public body concerned.

Article 14. Election of members of prefectural boards and election of local boards of education may be held simultaneously.

Article 15. Election of members of prefectural and local boards of education shall be held in accordance with the voters' lists concerning the election of members of city, town or village assemblies.

Article 16. A candidate for membership in a board of education shall have to be recommended by voters.

2. The above recommendation, after voters get the consent of the candidate, shall have to be reported to the presiding officer of election by the representatives of voters numbering not less than sixty with their joint signature.

Article 17. Those who have the eligibility for membership cannot be candidates for two boards of education at the same time.

Article 18. The report of candidate for membership in a board of education shall require no deposit money.

Article 19. At the election of board members, those candidates who have obtained the greatest number of effective votes shall be decided as elected members.

2. In case an equality of votes is found to exist, the presiding officer of the election determines the elected person by drawing lots at an election meeting.

Article 20. When a joint election for members with different term of office is held, elected members with longer term of office shall be selected from those who have obtained the greatest number of votes.

2. In case it is necessary to decide on the length of term of office among those who have obtained the same number of votes, the presiding officer of election shall decide it by drawing lots at an election meeting.

Article 21. In case an elected member declines to be elected, or happens to be dead or fails to be elected according to the provision of Article 57 of Local Autonomy Law, (Law No. 67, 1947) an election meeting shall be held immediately in order to determine the elected member from among those who failed to be elected in the order of number of votes they have obtained.

2. In case the cases as provided in items from 5 to 7 of paragraph 1 of Article 62 of Local Autonomy Law or vacancies take place before the time limit as prescribed in paragraph 1 of Article 60 of the Local Autonomy Law, an election meeting shall be held in order to decide elected members from among those who failed to be elected in the order of number of votes they have obtained or in case the above cases take place after the above time limit and besides there are those who are applicable under paragraph 2 of Article 19, an election meeting shall be held in order to decide elected members from among such people.

Article 22. When a joint election for members with different term of office is held, and at the same time the provision of Article 58 of Local Autonomy Law concerning the election of the assembled of ordinary local public bodies is applicable, presiding officers of election shall decide by drawing lots at an election meeting as to which candidates shall be decided as elected members with longer term of office.

Article 23. In case the cases as provided in items from 1 to 3 of paragraph 1 of Article 62 of Local Autonomy Law take place or in case the cases as provided in items from 4 to 7 of the same Article or vacancies take place before the time limit as provided in item 1 of Article 60 of Local Autonomy Law, and at the same time it is impossible to decide elected members without holding further election, further election shall be held.

Article 24. In case the cases as provided for in items 4 to 7 of paragraph 1 of Article 62 of the Local Autonomy Law or vacancies take place after the time limit as provided for in paragraph 1 of Article 60 of the Local Autonomy Law, and at the same time it is impossible to decide elected members, the board of education concerned shall appoint recruiting members immediately from among those who have the eligibility for members.

2. The tenure of office of recruiting members shall be one day before the date of next ordinary election, and with regard to the vacancies owing to the completion of the tenure of office of the above members, the election to fill the vacancies shall be held simultaneously with the next ordinary election.

Article 25. When all the members except those elected by the assembly become vacant after elapsing the time-limit of paragraph 1 of Article 60 of the Local Autonomy Law, an election to fill the vacancies shall be held notwithstanding the provision of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article.

2. In case the cases as provided for in the preceding paragraph take place within six months before the next ordinary election, the paragraph 1 of the preceding Article shall be applied notwithstanding the provision of the preceding paragraph.

Article 26. In case where a vacancy occurs in the position for a member in accordance with the provisions of the paragraph 3 of Article 7, the assembly shall elect a member to fill the vacancy as soon as possible.

Article 27. The provision of election campaign in the election of prefectural governors as provided for in paragraph 1 of Article 72 of the Local Autonomy Law shall apply correspondingly to the election campaign in the election of board members and the provision of paragraph 3 of the same Article shall apply correspondingly to that of election of prefectural board members. However, "electoral administration committee of the metropolitan assemblymen" or "electoral administration committee of the district and prefectural assemblymen" applied correspondingly in paragraph 1 of Article 72 of the said Law from the paragraph 4 of Article 140 of Law of Election concerning the Members of the Lower House of the Diet (Law No. 47, 1925) shall be read as "electoral administration committee of the local public body concerned", so far as the election for local board members is concerned.

Article 28. Concerning the election of the members of the board of education, the provisions concerning the election of members of the assemblies of the ordinary local public bodies as provided for in the Local Autonomy Law shall be applied mutatis mutandis, unless otherwise provided for by this Law or in the governmental ordinances based upon this Law.

Article 29. RECALL OF BOARD MEMBER. Those having the suffrage for members of a board of education may request the dismissal of its members.

2. The request for dismissal of the preceding paragraph shall be the same as the request for the dismissal of assembly members of ordinary local public bodies prescribed by the Local Autonomy Law.

Article 30. RESIGNATION AND DETERMINATION OF QUALIFICATION OF BOARD MEMBERS. Concerning the resignation and the determination of qualifications of board members, the provisions of the Section 8 of Chapter 6 of the Local Autonomy Law (except the provision of the proviso of Article 126) shall be applied correspondingly. However, "the assemblies of ordinary local public bodies" shall be read as "the boards of education", and "the assembly members" shall be read as "the board members."

Article 31. REMUNERATIONS AND REIMBURSEMENT FOR EXPENSES OF THE BOARD MEMBERS. The local public bodies shall pay remuneration to the members of the boards concerned, but shall pay no salary.

2. The members of the board shall be entitled to the reimbursement of expenses required for the execution of their functions.

3. The amount of remuneration and reimbursement for expenses and their method of payment shall be ordained by the by-law of the local public bodies concerned.

Article 32. PERFORMANCE ON DUTY ETC., OF BOARD MEMBERS. Matters concerning the oath, duty to obey laws and the performance on duty of board members shall be ordained by the other law concerning the officials of local public bodies.

Section 2. Meetings of Boards of Education

Article 33. CHAIRMAN AND VICE-CHAIRMAN. The board of education shall elect a chairman and a vice-chairman from among its members respectively.

2. The tenure of office of the chairman and the vice-chairman shall be one year, but they may be re-elected.

3. The chairman shall preside over the meetings of the board of education.

4. The vice-chairman shall assist the chairman or act in his place in case the chairman is unable to discharge his functions, or in case the chairmanship becomes vacant.

Article 34. CONVOCATION OF THE MEETINGS. Chairman of the board of education shall convene its session.

2. Chairman shall have to convene the extraordinary session when two or more members shall request in writing its convocation by designating the matter to be referred to.

3. Chairman shall have to announce the place and the convocation date of the meeting and the matters to be referred to the session.

4. The convocation shall be announced at least seven days before the date of the meeting for the prefectural board of education and three days before the date of the meeting for the local board of education. However, this shall not apply in case an emergency problem should arise.

Article 35. THE ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY SESSION. The meetings of the board of education shall be the ordinary and the extraordinary session.

2. The ordinary session shall be convened once in every month.

3. In case an emergency problem should arise, the extraordinary session shall be convened, only referring to that particular problem.

4. In case an emergency problem should arise after the date of session has been announced, it may be referred to the session immediately, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 3 of the preceding Article and the preceding paragraph of this Article.

Article 36. QUORUM OF MEETINGS. Board of education shall not be able to continue its meeting unless a majority of its members in actual service are present, except when twice repeated convocations regarding the same business fail to get a majority of its members in actual service.

Article 37. MEETINGS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC. The meetings of the board of education shall be open to the public. However, a secret meeting may be held when on the motion of a member, members present have decided to that effect by a majority of more than two-thirds.

The motion of a member of the preceding paragraph shall be voted without discussion.

Article 38. METHOD OF RESOLUTION. The proceedings of boards of education shall be decided by majority of the members present.

Article 39. LIMITATION OF PARTICIPATION IN PROCEEDINGS OF MEETINGS. Members of the board of education shall not participate in proceedings with regard to personal affairs of themselves, of their spouses or of their relatives within the third degree. But such persons may attend the board meetings and speak.

Article 40. COUNCIL RULES. Board of education shall have to establish council rules and hearers' rules.

2. Matters concerning the meeting of the board may be prescribed by council rules unless otherwise provided for in this law.

Section 3. Superintendents of Education and Secretariats.

Article 41. SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION. Board of education shall have a superintendent of education.

2. The superintendent of education shall be appointed by the board of education from among those who have certificates for educational employees as prescribed by the other law concerning the certification of educational employees.

3. The term of office of the superintendent of education shall be four years. They may, however, be reappointed.

Article 42. The superintendent of education shall take charge of all the educational affairs managed by the board of education, subject to the guidance and control of the board of education.

Article 43. SECRETARIAT. A secretariat shall be attached to the board of education in order to have it manage the business concerning the affairs under the jurisdiction of the said board.

Article 44. DEPARTMENTS OR SECTIONS OF SECRETARIATS. The secretariat of the prefectural board of education shall have necessary department or section (except those of accounting and public work) according to the rules ordained by the said board. However, the department or section concerning educational research and statistics and the department or section concerning educational guidance shall be installed.

2. The secretariat of the local board of education may have necessary department or section according to the rules ordained by the said board.

Article 45. PERSONNEL OF SECRETARIATS. The secretariat of the prefectural board of education shall have teachers' consultants and technical experts concerning the approval or selection of text-books, curriculum contents to be taught and their treatment, architecture and other necessary matters as well as other necessary secretarial staffs.

2. The secretariat of the local board of education may have necessary staffs corresponding to that of the prefectural boards.

3. The fixed number of the personnel as provided for in the preceding two paragraphs shall be ordained by the by-law of the local public bodies concerned.

4. The personnel of the paragraphs 1 and 2 as well as the secretarial officials of schools shall be appointed by the board on recommendation of the superintendent of education.

Article 46. Teachers' consultants shall give advice and assistance to teachers, but they shall issue no orders and exercise no control.

Article 47. Professional experts needed for approval or selection of textbooks, for matters concerning curriculum contents to be taught and their treatment and other special matters may be provided by using teachers. However, those teachers may temporarily be released from their regular duties during that period.

Chapter III. Powers and Duties of the Board

Article 48. JURISDICTION OF BOARDS OF EDUCATION. Prefectural boards of education shall have control over all schools and other educational institutions established by the prefectures concerned and local boards of education shall have control over all schools and other educational institutions established by the local public bodies concerned.

2. The boards of education concerned may through their consultation, transfer the control of the upper secondary school established by prefectures to the cities, towns and villages, or of those established by cities, towns and villages to prefectures.

Article 49. The board of education shall take charge of the following matters. However, in such cases they may require the advice and recommendation from the superintendent of education.

- (1) Matters concerning establishment and abolishment of schools and other educational institutions.
- (2) Matters concerning operation and control of schools and other educational institution.
- (3) Matters concerning the curriculum contents to be taught and their treatment.
- (4) Matters concerning selection of text-books.
- (5) Matters concerning employment and dismissal and other personnel affairs of principals and teachers based upon the provisions of the other law which shall provide for concerning the employment and dismissal etc. of the educational public officials.
- (6) Matters concerning the employment and dismissal and other personnel affairs to the staffs of the board of education and schools and other educational institutions.
- (7) Matters concerning the labor union organized by teachers and other educational employees.
- (8) Matters concerning the establishment and change of school site, and planning of repair and preservation of school and other buildings as well as supervision of execution of work of construction.
- (9) Matters concerning the planning for arrangement of instructional materials and other equipments.
- (10) Matters concerning the legislation, amendment and repeal of the regulations of the board of education.
- (11) Matters concerning budgets of revenue and expenditure under the jurisdiction of the board of education.

- (12) Matters concerning the control of basic property and reserve fund for educational purposes.
- (13) Matters concerning contracts with other boards of education for educational affairs.
- (14) Matters concerning social education.
- (15) Matters concerning study and self-improvement of principals, teachers and professional educational personnel.
- (16) Keeping certificates and officials documents.
- (17) Matters concerning investigations and statistics concerning education.
- (18) Matters concerning educational affairs of the community under its jurisdiction not otherwise prescribed by law.

Article 50. The prefectural board of education shall take charge of the following matters in addition to the affairs as provided for in each item of the preceding Article. However, in such cases they may require the advice and recommendation from the superintendent of education.

- (1) Issuing certificates of educational employees in accordance with the provisions of the other law concerning the certification of educational personnel.
- (2) Approving text-books for all schools within the prefecture concerned in accordance with the standards established by the Ministry of Education.
- (3) Giving technical and professional advice and assistance to the local boards of education.
- (4) Matters concerning establishment or revision of the attendance district of upper secondary schools.
- (5) Any other matters belonging to its control provided for by laws and regulations.

Article 53. THE REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION. The board of education may legislate the regulations of the board of education concerning the affairs under their control, as long as such regulations are not contrary to the laws and ordinances.

2. The regulations of the boards of education shall be publicly announced in conformity to a stated form of public notice.

Article 54. ESTABLISHMENT OF ATTENDANCE DISTRICTS. Prefectural board of education all divide the prefecture into several attendance districts for the purpose of promoting propagation and equalizing opportunity of upper secondary education. However, the prefectural board of education may coordinate the attendance of pupils in case of necessity.

Article 55. SUBMISSION OF REPORTS. The prefectural board of education may require the local boards of education to submit annual reports and other necessary reports concerning education under its jurisdiction. The Minister of Education may require the same to the prefectural or local boards of education.

2. The Minister of Education shall have no administrative nor operational control over prefectural, or local boards of education and prefectural boards of education shall have no administrative nor operational control over local boards of education except otherwise provided for by law.

Article 56. PREPARATION OF BUDGET. The board of education shall prepare documents concerning the estimates of revenues and expenditures under its control every fiscal year, and transmit the documents to the chief of the local public body concerned for the unification and coordination of all costs of the government of the local public body concerned.

Article 57. The chief of the local public body shall have to request the opinion of the board of education beforehand when he intends to reduce the amount of the estimate of expenditures transmitted from the board at the time of preparation of revenue and expenditure budget for every fiscal year.

Article 58. The chief of local public body when he has reduced the estimated expenditure prepared by the board of education shall mention the particulars of the said estimated expenditures in the revenue and expenditure budget, and at the same time he shall specify the necessary sources of revenue when the assembly of the local public body intend to revise the expenditures concerning the board of education.

Article 59. EXECUTION OF BUDGET. When the budget is approved by the local assembly, the chief of the local public body shall allocate the budget under control of the board of education to the board concerned.

Article 60. The board of education shall issue ordersto the chief of accountant or treasurer to expend money within the limits of allocation concerning the budget under its jurisdiction.

Article 61. MATTERS TO BE SUBJECTED TO THE APPROVAL OF THE ASSEMBLY. The board of education shall transmit to the chief ~~to the chief~~ of the local public body the draft of the measure concerning the following items, of all the matters which are to be subjected to the approval of the assembly concerned by law.

- (1) Matters concerning the establishment, control and disposal of basic property and reserve fund for educational purposes.
- (2) Matters concerning local bonds for educational purposes.
- (3) Matters concerning tuition and other educational rental rates and charges.
- (4) Matters concerning legislation, revision and repeal of the by-law as provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 31, paragraph 3 of Article 45 and paragraph 2 of Article 66.

Article 62. When the chief of the local public body wants to revise the draft transmitted by the board of education at the time of referring it to the resolution of the assembly concerned, he shall require the opinion of the board of education beforehand.

Article 63. When the chief of the local public body has revised the draft transmitted by the board of education, he shall attach to his measure the original draft transmitted to him from the board of education and its opinion concerning it.

Article 64. EXECUTION OF BUSINESS AS PROXY ON THE PART OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AND SUPERINTENDENT. In case when all the members are vacant and the provision of paragraph 2 of Article 25 cannot be applied, the superintendent of education shall execute the business of the board as proxy.

2. The disposition according to the provision of the preceding paragraph shall be reported by the superintendent of education to the board of education at the next meeting.

Article 65. In case all the members of a prefectural board become vacant, and, moreover, its superintendent of education become vacant, the Minister of Education shall appoint its deputy superintendent of the prefectural board concerned.

2. In case all the members of a local board become vacant, and, moreover, its superintendent of education become vacant, the prefectural board of education shall appoint its deputy superintendent of the local board concerned.

3. In the case of the preceding paragraph, and, moreover, in case all the board members become vacant, the superintendent of the prefectural board shall appoint the deputy superintendent of the preceding paragraph.

4. The deputy superintendents of the paragraphs 1 and 2 shall remain in office until the first coming meeting of the board concerned.

Article 67. TREATMENT OF STATUS OF EDUCATIONAL PUBLIC OFFICIALS. Of all the educational personnel appointed by the boards of education, the other law which provide for concerning the employment and dismissal, etc. of the educational public officials shall provide for concerning the treatment of status of such personnel (except principals and teachers) as are required of the certificates of educational personnel ordained by the other law concerning the certification of the educational employees, except otherwise ordained in this Law.

2. The other law concerning the personnel of local public bodies shall apply *mutatis mutandis*, concerning the treatments of status of the personnel other than those provided for in the preceding paragraph and secretarial officials of schools.

Article 68. ALLOWANCES OF PERSONNEL. Concerning the allowance of the personnel as provided for in the preceding two Articles the provisions concerning the allowance of the personnel who are the auxiliary organs of the chief of the local public body as provided for in Chapter 8 of the Local Autonomy Law shall be applied correspondingly.

Supplementary Provisions

Article 69. This law shall be enforced on and from the day of proclamation. However, the provision of Article 94 shall be enforced on and from November 1, 1948.

Article 70. The boards of education of cities, towns and villages except Osaka City, Kyoto City, Nagoya City, Kobe City and Yokohama City (to be hereafter referred to as the Five Big Cities) shall be established by November 1, 1950. However, the necessary matters concerning their establishment may be ordained by government ordinances.

Article 71. During the period between the enforcement of this Law and the formation of the boards of education for prefectures and the Five Big Cities, the business which are to be taken charge of by the boards of education by this Law shall be taken charge of by each corresponding agency as heretofore respectively.

Article 72. The first election of the members of boards of education for prefectures and the Five Big Cities that will be held under this Law shall take place on October 5, 1948, by combining the election of board-members for four year term of office and those for two year term of office into one election.

2. In case when the election of the preceding paragraph has been held, the assemblies of prefectures and the Five Big Cities shall elect the members of paragraph 3 of Article 7, the result of which shall be reported to prefectural governors or mayors concerned respectively within 20 days.

Article 73. In case when the election of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article has taken place, prefectural governors or mayors of the Five Big Cities shall convene the meeting of the boards of education within 20 days.

2. The boards of education of prefectures and the Five Big Cities shall be considered as coming into existence on November 1, 1948.

Article 74. In case when the boards of education have come into existence, the business as prescribed in Article 4 shall be transferred to the boards of education concerned within 30 days from the date of their coming into existence in the case of prefectural governors and within 20 days from the above date in the case of mayors of the Five Big Cities.

Article 75. In the case of transfer of business as prescribed in the preceding Article, the prefectural governors of the Five Big Cities' mayors shall prepare the documents, accounting books and catalogues of property, and shall describe the order and methods of disposal as well as their opinions, concerning the undisposed or not-yet started matters or those to be planned in future.

Article 76. Except those provided for in the preceding two Articles, the transfer of business of the boards of education according to Article 74 shall be based on the provisions of transfer of business of chiefs of the ordinary local public bodies as are provided for in Section 1 of Chapter 4 of the Regulations concerning the Enforcement of the Local Autonomy Law (Government Ordinance No. 16 1947).

Article 77. Those who are in the positions of chiefs of education departments on sections and their staffs of prefectures and the Five Big Cities shall be considered as being appointed as superintendents of education or staffs of the secretariats respectively with the same classes and salaries as the present salaries and classes on November 1, 1948.

2. The term of office of the superintendents of education in the preceding paragraph shall be up to March 31, 1949.

Article 78. The boards of education shall appoint the superintendents of education from among those who have qualifications as otherwise provided for in a government ordinance, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 41, up until the other law concerning the certification of educational personnel is ordained.

2. For the time being, in case when such qualified persons are not available as prescribed in Article 41 and the preceding paragraph, the boards of education

may appoint the superintendents of education from among those who have not such qualifications.

3. The term of office of the superintendents of education of the preceding paragraph shall be one year.

Article 79. Of the to-date by-laws and regulations of prefectures and the Five Big Cities, those concerning education shall be considered as the by-laws and the regulations of the board of education based upon this Law.

Article 80. The fixed number of the principals, teachers and secretarial officials of public schools in accordance with the discrimination of classes at the date of the enforcement of this Law shall be based upon the fixed number of the local instructors or local secretarial officials in accordance with the provisions of the Organization Ordinance concerning the Public Schools (Imperial Ordinance No. 213, 1946) and that of the Organization Ordinance concerning the Public Lower Secondary Schools, the Primary Schools and the Kindergartens (Government Ordinance No. 20, 1948).

2. The fixed number of the preceding paragraph shall be considered as ordained by the by-law in paragraph 2 of Article 66.

Article 81. Except those otherwise prescribed in this Law, the status treatment of the staffs such as position-classification, examination, appointment and dismissal, compensation, efficiency, limitations, disciplinary punishment, guarantee, and performance on duty and other treatments as are provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 67, shall be based upon the provisions concerning the personnel who are the auxiliary agencies of chiefs of prefectures or those of cities, towns and villages, up until the other law concerning the personnel of local public bodies is legislated. However, special provisions may be ordained by government ordinances.

Article 82. The to-date provisions concerning the local secretarial officials of public schools shall apply correspondingly, concerning the status treatments such as the position--classification, examination, appointment and dismissal, compensation, efficiency, limitations, disciplinary punishment, guarantee, and performance on duty and other treatments of those who are secretarial officials of public schools and at the same time local secretarial officials, up until the other law concerning the personnel of local public bodies is legislated. However, special provisions may be ordained by government ordinances.

Article 83. Those who are secretarial officials of public schools and at the same time local secretarial officials at the enforcement of this Law shall be considered as employed as the secretarial officials of public schools concerned with the same classes and salaries as the present classes and salaries respectively, and as appointed to the positions corresponding to the present positions consecutively, except otherwise provided for by this Law or by the government ordinances based upon this Law or by other Laws.

Article 84. In case when those who are secretarial officials of public schools and at the same time local secretarial officials become secretarial officials of public schools concerned consecutively at the enforcement of this Law, shall be considered as being in continuous service retaining the to-date status, so that the Pension Law (Law No. 48, 1923) shall be applied to them correspondingly. In case such persons become national public officials from

secretarial officials of public schools concerned, the period of service as personnel of the local public bodies concerned shall be added up as years of service as public officials, so far as the application of the Pension Law is concerned.

Article 85. The higher educational institutions as provided for in Article 4 shall include, for the time being, the old-type Koto Gakko, preparatory colleges and teachers-training schools which continue to exist as the heretofore schools, in accordance with the provisions of Article 98 of the School Education Law (Law No. 26, 1947)

Article 86. The prefectural board of education shall select text-books from among those which have been approved by the Minister of Education or those which have been published by the said Minister until the system of paper allotment is abolished, in spite of the provisions of paragraph 4 of Article 49 and paragraph 2 of Article 50.

Article 87. Up to the date when the boards of education are established in cities (to be referred to as excepting the Five Big Cities in this Article), towns and villages, educational affairs of cities, towns and villages shall be taken charge of by the prefectural boards of education, except those which hitherto belonged to the powers and duties of cities, towns and villages or mayors of cities and headmens of towns villages.

Article 88. The coming into existence of the boards of education in cities (except the Five Big Cities), towns and villages shall be the same as the case of the coming into existence of the boards of education of the Five Big Cities.

Article 89. The Law of the General Regulation concerning the Local School Affairs (Chiho Gakuji Tsusoku) (Law No. 13, 1914) shall be abolished.

Article 90. The partial affairs association of cities, towns and villages established for the sake of educational affairs shall be called the school association of cities, towns or villages.

Article 91. The property of school ward (Gakku) as prescribed in the General Regulations concerning the Local School Affairs (Chiho Gakuji Tsusoku) shall be disposed of by December 31, 1948 in accordance with the provision of Article 4 of the said Law.

Article 92. A part of the Temporary Measures Law concerning text-books publication (Law No. , 1948) shall be revised as follows:

"Prefectural governors" of paragraph 1 of Article 5, paragraph 1 and 2 of Article 6 and paragraph 1 and 2 of Article 7 shall be revised as "prefectural boards of education". "Principals of national schools" of Article 7 shall be revised as "the boards of education in cities, towns and villages and principals of national and private schools."

Article 93. A part of the School Education Law shall be revised as follows:

"After obtaining the resolutions of the assemblies concerned" of Article 29, 31, 32 and 74 shall be deleted.

"Public or" of Article 34 shall be deleted.

"Or towns and villages school associations" of Articles 30, 31, and 33 shall be deleted.

The following paragraph shall be added as the paragraph 2 of Article 106.

"The competent authority which approves in Article 4 and the competent authority of Article 14 shall be prefectural boards of education for the time being, concerning the public primary schools, lower and upper secondary schools, schools for the blind, schools for the deaf, schools for the handicapped, and the Kindergartens.

Article 107 should read: "The controlling agencies of primary schools established by cities, towns and villages in this Law shall, for the time being, be mayors of cities or headmen of towns and villages in which boards of education are not installed".

Article 94. A part of the Local Autonomy Law shall be revised as follows:

"Inspection commissioners and members of public safety committees of cities, towns and villages" of Article 121 shall be revised as "Inspection commissioners, members of public safety committees of cities, towns and villages and members of boards of education".

"Inspection commissioners and members of public safety committees of cities, to towns and villages" of Article 125 shall be revised as "Inspection commissioners, members of public safety committees of cities, towns and villages and boards of education."

"4 Bureaus of Education

(1) Matters concerning education, arts and science.

3 Departments of Education

(1) Matters concerning education, arts and science"

of Article 158 shall be deleted.

"Technical officials or educational officials" of paragraph 1 of Article 173 shall be revised as "or technical officiels", and paragraph 4 of the same Article shall be deleted.

Article 95. The treatment of status of principals and teachers shall remain as heretofore, notwithstanding the provisions of item 5 of Article 49 and paragraphs 1 and 3 of Article 66, up until the other law concerning the appointment and dismissal of educational public officials is legislated. However, the special provisions may be ordained by government ordinances.