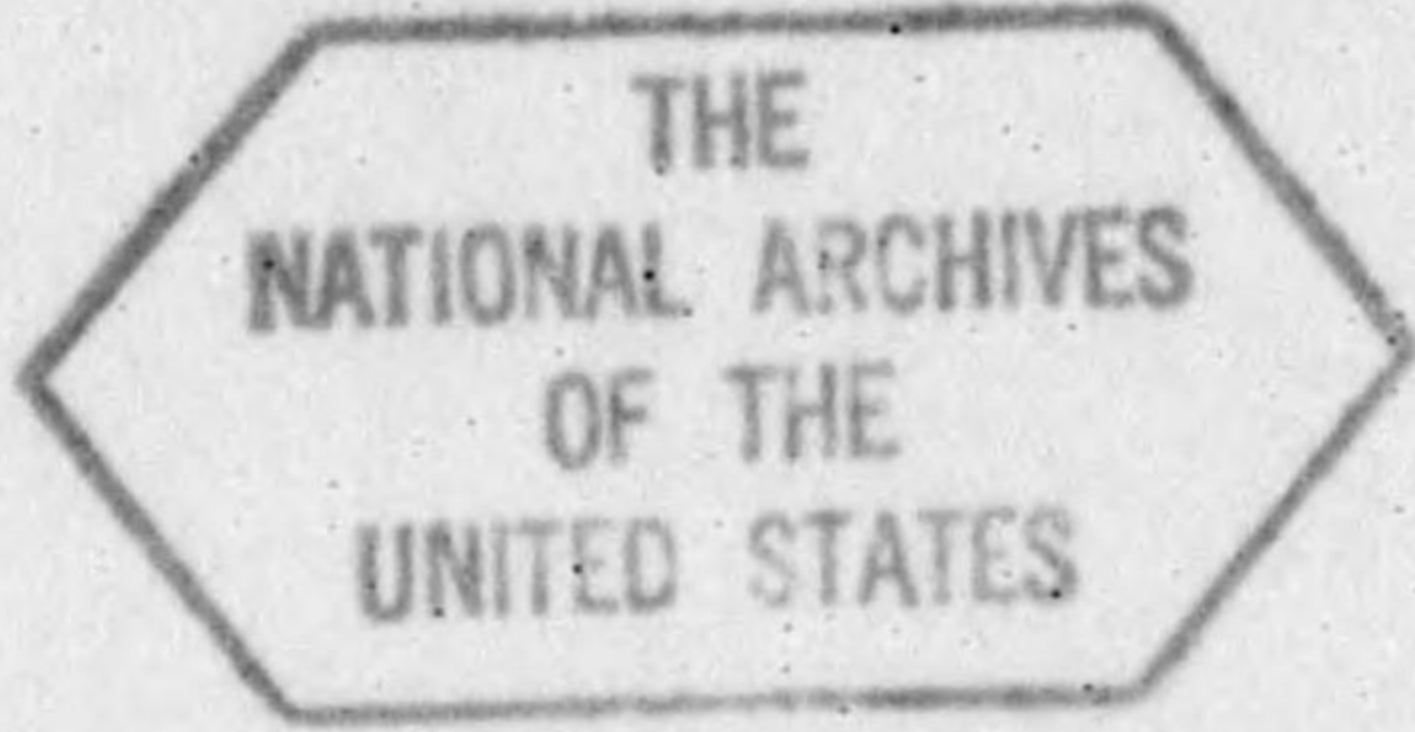


GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)
Description of contents



- (1) Box no. 3482
- (2) Folder title/number: (12)
721.22

(3) Date: Dec. 1945 - Feb. 1947

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
810	a, d, s

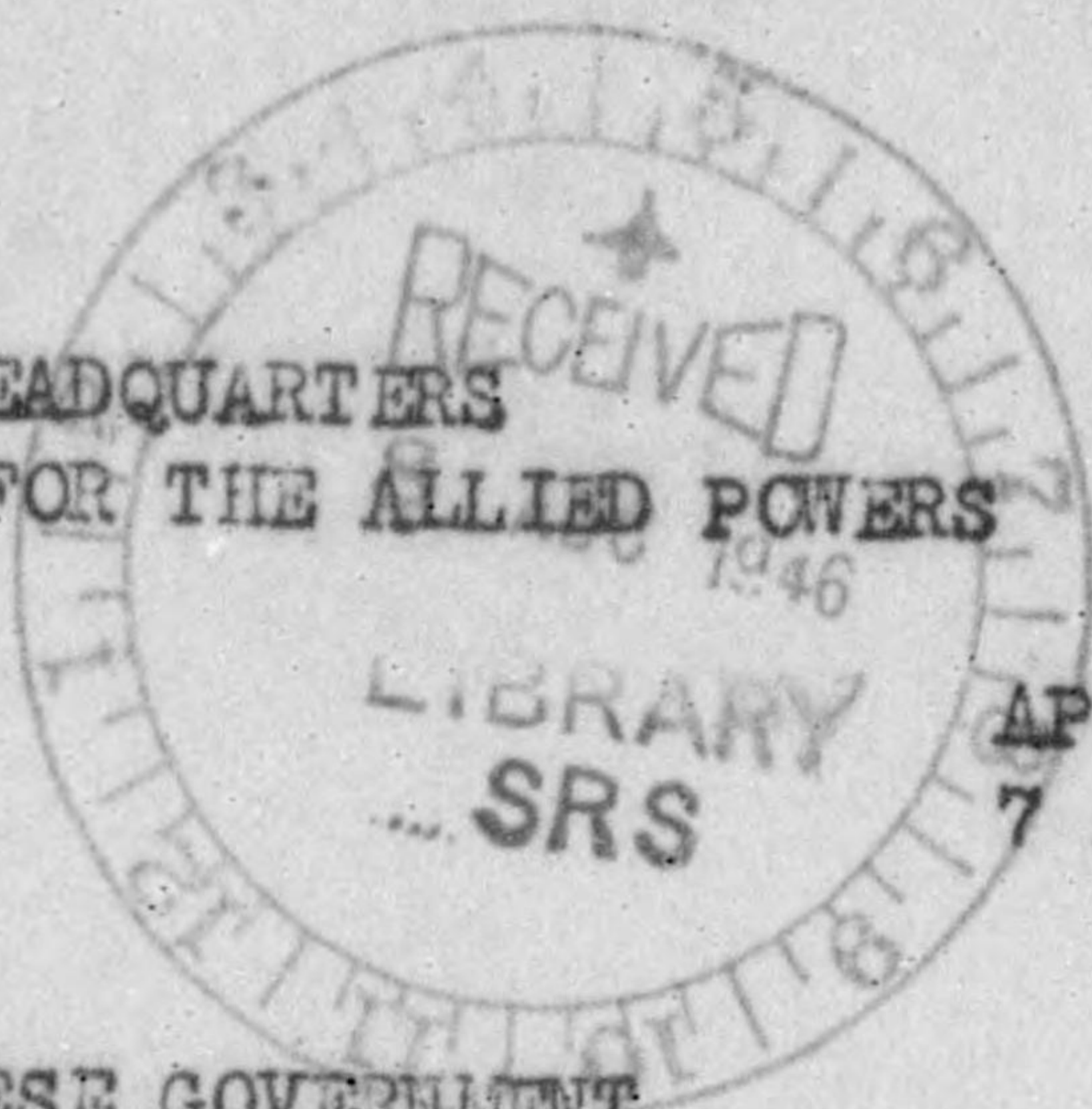
(5) Item description and comment:

(6) Reproduction: Yes No

(7) Film no. _____ Sheet no. _____

722-6

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS



AG 095(7 Aug 46)GPC/FP
(SCAPIN 1942-A)

APO 500
7 August 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT : Application of German School for Release of Funds.

1. Reference is made to C.L.O. No. 3630 (RF), 24 July 1946, subject: "Application of Stiftung Deutsche Schule, Kobe, for Release of Funds."

2. The Imperial Japanese Government is directed to release from the terms of the Ordinance of the Ministry of Finance on the Preservation of the Property of the Specified Powers, 20 September 1945, the amount of ¥6,940.00 to pay operational expenses for Stiftung Deutsche Schule, Kobe for the months of May and June 1946, as listed in the application from the above-mentioned school.

3. This memorandum shall not be construed to release funds from the blocking provisions of any other memorandum issued by General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, or any other ordinance promulgated by the Imperial Japanese Government.

4. All payments to individuals whose bank accounts are blocked will be made into such blocked accounts by restricted check.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

R. M. Hersey
for JOHN B. COOLEY,
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.

SRS

722-5

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 095 (11 Jul 46)ESS/AC
(SCAPIN - 1702-A)

APO 500
11 July 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Application of Japan Iron and Steel Company, Ltd.,
(Nippon Seitetsu K. K.) for Permission to Make
Donations to Horobetsu Public School and Horobetsu
Village Office.

1. Reference is made to Central Liaison Office Memorandum No. 2892 (EF), dated 15 June 1946, subject: "Application of Japan Iron and Steel Company re. Donations to Horobetsu Public School and Horobetsu Village Office in Hokkaido (LO 640/306)," forwarding application of the Japan Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., for permission to make donations of ¥127,548. to Horobetsu Public School and ¥24,800. to Horobetsu Village Office, Hokkaido.
2. No objection is offered to the above application.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

J. B. Cooley

JOHN B. COOLEY,
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.



COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AGO 500
8 December 1945

AG 601 (3 Dec 45) GD

~~418A~~ 393 A

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Use of Former Naval Staff College by the Peereesses' School.

1. Your request in Memorandum, file CLO No. 350, dated 23 October 1945, subject as above, for the Peereesses' School to use the former Naval Staff College after demobilization is completed, is unfavorably considered.

2. Japanese educational authorities plan to use the former Naval Staff College as a public school should the Allied Forces return the facility to the Japanese Government upon completion of demobilization activities.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

HAROLD FAIR,
Lt. Col., AGD,
Asst Adjutant General.

COPY

722 - 4

RESTRICTED

**CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION
Research and Information Division**



722-2

RI-85-E-A-15

SPECIAL REPORT

SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF JAPANESE SCHOOLS.

SOURCE: Information supplied by Ministry of Education.

PREPARED BY: EDUCATION RESEARCH UNIT.

The accompanying chart on the Geographic Distribution of Japanese schools represents the latest statistics available in the Ministry of Education. The figures for elementary schools and youth schools do not include branch schools. The vocational schools include thirty-two (32) night schools.

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO:
<i>Unclassified</i>
By Authority of <i>SSA 14</i>
<i>Mar 48</i>
Date <i>28 Dec 48</i>
Signature <i>J B Beard</i>
<i>Capt Inf</i>

04229

RESTRICTED

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GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF JAPANESE SCHOOLS

(Elementary and Youth Schools as of April 1944,
all others as of January 1946).

Prefecture	El. Sch.	Youth Sch.	Mid. Sch.	Girls High	Voc. Sch.	Higher, U. Prep.	Coll.	Univ.	Teacher Train.
Hokkaido	1951	577	39	54	52	1	8	1	7
Aomori	414	256	10	17	17		1		2
Iwate	467	321	12	21	24		3		3
Miyagi	294	231	15	34	27	1	5	1	4
Akita	356	298	9	14	14	1	2		2
Yamagata	334	283	8	13	22	1	1		2
Fukushima	511	443	12	31	33		2		2
Ibaragi	516	413	12	22	26		2		3
Tochigi	407	236	10	15	30	1	1		2
Gunma	269	214	11	15	33		2		2
Saitama	404	250	11	23	40	1			2
Chiba	438	316	18	27	45		4	1	2
Tokyo	818	689	97	121	187	24	103	23	14
Kanagawa	336	363	25	43	46	3	13		3
Niigata	794	552	20	25	40	1	4	1	3
Foyasa	323	227	8	19	23	2	5	1	2
Ishikawa	361	221	10	24	13		1		4
Fukui	257	220	7	14	9		2		2
Yamanashi	226	112	5	11	11		3		4
Nagano	452	400	20	42	48	1	5		2
Gifu	474	316	12	16	28		4		2
Shizuoka	500	348	15	35	57	1	3		4
Aichi	699	492	23	36	69	1	11	1	6
Mie	445	318	8	19	24	1	4	1	2
Shiga	211	175	5	14	16		2		2
Kyoto	393	218	25	30	42	6	25	6	3
Osaka	593	580	33	62	104	5	27	4	4
Hyogo	660	359	33	55	68	4	8	2	2
Nara	317	173	10	12	18		3		4
Wakayama	361	100	10	17	25	1	3	1	2
Tottori	211	84	6	9	14		2		2
Shimane	328	151	6	15	16	1			2
Okayama	499	269	16	35	36	1	2	1	2
Hiroshima	672	226	28	64	40	1	5	1	6
Yamaguchi	398	244	18	25	40	1	5		2
Tokushima	295	196	10	10	17		3		3
Kagawa	222	175	8	14	22		1		2
Ehime	432	314	13	20	23	1	3		2
Kochi	419	223	7	11	11	1	1		2
Fukuoka	601	318	44	49	61	1	10	1	4
Saga	176	146	8	10	15	1			2
Nagasaki	348	281	18	18	20		6	1	2
Kumamoto	480	252	13	18	30	1	4	1	3
Oita	363	171	13	28	21		1		2
Miyasaki	261	115	7	12	19		2		2
Kagoshima	593	178	17	28	32	1	4		2
Okinawa	153	116							
Total	21,032	13,354	765	1,247	1,608	67	306	48	139

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722-3

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CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO:
 CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION
 Research and Information Division
Unclassified
 By AUTHORITY OF *201314*
 Date *Mar 48 12 42*
 Signature *J. B. Bean*



Serial No. RI-74-E-1-9

Prepared by: Education Unit

Subject : War-Time Damage To Japanese Schools

Source : Ministry of Education Census, Feb. 1948

	No. of Schools	Totally Destroyed	Partially Destroyed
Universities	48	3	25
Imperial	7	-	5
Government	12	1	7
Public	2	-	-
Private	27	2	13
Higher Schools	33	2	11
Government	26	1	9
Public	2	-	-
Private	4	1	2
University Prep. Schools	34	2	13
Government	5	-	-
Public	2	-	-
Private	27	2	13
Colleges	303	43	54
Government	86	11	10
Public	54	10	9
Private	163	22	35
Teacher Training Schools	160	31	30
Higher Normal Schools	4	2	1
Women's Higher Normal Schools	3	1	1
Agricultural Teachers College	1	1	-
Tokyo Physical College	1	-	1
Normal Schools	108	27	19
Youth Normal Schools	43	-	8
Secondary Schools	3,585	519	165
Youth Schools	13,354	759	231
Elementary Schools	21,032	950	446
Total	36,549	2,339	965

Total Number of Schools totally or partially destroyed--- 3,304.
 Branch Schools are not included in these statistics.

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CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION
Research and Information Division

Special Report



722-1

Serial No. RI-52-E-A-4

PREPARED BY: EDUCATION UNIT

SUBJECT : MINISTRY OF EDUCATION ORGANIZATION, HIGHER EDUCATION

SOURCE : Ministry of Education

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO:
Unclassified
By Authority of *SOB/14*
Date *28 Dec 48*
Signature *J. B. Beard*
Capt. Inf

Ministry of Education - Y. Abe
Bureau of School Education - K. Tanaka
University Education Section - T. Kennoki
General Affairs - Koba Yashi, Sagara

1. General Planning Affairs of the Bureau
2. General Research Affairs of the Bureau
3. Liaison with other sections
4. General Affairs of the Bureau
5. Miscellaneous (Liaison concerning GHQ, SCAP)

School Affairs - Haruyama

First Department - Izumi

1. Budget and Finance
2. Government organization and laws and regulations.
3. Planning and liaison (including Diet).
4. Students doing research at home or abroad.
5. Miscellaneous Affairs.
6. Research and statistics
7. Typewriting
(Monthly reports and other research)

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Second Department - Iwami

1. School affairs
2. Juridical persons
3. Post-graduate courses of universities
4. Titles and degrees
5. Alumni associations
6. Research and statistics

Third Department - Sakanushi

1. Teacher certification
2. Approval of Teachers
3. Foreign students
4. Subsidies for private schools
5. Deposit money
6. Research and statistics
(Investigation of Teachers)

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MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Bureau of School Education - K. Tanaka

College Education Section. A. Ozeki, Chief; T. Yamashita, Assist. Chief, A. Ozeki. Assistants, T. Yamashita, T. Mochizuki.

1. **Planning and Miscellaneous Affairs. Chief, T. Mochizuki**
 - a. Planning. In charge, T. Mochizuki
 - b. Personnel. " "
 - c. Budget. " "
 - d. Laws and Regulations. " "
 - e. Salaries and Allowances, Saito
 - f. Research and Statistics, Muroi
 - g. Documents, Tsugayama
 - h. Fixtures and equipment, Saito
 - i. Printing, and duplicating, Shirohata
 - j. Liaison with Section Chief, Sato
 - k. Miscellaneous affairs, T. Mochizuki

2. **Legal affairs, and activities.**
 - a. Juridical persons, K. Mochizuki
 - b. School inspectors, Kawai
 - c. Students doing research in Japan, Muroi
 - d. Students doing research abroad, Watanabe
 - e. Certification examinations for college grade, Saito
 - f. Entrance Examinations. Nakada.
 - g. School Associations. Takahashi

3. **School Affairs**
 - a. **Colleges of Science and Industry (Excluding Women)**
 - Northern Japan, Watanabe.
 - Southern Japan, Kitazawa.
 - b. **Colleges of medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy (Including Women)**
 - Northern Japan, Takehashi
 - Southern Japan, Ishinori
 - c. **Colleges of Agriculture, textiles, fisheries, veterinary science, (Excluding women's colleges). Nakada.**
 - d. **Colleges of economics and Industrial management. (Excluding women's colleges). Murakoshi.**
 - e. **College of Literature. (Including arts. Women's colleges excluded) Kawai.**
 - f. **Women's Colleges (Excluding colleges of medicine and pharmacy)**
 - Northern Japan, K. Mochizuki
 - Southern Japan, Muroi

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ITEM 2 A Disgraceful Incident in the Field of Prefectural Education - Kahoku Shimpo (Sendai) - 6 Dec 45. Translator: Y. Ebiike.

Full Translation:

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721.22

By the acceptance of the POTSDAM Declaration as a turning-point, JAPAN has started anew as a peaceful nation. In the first step JAPAN has been disarmed and at the same time the teaching of military drill and BUDO (FN: Japanese military arts.) has been completely abolished. The Imperial Government is now making every effort to meet the present Allied demands, and, to our satisfaction, there have been no difficulties.

Recently, however, the occupational forces in SENDAI discovered that arms were concealed, and military drill and BUDO were being taught at the SENDAI First Middle School, contrary to directives from Allied Headquarters. Prefectural authorities investigating ONO, Tokushiro, the principal of that school, who is held responsible, accepted his resignation on 30 November. Hereafter Mr. ONO shall never be allowed to enter any educational pursuit. This is not the only case of such violations. Allied occupational authorities are also investigating similar cases at SHIOGAWA National School and other young men's schools, and intend to carry out punishment as soon as the cases are concluded.

These violations surely hinder the execution of the POTSDAM Declaration, and are serious obstacles in the way of rebuilding a peaceful JAPAN. It is heartening that the CHIBA-ken's Governor took a serious view of the situation and issued a sharp warning to the schools in his prefecture. JAPAN, which stressed military power and ignored the limit of her production, at last encountered a most miserable fate, her eventual collapse. This is a deed committed by the military clique, and has no connection with the will of the people, who are actually lovers of peace. As we all know, the military clique, exceeding its capabilities, trespassed on the administration of culture, and participated in education and the management of schools, turning them into cradles of militarism.

Viewing the situation objectively, it is excusable for the educators to have gone astray from their duty and submitted to the pressure of the military clique. However, if viewed from the principle that JAPAN has been a peaceful nation since the acceptance of the POTSDAM Declaration, this militaristic education is the very thing which should have been destroyed. There may be many reasons for principal ONO's act, but the most fundamental one is that the Education Ministry simply ordered the abolition of military drill without substituting other lessons. Therefore the principal obliged his pupils to execute these drills as a temporary measure until detailed instructions arrived.

Yet, it is true that he neither recognized social changes, nor assumed suitable counter-measures. Therefore he deserves to be blamed for his lack of ability as an educator. The Education Minister and the Educational Department of the Prefecture should also assume responsibility if there were any errors in their management. Japanese ministries are so inefficient that even when they wish to sincerely carry out an order, they have a tendency to ignore it in the end.

We hope this incident will be a warning to all educators against committing similar errors. The authorities should pay special attention to avoid such disgraceful incidents.

9316-324

Americans Find More Weapons Hidden in Japan

Training Rifles, Bayonets
and Spears Discovered
in Elementary Schools

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune
Copyright, 1945, New York Tribune Inc.

TOKYO, Dec. 21.—American patrols searching the Island of Shikoku for Japanese weapons have discovered large stores of wooden training rifles, sabers, spears and bayonets, bearing signs of recent use, in elementary schools. Also discovered were a number of concrete pillboxes along the coast, which had not been reported to Allied authorities.

This is the second time in three weeks that search parties from the 24th Division of the 6th Army have come upon caches of weapons. The latest discovery leads officers to believe that grammar school children are still receiving military training in defiance of General Douglas MacArthur's orders.

At the Hokuyo school in Matsuyama, Lieutenant W. H. Bennett, division education officer, watched a military demonstration by the students. They formed en masse, fell in and out of ranks, stood at attention and marched briskly to the commands of a mature Japanese in army uniform.

Another patrol found propaganda books, maps and charts in use in the sixth grade, in addition to weapons made of wood. Teachers assured the searchers that there was nothing of military value in the school but classes were ordered dismissed and the rooms were searched. Locked closets were forced open and considerable military equipment found inside was destroyed.

In other cases, schoolyards contained obstacles courses and straw dummies for bayonet practice.

At Nihama schoolhouse, a patrol came upon a cache of live ammunition. Further search disclosed rifles, knee mortars, surveying instruments and military telephones. Nearby were found airplane and glider parts, a fuel dump containing 40,000 gallons of fuel and anti-aircraft equipment. This cache was less than a mile from the police station which had previously reported that all such equipment was surrendered.

The pillboxes were discovered by Colonel Kenwood Ross, chief of the division's ordnance section, near the town of Kochi. The pillboxes were camouflaged as ordinary Japanese dwellings with sliding panels in the walls.

721.22.

721.22

BELIEVE SOME JAPANESE SCHOOL CHILDREN RECEIVING MILITARY TRAINING

72/22
 WITH THE SIXTH ARMY ON SHIKOKU--Beliefs that Japanese school children are still receiving military training have been substantiated by reports from reconnaissance patrols of Brigadier General Kenneth F. Cramer's 24th (Victory) Division, which have been probing into areas in the vicinity of Matsuyama, Shikoku, in search for Japanese training equipment.

Motorized patrols discovered large stores of wooden training rifles, sabers, spears and bayonets in obscure corners of elementary school houses.

2nd Lt. Wilbert W. Miller, Wheeling, W. Va., reported that his 34th Infantry Regiment patrols found propaganda books, maps and charts among text books used by children in 6th grade classes, in addition to the wooden mockups of Japanese weapons.

After Japanese school teachers had assured him that there was nothing of significant value to be found in the school, Lt. Miller ordered the class of youngsters dismissed and conducted a search of the rooms. Locked closets were forced open and considerable military equipment found inside was destroyed.

Another patrol led by 2nd Lt. Ted H. Podkova, Detroit, Mich., found wooden bayonets and rifles stacked neatly in racks in the classrooms, and an obstacle course and straw practice dummies in the schoolyard.

"From all indications they had been in recent use," declared Lt. Podkova. "I'm certain that they weren't lying around gathering dust."

Several full scale wooden knee mortars were also located and destroyed.

Japanese dressed in an Army uniform.

The 24th Division, a unit of General Walter Kruegers 6th Army, has intensified its campaign to dig out and destroy all Japanese training equipment and is sending out daily reconnaissance and demolition patrols.

931.5 21 Dec 45

721.22

2. Military Training in Japanese Schools: The 33rd Infantry Division CIC personnel are conducting a spot survey of schools in the division area to determine the extent and nature of any military training being offered to students in these institutions. Special emphasis is being given to detecting the presence of military or ex-military personnel on the faculty, and to what extent the Japanese Government controls the curricula of the schools.

There are 126 returned servicemen presently employed in Shiga Prefecture schools. All former instructors who taught Military Science in the eight middle schools which offered that subject are still employed in the school system and still assigned to their former stations. However, at the present time they have no definite assignments.

Practice marching is still required training, in the schools. School children near the 136th Infantry Regiment in Otsu have been observed participating in military drill in schoolyards. School authorities say that this is necessary in order that movements may be made in safety and with a minimum amount of confusion. *911-58 conf*

721.22

High school retains militaristic curriculum. In the I Corps sector, units discovered 129 rifles, 12 steel mortars, 4 wooden mortars, 14 machine guns, and 124 bayonets at a high school in TONDABAYASHI. Observations reveal that the school still has activities tending toward militarism. *910.84 Secret*

721.22

Reports indicate a continuation of military training in the Japanese schools of SHIGA Prefecture. At the present time 126 returned service men are employed in the schools and all former instructors who taught military science in the middle schools are still assigned but have no definite duties. Practice marching is still required but school authorities maintain that this is necessary in order that movements may be made in safety and with a minor amount of confusion. Investigation is continuing. *910.61 Secret*

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ITEM 3 Renewed Instruction of Ministry of Culture to Eliminate Militarism from Schools - Asahi Shimbun - 27 Dec 45. Translator: H. Nishihara.

721.22

Full translation:

Aiming at the abolition of militarism in schools, the Education Ministry has directed all universities, high schools, technical schools and prefectural governors, to take due consideration in storing arms which are necessary for school training. It also directed them to discontinue military, glider, and fencing training. But finding that the directive was not duly obeyed, the Education Ministry again gave notification, ordering:

1. Thorough elimination of military influence in gymnastic exercises, labor service, marching in groups, the salute, military formations enroute to school. All methods of education must be thoroughly free from militaristic training.
2. Arms necessary for military training, should be stored carefully, so as not to cause any suspicion that arms are being illegally concealed.
3. Japanese fencing and judo training will not be given in schools or in organs attached to schools. Even in private establishments such training should not be given. Fencing halls should be used as gymnasiums.

931.6-561 29 Dec 45

72122

Beliefs Substantiated

Japanese School Boys Still Receiving Military Training

G.H.Q., U.S. ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC, P.R.O.

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY ON SHIKOKU—Beliefs that Japanese school children are still receiving military training have been substantiated by reports from reconnaissance patrols of Brigadier General Kenneth F. Cramer's 24th (Victory) Division, which have been probing into areas in the vicinity of Matsuyama, Shikoku, in search for Japanese training equipment.

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Another patrol led by 2nd Lt. Ted H. Podkowa, Detroit, Mich., found wooden bayonets and rifles stacked neatly in racks in the classrooms, and an obstacle course and straw practice dummies in the schoolyard.

"From all indications they had been in recent use," declared Lt. Podkowa. "I'm certain that they weren't lying around gathering dust."

Several full scale wooden knee mortars were also located and destroyed.

The Division Education officer, 1st Lt. W. H. Bennett, Logan, Utah witnessed a military demonstration at Hokuyo school in Matsuyama. Students formed in a mass formation, fell in and out of ranks, stood at attention, then marched briskly at the commands of a mature Japanese dressed in an Army uniform.

The 24th Division, a unit of General Walter Krueger's 6th Army, has intensified its campaign to dig out and destroy all Japanese training equipment and is sending out daily reconnaissance and demolition patrols.

930.3-155

WIPING OUT MILITARISM

Educational Ministry Issues Instructions to Schools

In order to completely wipe out all military tinges, in educational facilities throughout the country, the Education Ministry on Thursday issued the following instructions and at the same time sent out its officials concerned to ascertain how the Allied directive in this connection is being observed by various schools.

The instructions are as follows: (1) military coloring should be exterminated in and around the schools, namely meetings, marching, saluting, and others; (2) overall disposal of various sorts of arms hitherto used in military training in schools; and (3) military arts such as jujitsu and others will be prohibited in the regular and extra-curricular courses of the schools. The places hitherto used for military training should be abolished.

NIPPON TIMES JAN 1 1946

JAP SCHOOL DEFIED ORDER

Eighth Army Reports that it Kept Up Military Training

Yokohama, March 4—(AP)—The U. S. Eighth Army reported today the discovery of military training at the Nukurame primary school. An 11th Air-borne Division patrol operating in Yonezawa, about 150 miles north of Tokyo, found the classes.

Military government officials ordered the school's curriculum changed. Kiyashi Hashi, school principal, said he had received no orders to suspend the drills despite Allied directives against them.

Patrol Finds Pupils Take Military Drill

Yonezawa Primary School Principal Refuses to Discontinue Exercises

Military drilling was found to be still in progress in at least one Japanese school recently by an 11th Airborne Division patrol operating in Yonezawa.

According to Eighth Army intelligence reports, the students at the Nukurame Primary School were discovered to be drilling regularly in military fashion despite SCAP directives that called for an end to such activities. When Kiyoshi Hashi, school principal, was asked by the patrol to stop the drills immediately, he replied that he had received no orders to abolish the military exercises, and was reluctant to comply with the patrol's request, the intelligence report states.

Necessary action is being taken by the 86th Military Government Company in Yonezawa to change the school curriculum.

Militarism in Nagano

Some deplorable points were still to be noted in the middle and national schools of Nagano City as a result of inspection by the Allied Forces to see whether militarism and nationalism have been eliminated from education, states Kyodo.

A strict warning has been issued and accordingly the prefecture will demand a written explanation from inconsistent schools while informal resignation of principals will be asked to be presented from schools guilty of more serious failings.

A meeting of all middle school principals was held on March 2 while from March 5 prefectural and district officers will be sent to inspect all schools in the prefecture.

NIPPON TIMES MAR 9 1946

Dean Advocates Demilitarizing Japanese Schools

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Dean Frank N. Freeman of the University of California school of education who recently returned from studying the Japanese school systems, advocated the "breaking" of the military's grip on Japanese education.

He said greater stress should be laid on Japanese individual thought, advocated abolition of segregation of the sexes. He said Japanese boys and girls had been receiving different levels of education "because the boys were supposed to become smarter than the girls."

STARS & STRIPES APR 18 1946

Nip School Discovered Giving Military Work

YOKOHAMA. (UP)—An 11th Airborne division patrol operating in Yonezawa found that students at Nukurame Primary school still were being given military training in violation of a SCAP directive halting such activities.

When Kiyashi Hashi, the school principal, was questioned about it he said he received no such order and was reluctant to comply with the patrol's request that it be halted.

STARS & STRIPES MAR 10 1946

721.22

INT

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JP/TOK/14589

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CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS - GHQ - AFPAC
APO 500

5 March 1946

FROM:

NAGATA Shigeo
c/o HOGARI, 12, 12-chome,
Take-cho, Shitayaku,
Tokyo, Japan

TO:

MORIE Haruo
1005, 2-chome, Daita, Setagaya-ku,
Tokyo, Japan

DISTRIBUTION:

GB
CIS
CIC
GS
SRS
CIE
8th A MG
8th A G-2

Date of Commun:
28 Feb 46

Language:
Japanese

Comment by:
J-109

Disposition of Commun:
Letter

Type of Commun:
Letter

COMMENT

EDUCATION: MILITARISM LINGERS IN YOUNGMEN'S SCHOOL

Writer states:

"Militarism still holds sway in school. (Ex: Terashima Youngmen's School Ref: Contents of letter). In the morning as soon as everyone is present, five students in the training class standing in a row, salute the principal in quite a militaristic way. Military system of education is unduly upheld and communism is denounced without any logical analysis given to it. In this they are simply obeying educational authorities."

CONFIDENTIAL

INVESTIGATION ORDERED AFTER DISCOVERY OF MILITARY TRAINING AIDS

72/22
SCAP has ordered the Japanese government to determine if the Okayama prefectural education department told schools under its jurisdiction to retain military training aids.

Wooden mortars, swords and grenades recently were uncovered in the storehouse of a Buddhist temple, leading to the arrest of five faculty members of the Surashiki Shoke school of Commerce and Industry on charges of violating a SCAP directive on the disposal of weapons and military equipment.

The five in turn charged that the education department had ordered the schools to hold onto the equipment.

SCAP told the Japanese government to complete its investigation and have recommendations ready by June 21, including suggested disciplinary action for the five.

One of the five, Motoichi Sasaki, principal of the school, told investigators he had cut the wooden training equipment to make it appear he was destroying it, while actually preserving it for further use.

The arrest of the five came after a SCAP agent learned the school principal had boasted at a teacher's meeting that he had concealed military training equipment .

Investigators also accused Sasaki and three of the others of trying to delay questioning of the fifth faculty member by pretending not to remember his address with the intention of trying to warn him. The fifth faculty member was formerly an army captain and had been a military training instructor before becoming a teacher of agricultural subjects. 12 JUN 1946

PRESS RELEASE - AFPAC

ITEM 4 On Saluting (1) Be Bright! (2) Senseless. (3) The Railway Employees. (4) Before the War Memorial - (Letters to the Editor) - Provincial Newspaper Kochi Shimbun (Kochi) - 25 Apr 46. Translator: S. Hamada.

Summary:

(1)

I oppose the military salute which is still carried on among the middle school boys. The juniors salute the seniors. Such formality should be abolished quickly. (A city middle school boy)

(2)

The juniors salute the seniors in fear of being hit by them. What about abolishing such a senseless salute between different classes? (A city student)

The military salute which is exchanged among railway employees is also to be done away with because it recalls militarism and class distinction.

(4)

I regret that because of the evils committed by a few soldiers, the truly loyal dead have recently been disregarded. Salutes are no longer seen from people passing the memorial tower dedicated to the war dead, once the center of all the people's respect. We should consider the truly loyal souls who died silently for the sake of us. Even if our feeling toward them is not one of gratitude, we should at least express our regret to them. (A woman teacher. NAGAOKA district)

ITEM 4 Repeated Directive from Education Ministry Regarding the Disposal of Military School Implements - Provincial Newspaper-Tokushima Shimbun (TOKUSHIMA) - 29 Dec 45. Translator: K. Minagi.

721.22
Summary:

SENDAI First Middle School and SHIOGAMA Primary School were both discovered by the Allied Forces in the act of holding fencing classes and using imitation rifles for military training. The principal of the school has been punished.

According to an investigation made by the Education Ministry, insufficient information in the directive caused these mistakes.

The Education Ministry issued on 27 December another dispatch to make the abolition of military training thoroughly understood and decided to send officials to give practical guidance and to investigate what steps had so far been taken;

1. Military training, whether within or outside the school, should be abolished.
2. Military methods, such as lining up boys and saluting and marching in gymnastic classes, should be abolished to avoid any misunderstanding.
3. All school outfits for military training should be completely destroyed.
4. Japanese jujitsu and fencing classes, whether they be regular classes or supplementary, and conducted by School Associations, are not to be allowed in school.
5. Fencing and jujitsu outfits should be disposed of by lending or selling to individuals, and both fencing and jujitsu rooms should be used as gymnasiums. 931.6-632 5 Jan 46

ITEM 6 Schoolmasters Reprimanded for Withholding Military Training Material - Nippon Sangyo-Keizai - 27 January 1946. Translator: T. Ogawa.

721.22
Summary:

In OITA-Ken, six school-heads of secondary schools, youths' schools and primary schools headed by Mr. FUJII, Taro, Principal of the TAKEDA Middle School have been reprimanded and admonished recently by the prefectural authorities because they have neglected to fulfill their duty completely. A directive of the Allied Forces ordered them to hand in arms and other munitions used for the military training purposes or to make an entry of such items in their list of accessories, but they did not do so. 931.6-998 29 Jan 46

ITEM 14 Public and Private Schools Struggle for Existence - Nihon Keizai
Shimbun - 13 Feb 47. Translator: Y. Sakaue.

721.22

Summary:

In former days, school finance was managed without difficulty on a modest but established income from tuitions. Recently, however, the management of public and private schools alike has become increasingly difficult in proportion with the aggravating economic conditions. The following is a survey of the strained circumstances in the metropolitan schools.

Burden of salary raises - The difficulty of management in the private schools has been due mainly to the raise of the teachers' salaries and the cost of reconstructing school buildings. The smaller the school, the greater the difficulties. Middle schools seem to be in the worst plight. Teachers salaries from middle school to university have increased 25 to 30 times those of prewar days, while tuitions have increased only seven or eight times. Consequently, in the middle schools, 95 percent of the total income has been allotted to personnel expenses.

Collection of contributions - The majority of the schools have been obliged to appeal to parents for monetary contributions. Schools with a large number of new bourgeoisie children have been

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721.22

rehabilitated more quickly. However, the majority of the schools received the bulk of their contributions in frozen currency.

Withdrawal of frozen accounts - According to the Auditing Section of the Bank Bureau at the Ministry of Finance, there are two kinds of withdrawals from frozen currency accounts. First, when there is no source of revenue, the school may deposit frozen contributions into frozen savings accounts and then withdraw them as frozen currency. This currency may be used for defraying reconstruction costs or for paying frozen salaries. The maximum withdrawal for construction expenses is 1,000,000 yen. Second, when there is a source of revenue, the school may withdraw from its first frozen savings account. Actually, however, very few schools have this source of revenue. Some schools request a free yen withdrawal from frozen deposits, while others ask for the transfer of second frozen accounts into first frozen accounts. However, it has been impossible to comply with their requests.

Middle schools - The 301 private middle schools, with a total enrollment of some 200,000 pupils, (public schools: 100,000), are all experiencing management difficulties in a greater or lesser degree. Excepting former ZAIBATSU schools and christian schools, the majority are in the red due to heavy personnel expenses. The necessity of raising the teachers' salaries to the same level as those of public school teachers is the cause of strained school finance. The owners of private schools are investing their private assets in their schools to prevent a financial collapse. Some attempt to surmount their difficulties by admitting a greater number of students. Other schools have barely survived by begging the teachers to remain with 650 yen salaries. As a result, many private schools are after "special assigned students" for whom the Government will provide special funds and facilities. The Metropolitan Education Bureau, which will probably make the allotment of the special assigned students concurrently with the enforcement of the 6.3 Educational System, is swamped daily with ingratiating school owners. The authorities, in reply merely remind them that they can either be converted into a higher school, receive authorization as a school for special assigned students or be converted into public middle schools. Otherwise, they must be abolished.

Universities and colleges - The administrations have been more shrewd than in the case of middle schools and have set aside substantial funds to prevent any panic. The greater student enrollments and higher tuitions are also strong points in their favor. However, the inability to withdraw funds for the enormous reconstruction costs is a great headache to them. A certain university in KANDA has reached such a crucial stage that it is beginning to request contributions. Tuition in the higher institutions has been tripled as compared with last year. It ranges from 900 to 1,500 yen. Fees for graduation examinations have been raised to 100 yen. What with deteriorating school facilities and increasing expenses of room, board and tuition, many students will be inclined to discontinue their studies.

School owners, teachers and students unanimously agree that the only solution is an improved economic policy or the modification of the frozen currency policy. Meanwhile, the private language schools are enjoying a boom of prosperity. With a room or two in a fire-ravaged building for classrooms and two or three language teachers, young and old flock to learn their ABC's. The pure profit of these teachers is said to be second only to the new bourgeoisie.