

VII. KYOTO March 12-16  
(Include Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Wakayama, Nara, Shiga and Tottori Pref.)

1st day:

Recent Political Thought - by M. Hori

2nd day:

Renunciation of War; Sovereign Power - by Prof. K. Tsuneto

3rd day:

Fundamental Human Rights - by Prof. K. Takigawa

Diet; Cabinet - by Prof. M. Hori

4th day:

Family System; Women - by Prof. S. Suekawa

Judiciary - by Prof. K. Takigawa

Local Self-Government - by Prof. M. Hori

5th day:

Economics - by Prof. Y. Kondo

Free Discussion - by H. Tsuyoshi and K. Nishi, respectively of Kyodo News Agency and Tokyo Shimbun

VII. NAGOYA March 18-22  
(Include Aichi, Mie, Shizuoka and Gifu Prefecture)

1st day:

Recent Political Thought - by Prof. T. Odaka

2nd day:

Sovereign Power; Renunciation of war - by Prof. K. Yokota

3rd day:

Cabinet; Diet - by Prof. N. Ugai

4th day:

Local Self-Government; Judiciary - by Prof. N. Ugai

Family System; Women - by Prof. I. Obo

5th day:

Economics; Labor - by Prof. S. Tonata

Free Discussion - by T. Matsui and T. Inagaki, respectively of Asahi and Tokyo Shimbun

IX. SAITAMA April 1-5

Detailed schedule is not decided yet.

Prof. T. Suzuki will take charge of forming lecture program.



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

natsusha No. 9

21 January 1947

TO : Local Governors

FROM : Shibamura, Director of the Bureau of Social Education, The Ministry of Education

Concerning the proclamation of the New Constitution and the Citizens' Public Hall

With the proclamation of the New Constitution, every Japanese is expected to understand its true significance and do his duty, acting on its principles. It is certainly one of the ways to the realization of a peaceful Japan. The Ministry of Education, anxious to popularize the New Constitution, has decided to ask every village and town to conduct a lecture course for its people to achieve the purpose. At the same time, we have decided to encourage the instituting of the C.P.H. by giving subsidy, and to make it a place where there always pervades the spirit of the New Constitution. You will receive --- yen as subsidy for instituting lecture courses and Citizens' Public Halls in your prefecture. We ask for your hearty cooperation without which nothing will be accomplished. In the annexed paper, you will find necessary directions and suggestions as to these matters.

Concerning the subsidy for instituting lecture courses for the popularization of the New Constitution

I. Delivery

A. The amount of subsidy to be delivered

- a. Each of average towns and villages (excepting A and B class towns and villages) will receive one hundred yen (¥100).
- b. An A class town or village will receive twenty-one hundred yen (¥2,100).

B. A class towns or villages are those where Citizens' Public Halls have been already materialized as the fruit of popular enthusiasm and support both moral and financial.

B class towns or villages are those where the people, eager to have their own P.H.'s are actually making every possible preparation for the realization of their desire.

C. Each prefectural government is expected to add some to the state aid so that average towns and villages have enough money to institute Citizens' Public Halls. The number of A and B class towns and villages must be increased by all means.

II. Lecture courses for the popularization of the New Constitution

A. Lecture courses must be given in every village and town all over the country.

B. As a rule, these lecture courses will be given at Citizens' Public Halls. The primary schools may be used in the places where there are no C.P.H.'s.

C. The chief object of these courses are the thorough popularization of



the New Constitution. Special emphasis should be put on the difference between the New and Old Constitutions, the abandonment of war, the popular sovereignty, fundamental human rights, women's rights and the new political structure. Each of the people must understand his duties as a citizen under the new constitution.

D. The teachers and intellectuals of each town or village will be asked as lecturers. Besides them, authorities on the New Constitution should be invited from outside.

E. The programs for these courses will naturally vary according to the local conditions. However, at least a couple of days must be taken to bring about a satisfactory result.

F. It is most desirable that each town or village should add some to the subsidy delivered by us.

G. Part of the program should be devoted to free discussion. Even after the closing of the lecture courses, the popularization of the New Constitution must be kept up by, for instance, seminar debate meetings.

### III. Citizens' Public Halls in commemoration of the New Constitution

A. Towns and villages which are to be given special subsidies for instituting Citizens' Public Halls must meet the following requirements. They will be graded according to their advancement in instituting C.P.H.'s.

a. The whole town or village, well informed of the significance of the C.P.H. is very eager to have one of its own.

b. There are schools, auditoriums, libraries and other buildings which can be easily made into Citizens' Public Halls.

c. New buildings must be in sight, if there are no available existing buildings.

d. There is already the committee for instituting the C.P.H. and is actually engaged in accelerating it.

e. The budget for the establishment of the C.P.H. has been already voted by the town or village assembly, or the drive for raising money for the C.P.H. is about to be undertaken by the common consent of the town people or villagers.

f. Social education and self-government are carried on so successfully that the Mother's Class and Adult Class have been given regularly and the activities of the Young Men's Association and the Women's Association have been lively. Definite plans for future are not wanting either.

g. Subsidies will be given only to those C.P.H.'s which are being established according to democratic procedures and which are to be managed by a locally elected committee.

h. No person who has been purged or found unacceptable under SCAPIN 550 or Imperial Ordinance 263, may be a member of the managing committee of any C.P.H. receiving government subsidies.

B. The subsidy should be used for accommodating the C.P.H.'s with what are needed for general culture, - books, film projectors, magic lanterns, wireless sets, gramophones - implements for vocational guidance, and other things indispensable for the smooth management of the C.P.H.'s.

C. Each town and village should be asked to give some subsidy for the improvement of the C.P.H.

IV. The subsidy delivered by the Ministry of Education is for the fiscal year of the twenty-first year of Showa (1946). Therefore any program for which the subsidy is to be used must be completed by the end of March 1947.



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Hatsusha No. 6

21 January 1947

TO: The heads of respective Schools

FROM: Saibanuma, Director of the Bureau of Social Education, The Ministry of Education

Concerning the lecture course for the popularization of the New Constitution

The New Constitution will come into effect very soon, and it is of vital importance that its spirit should be thoroughly understood by all the people upon whose shoulders rests the responsibility of establishing a democratic Japan. To achieve this, a nationwide movement must be conducted. Therefore, the Ministry of Education has decided to ask a university, college or normal school in each prefecture (more than two schools in some prefectures) to open a lecture course for the popularization of the New Constitution. We sincerely ask for your cooperation in making our attempt a success. In the annexed paper, you will find some directions and suggestions as to the proposed lecture course. The Ministry of Education will pay ¥2,000 to your school for the course.

The lecture course for the popularization of the New Constitution

I. Aims of instituting the course

For the realization of a democratic Japan, all the people must thoroughly understand the significance of the New Constitution, and embody its spirit in their daily life. With this in view, the Ministry of Education has decided to ask some universities, colleges and normal schools to conduct lecture courses for the people in general so that everyone of them may grasp the true spirit of the New Constitution.

II. Suggestion for the conduct of the lecture course.

a. Time of offering the course

Anytime to suit the peculiar local conditions. However, the course must be finished by the end of March 1947.

b. Hours to be spent for the course

Two or three hours at a time. Total hours must be over thirty hours.

c. Place

Commissioned schools, other schools, auditoriums, C.P.H.'s. Any place convenient for the people.

d. Listeners

Men and women in general.

e. Subject

Subject of the lectures must be so chosen as to show the people the spirit of the New Constitution, the significance of the inevitable changes in the social system, and to foster the spirit of democracy and



self-government in the audience. The following points will claim special attention:

(1) The general spirit of the New Constitution.

The popular sovereignty, the abandonment of war, fundamental human rights, women's rights, and political structure cannot be dwelled on too much.

(2) The historical significance of the New Constitution.

Comparison of the New Constitution with the old one, and with the constitutions of other countries.

(3) The promotion of local self-government.

(4) The changes in social life and in the people's idea of the world and life.

f. (1) How to open the lecture course.

In instituting the lecture course, the close cooperation of the prefectural and local authorities, the New Constitution Popularization Commission and the Prefectural Social Education Association should be sought.

(2) Circulating lecture courses should be planned so that the people other than the inhabitants within the easy reach of the commissioned school may profit by them.

(3) The school which has already given a lecture course concerning the New Constitution is asked to give another with some changes in the program.

(4) If there are two commissioned schools in the same prefecture, they should cooperate closely.

g. Lectures

Besides the regular personnel of the commissioned school, learned and experienced men and women could be asked to give lectures.

h. Expenses

(1) Each commissioned school will be paid two thousand yen by the Ministry of Education

(2) no fee will be taken from listeners.



<u>Prefectures</u>	<u>The Names of the Schools</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Hokkaido	Hokkaido Imperial University	¥2,000	
	Otaru Commercial College	"	
Aomori	Hirosaki Higher School	"	
Miyagi	Tohoku Imperial University	"	
	The Second Higher School	"	
Akita	Akita Normal School	"	
Yamagata	Yamagata Higher School	"	
Fukushima	Fukushima Commercial College	"	
Ibaragi	Mito Higher School	"	
Tochigi	Tochigi Normal School	"	
Gumma	Gumma Normal School	"	
Saitama	Urawa Higher School	"	
Chiba	Chiba Normal School	"	
Tokyo	The First Higher School	"	
	Tokyo Imperial University	"	Private Inst
	Waseda University	"	"
	Keio University	"	
Kanagawa	Yokohama Commercial College	"	
Niigata	Niigata Higher School	"	
Toyama	Toyama Higher School	"	
Ishikawa	The Fourth Higher School	"	
Fukui	Fukui Normal School	"	
Yamanashi	Yamanashi Normal School	"	
Nagano	Matsumoto Higher School	"	
Gifu	Gifu Normal School	"	
Shizuoka	Shizuoka Normal School	"	
Aichi	The Eighth Higher School	"	
	Nagoya Commercial College	"	
Mie	Mie Normal School	"	
Shiga	Higher Commercial College	"	
Kyoto	Kyoto Imperial University	"	
	The Third Higher School	"	
Osaka	Osaka University of Commerce	"	Private Inst
	Kansai University	"	
Hyogo	Kobe University of Commerce	"	
Nara	Nara Women's Higher Normal School	"	
Wakayama	Wakayama Commercial College	"	
Tottori	Tottori Normal School	"	
Okayama	The Sixth Higher School	"	
Hiroshima	Hiroshima University of Literature and Science	"	
Yamaguchi	Yamaguchi Higher School	"	
Tokushima	Tokushima Normal School	"	
Kagawa	Takamatsu Commercial College	"	
Ehime	Matsuyama Higher School	"	
Kochi	Kochi Higher School	"	
Fukuoka	Kyushu Imperial University	"	
	Fukuoka Higher School	"	
Saga	Saga Higher School	"	
Nagasaki	Nagasaki Commercial College	"	
Kumamoto	The Fifth Higher School	"	
Oita	Oita Commercial College	"	
Miyazaki	Miyazaki Normal School	"	
Kagoshima	The Seventh Higher School	"	
Iwate	Iwate Normal School	"	
Shimane	Matsue Higher School	"	
	Total	¥55,110,000	



CONCERNING THE ENCOURAGEMENT AND  
POPULARIZATION OF THE SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

From the Vice Education Minister  
The Vice Welfare Minister  
The Vice Agricultural and  
Forestry Minister.

To each Prefectural governor.

11 December, 1946.

From the standpoint of the improvement of school children's health condition and their nutrition, it is very desirable to give children a proper, nourishing lunch at school. Through the good will and considerate arrangement of SCAP, the Japanese government has been enabled to plan and carry out a special ration of food necessary for it. We hope each local government office will pay special consideration to the following matters and endeavor to establish permanent facilities for serving school lunches in such a way as is best suited to its local condition. We send this notification under instructions.

Notes:

1. General Principle:

a. Object

It will be served for all the elementary school children (including teachers). It will be started wherever the service is possible.

b. Practical Measures:

(1) For elementary schools in cities:

Food stuff containing animal protein will be specially distributed to those schools which can serve school lunch for all the children. Schools are expected to serve two lunches as per week for each child, preparing this material into appropriate side dish (Possibly hot).

(2) Schools in (agricultural) villages:

In villages it is preferable to serve (side dish (possibly hot) to all the children (of agricultural villages). We are contemplating distributing (food like) powdered fish (meal) to schools where lunch is served more than once a week. But this special ration is not to be given regularly.

c. Time:

(1) It will be started in January 1947.

(2) It will be served at noon on school days.



d. Content per meal:

The minimum amount of nourishment for a child per meal is considered to be 600 calories (180 calories, when only side dishes are taken into consideration) and 25 grams of protein (about 15 grams when only side dishes). Also a considerable amount of fat, calcium, iron and vitamins. Schools are expected to make further study according to the different age levels and conditions.

e. Expense:

Actual expense should be paid by the children. But to the children from families which come under the protection law for the poor, the disposition based upon the notification, No. 105 dated on 3 September, 1946, issued by both of the director of physical Education Bureau, Department of Education and of Social Bureau, Department of Welfare, may be applicable.

2. Establishment of a Committee:

a. The local prefectural government is expected to organize a school lunch committee. It will consist of personnel concerned with school lunches and those with wide knowledge and experience. It will meet regularly every month to investigate, study, and supervise this project. Gun and cities will likewise organize their school lunch committees.

b. Schools will organize a school lunch executive committee, consisting of school personnel, parents and others, which takes part in the management of facilities for school lunch.

3. Subsidies for school lunch project:

a. Expense necessary for increase of prefectural officials. A regular full time official will be appointed in each prefecture to supervise this project. The necessary expense for this will be subsidized from a national fund in the degree which is prescribed in the budget.

b. Subsidy for business expense:  
A part of the business expense will be paid by the national fund. This will be limited to schools in the cities for the present fiscal year.

c. Prefectural governments are encouraged to supply school lunches in all schools at their own expense or at a particular school where possible.

4. Schools where lunches are served should exercise care on the following points:

a. The cleanliness and sanitary condition of eating utensils, cooking utensils, kitchens and dining rooms should receive special attention.

b. Fire should be prevented by all measures.



c. Children's parents should be called upon for cooperation but they should not be obliged to share a heavier financial burden than they can bear. It is desirable to request the cooperation of mothers' classes, or girls' organization.

d. Food materials should be kept in schools. It is recommended that some one be appointed who will take the responsibility of storage.

e. The health condition of the cook should receive careful investigation. Contagious diseases should by all means be prevented.

f. The school doctors will play an active role in the protection of children in helping this project.

g. School farms and the rearing of rabbits and goats and fish should be utilized.

#### 5. Educational Values:

The following results are expected to be accomplished by this project:

a. Promotion and maintenance of health and prevention of disease due to the improvements of nourishment.

b. Giving knowledge on nutrition.

c. Good opportunity to train in better eating habits.

(1) Cleanliness of hands.

(2) Cleanliness of eating utensils.

(3) Habit of thorough chewing.

(4) Table manners.

d. To overcome likes and dislikes.

e. Cleanliness and orderliness of kitchens.

f. Promotion of democratic spirit (friendship between teachers and students).

g. Improvement of good habit in the homes of the children.

h. Substitution of reason and Scientific practices in the place of local customs & prejudices regarding cooking practices.

i. Training for better social life.

j. Decrease of absences.



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION DIRECTIVE

TRANSLATION OF HATSU TEKI

HATSU TEKI No. 36,

DATE: 3 October, 1946

FROM: Chief of Acceptability Inquiry Board  
Education Ministers' Secretariat.

TO : Chiefs of School Groups; Prefectural Governors;  
Chairmen of Individual Acceptability Inquiry  
Committees.

Concerning Acceptability Inquiries to be Made  
of Persons Related to Individual Ministries  
in Accordance with Amended Ministerial  
Ordinances and Instructions

In regard to acceptability inquiries to be made in accordance with Joint Ministerial Ordinance, No. 1, dated 30 October, 1946, concerning teachers and other staff-members of schools under control of the Ministry of Transportation and six other ministries you are requested to take utmost care in conforming to the notes hereunder stated. Names of institutions, bureaus and sections belonging to ministries other than the Ministry of Education, of which inquiries are required and acceptability inquiry committees for those are shown in annex list.

Notes

1. In regard to the inquiries to be made by individual acceptability inquiry committees of persons belonging to institutions under control of ministries other than the Ministry of Education (here in after called examinee), close contact shall be had with government offices concerned as well as the above mentioned institutions so that no trouble or delay may be caused concerning receipt of reports on inquiries etc.
2. Inasmuch as it is permitted to appoint not more than two special members of committees for inquiries of persons related to Ministries other than Ministry of Education, individual institutions, bureaus and sections which have appointed committees for inquiries of examinees belonging to them shall refer to the respective government offices concerned, in case appointment of the said special member or members of the committee is required, and shall appoint them with recommendations from respective government offices.
3. Special members of committees shall join the meetings of the committees only when examinees under control of respective government offices to which they are related are examined. However, in case of inquiries of examinees under control of other ministries, the number of primarily appointed committees shall not be reduced by the number of special members of the committees.



4. Chairmen of inquiry committees shall report to each examinee the result of the inquiry which is conducted through the minister by whom he is controlled and the chief in charge of each examinee (director or principal of schools, chief of institute, etc.)

In regard to examinees related to the Ministry of Communications the result of inquiries shall be reported to the Minister of Communications and Chiefs of Training Schools, Schools for Communications Officials, Training Schools for Radiotelegraphists and Youth Communications Training Institute (concerning examinees relating to Youth Communications Training Institutes to Chiefs of Communications Bureaus or Communications Superintendent Departments the results shall be reported).

5. Offices and institutions which have appointed acceptability inquiry committees shall submit lists of names of committee members to the competent minister.
6. In regard to teachers and other staff-members of police-training schools, police training centers, firemen's training centers there shall be no acceptability inquiry, as two purges have been made of police officers and officers with police experience.
7. 'Officers of government offices concerned' in provisions concerning acceptability inquiry committees which have been partially amended in No. 7 of Ministry of Education Instruction, dated 3 October, 1946 shall include ranked officers (Taigu Kanri).
8. Special committee members to be appointed for acceptability inquiries of teachers belonging to Juvenile Reformatories in conformity to Article II, Section 3 of Regulations concerning Committee for Inquiry into the Acceptability of Members of Educational Service shall properly be chosen from among teachers of Juvenile Reformatories under your control.
9. As regards rule of business and standards of decision in acceptability inquiries of persons related to ministries other than Ministry of Education, Regulations Relating to the Enforcement of Imperial Ordinance Concerning Acceptability Inquiries of Teachers and Other Staff-Members of Schools and Regulations Concerning the Committee for the Inquiry into the Acceptability of Members of Educational Service shall be conformed to.
10. As regards institutions under control of the Ministry of Communications to be inquired into by individual prefectural Acceptability Inquiry Committees, individual inquiry committees of prefectures in which Communications Bureaus are situated shall, upon request, make inquiries into the acceptability of teachers and other staff-members belonging to educational institutions under control of the Ministry of Communications.

(Continued)





Govt. Dept. Office in charge	Institution, Bureau, Section	Responsibility Inquiry Committee Commissioned to make inquiries
Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry	Fisheries Institute (Ishikan Kosshujo)	School Group Committee
Ministry of Transportation	Railroad School (Tetsudo Kyoshujo)	Teaching Staff Committee (of staff-members above 2nd class).
	Railway Bureau Factory Department Technicians' Training Institute (Tetsudokyoku Kokibu Ginsha Yoseijo)	Prefectural Committee  Teaching Staff Committee (of staff- members above 2nd class.
	Railway Youth School (Tetsudo Seinen Gakko)	Prefectural Committee
	Academy of Maritime Affairs (Kaimu Gakuin)	School Group Committee
	Nautical College (Koto Shosen Gakko)	School Group Committee
	College of Seamanship (Kaigi Semmon Gakuin)	School Group Committee
	Nautical Training Institute (Kokai Kunrenjo)	School Group Committee
	Mercantile Marine School (Shosen Gakko)	Prefectural Committee
	Mariners' Training School (Kain Yoseijo)	Prefectural Committee
	Lighthouse Officers Training School (Todai Kanri Yoseijo)	School Group Committee
Ministry of Transportation	Hydrographical Depart- ment Experts training School (Suirobu Giji- tsukan Yoseijo)	School Group Committee
	Meteorological Experts Training School attach- ed to Central Meteoro- logical observatory (Chuo Kishodai Fuzoku Kisho Gijitsukan Yoseijo)	Teaching staff committee (of staff-members above 2nd class)
	Education Section Staff-members Bureau of General Railway Office (Tetsudo Sekyoku Shokuinkyoku Kyoikuka)	School Group Committee



Government Office in Charge	Educational Institution, Bureau, Section	Teachers' Acceptability Inquiry Committee Commissioned to make inquiries
	Education Section, Bureau of Seamen of General Maritime Transportation Office, Posts of Service held by Chiefs and staff-members of Academies, Schools and Institutes above 2nd class assimilated rank (Kaiun Sokyoku Seninkyoku Kyoikuka, Kaku In, Ko, Sho no Cho oyobi Shokuin de-atte Futsu Nikyu Ijo no mono no Shimeru Shoku)	Teaching Staff Committee
Foreign Office	Study Institute for Foreign Office Officers (Gaimukanri Kenshujo)	Teaching Staff Committee
Ministry of Justice	Institute of Juridical Studies (Shiho Kenshujo)  Central Institute for the Training of Prison Officers (Chuo Keimukan Renshujo)  Local Institute for the Training of Prison Officers (Chiho Keimukan Renshujo)	Teaching Staff Committee  Teaching Staff Committee  School Group Committee
Ministry of Finance	Taxation Business Institute (Zeimu Koshujo)	Teaching Staff Committee
Ministry of Transportation	Higher Training Institute of Communications Business (Koto Tsushin Koshujo)	Teaching Staff Committee (Chief and Staff Members above second class)
Ministry of Transportation	Ordinary Training Institute of Communications Business (Futsu Teishin Koshujo)  Training Institute of Radiotelegraphy (Musendenshin Koshujo)  Young Communications Officials Training School (Teishin Seinen Kunrenjo)	Prefectural Committee  Teaching Staff Committee (Chief and Staff Member above 2nd class).
Ministry of Welfare	Prefectural Juvenile Reformatory (Todofukeritsu Shonen Kyogoin)  Approved Juvenile Reformatory (Ninka Shonen Kyogoin)	Prefectural Committee  Prefectural Committee



Government Office in Charge	Educational Institution, Bureau, Section	Teachers' Acceptability Inquiry Committee Commissioned to make inquiries
	<p>National Juvenile Reformatory (Kokuritsu Shonen Kyogoin)</p> <p>Chief and Juvenile Delinquent Officers of National Reformatory (Kokuritsu Shonen Kyogoincho, Kyogokan)</p> <p>Special Institute for the Training of Secondary School Teachers (Tokusetsu Chujo Kyoin Yoseijo)</p> <p>Special Institute for the Training of Elementary School Teachers (Tokusetsu Kokumin Gakko Kundo Yoseijo)</p>	<p>School Group Committee</p> <p>Teaching Staff Committee</p> <p>Prefectural Committee</p> <p>Prefectural Committee</p>
Ministry of Home Affairs	<p>Central Police Training Institute (Keisatsu Koshujo)</p> <p>Police Training School (Keisatsu Renshujo)</p> <p>Firemen Training School (Shobo Renshujo)</p>	



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Civil Information and Education Section

AG 350 (2 Sept 46) CIE

APO 500  
12 Sept 1946

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Copy of Document  
          **Commanding Officer**  
TO : MG CO.#31, Kobe, Hyogo-Ken  
      APO # 660, Inter-island

1. Transmitted herewith for your information is one copy of the Ministry of Education translation of the document listed as an inclosure.

2. It is requested that the inclosure be made available to every officer concerned with Japanese education.

3. Each prefectural governor is asked by Ministry of Education in inclosed note to establish classes for factory workers "to help general workers acquire knowledge necessary for good citizenship, scientific knowledge, and technical skill in their own particular fields." Committees consisting of an equal number of workers and representatives of management are to be formed in various localities to make plans for the opening and conduct of these "Industry Courses", which will be co-educational and open to any laboring man or woman. Subsidies are provided as specified in inclosure.

*D. R. Nugent*  
D. R. NUGENT  
Lt. Col., USMC  
Chief, C I & E Section

1 Inclosure:

1 - Ministry of Education, Hatsu Sha No. 162, subject:  
"Having the 'Industry Course' Conducted for 1946".



FROM: THE DIRECTOR OF THE SOCIAL EDUCATION BUREAU  
TO: THE PREFECTURAL GOVERNORS  
SUBJECT: HAVING THE "INDUSTRY COURSE" CONDUCTED FOR 1946.

One important thing for the reconstruction of a new Japan now that the war is over is, beyond all doubt the increase of production by restoring our crippled essential industries to full working order, which in turn requires a higher standard, both personal, moral and cultural, of workers who are most immediately concerned. We have, therefore, decided to institute the "Industry Course" in each prefecture, whose policies are set forth in the accompanying paper.

We have asked each prefecture to conduct the Course for this year.

You are requested to keep the closest touch with the factory and mills where the course is to be given and render every possible assistance to them, particularly in the way of expenses, so that the project may be carried out successfully.

The expenditure to be paid to the prefectural governor by this Ministry is limited to ¥200 for course. (Number of Course is in the enclosed paper)



## PROSPECTUS OF THE "INDUSTRY COURSE"

### I. Aim

To help general workers acquire knowledge necessary for good citizenship, scientific knowledge and technical skill in their own particular field: to assist in their character -- building and cultural training, so that they will do their share as peace-loving democratic workers in the reconstruction of Japan remaining stunned and paralysed from the recent war.

### II. The Agency

Each Prefectural Government.

### III. Sponsorship

The Education Ministry; the each Prefectural Government, and the factories and mills where the "Course" is to be given.

### IV. Place

Factories, workshops, youth schools, vocational schools, citizens public halls, and other available institutions.

### V. Term and Number of Lessons

Any period up to the end of March 1947, to be determined by peculiar local needs and attendants' wishes. One term may have about thirty lessons.

### VI. Attendants

As a rule, it will be open and free to any laboring men and women who wish to attend it. Every class shall be open to both men and women.

### VII. Contents of Lectures

Lectures are to be chosen from the following particularly suited to the circumstances of each locality.

1. Those that may be helpful to the reconstruction of industries and the increase of production. In particular the necessary scientific education is to be conducted in accordance with the circumstances of factories and workshops.
2. Those that may be helpful to the establishment of a sound democratic state.
3. Those that may be helpful to the cultivation of civic knowledge appropriate to the present situation.
4. Those having the contents well adapted for the practical work of



realization for establishment of a new Japan.

5. Those that may be helpful to workers' free activities, so that they would have a good charm and cheer in their life by suitably taking up such subjects as literature, arts, music, drama, physical training, etc.

#### VIII. Lectures

Lectures are to be selected from among a wide circle of those scholars of knowledge and experience suitable for the lectures in reference to their contents above-mentioned.

#### IX. Matters that demand special attention is opening the "Industry Course".

1. When opening the "Industry Course", it is necessary to have a close consultation with factories, workshops, and trade unions, and before opening it, a committee composed of the representative members of factory and work shop management and the equal number of workers must be formed and the opening and conduct of the course should carefully be consulted at its meeting.

Any decision of the committee will be made by majority vote.

2. Youth Schools, vocational schools, etc. that could be made use of for opening the course, must be utilized to the utmost, those who are suited for the work must be selected from among the teachers, factory managers and workers to become promoters of this course, and these lectures should be so conducted that they would continuously and concretely contribute to the reestablishment of a new Japan.

3. Lectures may be so cut at discretion that discussions and free researches can be used instead.

4. After the end of the course, its report must at once be made, according to the form mentioned below, to this Ministry by each prefecture.

#### X. Expenditure

The expenditure to be paid to the Prefectural Governors by this Ministry is limited to ¥200 per one course. (Number of course is in the enclosed paper)

The factories and workshops concerned should bear the necessary expenses for lectures by recognizing their importance, and the expenditure above-mentioned should be handled as part of their payment.

The local governments are advised to pay out necessary expenses as much as possible.



INFORMATION ON THE EXPENSES REQUIRED FOR  
THE INDUSTRIAL COURSES FOR 1946

<u>Prefectures</u>			<u>Prefectures</u>		
		Yen			Yen
Hokkaido	5	1,000	Shiga	2	400
Aomori	2	400	Kyoto	4	800
Iwate	2	400	Osaka	7	1,400
Miyagi	2	400	Hyogo	5	1,000
Aita	2	400	Nara	2	400
Yamagata	2	400	Wakayama	2	400
Fukushima	2	400	Tottori	2	400
Ibaragi	2	400	Shimane	2	400
Tochigi	2	400	Okayama	3	600
Gunma	2	400	Hiroshima	3	600
Saitama	3	600	Yamaguchi	2	400
Chiba	4	800	Tokushima	2	400
Tokyo	7	1,400	Kagawa	2	400
Kanagawa	5	1,000	Ehime	2	400
Niigata	3	600	Kochi	2	400
Toyama	2	400	Fukuoka	5	1,000
Ishikawa	2	400	Saga	2	400
Fukui	2	400	Nagasaki	2	400
Yamanashi	2	400	Kumamoto	2	400
Nagano	2	400	Oita	2	400
Gifu	2	400	Miyazaki	2	400
Shizuoka	2	400	Kagoshima	2	400
Aichi	2	400			
Mie	2	400			
			<hr/>		
			Total:	125	25,000
			<hr/>		
			<hr/>		



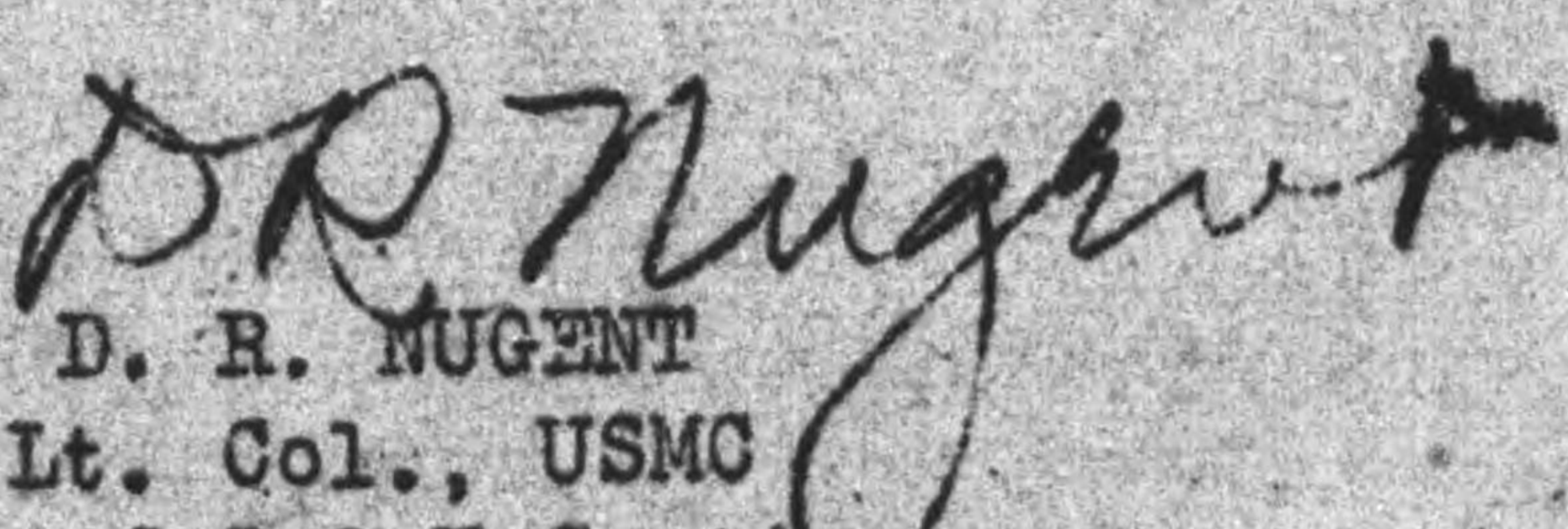
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Civil Information and Education Section

AG 350 (24 Aug. 46) CIE

APO 500  
12. September 1946

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Copy of Document  
Commanding Officer  
TO : MG CO. # 31, Kobe, Hyogo-Ken  
APO # 660, Inter-Island

1. Transmitted herewith for your information is one copy of the Ministry of Education translation of the document listed as an inclosure.
2. It is requested that the inclosure be made available to every officer concerned with Japanese education.
3. To-Do-Fu-Ken Agriculture Associations have been asked by their central office to assist in promoting the establishment of Civic Halls. Inclosure notifies prefectural governors of this, and asks them to encourage all other local associations to assist in establishment of said halls. A detailed report on status of Civic Halls as of 10 Sept. 46 is requested by Ministry of Education.
4. Such assistance as you can provide local communities in establishing "Citizen's Public Halls," as outlined in previous Ministry of Education note, will be valuable in the development of a constructive adult education program.

  
D. R. NUGENT  
Lt. Col., USMC  
Chief, C I & E Section

1 Inclosure

- 1 - Ministry of Education, Social Education Bureau Issue No. 154.  
Subject: "Matters Concerning the Establishment of Civil Halls  
and their Working."

11



SOCIAL EDUCATION BUREAU ISSUE NO. 154

24 August 1946

TO: PREFECTURAL GOVERNORS

MATTERS CONCERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CIVIC HALLS AND THEIR WORKING

With the whole-hearted collaboration of all To-Do-Fu-Ken agricultural associations and city-town-village agricultural associations, the Mombusho is now going to promote emphatically the establishment of civic halls and their workings. Accordingly the Mombusho has requested them to conform to it sending the separate paper to them.

The Mombusho also wishes you to encourage all local associations to cooperate in every possible way in the establishment of such civic halls. We wish you would kindly help us more than ever in promoting the establishment of civic halls and their working.

By the way, we wish you would report the following items as to the establishment of civic halls and their working under your administration as they are on the date of the 10th of September.

Remarks:

1. How is the establishment of civic halls received by the authorities of town and village governments?
1. Names of the towns and villages which are in earnest in establishing civic halls and the state of progress if they are already being built or established.
1. Names of the towns and villages which are now deficient in earnestness as to the establishment of civic halls but are in appropriate conditions for urging them to set out the work; e.g. in case they have some appropriate buildings fit for the conversion to civic halls, report their names.
1. How much average expenditure should be appropriated to the establishment of a civic hall per a town or village? Again answer the question: whether it can afford the expenses or not. In case some public subsidy is needed, how much?

CHIEF OF SOCIAL ED. BUREAU  
MOMBUSHO



Inclosure #2

Social Education Bureau Issue 154

24 August 1946

Chief of Social Education Bureau, Mombusho

To Chiefs of To-Do-Tu-Ken Agricultural Associations.

Matters concerning our request for the promotion of the establishment of Civic Halls and their working.

It is of great importance from the standpoint of democratization of towns and villages that we should enhance the culture of their people and take steps for a thorough-going social training of them. So the Mombusho is now going to persuade them to establish Civic Halls as the central organs of social education according to the program shown in a separate paper, and the Vice-Minister of Education has already issued notifications to all local governors.

Considering that such kind of program is, in its nature, to be promoted by the collaboration of various organs in political, industrial, educational fields, we wish your associations, keeping up a close liaison with local governments, would collaborate with them through their systematic institutions in the promotion of the establishment of Civic Halls and their working. By the way the Farming and Fishery Village Culture Corporation is recommending to establish farmers' clubs making each community a unit. And these institutions are desirable to be worked together with civic halls as one entity, and thus they are expected to be effective for the first time.

Both of them fused into one organ are to collaborate whole heartedly the promotion of local culture and industries. We wish you would understand this import first and do your good offices for the establishment of both facilities and their working.



Welfare Office *Stam*

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Civil Information and Education Section

APC 500  
10 Sept. 1946

AG 350 (22 Aug. 46) CIE

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Copy of Document  
Commanding Officer  
TO : MG CO # 31, Kobe, Hyogo  
APO 660, INTER-ISLAND

1. Transmitted herewith for your information is one copy of the Ministry of Education translation of the document listed as an inclosure.

2. It is requested that the inclosure be made available to every officer concerned with Japanese education.

3. The inclosed document is a Ministry of Education request to twenty-nine government, public and private universities, colleges, higher schools, normal schools and social education bodies to open "Culture Courses" for the general public. Subsidies varying from ¥500 to ¥3000 per institution are provided by Ministry for assistance in establishing such courses. Subjects such as an "explanation of the New Constitution, and those which contribute toward grasping the spirit or ideal of democracy" are provided for, in addition to discussion of international affairs and current topics.

*D. R. Nugent*  
D. R. NUGENT  
Lt. Col., USMC  
Chief, C I & E Section

1 Inclosure

1 - Ministry of Education, (Hatsu Sha No. 135, subject: "Opening of Culture Course, 1946").

10 SEP 1946

10



Soc EB No. 135

22 August, 1946

TO: Presidents or Directors of Universities, Higher Schools and Colleges.  
FROM: Director of Social Education Bureau, EM.  
SUBJECT: Opening of Culture Course, 1946.

As the establishment of a cultural Japan is based on the cultural development of the people at large, it has been decided to ask you to open a culture course in your school in accordance with the points stated in accompanying papers as a part of university extensions. It is, therefore, desired that you will make every effort to show originality and invention in conducting the course according to the features of your school as well as the actual conditions of your district, so that you will get a satisfactory result. We also inform you that the Ministry will appropriate Yen \_\_\_\_\_ for the expenses, the payment of which you will be trusted with.



Soc. EB No. 135

22 August 1946

TO: Chiefs of Social Education Federation. Chief of Greater Japan  
Women's Social Education Association.  
FROM: Director of Social Education Bureau, EM.

SUBJECT: Opening Culture Course, 1946.

As the establishment of a cultural Japan is based on the cultural development of the people at large, it has been decided to ask you to open a culture course in your association in accordance with the points stated in the accompanying papers.

It is, therefore, desired that you will make every effort to show originality and invention in conducting the course according to the features of your association as well as the actual conditions of your district, so that you will get a satisfactory result. We also inform you that the Ministry will appropriate Yen ..... for the expenses, which will be paid according to the settlement of the expenses, after the course is finished.



1. Aim.

It is an urgent business for the general public to saturate themselves with the spirit of democracy, ground themselves in science and strengthen their belief and will for constructing a new culture.

Consequently, it is intended that the various seats of learning, which are growing all the more important as the control organ for raising the local culture, shall, as a link of movements for university extension, be asked to open "cultural courses" and thus to lay widely and deeply the foundations for constructing a new culture.

2. Institutions to give lectures

Government, public and private universities, colleges, higher schools, normal schools and social education bodies.

3. Places for lectures.

Schools, civic halls, public halls, temples and places and facilities convenient for the general public to gather together in.

4. How to give lectures.

(1) In the interval between now and the end of March 1947, according to the actual conditions of the locality, possibly, several courses shall be held sometimes continuously, sometimes periodically and at other times going-around the localities.

(2) 1 lecture course shall consist of 5 sessions and 1 session of 4 hours.

5. Subjects and contents of lectures.

(1) To suit schools to give lectures, places to hold them and especially hearers, the following subjects shall be properly assorted.

1. Explanation of the New Constitution, and such subjects as contribute toward grasping the spirit or ideal of democracy.

2. What serves for the understanding and spread of social and natural sciences and especially what fosters the scientific attitude toward life.

3. Financial conditions, international affairs and other current topics.

4. What covers the various fields of culture and points to the direction wherein the new culture should be built and sharpens the appetite for it.

(2) In planning lecture courses, attention should be paid to unity - to avoiding inconsistency.

( ) Lecture course should not end ( ) formal lectures, but



centering around discussions, questions and answers, experiments, demonstrations and specimen-showing, they should reap real benefits. It is also hoped to arouse the interest of audience through field trips, movies and sliding lanterns.

#### 6. Lecturers.

From among teachers of universities, colleges and higher schools and persons of knowledge and experience, lecturers should be chosen who are deemed fit for accomplishing the purpose of the lecture course.

#### 7. Matters to be attended in executing the plan.

(1) Before holding lecture courses, close connection must be established with the Prefectural Office, the association for social education of the prefecture, and the city, town or village so that the courses may be given with their help.

(2) When a lecture course is finished, later guidance of students must be tried such as the organization of reading societies, studying societies and procure constant liaison between lecturers and hearers.

#### 8. Expenses.

(1) The Ministry Proper shall pay so much for these lecture courses, and for schools under the direct control of the Ministry, their president, dean or director is requested to act as paymaster and for private schools and social education associations expenses, shall be paid according to actual expenses.

(2) It is preferable that no fees should be taken from the hearers, provided that, when inevitable, only a minor fee may be taken, which must not exceed the minimum amount required. When necessary, joint holding may be considered with the prefectural office, prefectural association for social education, city, town or village, and with them deliberate consultation should be made about sharing the expenses.

#### 9. Report.

(1) When having decided upon the plan for holding lecture courses, the place, duration, subjects, lecturers' official position, name and the number of hearers should always be reported to the Ministry.

(2) When finishing lecture courses, the Ministry Proper shall be reported according to the following form.

When fees have been taken, let the account be reported in detail.



S-5

Welfare Office

*File*

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Civil Information and Education Section

*Monbusho  
directive*

APC 500  
20 Aug 1946

AG 350 (20 Aug 46) CIE

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Copy of Document  
**Commanding Officer**  
TO : **MG CO. # 31**  
**Kobe, Hyogo-ken**  
**APC # 660, INTER-ISLAND**

1. Transmitted herewith is one copy of the Ministry of Education translation of the document listed as an inclosure.
2. It is requested that the inclosure be made available to every officer concerned with Japanese Education.
3. The inclosed document outlines a plan by which local communities may obtain lecturers to assist in educating the adult populace and is forwarded to you for your information and guidance.

*DR Nugent*  
D. R. NUGENT  
Lt. Col., USMC  
Chief, C I & E Section

1 Inclosure  
1 - Ministry of Education, Hatsusha No. 114,  
Subject: "Program for Sending Lecturers  
to Local People's University Extension  
Courses."

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*June 14*

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*S. J. J. J.*



PROGRAM FOR SENDING LECTURERS TO "LOCAL  
PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY EXTENSION COURSES".

I. Purpose

In order to construct New Japan it is necessary that our local people be given the nourishment of new culture and vigorous industries and bright and cheerful living be commenced among them upon the foundation of the rich culture. In the expectation that in the near future local people's university extension courses may be projected according to the eager desires of the people for the attainment of the above purpose under the auspices of each prefectural government or other cultural associations under its administration, and so that such a tendency to attend the lectures of those courses eagerly may be generated among local people, the Education Ministry plans to take charge of the recommendation and despatch of the lecturers from the metropolis to these courses.

In case any local people's university extension course wants to apply for the recommendation of lecturers to the Education Ministry according to this program it is necessary for it to plan and to make requisite arrangements in compliance with the following points.

1. Sponsors

It shall be sponsored by the cooperation between the Education Ministry and the concerned prefectures or by that among the Education Ministry, the concerned prefectures and such cultural associations as the social education associations of prefectures and the like.

The authorities of the concerned municipalities may be included among the members of sponsors, if the municipalities desire.

2. The places of holding lecture meetings.

They are not to be limited to the seats of prefectural governments. Provincial moderate cities which are not the seats of prefectural governments, or other agricultural districts where are convenient enough for students to gather for attending lectures, are rather preferable as the places of holding lecture meetings.



3. The number of lecture meetings.

The lecture meetings are to be held at two or three places for one prefecture and Hokkaido.

4. The date of lecture meetings.

In accordance with the peculiar circumstances of the concerned provinces the number of the days for a lecture meeting may be decided.

5. The organization of lectures.

Besides the lectures concerning political problems, economic problems, thought problems, cultural problems, social problems and agrarian problems, other lectures about such as the guidance of various industrial technics, accomplishments, cultures, and physical education are to be contained in the programs of lecture meetings in compliance with the desires of local people.

In case an application is made for the dispatch of lecturers from the metropolis, local sponsors may be allowed to designate their desired topics of lectures.

6. The organization of lectures.

a. The number of the lecturers from the metropolis, to be despatched by the Education Ministry, is to be about two for a prefecture, and besides them the teachers of provincial universities and colleges, the engineers of experimental farms, the engineers of fisheries experimental stations, local newspapermen, and other provincial private scholars and men of experience are to be added to the organization of lectures.

b. As for the lecturers to be despatched by the Education Ministry, though on the whole the professors of governmental, or public, or private universities, who are living in Tokyo; famous critics, scholars, newspapermen, the leaders of various corporations, and female critics are being expected as candidates, as there may happen such a case when owing to a hindrance on the part of the designated lecturer the desire for the despatch for a particular lecturer will not be complied with, the names of desired lecturers from first candidate to, say, fifth candidate are to be described in the application for the despatch of lecturers.



c. In case there is no mention of the names of desired lecturers, the Education Ministry will, after due consideration, recommend the most suitable lecturers for the proposed topics.

7. Qualification and scope of students.

a. Along with the teachers of secondary schools, primary schools, and youth schools, the members of social education committees, the leaders of various corporations, local influential persons, men of moral influence, etc., as many public citizens of the concerned municipalities as possible are to be allowed to take part in the lecture meetings.

b. The scope of the students for a lecture meeting should be determined by the conference of several neighbouring municipalities.

c. The participation of women in the lecture meeting must be encouraged as far as possible.

8. The expenses for holding local people's university extension courses.

a. As for the expenses for lecturers to be despatched to people's university extension courses by the Education Ministry, their travelling expenses only (excepting lodging charges) are to be paid by it, and other expenses are to be borne by the provincial sponsors according to the following standard.

a. Provide them with lodgings and pay their expenses.

b. The remuneration for lecturers to be sent by the Education Ministry is to be paid at the rate of 20 Yon per an hour of lectures.

There shall be no objection for the collection of small sum of fees from the students in order to make up deficit of money for the above expenditure or to pay expenses for keeping the meeting places in good order.

9. Notes for the project of holding lecture meetings.

a. Lectures delivered are not enough, they must be supplemented by the guidance of practices.



b. In the course of a lecture a due time is to be allotted to a debating meeting to give the students an occasion to discuss the matters freely together with the lecturer.

c. Besides lectures such proceedings as moving pictures, magic-lantern shows, record concerts, choruses, and physical exercises should be, as far as possible, inserted in the programs of lecture meetings.

d. Making the most of the occasions of visits to their prefectures by the lecturers sent by the Education Ministry, local authorities are to apply to them for their writing to local newspapers or their radio broadcastings etc., and try to spread their thoughts and opinions all over the concerned prefectures.

e. It is to be desired that after the expiration of the term of a lecture meeting, close personal relations between the lecturers sent by the Education Ministry and their students will be retained and all the more strengthened through their reciprocal correspondences and intercourses.

II. Notes for writing the application for the despatch of lecturers to local people's university extension courses.

Describing the following matters, the written application shall be tendered to the Education Ministry at the latest by three weeks before the fixed date of holding lecture meetings.

a. Derived date for holding lecture meeting.

b. The site proposed for holding lecture meeting.

c. The desire for the despatch of lecturers to be sent by the Education Ministry (write from first candidate to, say, fifth) and the desired topics of lectures.

e. The scope of the students.

f. The names of the sponsors.



TOPICS FOR REFERENCE FOR THE ORGANIZATION  
OF THE TOPICS OF LECTURES FOR LOCAL PEOPLE'S  
UNIVERSITY EXTENSION COURSES

I. Concerning politics, economics, thoughts

1. Political problems

Talks about the New Constitution. Talks about constitutioned governments. Talks about local self-government. Talks about international politics.

2. Economic problems

Talks about the post-war economy, Talks about the post-war finance. Talks about the inflation.

3. Social Problems

Talks about the trade union. Talks about the farmer's Union, Talks about social policy. Talks about the women question.

4. Thought problems

Talks about democracy. Talks about the civic education. Talks about the current thoughts of the world. Talks about the current thoughts for literature.

5. Agrarian problems

Talks about the food problem, Talks about local culture. Talks about the hygiene of the farming population. Talks about the improvement of the living of agrarian people.

6. Other problems.

Talks about youths associations, women's associations and other cultural corporations. Talks about the latest state of affairs of sciences. Talks about foreign affairs.



II. Concerning industries and technics.

1. Concerning agricultural technics.

Management of farm-houses. Method of Manuring, Method of cultivation, Improvement of farms, Horticulture.

2. Concerning fishery, stock-breeding, and forestry.

Methods of fishing, Methods of fish-breeding. Methods of poultry-farming. Methods of dairy-farming. Method of afforestation. Methods of charcoal-making.

3. Concerning industrial technics.

Machines and implements. Electrical appliances. The repair of farming tools. The repair of watches and clocks and radio-receivers. Home industries.

4. Concerning the technics of subsidiary industries.

The manufacturing of agricultural products. The making of home-spun. The products of popular arts. Dyeing. Milling.

III. Concerning accomplishments, culture, and physical culture.

Music, theatrical performances, literature, physical culture, moving pictures, paper picture shows, etc.



5-5

File

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Civil Information and Education Section

AG 350 (20 Aug. 46) CIE

APC 500  
31 July 1946

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Copy of Document  
**Commanding Officer**  
TO : **MG CO. #31**  
**Kobe, Hyogo-Ken**  
**APC #660, INTER-ISLAND**

1. Transmitted herewith is one copy of the Ministry of Education translation of the document listed as an inclosure.
2. It is requested that the inclosure be made available to every officer concerned with Japanese education.
3. The inclosed document is the outline of a plan for expanding educational opportunities for parents of school children. Formerly such opportunities have been available only to women through "Mother's Classes".
4. Please note that the money sent by the Ministry of Education is not to be distributed to Mother's Clubs or private associations, but is to be used for establishing school extension courses for parents.
5. Document is forwarded to you for your information and guidance.

*D. R. Nugent*  
D. R. NUGENT  
Lt. Col., USMC  
Chief, C I & E Section

1 Inclosure

- 1 - Ministry of Education, Hatsu Sha No. 137, subject: "Entrusting of the Operation of Women's Cultural Facilities, 'Mothers' Classes' for 1946".

8  
Signed



31 July 1946

FROM : Director of the Bureau of Social Education,  
Ministry of Education.

TO : Prefectural Governors.

SUBJECT : Entrusting of the operation of Women's Cultural  
Facilities, "Mothers' Classes" for 1946.

The Ministry of Education is interested in expanding educational opportunities for parents of school children throughout Japan. Cultural facilities for mothers have heretofore been available in Mothers' Classes and we are glad to say that their diffusion and enrichment were accomplished by special favors of the people concerned. In view of a great change in the state of affairs both at home and abroad after the termination of war, and especially the epochmaking elevation in women's position and culture, it is believed that there is a necessity to plan a reform and perfection under a new idea with regard to the whole field of the principle, contents, management, etc. of these facilities. We are, therefore, pleased to notify you that you are requested to see to it that there would be nothing to be desired in the way of planning and management and in free and vivacious opening of the classes, rich in originality and scheme and also suited to the actual conditions of each locality, after referring to the circumstances mentioned below:



1. The facilities of these classes, which are simply school extension courses, shall be much available to fathers as well as mothers. The object of these facilities must, hereafter, be placed on the elevation of the awakening of citizenship and, moreover, their aim should be put upon the training of the equality of women to enable them to meet a new age.

2. Contents of culture may be enumerated as follows:

- (a) Those in connection with interpretation of idea of democracy;
- (b) Those in connection with cultivation of civic opinions;
- (c) Those in connection with the sphere of culture, such as, science, thought, literature, arts, religions, etc.,
- (d) Those in connection with the rational training, such as household management, livelihood and occupation;
- (e) Those in connection with children's education;
- (f) Those in connection with home education;
- (g) Those in connection with health, hygiene and physical training;
- (h) Those in connection with tastes, recreations, etc.



Those cultural facilities are to be appropriately adjusted according to the real circumstances of each locality, and they should be concretely treated as much as possible in the method of talks, exercises, observation, etc.

3. Those facilities are being carried on or work of school extension; however, it should be planned so that local groups should autonomously promote the facilities in the whole fields of their planning and management, from the standpoint of cultivating culture and practical strength at their own responsibility as much as possible hereafter, with regard to the management of these facilities.

4. Although with regard to opening of the places there is no objection in entrusting their operation, as hitherto, to elementary schools, youth schools or, secondary schools within each jurisdiction, it is suggested that in those towns and villages where there are civic halls or their branches in accordance with special notification, Hatsusha No. 122, these classes are to be opened as the work of their cultural section.

5. There is no necessity to keep the name of "mothers' classes" in regard to these facilities, and where the name, "parents classes" or "adult education classes" are considered more appropriate from the standpoint of the sphere of their participants or of their cultural contents, there is no objection



in calling them so.

Furthermore, it is much desired that as far as possible the facilities of lecture chairs, will not be confined to women, but opened to any qualified person selected by the local group.

6. It is proposed to open the classes composed of about 50 at certain definite days and hours every month, and as it is considered necessary to continue through one year from the ground of educational efficiency and results, it is desired that these rules are to be followed except during the busy farming seasons.

7. It is essential to conduct a "Model Class" as a trial at an appropriate place in each jurisdiction for diffusion of its results amongst all facilities in order to anticipate the enrichment of contents and management of the whole facilities under each jurisdiction.

In this case, it is quite appropriate from their object to utilize class facilities of the local elementary, secondary or youth school. As to the outlines of their establishment and expenditure, please understand that these will be notified later on.

The following prefectures (Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa and Shizuoka) will have some amount money sent by the Ministry for running the exemplary Mother's Class, and the specified prefec-



tural governments are requested to endeavour to realize their mission by keeping perfect coordination with the Ministry. This money will be distributed to appropriate schools for establishing such classes. It is not to be distributed to Mothers' Clubs or private associations.

8. Before putting the object into effect, you are requested to hold conferences with school representatives to discuss the aims, activities, and policies of managing the prospective institution.

9. The plans and reports will be prepared on the model of the accompanying tables I and II, and will be submitted to the Ministry, the one before the project is put under way, and the other afterwards. In making the reports, you will write up, it is desired, your policies, peculiar ways of management, the items you have found requiring correction of improvement, as well as matters, if any, you desire us to render assistance in.

In particular, those which run the exemplary Mothers' Class are requested to send in reports as detailed as possible for our reference.

If all the elementary schools and youth schools in your prefecture should have a Mothers' Class, the reports may be simplified as to the general items and the number of the places.

10. If you find it necessary to issue certificates to the



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attendants on completion of the course, you will give them to those who have attended about 80% of the whole lessons, and the accompanying table III will serve as a model of the said certificate.

11. The following are the amount of expenses which will be defrayed by the Ministry for this year:-

(1) Ordinary parents class (or adult education class)	50 yen per class
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(2) Exemplary parents class (or adult education class)	400 yen per class (Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa & Shizuoka Prefec- tures.)
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*not Hyogo - per*

The money will be sent to you and you will pay out of it (when required) to each school involved.

Remarks:

The competent prefectural governments, cities, towns and villages, and other corporations must be made to share the necessary expenses, so that you may have as many and as good classes as possible under the given circumstances.



Tab. I

PROGRAM OF THE MOTHERS' CLASS FOR 1946

(If name other than Mothers' Class is used, please  
indicate)

Prefectures

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Place	Period	Course	Number	Names, and Official Position of Lecturers	Size of Class	Estimate of Costs	Remarks
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Other Facilities, if any.

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Tab. II

REPORT OF THE MOTHERS' CLASS FOR 1946

(If name other than Mothers' Class is used, please indicate)

Prefecture.

Place	Period	Course of Subjects	Number of Lessons	Names, and Official Positions of Lecturers	Expenses		Remarks
					Pays	Miscel- laneous	

Other Facilities, if any.



PREFECTURAL MOTHERS' CLASSES FOR 1946

Prefectures	Ordinary Mothers' Class		Exemplary Mothers' Class	
	Number of Classes	Ministry Expenses	Number of Classes	Ministry Expenses
Hokkaido	40	2,000yen		
Aomori	15	750		
Iwate	20	1,000		
Miyagi	20	1,000		
Akita	20	1,000		
Yamagata	20	1,000		
Fukushima	25	1,250		
Ibaragi	25	1,250		
Tochigi	20	1,000		
Gumma	20	1,000		
Saitama	20	1,000	1	400yen
Chiba	20	1,000	1	400
Tokyo	40	2,000	1	400
Kanagawa	25	1,250	1	400
Niigata	30	1,500		
Toyama	20	1,000		
Ishikawa	25	1,250		
Fukui	15	750		
Yamanashi	10	500		
Nagano	25	1,250		
Gifu	25	1,250		
Shizuoka	25	1,250	1	400
Aichi	35	1,750		
Mie	20	1,000		
Shiga	15	750		
Kyoto	30	1,500		
Osaka	35	1,750		
Hyogo	35	1,750		
Nara	15	750		
Wakayama	20	1,000		
Tottori	10	500		
Shimane	15	750		
Okayama	30	1,500		
Hiroshima	30	1,500		
Yamaguchi	25	1,250		
Tokushima	20	1,000		
Kagawa	20	1,000		
Ehime	20	1,000		
Kochi	20	1,000		
Fukuoka	35	1,750		
Saga	15	750		
Nagasaki	20	1,000		
Kumamoto	25	1,250		
Oita	20	1,000		
Miyazaki	30	1,000		
Kagoshima	25	1,250		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>53,000</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2,000</b>

Remarks: (1) The classes have proportionally been allotted to the prefectures in consideration of the numbers of elementary schools under their jurisdiction.

(2) The Exemplary Mothers' Classes have been allotted only to the neighbouring prefectures of Tokyo for the convenience of their utilization.



*Welfare Sect*

*Education*

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Civil Information and Education Section

AG 350 (25 July 46) CIE

APC 500-  
25 July 1946

SUBJECT : Transmittal of Copy of Document

TO : Commanding Officer  
MG CO. # 31  
Kobe, Hyogo-Ken  
APO # 660  
INTER-ISLAND

1. Transmitted herewith is one copy of the Ministry of Education translation of the document listed as an inclosure.
2. It is requested that the inclosure be made available to every officer concerned with Japanese education.
3. The inclosed document specified the new provisions for admittance of ex-Military and ex-Naval cadets into higher institutions of learning and is for your information and guidance.

*D. R. Nugent*  
D. R. NUGENT  
Lt. Col., USMC  
Chief, C I & E Section

1 Inclosure  
1 - Ministry of Education, Hatsu Gaku No. 314, subject: Admission of Students of Military Schools into a University or a College, dated 4 July 1946.

*6*  
*Logged*



Hatsu Gaku, No. 314

DATE : 4 July 1946

FROM : Chief of the School Education Bureau of the Ministry of Education

TO : Presidents of Government, Public and Private Universities, Principals of Government, Public and Private Higher Schools and Colleges, and Principals of Teachers' Training Schools

SUBJECT: Admission of Students of Military Schools into a University or a College

In this connection it was decided to take the following proceedings with the approval of the General Headquarters of the Allied Occupation Forces, and thereby a notification is made to you at the order of the superior officers so as to have you follow it in deciding upon entrants to your school.

Standards for admitting students and graduates  
of military schools

1. The number of students and graduates of military schools who are to be admitted into a university or a college should not exceed one-tenth of the total number of students of the university or college, including the students and graduates of military schools admitted before.

Therefore, they shall not be admitted into those advanced schools that admitted students or graduates of military schools last year and whose number exceeds the 10 per cent allotment of the present total number of the



students of the school.

2. Boys who did not complete the first year of a military school may be exempt from the above-mentioned limit of ten per cent. But this pertains to applicants of this year only, and not to those admitted last year.

3. Boys who are exempt from the limit in observance of the stipulation of the preceding paragraph shall receive the same treatment as ordinary applicants, but when the examination results are equal, preference should be given to the latter.

Notes:

1. The above standards will not apply to students taking special courses in college, in that it is a course specially established for furnishing vocational knowledge and the students are not regular ones.

2. In case none of the students or graduates of military schools with distinguished abilities can enter your school, it is requested that you report the names, the course they applied for and the marks they got to the Ministry of Education so that it may help them enter another school where the limit of the ten per cent was not reached.

3. It is requested that you immediately hand in a detailed report concerning the proceedings taken in this connection in observance of the annexed form.



REPORT ON THE STUDENTS AND GRADUATES  
OF MILITARY SCHOOLS ADMITTED

Name of the school

	1:	
Year		
	2	
Total number of students: in 1946		
	3	
The number of students of military schools ad- mitted (excepting those of this year)		
	4	
Ordinary Boys		
Admitted this year	5:	
	Boys who were in military schools: more than one year	
	6:	
Boys who did not finish the first year of military school		
	7:	
Total		
	8	
Total (3) + (5)		



C O P Y

Order: 81 (Ministry of Education)

Date: 28 June 1946

To: Presidents of Colleges and Higher Schools  
Presidents of schools for training teachers  
Prefectural Governors  
Chiefs of Branch Offices of Local Government

Subject: Matters Relative to the Application of Orderly  
Movement, Marching, and Calisthenics.

We presume that due consideration has been given to the administration of post-war physical education in schools in harmony with the general principles and suggestions given in Order No. 80 issued on 6 Nov 1945 concerning post-war application of teaching details of school physical education. As to minor details, however, there seem to be many questions, which more or less present active leadership in certain quarters. So we are sending you the following explanation for your guidance.

If you receive any suggestions or advice directly from any of the Allied Personnel, we would like you to report it to the Chief of the Physical Education Bureau as much in detail as possible. The report should be both in English and Japanese according to the annex deform and two copies are necessary.

#### I. Orderly Movement.

Commands which are necessary for orderly movement, such as "Attention", "At ease", "Right Face", "Take positions", and "Count", are permissible so long as they are kept to a minimum and given in a pleasant, non-militaristic manner. Repeated drill of these actions for their own sake should be avoided.

#### II. Marching.

Marching in column with ordinary steps or to the accompaniment of music is permitted in order to move students from one place to another. But marching in formations should be not engaged in for its own sake. There should be no counting of cadence, while walking, such as "one, two", or "right, left". High militaristic steps should not be used.

#### III. Calisthenics.

Calisthenics should be conducted in a non-militaristic manner. Mass exercises of the entire school can be continued if desired. Orders, commands, or signs such as "line up", "Take positions for exercise", etc. may be used. But the manner of talking and the attitude of commanding should be strictly non-militaristic.

Various arrangements of positions, such as standing at arm's length or two paces apart, or other informal formation can be used.

C O P Y

5



C O P Y

Counting of cadence for exercise by leaders should be kept to a minimum and be given in a pleasant and non-militaristic manner. Class counting of cadence should not be used. Music for exercise is very desirable. The new radio calisthenics can be taken up as a part of the school physical education program. In mass exercises of the entire school, too much emphasis should not be laid upon standardized uniformity, cadence, and repeated drill. Much consideration should be given to the individual difference of the students.

IV. General.

Equipment which was devised for the purpose of training aviators, such as hoops, should not be used in schools.

Only a few examples are presented above. The main point is the elimination of the militaristic trend. All school officials and teachers will be held personally accountable for compliance with the spirit as well as the letter of the GCAP directive that militarism and ultra-nationalism must be eliminated from the school. Active leadership is desired in the activities which are permitted.

Translation by CI&E personnel.

- 2 -

Reproduced by Hq I Corps,  
29 July 1946

C O P Y



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION DIRECTIVE

FROM : The Director of the School Education Bureau.

TO : Prefectural Governors.

Concerning the educational facilities of public secondary school to be made the best use of for the sake of the lower secondary school under the new system.

I think that with a view to the reform of the school system the establishment of the lower secondary schools under the new system, which is to begin this year, is now being steadily pushed on with close cooperation of people at large, not to speak of the government authorities of Metropolitan, Hokkaido and prefectures or of each local government authorities and those engaged in education. But as it is difficult to obtain independent facilities for the lower secondary schools under the new system because of the lack of time and materials for the carrying out of the plan, it goes without saying and it is also inevitable that for the time being we must make the best use of the existing facilities for the sake of lower secondary schools under the new system, e.g. to make use of existing public secondary school facilities, to entrust private schools with the work, to make use of primary schools, etc. But it still seems that some are not making enough effort to make the best use of the existing public secondary school facilities, and so we demand your further consideration and effort with regard to this point, and first of all ask you to think of the means of making the best use of public secondary schools for the sake of new lower secondary schools so that the establishment of the new educational system will be carried out as satisfactorily as possible



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION DIRECTIVE.

ON THE TEACHING OF SOCIAL STUDIES.

FROM : Director of School Education Bureau  
Director of Text-Books Bureau.

TO : Each Prefectural Governor  
Teachers' Training Schools.

We desire that the lesson of social studies according to the new course of study should be taught, enough attention being paid to the following items. We also ask you to inform this at once to those concerned.

1. The nature of the general social studies in primary schools, secondary schools, etc., i.e. the social studies from the 1st to the 10th grades, which requires to be treated synthetically, necessitates enough study beforehand in the part of teachers, and so we ask you to postpone the actual teaching till the new school term, i.e. September.

2. The course of study and the text-books for social studies will be quite available by the beginning of next school term, September it is our desire that they will be made full use of by teachers for their preparation for teaching.

But the experimental teaching in those schools appointed for various kinds of educational experiments is quite permissible.

3. The lesson of Japanese history, in the social studies, which is to be taught in the 8th and 9th grades (in the second and third grades of the secondary schools), may be taught with the "Japanese History Vol. I & II" as the text-book.

4. Regarding the Oriental History, the Occidental History, and descriptive geography, they may be taught as soon as the text-books become available.

We desire that current problems will be taught as soon as the course of study has become available.

5. Before the commencement of the teaching of general social studies, which is to be treated synthetically, the hours allotted to this lesson can be spent in the following way.

Based upon the teachers' handbook for civics (for the use of primary schools and secondary schools) and reference being made to the Notification No. 210 on "the teaching of civics" issued on May 7th, 1946, lessons may be given, emphasis being laid upon the guidance of our everyday life from the 1st to the 6th grades (primary school) and from the 7th to 10th grades research into one's native province and current problems being included. The assignment of hours for this purpose may be decided by each school. It is desired that the teachers of civics, history, and geography should cooperate for the purpose of guiding the researches into one's native province and the discussion upon current problems.

Or otherwise the hours allotted for social studies can be spent for other lessons, and just as many hours can be spent for social studies on the top of normal allotment after the 2nd term.

6. As for the lessons other than social studies, we hope that lessons will be carried on for the time being as has been notified in the Notification No. 41, issued on April 17, 1947.



DECLASSIFIED BY: 1303 SECTION 1.102, 1.104, 1.106, 1.108, 1.110, 1.112, 1.114, 1.116, 1.118, 1.120, 1.122, 1.124, 1.126, 1.128, 1.130, 1.132, 1.134, 1.136, 1.138, 1.140, 1.142, 1.144, 1.146, 1.148, 1.150, 1.152, 1.154, 1.156, 1.158, 1.160, 1.162, 1.164, 1.166, 1.168, 1.170, 1.172, 1.174, 1.176, 1.178, 1.180, 1.182, 1.184, 1.186, 1.188, 1.190, 1.192, 1.194, 1.196, 1.198, 1.200, 1.202, 1.204, 1.206, 1.208, 1.210, 1.212, 1.214, 1.216, 1.218, 1.220, 1.222, 1.224, 1.226, 1.228, 1.230, 1.232, 1.234, 1.236, 1.238, 1.240, 1.242, 1.244, 1.246, 1.248, 1.250, 1.252, 1.254, 1.256, 1.258, 1.260, 1.262, 1.264, 1.266, 1.268, 1.270, 1.272, 1.274, 1.276, 1.278, 1.280, 1.282, 1.284, 1.286, 1.288, 1.290, 1.292, 1.294, 1.296, 1.298, 1.300, 1.302, 1.304, 1.306, 1.308, 1.310, 1.312, 1.314, 1.316, 1.318, 1.320, 1.322, 1.324, 1.326, 1.328, 1.330, 1.332, 1.334, 1.336, 1.338, 1.340, 1.342, 1.344, 1.346, 1.348, 1.350, 1.352, 1.354, 1.356, 1.358, 1.360, 1.362, 1.364, 1.366, 1.368, 1.370, 1.372, 1.374, 1.376, 1.378, 1.380, 1.382, 1.384, 1.386, 1.388, 1.390, 1.392, 1.394, 1.396, 1.398, 1.400, 1.402, 1.404, 1.406, 1.408, 1.410, 1.412, 1.414, 1.416, 1.418, 1.420, 1.422, 1.424, 1.426, 1.428, 1.430, 1.432, 1.434, 1.436, 1.438, 1.440, 1.442, 1.444, 1.446, 1.448, 1.450, 1.452, 1.454, 1.456, 1.458, 1.460, 1.462, 1.464, 1.466, 1.468, 1.470, 1.472, 1.474, 1.476, 1.478, 1.480, 1.482, 1.484, 1.486, 1.488, 1.490, 1.492, 1.494, 1.496, 1.498, 1.500, 1.502, 1.504, 1.506, 1.508, 1.510, 1.512, 1.514, 1.516, 1.518, 1.520, 1.522, 1.524, 1.526, 1.528, 1.530, 1.532, 1.534, 1.536, 1.538, 1.540, 1.542, 1.544, 1.546, 1.548, 1.550, 1.552, 1.554, 1.556, 1.558, 1.560, 1.562, 1.564, 1.566, 1.568, 1.570, 1.572, 1.574, 1.576, 1.578, 1.580, 1.582, 1.584, 1.586, 1.588, 1.590, 1.592, 1.594, 1.596, 1.598, 1.600, 1.602, 1.604, 1.606, 1.608, 1.610, 1.612, 1.614, 1.616, 1.618, 1.620, 1.622, 1.624, 1.626, 1.628, 1.630, 1.632, 1.634, 1.636, 1.638, 1.640, 1.642, 1.644, 1.646, 1.648, 1.650, 1.652, 1.654, 1.656, 1.658, 1.660, 1.662, 1.664, 1.666, 1.668, 1.670, 1.672, 1.674, 1.676, 1.678, 1.680, 1.682, 1.684, 1.686, 1.688, 1.690, 1.692, 1.694, 1.696, 1.698, 1.700, 1.702, 1.704, 1.706, 1.708, 1.710, 1.712, 1.714, 1.716, 1.718, 1.720, 1.722, 1.724, 1.726, 1.728, 1.730, 1.732, 1.734, 1.736, 1.738, 1.740, 1.742, 1.744, 1.746, 1.748, 1.750, 1.752, 1.754, 1.756, 1.758, 1.760, 1.762, 1.764, 1.766, 1.768, 1.770, 1.772, 1.774, 1.776, 1.778, 1.780, 1.782, 1.784, 1.786, 1.788, 1.790, 1.792, 1.794, 1.796, 1.798, 1.800, 1.802, 1.804, 1.806, 1.808, 1.810, 1.812, 1.814, 1.816, 1.818, 1.820, 1.822, 1.824, 1.826, 1.828, 1.830, 1.832, 1.834, 1.836, 1.838, 1.840, 1.842, 1.844, 1.846, 1.848, 1.850, 1.852, 1.854, 1.856, 1.858, 1.860, 1.862, 1.864, 1.866, 1.868, 1.870, 1.872, 1.874, 1.876, 1.878, 1.880, 1.882, 1.884, 1.886, 1.888, 1.890, 1.892, 1.894, 1.896, 1.898, 1.900, 1.902, 1.904, 1.906, 1.908, 1.910, 1.912, 1.914, 1.916, 1.918, 1.920, 1.922, 1.924, 1.926, 1.928, 1.930, 1.932, 1.934, 1.936, 1.938, 1.940, 1.942, 1.944, 1.946, 1.948, 1.950, 1.952, 1.954, 1.956, 1.958, 1.960, 1.962, 1.964, 1.966, 1.968, 1.970, 1.972, 1.974, 1.976, 1.978, 1.980, 1.982, 1.984, 1.986, 1.988, 1.990, 1.992, 1.994, 1.996, 1.998, 2.000

3 May 47 Police *Wombusho*  
*Director*

PUBLIC FUNERALS; FUNERALS, MEMORIAL SERVICES, MONUMENTS,  
AND STATUES FOR WAR DEAD, MILITARISTS, AND ULTRANATIONALISTS

Source: Vice Minister of Home Affairs and Vice-Minister of Education, Joint Notification No. 51, 1 November 1946, subject: "Public Funerals etc.", to Governors of Prefectures and Presidents and Directors of Universities, Colleges, and High Schools.

Concerning subject matter it is desired that the authorities concerned instruct every organization under their jurisdiction or concern to act in accordance with the following from the viewpoint of separating religion from the State:

1. The local agencies of the Government and local public bodies, such as <sup>M</sup>etropolis, <sup>P</sup>refecture, City, Town, or Village, shall not hold for any person funerals or other religious services or activities (appeasing ceremonies or memorial rites for the departed spirits, etc.). The following are allowed as maximum latitude of what may be done in the name of the local government agencies or local public bodies:

a. Holding ceremonies devoid of religious elements in honor of those who have died in discharge of civilian duty or of those who have rendered distinguished public services. (Such ceremonies without priests or pastors as are held in schools or police stations for teachers or policemen died at their post of duty.)

b. Having a holiday or hoisting flag to mourn for those who have died in discharge of civilian duty or for those who have rendered distinguished civic service. In case of hoisting national flag, previous understanding should be obtained from local occupation forces.

c. Presenting condolence money or wreathes, attendance of government officials in official capacity, or giving memorial addresses on behalf of the Government or public bodies at funerals or other ceremonies held by individuals or civilian bodies for those who have died in discharge of civilian duty or for those who have rendered distinguished civic service.

2. Individuals or civilian bodies may hold funerals or other religious services or activities for those who have died in discharge of civilian duty or for those who have rendered distinguished civic service. But, local public bodies or any public agencies shall, in principle, refrain from lending facilities even for these purposes. Only in exceptional cases where there is no other place, school houses or public halls may be made available on the same terms as for other non-public purposes.

3. Individuals or civilian bodies may hold funerals or other ceremonies for the war dead. The local agencies of the Government or



local public bodies shall not sponsor or support these activities, nor shall they extend thereto any courtesy in their name. In consequence, what are allowed in the preceding two paragraphs in honor of those who have died in discharge of civilian duty or those who have rendered distinguished civic service shall not be applicable to the war dead. The militarists or ultranationalists shall be treated in the same way.

The ashes of the war dead shall be handled with respect in transportation, storage, and handing over to families. As the handing over of ashes is to be done by the Government, public buildings or grounds (except school buildings or grounds) may be used for this purpose. However, the ceremony should not be attended by the public.

The authorities concerned should be careful lest such undesirable things happen as teachers taking pupils to, or the public being forced to attend, the funerals or other ceremonies for the war dead or return of their ashes, or lest these funerals or ceremonies be made an occasion of inspiring or propagating militaristic idea.

4. Loyal spirit pagodas, war memorials, and other monuments or statues for the war dead, as well as those for the militarists or ultranationalists shall not be erected in the future. The work of those which are now under construction shall immediately be suspended. Regarding existing ones, the following measures shall be taken:

a. Those which are erected in schools and their grounds shall be removed.

b. Those which are erected in public buildings, their compounds, or public grounds, with obvious aim to propagate and enhance militaristic or ultra-nationalistic idea shall be removed.

The above provisions do not imply the prohibition of erecting private monuments or tombstones for the war dead by their bereaved families.

5. There is no objection to erecting or maintaining monuments or bronze statues for those who have died in discharge of civilian duty or for those who have rendered distinguished civic service.



DISPOSITION OF MONUMENTS AND STATUES

Source: Director of Police Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Notification A No. 73, 27 November 1946, subject: "Disposition of Monuments and Statues", to Director of Metropolitan Police Board and Governors of Prefecture.

Referring to Paragraph 4, Notification No. 51 (Religious Section, issued on November 1 in the name of the Vice-Ministers of Home Affairs and Education, subject: Public Funerals, etc., the disposition of monuments (chureito and chukonhi) and statues shall be carried out according to the following:

1. From the school buildings, grounds, and other places that should be regarded as virtually school grounds, these monuments and statues should be removed.
2. From the public buildings, grounds, and other public places all monuments and statues that have the obvious aim of inspiring and propagating militarism or ultra-nationalism (as stated below) should be removed.
  - a. Doctrine which asserts the Japanese Emperor to be superior to the chief of other States because of his ancestors, family status, or special origin.
  - b. Doctrine which asserts the Japanese nation to be superior to the other nations because of their ancestors, family status, or special origin.
  - c. Doctrine which asserts the Japanese islands to be superior to the other nations' territories because of their special origin.
  - d. Doctrine which deceives the Japanese people and induces them to aggressive war or which exalts the use of arms as the means of settling international dispute.

As a rule, those monuments whose inscription indicates that they are built for the war dead, for instance, chureitoe, chukonhi, or nichiro soneki kinenhi (monument for the war dead in Russo-Japanese war), etc. need not be removed.

3. The ashes deposited in a monument to be removed shall be disposed of as indicated below:
  - a. The ashes shall be handed over to the bereaved families when these families can be identified.



b. In all other cases, the ashes shall be buried in public cemetery.

4. The following are responsible for removing:

- a. The administrator or owner of the monument or statue.
- b. The administrator or owner of the grounds on which the monument or statue stands.
- c. The mayor of the city or headman of the town or village.

5. In case where families plan to erect a tombstone in common for their war dead, these families shall be advised to refrain from erecting unduly big or fine monument lest it should become an exaltation of militarism.

6. As for tombstones for the war dead built by the families, their inscription may indicate the rank of the dead in Army or Navy and their place of death, provided it does not exalt the military merit of the dead.