

and all co-opted members should be nominated by the Prime Minister.

8. While the Committee would be established only for liaison and coordination, its close association with the Cabinet would permit a measure of control over the actions of ministries where appropriate and if the Cabinet endorse its decisions.

9. The Committee would be able to co-opt the assistance of the Science Council by means of the formal channel of communication through the Prime Minister, or by direct contact in technical matters where so authorized by the Cabinet. It is not thought that the members of the Science Technical Committee need serve on a full-time basis, apart possibly from the chairman and a small administrative staff.

#### PART IV - GENERAL

10. The foregoing accords reasonably closely with the scheme as developed to date by the Renewal Committee. Any variation herein suggested does not affect the main principles enunciated by the Committee. This fact alone should weigh heavily in its acceptance if the scheme is satisfactory for other reasons. A scheme developed by the Japanese themselves will be much more generally accepted and operated successfully and willingly than one that is forced upon them against the wishes of the majority. As now visualized, the action of the Renewal Committee should be to prepare a report divided into the three foregoing parts and supplemented by such other recommendations as are thought fit; e.g., election methods, qualifications, etc. The report should be prepared in such a manner that each one of these parts can be treated and handled as a separate entity. The basis of the scheme for reorganization is the National Science Council of Japan. It is considered that the establishment of this organization should have priority of effort. The most expeditious result will be obtained if this establishment can go forward unhampered by issues arising out of proposals connected with the Regional Assemblies or the Scientific and Technical Committee.

*Togohime  
Branches desire not Tokyo*

ESS/ST  
15 March 1948



THE SCIENCE COUNCIL OF JAPAN BILL (DRAFT)



The Science Council of Japan Bill

The Science Council of Japan shall herewith be established, on the conviction that Science provides the basis of the cultural country, in order to fulfill its mission of contributing to the peaceful rehabilitation of this country and promotion of the welfare of human society as well as to the advancement of science of the world, (by the unanimous will of ~~the~~ all the scientists throughout Japan.)

Chapter 1 -- Establishment and its purport

Article 1. The Science Council of Japan shall be established by this Law which shall be called the Science Council of Japan Law.

? The Science Council of Japan shall be placed under the jurisdiction of Cabinet and shall be financed by the Government. *Cooperation*

No Article 2. The Science Council of Japan shall aim to promote the development of science and permeate it into administration, industry and nation's life, as the representative organ, internal and international of the scientists of this country.

Chapter 2 -- Functions and rights.

Article 3. The functions of the Science Council of Japan shall be as follows:

1. To discuss important matters concerning science, and to make exertion for the realization thereof.

2. To coordinate scientific researches for the enhancement of their efficiency.

No Article 4. The government shall seek the opinions of the Science Council of Japan on the follows:

1. The compilation and the distribution of the government grant and subsidies in order to help the scientific researches and experiments or to promote science in general.

No 2. The policies on the compilation of budgets concerning the expenditures of the institutes, laboratories belonging to the Government and of commissioned researches.

3. Important measures particularly requiring deliberation by expert scientists.



Article 5. The Science Council of Japan shall place itself available to the Government and local public bodies on the following:

1. The schemes for promotion of science and advancement of technology.
2. Measures for the utilization of the results of scientific researches.
3. The schemes concerning the training of scientific researches as well as the advancement of scientific education.
4. Reflection of science on administration.
5. Permeation of science into industry and national life.
6. Other matters necessary for the fulfilment of the aims of the Science Council of Japan.

Article 6. The Science Council of Japan shall be able to ask the Government to give the data of investigation, and information or seek the expression of opinions and explanations when necessary.

### Chapter 3. Structure.

Article 7. The Science Council of Japan shall consist of members elected by the scientists throughout the country. The number of the members shall be 210. The tenure of office shall be 3 years and reelection shall be unobjectionable. *No pay*

Article 8. The Science Council of Japan shall have a President and two Vice-presidents. The President shall be elected by the mutual election of the members. Vice-presidents shall be sent out from each of the cultural science department and the natural science department by the mutual election of the whole members.

Article 9. The President shall supervise the Council affairs and represent the Council. The Vice-president shall assist the President and in event of the President being incapacitated, the Vice-president nominated by the President deputizes the President.

Article 10. The following seven divisions shall be set up in the Science Council of Japan.

Cultural Science Department: The First Division (Literature)  
The Second Division (Law)  
The Third Division (Economics)



Natural Science Department: The Fourth Division (Fundamental Science)  
The Fifth Division (Engineering)  
The Sixth Division (Agriculture)  
The Seventh Division (Medicine)

The number of the members of each division shall be 30.

Article 11. Each division shall have one chief, one vice-chief and two managers who shall be chosen by mutual vote from the members of the division concerned.

Article 12. The chief of the division shall be in charge of managing the duties of the division. The vice-chief of the division shall assist the chief, and exercise the function of the chief when the chief is incapacitated. The manager shall carry on the business of the division according to orders of the chief of the division.

Article 13. The management committee shall be set up in the Science Council of Japan in order to deliberate matters with respect to the management of the Council. The Committee shall be composed of the President, the Vice-presidents, chiefs and vice-chiefs and the managers of respective divisions.

Article 14. The Science Council of Japan shall be able to create standing or temporary committees within itself.

Article 15. The Science Council of Japan shall have seven local branches. Mission of the branch shall be the smooth and adequate execution of the function of the Science Council of Japan in its region. The branch shall be able to answer the consultation of and give advice to the local public body in its region. The branch shall consist of 35 or less members of the branch.

Article 16. The Science Council of Japan shall maintain an office where the business of the Council is to be executed. The Council office shall have necessary officers in accordance with the Government ordinance.

#### Chapter 4 -- The Japan Academy

Article 17. The Japan Academy shall be set up for the purpose of giving warm treatment to the scientists who have made remarkable contribution to the country. The Japan Academy shall consist of members of the Japan Academy.

- (A plan) Number of the members of the Japan Academy shall be 150, selected by the Japan Academy out of those recommended by Science Council of Japan.
- (B plan) The number of the members of the Japan Academy



*Wainwright*

shall be 150, selected by the Science Council of Japan.

The Japan Academy shall be financed by the government.

Chapter 5 -- Meetings

Article 18. The Science Council of Japan shall have General Meeting, Division Meeting and Joint Division Meeting.

The general meeting shall be the highest decisive organ of the Science Council of Japan and shall be convoked by the President.

The Division Meetings shall deliberate on the matters concerning respective divisions and shall be convoked by division chiefs.

The Joint-Division meeting shall deliberate on matters concerning two or more divisions and shall be convoked by the joint will of the division chiefs concerned.



Additional rules

Article 1. This law shall come into force on the day of the formation of the Science Council of Japan.

Article 2. On the day of enforcement of this law, the Imperial Academy Regulations, the Science Research Council Organization and the Imperial Ordinance No. 158 (1923) shall be abolished.

Article 3. Those who have been appointed members of the Imperial Academy by the Imperial Academy Regulations on the day of enforcement of this law shall remain members of the Japan Academy regulated by this law.

Article 4. When 50 new members of the Japan Academy are selected after the enforcement of this law, besides the members of the Japan Academy as stipulated in the above article, the Science Council of Japan shall select these new members, despite the provision of Item 3, article 17. (In the event that the plan A is taken into Article 17)



15 July 48

The Science Council of Japan Bill

(Draft)

The Science Council of Japan shall herewith be established, on the conviction that Science provides the basis of the cultural country, in order to fulfill its mission of contributing to the peaceful rehabilitation of this country and promotion of the welfare of human society as well as to the advancement of science of the world, by the unanimous will of all the scientists throughout Japan.

Chapter 1 - Establishment and its purpose

Article 1. The Science Council of Japan shall be established by this Law which shall be called the Science Council of Japan Law.

The Science Council of Japan shall be placed under the jurisdiction of Cabinet and shall be financed by the Government.

Article 2. The Science Council of Japan shall aim to promote the development of Science and permeate it into administration, industry and nation's life, as the representative organ, internal and international of the scientists of this country.

Chapter 2 - Functions and rights

Article 3. The functions of the Science Council of Japan shall be as follows:

- 1. To discuss important matters concerning science, and to make exertion for the realization thereof.
- 2. To coordinate scientific researches for the enhancement of their efficiency.

Article 4. The government shall seek the opinions of the Science Council of Japan on the following:

- 1. The compilation and the distribution of the government grant and subsidies in order to help the scientific researches and experiments or to promote science in general.
- 2. The policies on the compilation of budgets concerning the expenditures of the institutes, laboratories belonging to the Government and of commissioned researches.
- 3. Important measures particularly requiring deliberations by expert scientists.

Article 5. The Science Council of Japan shall place itself available to the Government and local public bodies on the following:

- 1. The schemes for promotion of science and advancement of technology.
- 2. Measures for the utilization of the results of scientific researches.



3. The schemes concerning the training of scientific researches as well as the advancement of scientific education.

4. Reflection of science on administration.

5. Permeation of science into industry and national life.

6. Other matters necessary for the fulfilment of the aims of the Science Council of Japan.

Article 6. The Science Council of Japan shall be able to ask the Government to give the data of investigation, and information or seek the expression of opinions and explanations when necessary.

#### Chapter 3 - Structure

Article 7. The Science Council of Japan shall consist of members elected by the scientists throughout the country. The number of the members shall be 210. The tenure of office shall be 3 years and re-election shall be unobjectionable.

Article 8. The Science Council of Japan shall have a President and two Vice-presidents. The President shall be elected by the mutual election of the members. Vice-presidents shall be sent out from each of the cultural science department and the natural science department by the mutual election of the whole members.

Article 9. The President shall supervise the Council affairs and represent the Council. The Vice-president shall assist the President and in event of the President being incapacitated, the Vice-president nominated by the President deputizes the President.

Article 10. The following seven divisions shall be set up in the Science Council of Japan.

Cultural Science Department:	The First Division	(Literature)
	The Second Division	(Law)
	The Third Division	(Economics)
Natural Science Department:	The Fourth Division	(Fundamental Science)
	The Fifth Division	(Engineering)
	The Sixth Division	(Agriculture)
	The Seventh Division	(Medicine)

The number of the members of each division shall be 30.

Article 11. Each division shall have one chief, one vice-chief and two managers who shall be chosen by mutual vote from the members of the division concerned.

Article 12. The chief of the division shall be in charge of managing the duties of the division. The vice-chief of the division shall assist the chief



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Article 12. The chief of the division shall be in charge of managing the duties of the division. The vice-chief of the division shall assist the chief



and exercise the function of the chief when the chief is incapacitated. The manager shall carry on the business of the division according to orders of the chief of the division.

Article 13. The management committee shall be setup in the Science Council of Japan in order to deliberate matters with respect to the management of the Council. The Committee shall be composed of the President, the Vice-presidents, chiefs and vice-chiefs and the managers of respective divisions.

Article 14. The Science Council of Japan shall be able to create standing or temporary committees within itself.

Article 15. The Science Council of Japan shall have seven local branches. Mission of the branch shall be the smooth and adequate execution of the function of the Science Council of Japan in its region. The branch shall be able to answer the consultation of and give advice to the local public body in its region. The branch shall consist of 35 or less members of the branch.

Article 16. The Science Council of Japan shall maintain an office where the business of the Council is to be executed. The Council office shall have necessary officers in accordance with the Government ordinance.

#### Chapter 4 - The Japan Academy

Article 17. The Japan Academy shall be set up for the purpose of giving warm treatment to the scientists who have made remarkable contribution to the country. The Japan Academy shall consist of members of the Japan Academy.

(A plan) Number of the members of the Japan Academy shall be 150, selected by the Japan Academy out of those recommended by Science Council of Japan.

(B plan) The number of the members of the Japan Academy shall be 150, selected by the Science Council of Japan.

The Japan Academy shall be financed by the government.

#### Chapter 5 - Meetings

Article 18. The Science Council of Japan shall have General Meeting, Division Meeting and Joint Division Meeting. The general meeting shall be the highest decisive organ of the Science Council of Japan and shall be convocated by the President.

The Division Meetings shall deliberate on the matters concerning respective divisions and shall be convocated by division chiefs.

The Joint-Division meeting shall deliberate on matters concerning two or more divisions and shall be convocated by the joint will of the division chiefs concerned.



Additional rules

Article 1. This law shall come into force on the day of the formation of the Science Council of Japan.

Article 2. On the day of enforcement of this law, the Imperial Academy Regulations, the Science Research Council Organization and the Imperial Ordinance No. 158 (1923) shall be abolished.

Article 3. Those who have been appointed members of the Imperial Academy by the Imperial Academy Regulations on the day of enforcement of this law shall remain members of the Japan Academy regulated by this law.

Article 4. When 50 new members of the Japan Academy are selected after the enforcement of this law, besides the members of the Japan Academy as stipulated in the above article, the Science Council of Japan shall select these new members, despite the provision of Item 3, article 17. (In the event that the plan A is taken into Article 17.)

No fee



The Law of Japan Science Council  
(the first draft law)

This draft law is expected to be submitted before the 8th general meeting through the investigation of the special committee; therefore, it involves points to be amended.



## The Law of Japan Science Council

The Japan Science Council is established by the will of all scientists in order to contribute to the peaceful recovery of our country, to promote the welfare of human society and for the progress of science in the world.

### Chapter 1 -- Establishment and the object

Article 1. The Japan Science Council is established by this Law which is called the Law of Japan Science Council.

The Japan Science Council belongs to the Prime Minister, and the expenditure is paid from the Government.

Article 2. The object of the Japan Science Council is to promote the development of science and transfuse it into administration, industry and nation's life in acting as the representative organ, internal and international, of our scientists.

### Chapter 2 -- Duty and the limit

Article 3. The duties of the Japan Science Council are as follows:

1. To be the representative of our scientists internally and internationally.
2. To discuss important matters concerning science, and to plan the realization.
3. To make good liaisons among researches on science, and to increase efficiency.

Article 4. The Government should refer the following matters to the Japan Science Council:

1. Estimate and the distribution of grant and subsidy paid from the Government in order to help the research and experiment in science or to promote it in other ways.
2. The principle of making estimate for expenditures of the institutes, laboratories belonging to the Government and those of trust researches.
3. Important policies requiring discussions of expert scientists in particular.

Article 5. Japan Science Council can advice the Government and district public organizations on the following matters:

1. The scheme of promotion of science and advancement of technic.



2. The appropriate use of the result of scientific research.
3. The scheme of training of scientists.
4. The scheme on advancement of scientific education.
5. Permeation of scientific idea to daily existence of the nation.
6. Reflection of science to administration.
7. Permeation of science to industries.
8. Other suitable matters for furtherance of the object of the Japan Science Council.

Article 6. The Japan Science Council can demand to the Government an investigation, information, expression of opinions and explanations when they deem it necessary.

#### Chapter 3. Constitution

Article 7. The Japan Science Council consist of members elected by the scientists of the country. The number of the members to be 210. The members stay in office for a term of 3 years and are eligible for reelection.

Article 8. The Japan Science Council appoints a President and two Vice-presidents. The President is elected by members out of the membership. The each of the Vice-presidents is to be a specialist on cultural and natural science respectively and is elected by the members out of the membership.

Article 9. The President controls the general affairs of the Council and represents the Council. The Vice-presidents assist the President and in event of the President being incapacitated, the Vice-president nominated by the President deputizes the President.

Article 10. The following seven sections are set up in the Japan Science Council.

Cultural Science Department:	The First Section (Literature)
	The Second Section (Law)
	The Third Section (Economy)
Natural Science Department:	The Fourth Section (Science)
	The Fifth Section (Engineering)
	The Sixth Section (Agriculture)
	The Seventh Section (Medicine)

The number of the members of each section is 30.

Article 11. Each Section has one chief, one vice-chief and two managers who are chosen by mutual vote from the members of the Section concerned.



Article 12. The chief of the section is in charge of managing the duties of the section. The vice-chief of the section assists the chief, and exercise the function of the chief when the chief is prevented from performing his duties by any circumstances. The manager follows the business of the section according to orders of the chief of the section.

Article 13. An operative committee meeting is set up in the Japan Science Council in order to deliberate matters with respect to the management of the Council. The committee meeting is composed of the President, the Vice-president, the chief of the sections, the vice-chief of sections and the managers.

Article 14. Either a standing or a temporary committee meeting can be set up in the Japan Science Council when it is necessary in the performance of the duties of the Council Regulations with respect to the committee meeting as prescribed in another article.

Article 15. Branch of the <sup>Japan</sup> Science Council is set up. The branch can answer questions submitted by the local & public organizations and besides can advise them in the district under the charge of the branch. The regulations with respect to the composition of the branch and the district under the charge of the branch are prescribed in another article.

Article 16. The Japan Science Council will maintain an office where the business of the Council is to be executed. The Council office will maintain some officers in accordance with the Government ordinance.

#### Chapter 4 -- The Japan Academy

Article 17. The Japan Academy is attached to the Japan Science Council. The Japan Academy is composed of members of the Japan Academy and it is an organ giving them hospitality. The members of the Japan Academy must be a scientist selected from persons of distinguished services.

#### Chapter 5 -- Council

Article 18.

The Council of the Japan Science Council is composed of the General Meeting, Branch Meeting and Joint Branch Meeting. The matters concerning the meeting shall be ordained in particular.



Additional rules

Article 1. The law shall come into force on the day of the formation of the Japan Science Council.

Article 2. On the day of enforcement of this law, the Imperial Academy Regulation, the Science Research Council Organization and the Imperial Ordinance II, No 158 (1923) shall be abolished.

Article 3. Those who have been appointed members of the Imperial Academy by the Imperial Academy Regulation on the day of enforcement of this law shall remain ~~members~~ members of the Japan ~~Academy~~ Academy regulated by this law.



GOVERNMENT SECTION  
Buck Slip

19 Mar 1948

FROM:

NO:

INITIAL DATE

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CHIEF.....	.....
<input type="checkbox"/>	EX O.....	.....
<input type="checkbox"/>	Deputy Chief.....	.....
<input type="checkbox"/>	Col Hays.....	.....
<input type="checkbox"/>	Maj Rizzo.....	.....
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ch, Adm Div.....	.....
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pub Affairs Div.....	.....
<input type="checkbox"/>	Local Gov't Div.....	.....
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nat'l Gov't Div.....	.....
<input type="checkbox"/>	Parl & Pol Div.....	.....
<input type="checkbox"/>	Courts & Law Div.....	.....
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sp Projects Div.....	.....
<input type="checkbox"/>	Civil Service Div.....	.....
<input type="checkbox"/>	Gov't Powers Div.....	.....
<input type="checkbox"/>	Chief Clerk.....	.....
<input type="checkbox"/>	File.....	.....
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pers Coord.....	.....
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*Motion*

FOR:

- INFORMATION
- NECESSARY ACTION
- ACTION (PREPARE REPLY)
- APPROVAL
- SIGNATURE
- INITIAL
- COMMENT OR CONCURR.
- RETAIN
- FILE



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
 SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
 AND  
 UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

ROUTING SLIP

FROM: O DC/S SCAP      DATE: 17 Mar. 1948

TO:

Commander-in-Chief _____	Ordnance _____
Aide-de-Camp _____	Prov Marshal _____
Chief of Staff _____	Pub Relations _____
Deputy C of S AFPAC _____	Quartermaster _____
Deputy C of S SCAP _____	Signal _____
Secy, General Staff _____	Sp Services _____
G-1 _____	Transp _____
G-2 _____	
G-3 _____	Civ Comm _____
G-4 _____	Civ I&E _____
Adjutant General _____	Civ Int _____
Antiaircraft _____	Civ Prop Cust _____
Cent Purch _____	Civ Transp _____
Chaplain _____	Diplomatic _____
Chemical _____	E&S _____
Civ Personnel _____	Gen Acct'g _____
Engineer _____	Gen Proc _____
Fiscal _____	Government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _____
Hq Comdt _____	Int'l Pros _____
I&E _____	Legal _____
Inspector General _____	Nat Resources _____
Judge Advocate _____	Public H&W _____
Medical _____	Stat & Rpts _____

FOR:

Approval _____	Note and Return _____
Comment or	Dist'n Desired _____
Concurrence _____	Signature _____
Information _____	Dispatch _____
Initials _____	Attachment of
Issuance of Orders _____	Reference _____
Necessary Action <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _____	File _____

*[Handwritten Signature]*



Conference.

ODC/S SCAP

GS

13 March 1948

1.

1. A conference will be held in Room 540, Dai Ichi Building at 0930, Tuesday, 23 March 1948, for the purpose of fixing staff responsibility, where necessary, to implement the recommendations of the Scientific Advisory Group contained in the report submitted to SCAP and to discuss solutions recommended by the Renewal Committee.

2. In so far as is practicable, it is desired that personnel attend this conference who have attended two previous conferences on the report of the Scientific Advisory Group.

3. The names of personnel who will attend will be submitted to the Office of the DC/S SCAP, telephone 26-6234, not later than 1700, 22 March 1948.

----- ACP. H. -----



WPH/JMB/R/WJA/tpo

091.112(9 Mar 48)ESS/ST

Scientific Advisory Group - Report

ESS

CE  
CCS  
CIE  
GS ✓  
NS  
PH  
G-2

9 March 1948

1

1. References are:

a. Check sheet #1 from ESS to CE, 091.112(26 Nov 47)ESS/ST, subject: Scientific Advisory Group - Report.

b. Check sheet #1 from ESS to other addressees indicated above, 09.112 (7 Oct 47)ESS/ST, subject: Scientific Advisory Group - Report.

2. The Supreme Commander for Allied Powers has accepted the report of the Scientific Advisory Group of National Academy of Sciences as a document of reference for study and analysis by interested staff sections of General Headquarters and by Japanese officials and Japanese Government agencies concerned, to assist in achieving the revitalization of scientific research and technology and an improved educational organization.

3. The Chief of Staff has:

a. Approved declassification.

b. Approved binding of acceptance into report.

c. Approved distribution of the report to interested SCAP and PSC staff sections, missions present in Japan representing members of the Far Eastern Commission, interested agencies and officials of the Japanese Government, chairman and members of the Scientific Advisory Group and to the Department of the Army.

4. It is requested that a photostatic copy of the acceptance (Inclosure 1) be bound into copy of the report furnished with referenced check sheet and that the report be declassified.

1 Incl

Copy, Acceptance of Report



W. P. M.

52



SUMMARY OF CONFERENCE 3 March 48 CONCERNING DECISIONS MADE AT 7th  
GENERAL MEETING OF RENEWAL COMMITTEE:

Attended by:	Dr. Kaneshige, Renewal Committee	Mr. Gonzales, CCS
	Dr. Sagane " "	Mr. Orr CIE
	Dr. Kaya " "	Dr. Edmiston, CIE
	Dr. Hirano " "	Mr. Porter, GS
	Mr. Kishimoto " "	Mr. Bruce, NRS
	Dr. Agatsuma " "	Dr. Morton, PHW
	Mr. Sakamoto " "	Dr. Kelly, ESS/ST
	Dr. Watanabe " "	
	Mr. Okimoto, CLO	

GS COPY

Dr Kelly explained that the purpose of the meeting was to explain the proposals of the Renewal Committee to interested SCAP sections, and that no SCAP decisions were to be made during the meeting, since it was for information purposes only.

Copies of the decisions reached at the 7th general meeting of the Renewal Committee were distributed to each staff section representative present.

Dr Kaneshige explained that these proposals summarized represented the majority view of the members of the Renewal Committee, but were not final. Final decisions will be made at the next session at the end of March.

Mr. Porter queried the relation between the Education Ministry or its successor and the Science Council. The Japanese replied that the Science Council will not have any administrative power at all but would be purely a coordinating and advisory body to the Cabinet.

In answer to a query from Mr Gonzales about reorganization of the Education Ministry and the training of research workers, it was agreed that these problems are recognized, but that they are not the problem of the Renewal Committee at the moment. The Education Reform Council is to consider these matters, and when they do they will seek the advice of members of the Renewal Committee. The important task of the Renewal Committee now is the formation of a workable organization.

In regard to qualification of voters, Mr Porter asked what kind of committee would process applications. Mr. Kishimoto (interpreting for the Japanese representatives) explained that an election committee of about 100 members would be elected by the Renewal Committee to investigate voters' qualifications. After much discussion in the Renewal Committee it was decided this would be the most democratic manner in which to get started since the Renewal Committee members had been elected by vote. After the election it will be disbanded. In the next election 3 years hence, the deliberative body will establish an election committee along similar lines.



Mr Gonzales inquired if a scientist who qualified for the first election would have to submit his qualifications again for approval in the next election. Mr Kishimoto explained that there will be an investigation of voters' qualifications every 3 years, but those who were found qualified in the last elections and whose status has not changed will not need re-investigation. However, every 3 years new voters will have become eligible. The initial expense of investigation will therefore be greater than subsequently.

Mr Porter inquired if the Science Council would be a government agency. Mr Kishimoto replied that in the sense that expenses for election and operation must be borne by the government, it is governmental, but in the sense of being within the administrative system or having political power, it is not governmental. Since it is advisory to the government on technical matters, government funds will be supplied by the Diet. He added that under present conditions of Japan it is impossible to get the cooperation of the electorate without government funds. Mr Porter said he was concerned about the present state of government finance, and Dr Kelly remarked that he believed this would be a question for ESS' Finance Division and would invite a member from ESS/FI to the next meeting.

Mr Porter inquired if they intended to use the election machinery of the prefectures to handle the election. Mr Kishimoto replied they intended to use government funds but not governmental machinery or agencies. It was agreed to delete the words "by the state" in par 16 of the Summary of the Decisions Made at the 7th General Meeting of the Renewal Committee, since that meaning was not intended by the Renewal Committee.

Mr Bruce inquired about funds going to the Science-Technical Coordinating Committee and whether that meant for disbursement to research agencies. Mr Kishimoto said no actual funds would go to the Coordinating Committee except for the expenses of the business office.

In reply to question from Mr Porter, he said that the government will supply funds for the operating expenses of the Science Council of Japan, in a manner similar to that in which the National Research Council now operates.

In regard to the governmental power of the Science Council of Japan, Mr Porter remarked that it is not connected to the Cabinet by the chart, but connected to the Science-Technical Committee, and that it seemed to be on a ministerial level. Mr Kishimoto explained its wide responsibility in matters such as representation of Japan internationally, etc., and said that its only governmental function would be taken care of by the Science-Technical Coordinating Committee.

To Mr Bruce's inquiry about reelection of the entire membership, Mr Kishimoto explained that elections will be held every 3 years but members may be reelected for a second term. With regard to Mr Bruce's inquiry as to whether they had considered election of 1/3 of the members each year, he said that this had been considered inadvisable in view of the expense involved.



In answer to queries about method of nomination, Mr Kishimoto explained that there is no limit on the number of nominations, a voter may vote for a person not listed on the ballot, or can nominate himself if he chooses; the Council will publicize the election and the various societies, etc., may send in their nominations.

Mr Kishimoto confirmed Dr Edmiston's understanding that the Coordinating Committee is a coordination group and that actual governmental responsibilities lie with the various Ministries, and that its power lies in the fact that its membership is made up of representatives of the various ministries. Mr Kishimoto further explained that its function will be similar to a sort of clearing house, for the collection and coordination of material from the various ministries.

- - -

It was agreed that another meeting would be held with interested SCAP sections on 8 March at 10 a.m. after they have had further opportunity to study the summary of the decisions, and also to go into the complicated method of election proposed. On Wednesday, 9 March at 9 a.m. Renewal Committee representatives will meet with GHQ representatives again.



Conference.

DC/S SCAP

GS

5 March 1948

1. 1. A conference will be held in Room 600-J, Dai Ichi Building, at 0930, Tuesday, 9 March 1948, for the purpose of fixing staff responsibility, where necessary, to implement the recommendations of the Scientific Advisory Group contained in the report submitted to SCAP. (Summary of recommendations is attached.)
  2. It is desired that you be prepared to submit your recommendations for the assignment of responsibility to the various staff sections concerned.
  3. In so far as is practicable, the same personnel who attended the conference held by the DC/S, SCAP on 18 February 1948, on the subject of acceptance by SCAP of the report of the Scientific Advisory Group, will attend this conference. The names of personnel who will attend will be submitted to the Office of the DC/S SCAP, telephone 26-6234, not later than 1700, 8 March 1948.

----- A. P. F. -----



GOVERNMENT SECTION  
Buck Slip

6 Mar 1948

FROM:		
NO:	INITIAL	DATE
<u>1</u>		
	CHIEF.....	.....
	EX O.....	.....
	Deputy Chief.....	.....
<u>2</u>	Col Hays.....	.....
	Maj Rizzo.....	.....
	Ch, Adm Div.....	.....
<u>3</u>	Pub Affairs Div.....	.....
<u>4</u>	Local Gov't Div.....	.....
	Nat'l Gov't Div.....	.....
	Parl & Pol Div.....	.....
	Courts & Laws Div.....	.....
	Sp Projects Div.....	.....
	Civil Service Div.....	.....
	Gov't Powers Div.....	.....
	Chief Clerk.....	.....
<u>5</u>	File.....	.....
	Pers Coord.....	.....
	.....	.....

FOR:

- 1-4 INFORMATION
- NECESSARY ACTION
- ACTION (PREPARE REPLY)
- APPROVAL
- SIGNATURE
- INITIAL
- COMMENT OR CONCURRE.
- RETAIN
- 5 FILE



**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
CHECK SHEET**

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No:

Subject: Acceptance of the Report of the  
Scientific Advisory Group.

Note  
No.

From: D C/S (SCAP)

To: Government Section

Date: 5 March 1948

2.

1. Check Note 1 was approved by the Chief of Staff on 3 March 1948, with the addition to paragraph 4 c of the phrase "also to the members of the Group".

2. Staff responsibility for the implementation of paragraphs 4 a, b, and c of Check Note 1 has been assigned to ESS.

3. The Adjutant General will publish and distribute a Staff Memorandum embodying paragraph 4 d, Check Note 1.

A. P. F.



Acceptance of Report of the Scientific Advisory  
GROUP.

DC/S SCAP

Chief of Staff

20 Feb 1948

1.
  1. On 25 April 1947, the Chief of Staff approved a radio requesting the War Department to invite the National Academy of Sciences to send a group of four or five scientists to Japan to assist ESS in evaluating plans for the democratization of scientific research in Japan.
  2. A group consisting of five physical scientists and one social scientist was selected, approved and arrived in Japan on 20 July 1947. During its visit, the Scientific Advisory Group conferred with various staff sections of SCAP, inspected and conferred with the staffs of several private and government educational institutions, inspected and conferred with the staff of a number of privately owned or government supported research establishments, and conferred with several Japanese educators and scientists. The Group departed from Japan on 28 August 1947.
  3. Prior to its departure, the Group submitted to ESS, the sponsoring section, a detailed report on its activities, conclusions and recommendations. The scope of this report was more extensive than had been anticipated. It embraced the thesis that higher education and research are inseparable and included some controversial recommendations, the impact of which on the Japanese would be far reaching. A recommendation by ESS that the report be received as suitable for general guidance evoked a diversity of reactions from the various staff sections concerned. (A brief and summary of recommendations are attached.)
  4. A conference of representatives of all staff sections concerned to determine the treatment to be accorded the report and related problems was called by the DC/S, SCAP, on 7 February 1948. Progress made subsequent to the submission of the Group's report by the Japanese Government on its plans for democratization of the Ministry of Education and revitalization of scientific research, coupled with a discussion of the interest in and staff responsibilities for education and research among the several SCAP and PSC sections during this conference produced the following recommendations, modified slightly in phraseology by this office.
    - a. That the C-in-C accept the report of the Scientific Advisory Group. That his acceptance be as drafted in Inclosure 1 and that the acceptance be bound into the report.
    - b. That the report be "unclassified".



Acceptance of Report of the Scientific Advisory Group.

DC/S SCAP

Chief of Staff

20 Feb 1948

1.  
(cont'd)

c. That the report be distributed to interested SCAP and FEE staff sections, Missions present in Japan representing members of the Far Eastern Commission, interested agencies and officials of the Japanese Government, Chairman of the Advisory Group and the DA. Also to the members of the Group.

d. That primary staff responsibility, intra-staff coordination and liaison with Japanese agencies on policies dealing with Japanese education, educational organization, scientific research and technology be assigned as follows:

- (1) ESS for the coordination of matters dealing with research and technology affecting more than one section, and for those matters connected with science and research in the natural sciences not specifically assigned to other sections.
- (2) CIE for the coordination of matters dealing with education and for all matters (research included) dealing with the social and cultural sciences.
- (3) HRS, PHW, CCS and Engr Section\* for matters (education and research) dealing with those sciences specifically relating to their respective fields.

\*Other SCAP sections included if concerned.

5. The division of primary staff responsibilities and coordination are consonant with and in amplification of existing general orders regulating the field of activity of the sections concerned.

6. Concurrences: CIE, ESS, HRS, PHW, ENGR, GS, CCS, G-2.

7. Recommendations:

- a. Approval of the recommendations contained in Para 4, above.
- b. Approval of the attached Staff Memorandum which embodies the provisions of Para 4 d.

5 Incls:

- #1. Draft of Ltr of Acceptance
- #2. Draft of Staff Memo
- #3. Summary of Recommendations of SAS.
- #4. Brief of Report of SAS.
- #5. Report of SAS.

/s/ A. P. F. -----



3 March 1948

AMENDMENT TO SUMMARY OF CONFERENCE 20 Feb 48 ON DECISIONS  
REACHED BY RENEWAL COMMITTEE:

The following should be added to the minutes of the meeting of interested staff sections with the representatives of the Renewal Committee on 20 Feb 48:

1. Government Section's remarks should be interpreted as stating that Government Section would have no objection to inclusion of the statement that all members of the advisory body would be appointed by the Prime Minister, giving due consideration to the recommendations of the deliberative body.
2. The chief function of the advisory body is coordination and it is not to be interpreted as an operating body.



2166 4/24

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets) WFM/JWO'B/HCK/ak

File No.: 334(24 Feb 48)ESS/ST Subject: Japanese Scientific Renewal Committee

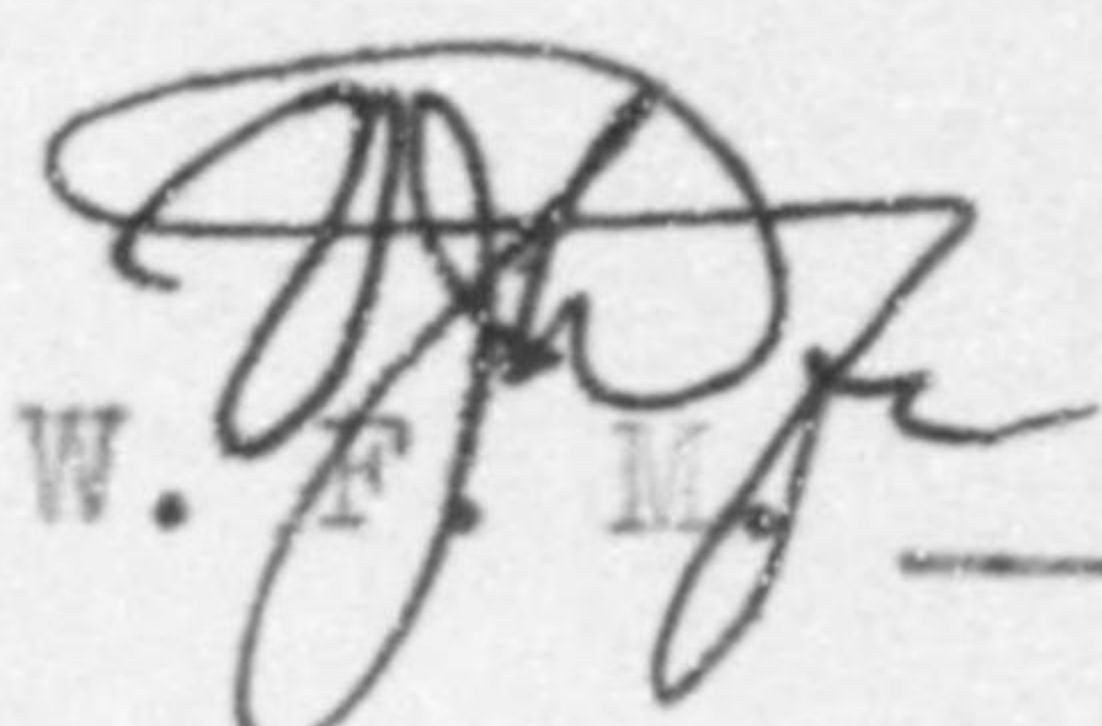
Note No.:	From: ESS	To: GS G-2 OCE PHW	CCS CIE NRS	Date: 24 Feb 48
-----------	-----------	-----------------------------	-------------------	-----------------

1. The 7th General Meeting of the Japanese Science Renewal Committee is being held 23 and 24 February. As agreed at conference 20 February 1948, the Renewal Committee was invited to send representatives to a conference with interested SCAP sections. The Japanese were told that the purpose of the conference is to give them an opportunity to explain their proposals more fully.

2. The Japanese Renewal Committee will send about eight representatives to a meeting to be held at 0930 hours on 3 March 1948, in Room 406, Pacific Building. You are cordially invited to send a representative of your section.

3. Attached are minutes of the conference of 20 February 1948.

1 Incl  
Minutes of Conference 20 Feb 48

  
W. F. M.

GS COPY



SUMMARY OF CONFERENCE ON DECISIONS REACHED BY RENEWAL COMMITTEE

DATE OF CONFERENCE: 20 February 1948

ATTENDED BY:

Lt Col Schenck	NRS
Col Johnson	PHW
Mr. Porter	GS
Mr. Gonzales	CCS
Dr. Edmiston	CIE
Mr. Halpern	"
Mr. Orr	"
Brigadier O'Brien	ESS
Dr. Kelly	"
Dr. Henshaw	"
Brig Gen Peabody, AC/S	(as onlooker to familiarize himself with the problem)

1. It was agreed that the Japanese broad definition of "science" would be used.
2. It was agreed by all that there must be some sort of science "deliberative body", that the membership be elected by a qualified electorate. (From the information then available, GS had previously taken the stand that election by a restricted electorate is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution. As a result of discussion, Mr. Porter advised that he would submit proposals to his section which should overcome the objection to the qualified electorate.) It was agreed that there is no valid objection to the outline proposals made by the Renewal Committee on the method of appointing the electorate, and GS will study the definite proposal on the method of election when presented.
3. All representatives agreed in principle to the proposal that the National Academy be preserved as a purely honorary organization, and that it be attached to the Deliberative Body.
4. It was agreed that the "council" should be a coordinating body appointed by the Government, and composed of representatives of various Ministries and of the deliberative body. Its purpose should be chiefly that of coordination, to prevent one Ministry being superimposed above the others; a typical task would be to survey the relationship between needs and potentialities. All agreed that in the relation between the council and the Ministries, all Ministries should be co-equal, although of course the volume of activity would vary with each ministry. In particular, the special direct association with any one Ministry in order to obtain funds, etc., was undesirable.



5. In discussing the summary of proposals of the Administrative Body Subcommittee on 10-14 February:
  - (a) It was decided that the Renewal Committee would be asked to define more clearly the words "synthetic adjustment", "adjustment", and "management" used in par I(1) of their summary. ("Synthetic" is usually used by the Japanese to mean "coordinating".)
  - (b) It was emphatically agreed that the council should in no way exercise control over the activities of ministries but act in a coordinating role, reporting to the Cabinet in cases where direction of Ministries was involved.
  - (c) It was agreed there should be no need for the science council to have any statistics-gathering organization or field survey group; any statistics needed will be secured from the appropriate Ministry; and it was also agreed that this council should be an advisory and cooperating group, and not an operating group.
  - (d) Concerning par I(4), "Staff Personnel of the Business Office", the first suggestion, that the Deliberative Body recommend candidates "as a custom", was not approved by any representative. Govt Section, however, objected to the alternate suggestion made by the Japanese that the Deliberative Body recommend candidates upon inquiry by the Government and the Prime Minister make the appointment. They also queried whether the office staff would be civil service people.
  - (e) Concerning par IV(b), the proposal that the "Ministry conducting administration aimed at science research" would "supervise science and technical administration of other Ministries", all agreed that this proposal is unacceptable. (NOTE: Subsequent information revealed that the word "not" between the words "will" and "supervise" in par IV(b) had been inadvertently omitted in translation by the Renewal Committee.)
6. It was agreed that after the next general meeting of the Renewal Committee, representatives of interested staff sections would meet with representatives of the Renewal Committee for further discussion.
7. CIE representatives were questioned regarding the proposed Ministry of Science, Culture and Education, and the Education Reform Council. Mr. Orr replied that the Education Reform Council had discussed the decentralization of higher education and reorganization of the Education Ministry. On 8 February they made tentative proposals on reform of the Ministries. At Mr. Orr's suggestion about two months ago, they coordinated with the head of the Renewal Committee on proposals. He explained that the Education Reform Council is a



cabinet-level committee responsible to the Prime Minister rather than to the Minister of Education, and is composed of 50 men and women of representative groups. CIE has adopted most of their recommendations so far. (CCS and NRS asked for a list of members.) Mr. Orr distributed copies of the tentative recommendations made by the Education Reform Council on the reorganization of the Education Ministry. NRS and ESS representatives asked that CIE call a meeting when the Education Reform Council furnishes CIE with a clear definition of the functions of the proposed Ministry, etc.



*Scientific Adv. Group*

Acceptance of Report of the Scientific Advisory Group.

D C/S (SCAP)

Chief of Staff

20 February 1948

1. On 25 April 1947, the Chief of Staff approved a radio requesting the War Department to invite the National Academy of Sciences to send a group of four or five scientists to Japan to assist ESS in evaluating plans for the democratization of scientific research in Japan.
2. A group consisting of five physical scientists and one social scientist was selected, approved and arrived in Japan on 20 July 1947. During its visit, the Scientific Advisory Group conferred with various staff sections of SCAP, inspected and conferred with the staffs of several private and government educational institutions, inspected and conferred with the staff of a number of privately owned or government supported research establishments, and conferred with several Japanese educators and scientists. The Group departed from Japan on 28 August 1947. IC  
IO  
K  
E
3. Prior to its departure, the Group submitted to ESS, the sponsoring section, a detailed report on its activities, conclusions and recommendations. The scope of this report was more extensive than had been anticipated. It embraced the thesis that higher education and research are inseparable and included some controversial recommendations the impact of which on the Japanese would be far reaching. A recommendation by ESS that the report be received as suitable for general guidance evoked a diversity of reactions from the various staff sections concerned. (A brief and summary of recommendations are attached.)
4. A conference of representatives of all staff sections concerned to determine the treatment to be accorded the report and related problems was called by the D C/S, SCAP, on 18 February 1948. Progress made subsequent to the submission of the Group's report by the Japanese Government on its plans for democratization of the Ministry of Education and revitalization of scientific research, coupled with a discussion of the interest in and staff responsibilities for education and research among the several SCAP and FEC sections during this conference produced the following recommendations, modified slightly in phraseology by this office.
  - a. That the C-in-C accept the report of the Scientific Advisory Group. That his acceptance be as drafted in Inclosure 1 and that the acceptance be bound into the report.
  - b. That the report be "unclassified".
  - c. That the report be distributed to interested SCAP and FEC staff sections, Missions present in Japan representing members of the Far Eastern Commission, interested agencies and officials of the Japanese Government, Chairman of the Advisory Group, and the DA.



Acceptance of Report of the Scientific Advisory Group.

D C/S (SCAP)

Chief of Staff

20 February 1948

1  
(Contd)

d. That primary staff responsibility, intra-staff coordination and liaison with Japanese agencies on policies dealing with Japanese education, educational organization, scientific research and technology be assigned as follows:

- (1) ESS for the coordination of matters dealing with research and technology ~~in the natural sciences~~ affecting more than one section, and for those matters connected with science and research in the natural sciences not specifically assigned to other sections.
- (2) CIE for the coordination of matters dealing with education and for all matters (research included) dealing with the social and cultural sciences.
- (3) NRS, PHW, CCS and Engr Section \* for matters (education and research) dealing with those sciences specifically relating to their respective fields.

\* Other SCAP sections included if concerned.

5. The division of primary staff responsibilities and coordination are consonant with and in amplification of existing general orders regulating the field of activity of the sections concerned.

6. Recommendations:

- a. Approval of the recommendations contained in Para 4, above.
- b. Approval of the attached Staff Memorandum which embodies the provisions of Para 4 g.

2 Incls:

#1. Draft of Ltr of Acceptance.

#2. Draft of Staff Memorandum.

A. P. F.

-----

CONCURRENCES:	CIE ( )	ESS ( )	NRS ( )
	PHW ( )	ENGR ( )	CCS ( )
	GS ( )	G-2 ( )	



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
AND  
FAR EAST COMMAND

APO 500

This report of the Scientific Advisory Group on the Reorganization of Science and Technology in Japan is accepted as a document of reference for study and analysis by interested staff sections of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and Far East Command and by Japanese officials and Japanese Government agencies concerned, to assist in achieving the revitalization of scientific research and technology and an improved educational organization. The vitalization of scientific research and technology and an enlightened democratic educational system in Japan are approved Occupation Objectives.

Appreciation is expressed to the members of the Scientific Advisory Group for the time they so generously gave and the contributions they have made in improving research in Japan. They have earned the thanks of the Allied Nations for their extremely valuable report.

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR  
General of the Army



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
AND  
FAR EAST COMMAND

AFPO 500

STAFF MEMORANDUM )  
NO..... ) (SCAP & FEC)

STAFF RESPONSIBILITY FOR SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION,  
RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

Primary staff responsibility, intra-staff coordination and liaison with Japanese Government agencies on policies dealing with Japanese education, educational organization, scientific research and technology are assigned as follows:

1. To the Economic and Scientific Section for the coordination of matters dealing with research and technology ~~in the natural sciences~~ affecting more than one section, and for those matters connected with science and research in the natural sciences not specifically assigned to other staff sections.
2. To the Civil Information and Education Section for the coordination of matters dealing with education and for all matters (research included) dealing with the social and cultural sciences.
3. To the Natural Resources Section, Public Health and Welfare Section, Civil Communications Section, Engineer Section and Civil Transportation Section and for matters (education and research) dealing with those sciences specifically relating to their respective fields.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

PAUL J. MUELLER,  
Major General, General Staff Corps,  
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

R. M. LEVY,  
Colonel, AGD,  
Adjutant General.







Scientific Advisory Group Report

DC/S, SCAP

16 February 48

ESS  
NRS  
CIE  
GS ✓  
OCE  
PHW  
CCS  
G-2

1

1. In Check Note from this office dated 14 February 1948, you were requested to designate a representative to attend a conference in the office of the DC/S, SCAP (Brig Gen Peabody), at 0930, Wednesday, 18 March 1948. Date of the conference has been changed to 0930, Wednesday, 18 February 1948.

2. It is requested that Gen Peabody's office be notified of the name of your representative.

*APF*  
A. P. F.



GOVERNMENT SECTION  
Buck Slip

16 Feb 1948

FROM:

NO.

INITIAL

DATE

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CHIEF.....	
<input type="checkbox"/>	EX O.....	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Deputy Chief.....	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Col. Hays.....	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Maj. Rizzo.....	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Col. Echols.....	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ch. Adm. Div.....	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pub. Affairs Div.....	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pol. Affairs Div.....	
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<input type="checkbox"/>	Courts & Laws Div.....	
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<input type="checkbox"/>	Chief Clerk.....	
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*H. O. H. H.*

FOR:

- INFORMATION
- NECESSARY ACTION
- ACTION (PREPARE REPLY)
- APPROVAL
- SIGNATURE
- INITIAL
- COMMENT OR CONCURR.
- RETAIN
- FILE



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
 SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
 AND  
 UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

ROUTING SLIP

FROM: DCB DATE: 14 Feb 1947

TO:

Commander-in-Chief _____	Ordnance _____
Aide-de-Camp _____	Prov Marshal _____
Chief of Staff _____	Pub Relations _____
Deputy C of S AFPAC _____	Quartermaster _____
Deputy C of S SCAP _____	Signal _____
Secy, General Staff _____	Sp Services _____
G-1 _____	Transp _____
G-2 _____	
G-3 _____	Civ Comm _____
G-4 _____	Civ I&E _____
Adjutant General _____	Civ Int _____
Antiaircraft _____	Civ Prop Cust _____
Cent Purch _____	Civ Transp _____
Chaplain _____	Diplomatic _____
Chemical _____	E&S _____
Civ Personnel _____	Gen Acct'g _____
Engineer _____	Gen Proc _____
Fiscal _____	Government _____
Hq Comdt _____	Int'l Pros _____
I&E _____	Legal _____
Inspector General _____	Nat Resources _____
Judge Advocate _____	Public H&W _____
Medical _____	Stat & Rpts _____

FOR:

Approval _____	Note and Return _____
Comment or	Dist'n Desired _____
Concurrence _____	Signature _____
Information _____	Dispatch _____
Initials _____	Attachment of
Issuance of Orders _____	Reference _____
Necessary Action _____	File _____



# CONFIDENTIAL

## Scientific Advisory Group Report

DC/S, SCAP

14 February 1948

ESS  
NRS  
CIE  
GS ←  
OCE  
PHW  
CCS  
G-2

1. It is desired that you designate a representative to attend a conference in the office of the DC/S, SCAP (Brig Gen Peabody), at 0930, Wednesday, 18 March 1948.
2. The purpose of the conference will be to discuss the Report of the Scientific Advisory Group and to submit recommendations regarding the treatment of this report. The recommendations will include the following:
  - a. The extent to which the recommendations of the Scientific Advisory Group should be accepted as a guide in the formulation of pertinent policies in GHQ, SCAP.
  - b. The section, or sections, of GHQ, SCAP, which should be charged with primary staff responsibility in the formulation of pertinent policies and initiation of staff action. If two or more sections should have responsibility in their respective fields, the recommendation will indicate the proposed delineation of these responsibilities.
  - c. The classification which should be assigned to the Report of the Scientific Advisory Group, and the extent of its circulation.

*APF*  
A. P. F.

CONFIDENTIAL



3-78683

GOVERNMENT SECTION  
Buck Slip

1948

FROM:

NO.	INITIAL	DATE
_____	CHIEF.....	_____
_____	EX. O.....	_____
_____	Deputy Chief.....	_____
_____	Col. Wags.....	_____
_____	Maj. Pizzo.....	_____
_____	Col. Echols.....	_____
_____	Ch. Adm. Div.....	_____
_____	Pub. Affairs Div.....	_____
_____	Pol. Affairs Div.....	_____
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FOR:

- \_\_\_\_\_ INFORMATION
- \_\_\_\_\_ NECESSARY ACTION
- \_\_\_\_\_ ACTION (PREPARE REPLY)
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- \_\_\_\_\_ COMMENT OR CONCURR.
- \_\_\_\_\_ RETAIN
- \_\_\_\_\_ FILE



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets) WFM/JWO'B/HCK/ak

File No.: 334(13 Feb 48)ESS/ST Subject: Japanese Science Renewal Committee

Note No.:	From: ESS	To: GS	CCS	Date: 13 Feb 48
		G-2	CIE	
		OCE	NRS	
		PHW		

1. Forwarded herewith for your information is a summary of the minutes of the 6th General Meeting of the Japanese Science Renewal Committee.

2. The proceedings of the Committee have now advanced to the stage where the following plan, or one that closely approximates it, is likely to be adopted by formal vote:

a. The Imperial Academy to be relieved of responsibilities for distribution of finance and scholarships, but to be preserved as an institute of honor. Membership to be increased to 150 and new candidates for admission to be nominated by the "Deliberative Body" mentioned below.

b. The National Research Council to be abolished and such of its functions as are necessary to be taken over by the "Deliberative Body" or special committees attached thereto.

c. The Japanese Society for the Promotion of Science to be abolished as a governmental organization. It will probably continue as a private institution without government financial support.

d. The Cultural Science Committee of the Ministry of Education to be amalgamated with the "Deliberative Body" in a manner that will be satisfactory to all concerned.

e. A "Deliberative Body" to be formed by free election among the scientists of Japan. Proposed details to define "scientists" and on the method of election are given in the minutes of the 6th General Meeting. The "Deliberative Body" to be established by law but not to have legal power to control government actions. The law establishing the "Deliberative Body" should provide for the government authorities to consult that organization in general matters of estimates and distribution of budgets for scientific research; also, in connection with policy concerning government laboratories.

GS COPY



BASIC: Check Note No. 1 from ESS to GS, G-2, OCE, PHW, CCS, CIE, and NRS, subj: Japanese Science Renewal Committee, 13 Feb 48

f. A Scientific and Technical Council to be established under the cabinet to serve as intermediary between the "Deliberative Body" and the various ministries. Administration regarding scientific research to be executed by the proposed new Education Ministry with the exact details of operation and division of functions dependent upon the finally approved organization of this Ministry.

3. The foregoing plan has been developed by the Japanese in conformity with the principle that this problem of reorganization is primarily one for the Japanese themselves. The 1st and 2nd meetings of the Renewal Committee were attended by representatives of all interested SCAP sections, but since then no SCAP personnel have been present at the deliberations. After each meeting the Committee have presented a summary of minutes which have been duly circulated.

4. While the relation of education to science reorganization is currently under review by the Chief of Staff (Reference: Check Sheet ESS to Chief of Staff, subj: "Scientific Advisory Group--Submission of Report," dated 29 November 1947), this subject has not been raised by the Renewal Committee. The proposals of the Renewal Committee as developed to date can therefore be discussed by the interested sections without involving the educational aspects concerning which direction has been requested.

5. A meeting will be held in Room 406, Pacific Building, 0930, Friday, 20 February 1948. You are cordially invited to nominate a representative to attend.

6. The following is the proposed agenda for the meeting:

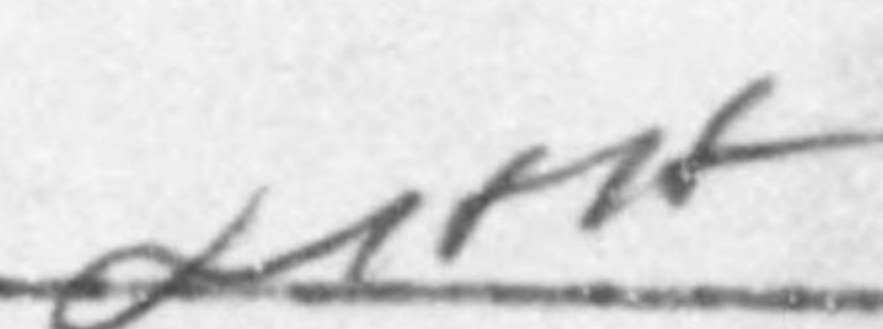
a. What are the views of the sections on the proposals of the Renewal Committee as developed to date?

b. What direction, advice or caution, requires to be given to the Japanese Renewal Committee to aid in reaching a final plan that is likely to be acceptable by the Supreme Commander.

c. It is desirable, either now or at some stage in the future, for representatives of interested SCAP sections to meet again with the Renewal Committee.

1 Incl  
Minutes 6th Renewal Com Meeting

Copy furnished AC/S

W. F. M. 



CONFIDENTIAL

WFM/JWB/ak

319.1(15 Jan 48)ESS/ST

Scientific Advisory Group - Submission  
of Report

ESS

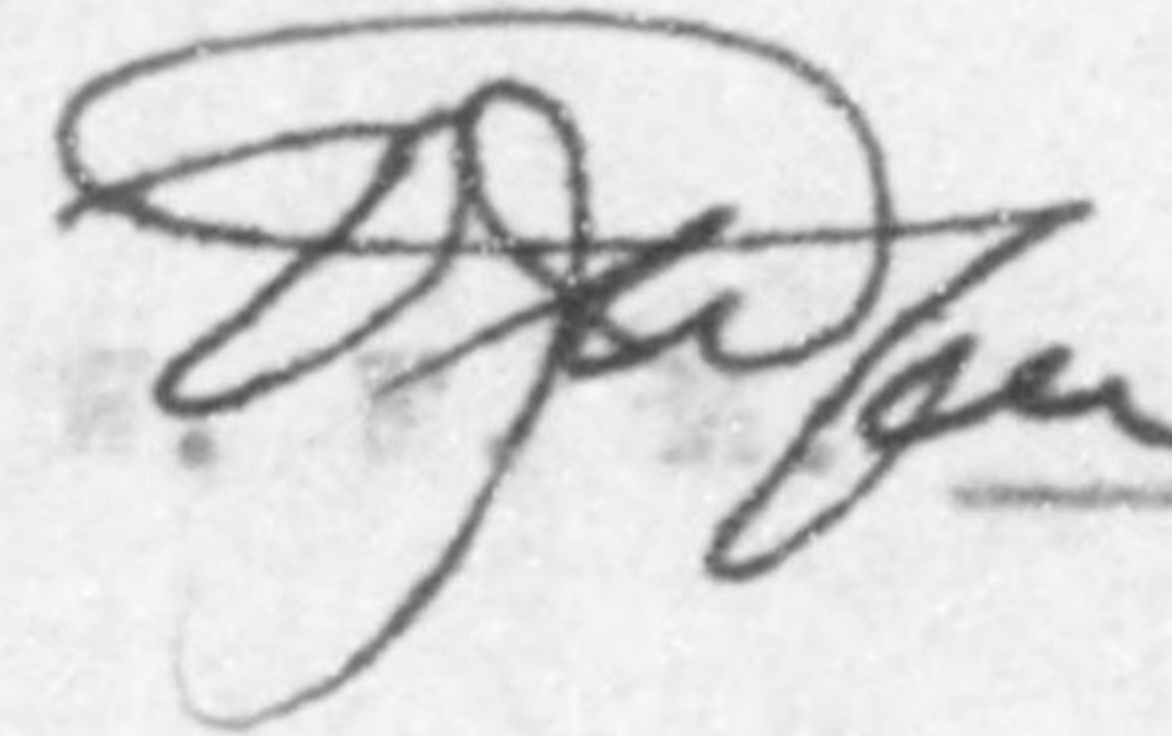
CCS      OCE  
G-2      PH&W  
GS ✓  
NRS

15 Jan 48

1. Further to par 3 of ESS Check Note 1 dated 12 Dec 47, it is advised that the comments of CI&E made to the Chief of Staff on the Report, and the remarks of other sections, have now been received.

2. A copy of CI&E's comments is forwarded herewith for your information.

1 Incl  
copy CI&E comments



GS FILE

RECEIVED  
ESS  
JAN 15 1948

CONFIDENTIAL



CONFIDENTIAL

891.112 (29 Nov 47)RES

Scientific Advisory Group

COPI  
DAM/RFC/rvw  
Submission of Report

2.

CIE

Chief of Staff

13 Jan 48

1. CIE emphatically non-concurs in the recommendation contained in Note 1, para. 3a, "that the Report" of the Scientific Advisory Group "be received as being suitable for general guidance in deciding details concerning the reorganization of scientific activity in all forms."

2. Subject Report makes specific and far-reaching recommendations regarding the administration and reorganization of higher education in Japan. In so doing, it presents a peculiarly naive and narrow conception of the nature of higher education. The Advisory Group bases its fundamental recommendations on the broad and general statement "that instruction in the sciences cannot properly be divorced from research in the sciences." No real evidence has been adduced to support the contention that research and instruction at all levels of higher education are inevitably and inextricably interconnected; yet this is the basic premise on which the Report is based. Scientific research is only one of the many functions of any sound system of higher education. Scientific research is a proper and exceedingly important function of a relatively few and strongly equipped institutions of higher learning. It is, however, only a minor function of many institutions, and in some it does not exist at all. The narrow view that research in the sciences is the sine qua non of higher education is at complete variance with the views of the U.S. Education Mission:

The university is the crown of every modern educational system. In a free society it discharges with equal concern three great functions. First, it guards as a treasure beyond price the tradition of intellectual liberty, stimulates freedom of thought, perfects methods of inquiry, promotes the advancement of knowledge, cultivates science and scholarship, nurtures love of truth, and serves as a source of perpetual enlightenment to society. Second, it prepares young men and women of talent, through acquaintance with the best thought and finest separations of all ages and peoples, for positions of leadership in the improvement of family and community life, in the more efficient and humane conduct of industry and government, and in the fostering of understanding and good will among the nations. Third, it trains selected young men and women for technical proficiency in both old and new professions, being ever sensitive to the changing and emerging needs of society.

3. The recommendations of the Scientific Advisory Group are based on Chapter 1 of the Report, "Present Status of Science and Technology". This chapter is characterized by subjective statements and inaccuracies. Statements which are frankly qualified by the Report itself lead directly to conclusions which are presented as factual findings. Such statements as

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"a complete university has seven faculties". "The ultimate decisions in all matters relating to appointments, promotions and budget rest with the Ministry of Education", "all general education is obtained at the pre-university level", are definitely inaccurate. The prevalence of misunderstandings in this chapter of the Report is perhaps explainable, in part at least, by the fact that the Advisory Group, during its study, visited only eight of 20 government and public universities and only three of 27 private universities. GIE states unreservedly that this chapter is an unreliable presentation of "the present state of science and technology" in Japan, so far as the material relates to the present status of higher education.

4. The picture of Japanese higher education and Ministry of Education functioning in relation to higher education, as presented in the Report, indicates clearly that the Scientific Advisory Group has ignored completely all plans and actions for the reorganization and reform of Japanese education in the past 27 months. The U.S. Education Mission, which visited Japan in March, 1946, at the request of the Supreme Commander, presented to SCAP a comprehensive report with recommendations regarding the reform of Japanese education at all levels. The report of the U. S. Education Mission is summarily dismissed by the Scientific Advisory Group with one brief quotation. The Scientific Advisory Group, in its Report, ignores the fact that the Japanese Government established, by SCAP directive, the Japanese Educational Reform Council to advise the Japanese Government and GIE on necessary reforms in Japanese education. The Report ignores completely the fact that this Council, which has been functioning since March, 1946, has made fundamental and far-reaching recommendations which have been and are being implemented, and which have resulted in legislation providing for the complete reorganization of the entire system of Japanese education. The School Education Law, passed unanimously by the Japanese Diet, provides for a new definition of higher education and defines the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education as "temporary" only. Autonomous groups within the field of higher education have been developed, most important of which is the University Accrediting Association. A new government agency (recommended by the U. S. Education Mission) to charter universities has been provided for and actually established under the new School Education Law. The Japanese Education Reform Council has continuously given special attention to the problem of higher education; at the present time, two sub-committees are studying special phases of the problems involved in its reorganization. All of these developments of the past 27 months are ignored in the Report of the Scientific Advisory Group, resulting in the inescapable conclusion that the Scientific Advisory Group did not at all understand the nature and development of higher education in Japan.

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5. Acceptance of the Report of the Scientific Advisory Group as "general guidance" would result in the abandonment of many of SCAP's efforts to date in assisting the Japanese Government and other Japanese agencies to modernize the educational system. The nature and direction of SCAP efforts have been the primary responsibility of CIR under General Orders No. 4 (later, General Orders No. 27). These efforts notably in the field of higher education, have been in harmony with the recommendations of the U.S. Education Mission, which devoted one of the six chapters of its Report to the consideration of problems in higher education. By SCAP Directive, 9 January 1946, the Japanese Government established the Japanese Educational Reform Council referred to in paragraph 3 above as an autonomous Cabinet-level body. The Council is composed of able representatives from the fields of education, the professions, business, industry, and labor. Its tireless efforts (49 plenary sessions) have resulted in most of the major reforms initiated by the Japanese in education. The Renewal Committee, on the other hand, which the Scientific Advisory Group and SSB would invest with the power to re-plan the reorganization of higher education, is composed only of scientists and scholars; it is in no way representative of the interests in higher education of the Japanese people in general. The recommendations of the Japanese Educational Reform Council resulted in unanimous passage by the Diet of the School Education Law in March, 1947. This law defines the university as a four-year institution starting with the 13th year of schooling. It provides for the abolition of a heterogeneous assortment of higher institutions, for the establishment of a Chartering Committee for universities, and defines the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education as "temporary". Another recommendation of the Council resulted in the establishment of an Accrediting Association as an autonomous organ outside of and independent of the Ministry of Education. The actions of the Accrediting Association have brought about a delimitation of the powers of the Ministry over higher education; its influence is felt continuously through the fact that its members constitute fifty percent of the Chartering Committee. The decentralization of control over higher education and the further reduction of Ministry of Education powers over institutions of higher learning continue to be the subject of study by the Japanese Educational Reform Council and CIR. The Council has long since committed itself to a policy of decentralization of higher education and its continuing discussions have been in terms of recommending the best means by which such decentralization can be accomplished. The new university system, as established in the School Education Law, is based upon a reorganization of the entire school system, a reorganization which provides for six years of elementary education, three years of lower secondary, three years of upper secondary, and a four year university program. The new program enters its second year in March, 1948. The acceptance of the Report of the Scientific Advisory Group as "suitable for general guidance" would result in the abandonment of such reorganizational work accomplished to date and repercussions in the Japanese educational world at this complete reversal of SCAP educational policy might

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will be catastrophic.

6. A further result of the acceptance of the Report of the Scientific Advisory Group as "suitable for general guidance" would be the establishment of control over higher education by a narrow, limited aristocracy chosen from the elite in scientific research. It is significant that the Scientific Advisory Group included only one social scientist, an economist, while the cultural fields were entirely unrepresented. The significance of this is not lost upon NRS, which states (Incl 5, Tab NR) "The lack of more than token consideration of the social sciences, which the Advisory Group was not equipped to analyze, gives the recommendations more limited value than is intimated. The Advisory Group report seems definitely based on the investigation of the physical and engineering sciences. It may be advisable to delay issuing final recommendations until a parallel investigation of the situation in social sciences can be made". Recognizing the fundamental importance of the social sciences in the development of a democracy, CIE recommended, and the Chief of Staff approved a request to the DA for a Social Science Research Advisory Group to visit Japan prior to July 1948, to study the many critical problems in this area and make suitable recommendations. The DA is presently making nominations for membership in this Group. The Social Science Research Advisory Group certainly should not find its hands completely tied by previous acceptance of the recommendations of a Group whose major interests and consideration have been limited to the natural sciences.

7. The recommendations of the Scientific Advisory Group purport to make for decentralization. Actually, the reverse is true, and is so recognized by CIE and other SCAP sections. NRS in its "concurrency" (Incl 5, Tab NR), notes that "Policy cannot be wholly considered aside from implementation and it is conceived that such a Commission, functioning outside the Ministry of Education, would in essence become a second Ministry of Education". NRS states (Incl 5, Tab NR) that "...the Advisory Group recommendations contain an undesirable centralization of power over higher education in the proposed Commission and Council". The centralized control over higher education, dominated by scientists, as proposed by the Scientific Advisory Group, very easily could provide a type of war potential for the Japanese. It was precisely this kind of administrative control which enabled Japan to utilize to the fullest its scientific resources for war purposes in the past. The whole proposal smacks strongly of the totalitarian super-state theory in which selected groups of supermen control education and research in the interests of the State, free from popular controls which characterize the western democracies.

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8. That the power of the Ministry of Education over higher education must be broken completely is recognized by both Occupation and Japanese agencies. On this point there is no disagreement with the findings of the Science Advisory Group. But long before the Group visited Japan, the U.S. Educational Mission made similar recommendations; the Japanese Educational Reform Council has worked and is working on a similar program; legislation passed by the Japanese Diet provides for decentralization. The Ministry of Education understands that it must give up such controls and is, in fact, publicly committed to such a program. It is difficult for CIE to understand, however, what advantage would accrue from transferring control over higher education to another agency of the national government, with rank equivalent to that of a Ministry, and with powers exceeding those which are now exercised temporarily by the Ministry of Education. The result would be two governmental agencies with responsibility for the administration of educational matters. Here, again, the Report ignores completely the unitary character of education as a whole. While higher education does have intimate and essential relations with research, it has more intimate and more essential relations with secondary education, vocational education, teacher training, and other phases of the complete educational system. Insofar as any of these are proper functions of the national government, it is axiomatic that they must be administered by a single, unified governmental agency rather than by two rival agencies, one dealing with higher education, the other with lower education. CIE knows of no country in the world where national responsibility for higher and lower education is carried on by two separate government departments, nor is information available to indicate the control of higher education by a small group of research scientists in countries other than those which are totalitarian in nature. No reasons are suggested in the Report of the Scientific Advisory Group, nor are any known from the standpoint of sound administration, to justify the adoption of such a unique and revolutionary proposal in Japan.

9. Although the need for fundamental reorganization or abolition of the Imperial Academy, the Society for the Promotion of Science and the National Research Council is recognized by CIE, the specific recommendations of the Scientific Advisory Group should not be adopted without very careful prior study and investigation. These organizations, like the Renewal Committee which is now studying the reorganization of scientific research, are concerned with research in seven broad fields; fundamental sciences, agriculture, medicine, engineering, letters, law, and economics. (The area of letters is very broad including, for example, at Tokyo University the following subjects: psychology, literature, history, philosophy, religion, sociology, education and fine arts. Law includes political science. Economics includes commerce and business.) The recommendations of the Scientific Advisory Group are concerned largely with the first four of these fields. Their interest is shared by ESS/ST. Because of their relationship to higher education, CIE is interested strongly in all

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seven fields. This section has recognized the vital and important interest of HRS in certain applications of the natural sciences, the interests of HRS in the products of medical education, HRS in agriculture, and GS in the governmental aspects of all fields. CIE has attempted to view these problems in perspective. It is deemed fundamental that the social sciences, including letters, law, and economics, long suppressed before and during the war as conducive to democratic thought, be given careful consideration in any contemplated reorganization. It is for this reason that CIE recommended the visit to Japan of the Social Science Research Advisory Group. It appears obvious that qualified representatives of both the natural sciences and the social sciences should be heard before any final decisions are made.

10. CIE does not question the statement that a sustained economic recovery depends upon scientific and technological effort nor that all recognized sciences are essential for future progress. Progress in scientific and technological effort, however, should not be promised upon the neglect or sacrifice of the social sciences which are basic to the development of democracy in Japan. There is great need for narrowing the gap between the natural sciences and social sciences in terms of interest, activity and financial support. This need has been expressed to CIE on numerous occasions by prominent Japanese educators.

11. CIE does not concur in the recommendation contained in Note 1, para. 3b, that "HRS be charged with primary responsibility for coordinating the separate necessary actions to be initiated by interested staff sections". The responsibility for advising the Supreme Commander on policies relating to education and the responsibility for maintaining liaison with the Japanese Ministry of Education, educational institutions, and professional organizations is assigned to CIE in General Orders No. 27. No statement can be found in any General Orders which assigns to HRS any responsibilities in the field of higher education. Even in the field of research the responsibility of HRS appears to be confined to limited aspects of the natural sciences and technology. Were the recommendation to be approved, HRS would have "primary responsibility" for many educational programs in no way related to scientific research or scientific activity. Under the School Education Law, university education includes all institutions whose programs begin with the 13th year of schooling. If HRS is to be assigned "primary responsibility" for SCAP action in this field, HRS must be prepared to accept responsibility for guiding the reorganization and administrative reform of some 375 public and governmental institutions of higher learning. It must assume responsibility for guidance to the Japanese in such matters as the Chartering Committee, the University Accreditation Association, and similar organs. It must accept responsibility for the primary determination of SCAP policy for all programs of teacher

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training (all of which are on the higher education level), including kindergarten, elementary and secondary school teachers, teachers of vocational subjects, music, and home economics. Unless ESS is prepared to accept such responsibilities, such a recommendation appears no sounder to CIE than would a recommendation transferring to CIE the primary responsibility for a whole segment of public finance or foreign trade.

12. CIE finds the recommendation made in Note 1, para. 3c, difficult to understand. This section is unable to see how "the Japanese agencies" can "develop their proposals in connection with the necessary reorganization" if the Report of the Scientific Advisory Group is to remain classified as "Restricted" (ESS recommendation) or "Confidential" (ESS recommendation). The Report of the U. S. Education Mission, although containing recommendations which were not considered binding on this General Headquarters, was released for public distribution almost immediately, together with a statement by the Supreme Commander concerning it. Although CIE does not concur with the recommendations made in the Report of the Scientific Advisory Group (as they pertain to higher education), it sees no reason why the Report should not be thrown open to public discussion. Only thus will the democratic process be forwarded. Since the Report is not a classified directive from higher authority and does not, in fact, constitute directive in any sense of the word, it is considered both unreasonable and undemocratic to retain it in a classified category until "the Japanese agencies" can "develop their proposals in connection with the necessary reorganization".

13. To date, liaison with the Renewal Committee has been maintained largely through one official of ESS/ST. Any direct liaison by CIE with the Renewal Committee as a whole has been discouraged. Despite the statement in ESS/ST "Handbook" (Incl 8), Chapter II, para. 4g, that "It must be borne in mind always that the Japanese are responsible for the solution of their own problems" the ESS/ST liaison officer on 17 December 1947, told the Japanese Renewal Committee "You should prepare yourself in getting the mechanics of your organization started to handle this tremendous problem. And mark you -- the reorganization is going to be done, either by you or by us. We should like to see you do it". (Incl 9) CIE questions strongly not only this "big stick" type of liaison but the advisability of confining all direct liaison with the Renewal Committee to ESS/ST - to the exclusion of the section assigned the primary responsibility for education at all levels, including higher institutions and the Ministry of Education. Especially in the fields of the social sciences, in which CIE has a primary interest, it is considered that liaison between CIE and the Renewal Committee should be direct and intimate.



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14. Attention is again invited to the fact that other SCAP sections, in their "concurrences" have recognized many of the points which have been discussed in detail in this Note. CGS has pointed out (Incl 5, Tab CGS) omissions and inconsistencies in the Report. The undemocratic nature of the proposed control machinery recommended by the Scientific Advisory Group is pointed out by OCE (Incl 5, Tab OCE). GS concurred only with a strong proviso. EHW has recognized (Incl 5, Tab PHAS) that the proposed Commission is a "daring" project and would in essence become a second Ministry of Education. HRS has objected (Incl 5, Tab HRS) to the arbitrary definition of terms, the weakness of involving all higher education and research in the recommendations, the need for consideration of the social sciences, and the high degree of centralization of power which the report recommends. HRS further comments on inaccuracies in the Report and points up the need for taking into consideration the presently functioning educational reorganization program.

15. Attention is invited to the fact that HRS, in its entire treatment of the problem under discussion, has violated not only established staff procedure, but also the procedures in its own statement of responsibilities as set forth in HRS/SF "Handbook" (Incl 3). Despite the statement contained therein (Chapter II, para. 14 (2)) that it is responsible "... to avoid unnecessary duplication of enquiries" the Scientific Advisory Group was permitted, if not encouraged, to duplicate inquiries into the field of higher education after the U.S. Education Mission had made a comprehensive and invaluable report on the same subject. Despite the statement (Chapter II, para. 14 (5)) that HRS/SF will "examine such reports of the Missions as may be submitted to SCAP with a view to ... elimination of matters considered outside the authorized scope of investigation ....." no such action has been taken with regard to those sections of the Report pertaining to the reorganization of higher education, a field not only "outside the authorized scope of investigation" but entirely beyond the purview of HRS. On the contrary, HRS, going far beyond its assigned responsibilities, is recommending that all recommendations of the Scientific Advisory Group be considered as "general guidance" for SCAP policy and that HRS be given the "primary responsibility for coordinating the necessary action" in a field assigned by General Orders to another SCAP section. In a Check Note to HRS, dated 27 October 1947, CIE stated "the members of the group did not have or seek opportunity to study the educational system of Japan or to examine the present transitional status of higher education and the long-range reorganization plans already approved by SCAP. The group had one short conference with education specialists in CIE. They did not inquire concerning the plans for reorganization of higher education. At no time was CIE informed that the group intended to make recommendations concerning any part of the Japanese educational system". Had proper

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13 Jan 48

staff procedure been observed, HSS would have informed C4E that the Advisory Group was studying higher education and intended to make recommendations leading to fundamental changes. In fairness to the Advisory Group itself, it should have been informed of the present status of higher education, the steps toward reorganization which have been taken, and the plans for further changes which have been approved. Instead, the Advisory Group was allowed to make recommendations without consulting the staff section primarily concerned. Consequently, the recommendations are based on the Advisory Group's understanding (or misunderstanding) of the higher education system as it existed before the Occupation and with complete disregard for all SCAP plans and policies, and for action already taken by the Japanese in the field of higher education.

16. In view of the considerations set forth in paragraphs 1-15 above, CIR recommends:

a. That the recommendations of HSS in Note 1, para. 3a and 3b, be disapproved in their entirety.

b. That HSS be directed to delete from the Report of the Scientific Advisory Group, in accordance with recognized staff procedure and in accordance with HSS/ST's own statement of responsibilities, all reference to any proposed reorganization of higher education or, if this be impractical, to withdraw all recommendations for acceptance of those parts of the Report bearing in any way on the field of higher education.

c. That no final decision regarding the reorganization of scientific research be made until a Social Science Research Advisory Group has completed a study and submitted a report to the Supreme Commander.

d. That CIR be authorized to maintain direct liaison with the Japanese Renewal Committee in all matters relating to proposed reorganization of research in social and cultural fields and in all matters pertaining in any way to higher education.

9 inclosures

1-7 s/s

2 added

8 - HSS Scientific & Technical Division Handbook

9 - Address by Dr. H. G. Kelly to the Renewal Committee 17 Sept 47 at Imperial Academy, Ueno Park.

-----S. S. N.-----

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091.112(12 Dec 47)ESS/ST

Scientific Advisory Group - Submission  
of Report

ESS

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G-2      MRAW  
GS ✓      CI&K  
WRS

12 Dec 47

1

1. In order to inform all interested sections of current action relative to the Scientific Advisory Group Report, it is advised that the Report with accompanying papers was forwarded from ESS, through CI&K, to the Chief of Staff on 12 Dec 47.

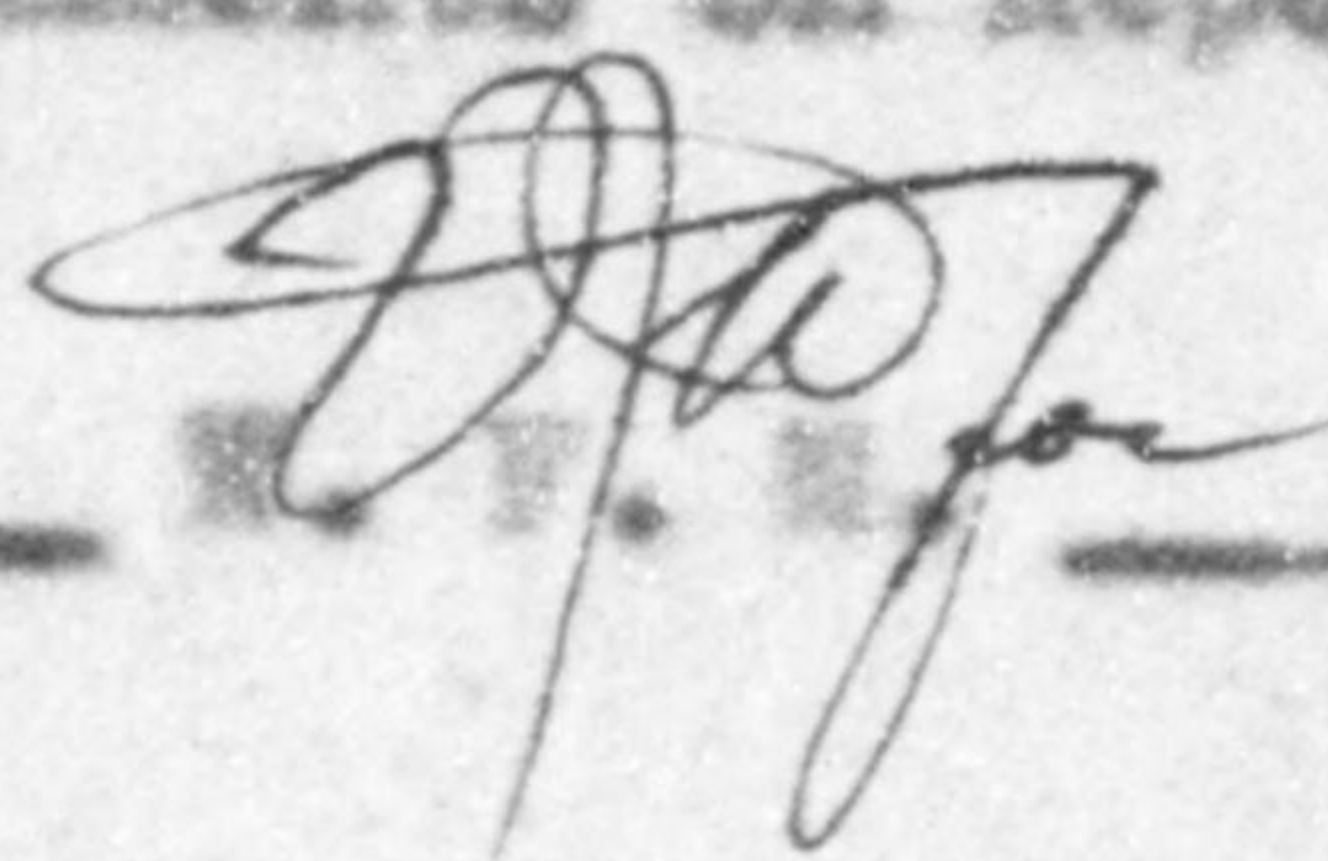
2. Documents accompanying the Report that are additional to those already forwarded to you are attached hereto as Incls 1 through 5.

3. CI&K has been requested to advise ESS of any additional comments included for submission to the Chief of Staff. These comments will be circulated on receipt.

5 Incls

1. Copy of c/n ESS to C/S dtd 29 Nov 47
2. Copy of memo for record to c/n above
3. Copy of c/n HR to ESS dtd 2 Dec 47
4. Copy of c/n GS to DC/S thru ESS & CI&K dtd 1 Dec 47
5. Copy of c/n OCH to ESS presenting comments on Report

GS



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091.112(29 Nov 47)ESS/ST

Scientific Advisory Group - Submission  
of Report

From: ESS

To: Chief of Staff  
Thru: CIAE

29 Nov 47

1

1. Forwarded herewith is one copy of the Report of the National Academy of Sciences Advisory Group (with Brief and Summary of Recommendations), together with the comments of interested sections on the recommendations, etc., contained in the Report, and also a summary of these comments prepared for ease of reference.

2. In general, all interested sections concur with the broad principles enunciated in the Report. CIAE limits its concurrence to those scientific activities that are distinct from scientific education. CIAE feels strongly that the portion of the Report dealing with higher education is outside both the terms of reference of the Scientific Advisory Group and of the other sections who have commented on the Report.

3. It is recommended:

a. That the Report be received as being suitable for general guidance in deciding details concerning the reorganization of scientific activity in all forms.

b. That ESS be charged with primary responsibility for coordinating the separate and necessary actions to be initiated by interested staff sections.

c. That the Report remain "Restricted" until such time as the Japanese agencies have been given opportunity to develop their proposals in connection with the necessary reorganization.

4. Concurrences: CCS (Brig Gen Back)  
G-2 (Brig Gen Willoughby)  
GS (Brig Gen Whitney) with additions (Incl 1)  
NRS (Lt Col Schenk) with provisos (Incl 2)  
OCE (Maj Gen Casey)  
PEAW (Col Sans)

7 Incls

1. Copy of c/n, GS to DC/S, subj: Scientific Advisory Group Report
2. Copy of c/n, NR to ESS, with provisos on concurrence
3. Brief of Report
4. Summary of Recommendations in Report
5. Comments of Interested Sections on Report
6. Summary of Comments of Interested Sections
7. Report of Scientific Advisory Group

W. F. V.

Incl 1

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5 December 1947

MEMO FOR RECORD:

1. The Report of the Scientific Advisory Group has been the subject of considerable study and interchange of views between the interested sections. All these sections concur on the majority of the recommendations of the Group as being suitable for guidance in principle, the important exception being on the question of inclusion of education.

2. The Group, for reasons which it has deemed sufficient and which it has enumerated in its Report, decided that any effective reorganization of scientific activity must necessarily involve the scientific educational phases. The recommendations of the Group are based upon the premise that research and (higher) education are inseparable.

3. The interested sections feel strongly for and against this premise. It is considered that further progress toward achieving agreement on this matter is impracticable at a section level.

4. a. In concurring with check note to the Chief of Staff, Govt Section has submitted a number of important additional comments covering the whole field of education. While CCS, NRS, OCE, PH&W, and ESS are indirectly concerned in these comments, their interests are minor compared with those of GS and CI&E.

b. The statement in par 1 of GS' check note regarding the "report having been modified" refers to advice given to GS that no sections disagreed with the GS objections to two features in the report considered to be contrary to constitutional law.

5. NRS concurs with the check note to the Chief of Staff, with provisos designed to emphasize that the Report should be subject to mutual staff discussions as regards detail, and not be regarded as immutable provisions. It is generally considered by sections that the following are the major principles of the Report:

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a. The creation of a Council for Higher Education and Research.

b. The creation of a Commission for Higher Education and Research.

c. The removal of responsibility for higher education and research from the Ministry of Education.

Acceptance of the Report by the Supreme Commander is regarded as approval of these principles and for their implementation after consideration by all interested sections of the proposals to be made by the Japanese Renewal Committee.

6. This is an administrative matter.

7. This problem as it relates to Korea has been considered.

8. Concurrences: see check note.

  
J. W. O'B.

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FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

HGS/EAA/gb

File No: NR 121.5(2 Dec 1947)Ex Subject: Scientific Advisory Group Report

Note From: NR To: ESS Date: 2 December 1947

No  
1

1. NR concurs in the draft check sheet provided restatement of paragraph 3a is made approximately as suggested in paragraph 2 below.

2. Paragraph 3 of the check sheet should read:

"3. It is recommended:

a. "That the report be approved as a point of departure for the establishment of principles to guide the reorganization of Japanese scientific activity in all forms."

b. "That ESS be charged with primary responsibility for coordinating the separate and necessary actions to be initiated by interested staff sections concerning the establishment of the above mentioned principles and later guidance to Japanese agencies."

c. "That the report be classified 'confidential'."

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C/N 4 to 091.112(7 Oct 47)ESS/ST  
dated 29 Nov 47 w/1 Incl

H.G.S.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CHECK SHEET

CW/CLK/er

File No: 091.112(7 Oct 47)ESS/ST Subject: Scientific Advisory Group Report

Note From: Government Section To: DC/S thru ESS and CI&E Date: 1 Dec 1947  
No

1. The Scientific Advisory Group's report having been modified in accordance with suggestions made by this Section in Note Number 2, dated 28 October 1947, this Section concurs in the recommendations of the report and strongly recommends that the administration of higher education be removed from the control of the Ministry of Education.

2. The necessity for the removal from the National Government of existing controls over the educational system has been recognized and justified by the United States Education Mission in its report to the Supreme Commander. The fundamental concept of that mission is contained in its statement: "Eventually an education that is administered from the top down must give way to education conceived as a responsibility and a privilege at every level of society", and in this connection, sight must not be lost of the impressive conclusions and recommendations of that Mission for the vesting in prefectural and local governments of autonomy in education. As to the powers of the three levels of government, the report states:

(a) The Ministry of Education has been the seat of power for those who controlled the minds of Japan. In order to prevent the possible misuse of the power of this office as heretofore constituted, we propose that its administrative controls be reduced. This means that many present controls affecting curricula, methods, materials of instruction, and personnel shall be transferred to prefectural and local school administrative units.

"(b) The responsibility for the administration of public primary and secondary education should rest with the prefecture and with local sub-divisions.

We recommend that in each prefecture there be established an educational committee or agency, which shall be politically independent and composed of representative citizens elected by popular vote. This agency should have general charge of public schools within the prefecture in accordance with statute.

"(c) If the schools are to become effective instruments of a strong democracy, they must be kept close to the people. It is essential that teachers, school principals, and local heads of school systems be free from domination and control by higher ranking school officials. It is essen-

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CHECK SHEET

Page -2-

tial also that the educators directly in charge of school administration at every level be held accountable to the people whom they serve.

We recommend that in each city, or other prefectural subdivision, there shall be established a lay educational agency elected by the people, this agency to be in charge of all public primary and secondary schools in its locality, in accordance with statute. This agency shall appoint a professionally qualified educator as the head of the school system for the city or other prefectural subdivision.

Encouragement of the organization of parents and teachers to promote child welfare and to improve the educational program."

3. With the views quoted this Section fully concurs. Every phase of the Occupation has demonstrated the wisdom of the policy of decentralization of political power. Criticism has already been voiced in the Allied Council for Japan over the slowness of the process of democratization of education. In addition, the Far Eastern Commission has directed that educational reform plans should be "closely correlated with the reforms in the social, economic and political life of the nation." In the fields of the internal structure of government and police and fire reorganization the principle of local autonomy has already been implemented, but in the field of education there has been no corresponding decentralization of controls from the central governmental authorities.

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## CHECK SHEET

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Subject: Comments on Report of Scientific Advisory Group.

From: Engr

To: ESS (Scientific &amp; Technical Div)

Date: 22 Nov 47

Note No.

1

1. The report of the Scientific Advisory Group on Reorganization of Science and Technology in Japan has been reviewed. I concur in general with the report as presented and its general conclusions and recommendations, although a few inaccuracies in statements have been noted.

2. I concur in the recommendation to transform the Imperial Academy of Sciences into a purely honorary scientific society, the dissolution of the National Research Council and the Japan Society for the Promotion of Scientific Research, and the formation in their place of an advisory party such as the Advisory Council on Higher Education and Research, democratically chosen from a restricted electorate and on the formation as an agency of the government absorbing existing functions of the Ministry of Education, of a Commission for higher education and research, with functions generally as indicated in the report. It is suggested, however, that the personnel on the government commission be supplemented by several appointees, other than those in the slate of scientific and research members proposed by the advisory council, from government or business, in order to insure some representation other than solely that of scientific and research personnel. It is felt that the viewpoint of business or industry to include the need for allocation of research activities to practical and essential needs of Japanese economy, could thereby better be assured.

3. I concur in the recommendation that increased effort be made to extend the scope and activities of the national professional societies to stimulate the interest and activities of an expanded professional membership.

4. I concur in the view that private universities should similarly be encouraged as a stimulus to competitive and non-regimented educational thought.

5. I concur in the recommendation that international contacts be re-established as soon as possible between Japanese technical and professional societies and universities with corresponding associations outside of Japan. Possibly the greatest stimulus to education and research within Japan could be accomplished most readily and economically by the assembly and shipment to Japan of literature and reports on technical and scientific accomplishments (other than restricted activities such as atomic research, aerodynamics, etc.).

6. There is a crying need in connection with the rehabilitation of Japan's economy to advance its scientific and technical research on the current problems facing Japan, with an immediate need to bring many of its current industrial processes up to date and abreast of advancements made in the outside world. It is felt that the measures generally indicated in the Scientific Advisory Group report should facilitate the attainments of this objective.

1 Incl:

1. Report

RESTRICTED

H. J. C.

Incl 5



C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

COPY.

Subject: Scientific Advisory Group Report  
DRN/MTO/ent

From: CIE

To: DC/S

Date: 13 January 1948

3 1. CIE finds it difficult to understand both the motivation and content of Note 1.

2. Note 1, Para. 1, states that the Scientific Advisory Group's report has been modified in accordance with suggestions made by GS. CIE is at a loss to understand who made such modifications and by what authority. Were the suggestions of GS referred to the members of the Scientific Advisory Group, now in the Z.I.? Were the desired modifications made by ESS, without reference to the group originating the report? If so, what assurance is there that the remainder of the report, as submitted, is actually that of the Scientific Advisory Group and not that of interested ESS officials?

3. Note 1, Para. 1, recommends "that the administration of higher education be removed from the control of the Ministry of Education". GS cannot but be aware of the continuing efforts of CIE to curtail the powers of the Ministry of Education in relation to all levels of the educational system. The records of this section show clearly that officials of CIE and GS have been working together for a considerable period on detailed plans for the decentralization of the Japanese educational system. Note 1 fails to state, for reasons unknown to CIE, that on 3 July 1947, the second draft of a bill for the decentralization of the Japanese educational system was presented to GS for study and comment, and that GS comments were not made available to CIE until 9 September. Since the latter date, however, conferences between GS and CIE to discuss the necessary redrafting of the local school boards bill have been frequent and harmonious. In these conferences GS officials at all times have been cooperative and helpful. CIE officials have made every effort to cooperate with GS in effecting the necessary coordination. The intimation in Note 1 that CIE has not been zealous in effecting desirable decentralization is unfounded and unjustified.

4. Note 1, Para. 2, which apparently is intended to support the recommendation in Note 1, Para. 1, "that the administration of higher education be removed from the Ministry of Education", quotes passages from the Report of the U.S. Education Mission. Attention is invited to the fact that every quotation cited is from Chapter III of the Mission Report, which is entitled "Administration of Education at the Primary and Secondary Levels". Chapter VI of the Report, entitled "Higher Education", is ignored completely in Note 1.

5. All recommendations of the U.S. Education Mission Report quoted by GS in Note 1 are implemented by the draft bill to establish local boards of education. This draft bill is now in the final stages of discussion between

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L



C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

Scientific Advisory Group Report

CIE

DC/S

13 January 1948

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(Cont)

officials of GS and CIE. It is the announced intention of both sections to have this draft legislation ready for presentation (by Japanese authorities) to the Diet by 15 February 1948.

6. Reference Note 1, Para. 3, CIE does not question the wisdom or desirability of decentralization of political power. Officials of GS have been, or should have been, aware for many months of the announced policy of CIE to bring about the decentralization of authority in the administration of all levels of education. Numerous reports of conferences in CIE files indicate discussion and planning toward this end by officials of the two sections. It has been the understanding of Chief, CIE, that both sections have been working harmoniously toward the achievement of this goal; the tenor of Note 1, however, would indicate that CIE has been under a misapprehension.

7. That members of the Allied Council for Japan have directed criticisms at certain aspects of the educational program is a matter of record. The record does not show, however, as is implied in Note 1, that this criticism has been directed at SCAP's delay in the decentralization of educational authority. What the record does show (ignored in Note 1) is that two members of the Allied Council for Japan have expressed apprehension that the decentralization of Japanese education may be carried too far and too fast, and have pointed out that certain fundamental powers should be retained by the national educational authority.

8. The statement in Note 1, Para. 3, that "there has been no corresponding decentralization of controls from the central governmental authorities" is without basis in fact. On the contrary, many important and far-reaching steps have been effected. Since April 1947, newly organized advisory committees on education have been functioning in most cities, towns, and villages throughout Japan. This is the first major step in preparing the way for locally elected and responsible school boards and is considered highly desirable as a transition measure. The School Education Law, passed unanimously by the Diet in March, 1947, specifically defined the authority of the Ministry of Education as temporary. CIE considered this step necessary in order to establish the new educational system and, at the same time prepare the way for definitive legislation which would decentralize educational administration. In the field of higher education, CIE has insisted continuously upon the autonomy of higher institutions. A permanent Chartering Committee, as recommended by the U.S. Education Mission, is provided for in the School Education Law, and already has been established. It is charged with the examination of all institutions applying for charters as universities, and with determining adequate standards. The University Accrediting

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

Scientific Advisory Group Report

CIE

DC/S

13 January 1948

Association has been established and is functioning. This Association is outside of and entirely independent of any agency of the Japanese government. It is concerned with professional standards for all universities, both public and private.

9. CIE has worked closely with the U.S. Education Mission, with the Japanese Education Reform Council (an autonomous body established by SCAP directive to study and make recommendations for the reform of the educational system), with the Accrediting Association, and with many other groups, all of which advocate the decentralization of educational authority. CIE has never disguised its interest in decentralization; it has never hidden behind the fiction that "this is a matter for the Japanese Government to decide". The Ministry of Education has been aware of CIE's interest in decentralization from the beginning of the Occupation; in fact, the Ministry itself is committed to such a policy.

10. The motives which prompted Government Section, in initiating Note 1, to ignore the real situation existing in the field of educational reform are not understood. CIE is open to and welcome constructive criticism, but it has no apologies to offer as to its over-all effort in implementing the policies of the Supreme Commander. CIE will not use a concurrence to a staff study completely outside of its own field as a vehicle to criticize, by implication and innuendo, the work of the staff section primarily responsible for the field under discussion. Indeed, this section hopes that its relations with GS officials will continue to be harmonious, in order that those policies of the Supreme Commander in which the two sections have joint interest may be implemented effectively.

----- D.R.N. -----

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L



CW/CLK/sr

091.112(7 Oct. 47) ESS/ST)

Scientific Advisory Group Report

Government Section

DC/S thru ESS and CI&E

1 December 1947

1. The Scientific Advisory Group's report having been modified in accordance with suggestions made by this Section in Note Number 2, dated 28 October 1947, this Section concurs in the recommendations of the report and strongly recommends that the administration of higher education be removed from the control of the Ministry of Education.

CS FILES

2. The necessity for the removal from the National Government of existing controls over the educational system has been recognized and justified by the United States Education Mission in its report to the Supreme Commander. The fundamental concept of that Mission is contained in its statement: "Eventually an education that is administered from the top down must give way to education conceived as a responsibility and a privilege at every level of society", and in this connection, sight must not be lost of the impressive conclusions and recommendations of that Mission for the vesting in prefectural and local governments of autonomy in education. As to the powers of the three levels of government, the report states:

APH

"(a) The Ministry of Education has been the seat of power for those who controlled the minds of Japan. In order to prevent the possible misuse of the power of this office as heretofore constituted, we propose that its administrative controls be reduced. This means that many present controls affecting curricula, methods, materials of instruction, and personnel shall be transferred to prefectural and local school administrative units.

"(b) The responsibility for the administration of public primary and secondary education should rest with the prefecture and with local sub-divisions.

We recommend that in each prefecture there be established an educational committee or agency, which shall be politically independent and composed of representative citizens elected by popular vote. This agency should have general charge of public schools within the prefecture in accordance with statute.

"(c) If the schools are to become effective instruments of a strong democracy, they must be kept close to the people. It is essential that teachers, school principals, and local heads of school systems be free from domination and control by higher ranking school officials. It is essen-



tial also that the educators directly in charge of school administration at every level be held accountable to the people whom they serve.

We recommend that in each city, or other prefectural subdivision, there shall be established a lay educational agency elected by the people, this agency to be in charge of all public primary and secondary schools in its locality, in accordance with statute. This agency shall appoint a professionally qualified educator as the head of the school system for the city or other prefectural subdivision.

Encouragement of the organization of parents and teachers to promote child welfare and to improve the educational program."

3. With the views quoted this Section fully concurs. Every phase of the Occupation has demonstrated the wisdom of the policy of decentralization of political power. Criticism has already been voiced in the Allied Council for Japan over the slowness of the process of democratization of education. In addition, the Far Eastern Commission has directed that educational reform plans should be "closely correlated with the reforms in the social, economic and political life of the nation." In the fields of the internal structure of government and police and fire reorganization the principle of local autonomy has already been implemented, but in the field of education there has been no corresponding decentralization of controls from the central governmental authorities.



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WFM/JWO'B/HCK/ak

091.112 (7 Oct. 1947) ESS/ST

Scientific Advisory Group Report

ESS

CCS  
GI&E  
GS  
NBS  
OCE  
PH&W  
G-2

29 Nov. 1947

1. Further to Check Note 3 dated 10 Nov. 47, previous verbal advice concerning cancellation of the meeting proposed therein is confirmed. Following discussions with the various interested sections, it is proposed to forward the Report to the Chief of Staff under cover of the attached draft Check Note 1, subject: Scientific Advisory Group--Submission of Report. This draft check sheet results from ESS staff action to summarize the views of all sections on the major features of the Report. An attempt has been made to give rightful emphasis to such differences of opinion as still exist between the sections concerned. Outstanding action concerning minor features of the Report can be dealt with subsequent to the decisions on the major points.

2. You are invited to concur or otherwise on the recommendations in the attached draft check note to the Chief of Staff, and to forward any additional comments so that they may be included in the presentation. It is requested that one copy of the enclosed draft check note, with your comments and initials, be returned to this office as soon as practicable.

1 Incl.

Draft Check Sheet to C/S (2 copies)

----- W. I. M. -----

CO  
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DRAFT

091.112 (29 Nov. 47) ESS/ST

SCIENTIFIC Advisory Group-Submission of Report

ESS

Chief of Staff  
thru CI&E

29 Nov. 47

1. Forwarded herewith is one copy of the Report of the National Academy of Sciences Advisory Group (with Brief and Summary of Recommendations), together with the comments of interested sections on the recommendations, etc., contained in the Report, and also a summary of these comments prepared for ease of reference.

2. In general, all interested sections concur with the broad principles enunciated in the Report. CI&E limits its concurrence to those scientific activities that are distinct from scientific education. CI&E feels strongly that the portion of the Report dealing with higher education is outside both the terms of reference of the Scientific Advisory Group and of the direct interests and responsibilities of the other sections who have commented on the Report.

3. It is recommended:

a. That the Report be received and approved as being suitable for general guidance in deciding details concerning the reorganization of scientific activity in all forms.

b. That ESS be charged with primary responsibility for coordinating the separate and necessary actions to be initiated by interested staff sections.

c. That the Report remain "Restricted" until such time as the Japanese agencies have been given opportunity to develop their proposals in connection with the necessary reorganization.

4. Concurrences: CCS (Brig. General Back)  
G-2 ( " " Willoughby)  
GS ( " " Whitney)  
NRS (Lt. Col. Schenck)  
OCE (Major General Casey)  
PH&W (Colonel Sams)

5 Incls

1. Report of Scientific Advisory Group
2. Brief of Report
3. Summary of Recommendations in Report
4. Comments of interested Sections on Report
5. Summary of Comments of interested Sections.

----- W. F. M. -----



RESTRICTED

WFM/JJC'B/ECK/ak

091.112(7 Oct 47) <sup>ESS/ST</sup>

Scientific Advisory Group Report

ESS

GCS  
CIAE  
NRS  
PHAW  
G-2  
GS

10 Nov 47

3

1. Forwarded herewith are copies of the comments made by the interested sections of GHQ on the Report of the Scientific Advisory Group. A summary of these comments is also forwarded to provide a tabulated and comparable statement of these various opinions expressed.

2. Further to advice in Check Note 1, par 2, all interested sections are invited to a conference which will be held in Room 406, Korean Building, at 0930 hours, 24 November.

3. The purpose of the meeting is to clarify views on the Scientific Advisory Group Report before submission to the Chief of Staff.

4. Although it is appreciated that the subject requires profound discussion, it is also appreciated that some of the problems have already been considered in scholastic circles for years past. It is therefore suggested that the interested SCAP sections are not required to take a stand on each and every matter in the Report, for some can be referred to the Japanese with no perceptible violation of occupation principles. Others would require that SCAP specify limitations in Japanese proposals.

5. It is therefore suggested that before adjournment of the meeting, concurrence or comment be given on the following points:

a. That the Renewal Committee is recognized as the most representative group of scientists which could be gathered under the circumstances.

b. That it is essential that the reorganization be started at once.

c. That it is within the province of the Renewal Committee to discuss the relationship between higher education and research, and the means of improving that relationship.

RESTRICTED



RESTRICTED

BASIC: Check Note 091.112(7 Oct 47)ESS/ST, Subj: Scientific Advisory Group Report (Note 3, cont'd)

d. That the problem as to whether "science" should include cultural science as well as the natural sciences can be left to the Japanese with no comment.

e. That it is highly desirable that the powers now resting in the Ministry of Education shall be dispersed.

f. That the Imperial Academy of Science should become a non-governmental, honorary organization, supported only by private funds and gifts.

g. That the National Research Council and the Japanese Society for the Promotion of Science shall be disbanded.

h. That a Commission on Higher Education and Research, or some similar plan proposed by the Japanese, which is a representative elected body of science, as described in the Scientific Advisory Group Report, will be approved.

i. That a Council for Higher Education and Research, as recommended in the Advisory Group Report, will be approved subject to the following conditions:

- (1) That the Prime Minister shall have the right to appoint membership, although he may, if he chooses, select the slate proposed by the Commission.
- (2) That, in the disbursement of funds to institutions of higher learning or research laboratories, the dispersion shall be accomplished in such a way that the president or director of the university or laboratory shall have the authority which goes with the responsibility of his position.
- (3) Educational policy should be developed from professional societies (example: the Chemical Society of Japan) establishing criteria for approval much as the professional societies in the United States.
- (4) The proposed reorganization should not result in an overall demand on public funds that is in excess of the requirements for other systems.

by govt only

RESTRICTED



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BASIC: Check Note 091.112(7 Oct 47)ESS/ST, Subj: Scientific Advisory Group Report (Note 3, cont'd)

j. That the suggestion that higher education should be removed from the Ministry of Education, as suggested by the Advisory Group, is approved, subject to the provisions that proper authority as well as responsibility, be given to the local presidents.

k. That greater efforts should be made in the development of nationwide professional societies in various branches of science.

l. That sustained economic recovery depends upon scientific and technical effort.

m. That PH&W, NRS, CCS, CIAE, GS, G-2, and ESS each have a vital and direct interest in the matter of re-organization of higher education and research.

n. That on the adjournment of the meeting, the Report of the Scientific Advisory Group be forwarded to the Chief of Staff together with the above recommendations, or generally accepted variations thereto, giving concurrences and non-concurrences of all interested staff sections.

2 Incls:

w/d 1 incl -- 1

Added 2 incls:

2. Comments from other sections

3. Summary of comments



5  
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RESTRICTED  
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CHECK SHEET WFM/JWO'B/lt

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No.: 091.112(7 Oct 47)ESS/ST Subject: Scientific Advisory Group - Report

Note No.: From: ESS To: GS Date: 7 October 1947

1. Forwarded herewith is one (1) copy of the Report of the National Academy of Sciences Advisory Group. Accompanying it is a Summary of the recommendations in this Report, together with a Brief of the Statements made; both documents having been prepared by this Section.

2. Your comments on the matters covered by the Report are invited. Upon receipt of these comments from all interested Sections, a conference will be requested for the purpose of securing agreement to any recommendations that may be submitted concerning the report.

3. The report and accompanying papers have been classified "restricted" pending decision on recommendations arising out of the action proposed in paragraph 2 above.

4. The Japanese Renewal Committee is currently in session on the same general subject as covered by the report. It is, therefore, desirable that GHQ views be determined as soon as possible. It would be appreciated that, if practicable, your comments be forwarded to this office within 18 days.

1 Incl

1. Report

CW/CLK/ef

Date: 28 Oct 47

From: GS

To: ESS

1. This Section does not concur in part but supports the major objectives.

2. The limitation on the power of the Prime Minister to appoint the Commission on Higher Education and Research only from a list nominated by a non-governmental body constitutes an undue interference with the executive power vested in the Cabinet under Article 65 of the Constitution. Moreover, the election of the Advisory Council from vocational groups, by vocationally qualified electors, for positions administering vocational activities is a discrimination in political and economic relations inconsistent with the spirit of equalitarianism embodied in Article 14 of the Constitution. Finally, the assumption by the Advisory Council of the conduct of foreign relations in the field of science would encroach upon the functions of the Cabinet as the organ of the government for the management of foreign affairs under Article 73 of the Constitution.

RESTRICTED.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No.: 091.112(7 Oct 47)ESS/ST Subject: Scientific Advisory Group - Report

Note No.:

From: ESS

To: GS

Date: 7 Oct 47

3. Although the provisions adversely commented upon in paragraph 2 hereof may seem innocuous in themselves when applied to the particular problem, such provisions, if allowed to become enacted into law, might serve as an undesirable precedent for the establishment of similar patterns in other than scientific fields of endeavor and might even lead eventually to the reorganization of the House of Councillors on the pattern of fascist chambers of corporations.

4. This Section strongly recommends that the report, with modifications conforming to the above, be approved and implemented as rapidly as possible. The reorganization of science and technology in Japan, as defined in the Scientific Advisory group's report, is highly desirable and called for by the present situation in the Japanese bureaucracy.

*CW*  
C. W.

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2



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Government Section  
Local Government Division

4 December, 1947.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF, GOVERNMENT SECTION

SUBJECT: Decentralization of the School System

As a result of an hour conference today with Dr. A.K. Loomis, School Administration and Finance Division, CI & E, it is well to set forth the past relations between that Division and in particular himself, and the LGD with whom he has had the most contact in GS in dealing with the drafting of plans for a specific law which provides for the decentralization of school administration, that is, a plan which will (1) divorce some policy control and all operational control from the Ministry of Education, place them in local governments, and (2) set up boards of education "in cities and other prefectural subdivisions" as separate authorities from either the executive or legislative branches within the local entities.

It should be clear at the outset that while the Education Mission was brought to Japan to advise on educational problems, its findings as stated by Colonel Nugent are in no way binding upon that Section, but that they would be a definite guide. He has stated to his staff, I am told, that there are no "musts" in his program except those derived wholly from directives coming from FEC, JCS or other occupational directives.

This memorandum is divided into two parts, one dealing with the relationships with CI & E in 1946 and the other for the same in 1947.

1. Relations in 1946:

Cmdr. Nichols for some time less than a year, had the assignment of working on a particular plan for decentralization of the school system which would result in a partial compliance at least with the report of the Education Mission. Cmdr. Nichols, in a long conference with me recited that when he was given the assignment there was absolutely nothing in the files nor was any material given to him that would show results of study having been made on the school program. Only two conferences had been held during 1946 between either Mr. Trainor and Col. Orr on the one hand and LGD on the other, on this matter.

During the latter part of 1946 an informal conference was held in GS with four members from CI & E in which preliminary plans were laid out orally as to how to go about the whole problem in the field of education



to get the facts not only as to direct administration and the separation of the lines of authority, but also and very important, as to the various financial problems of separate taxes for school funds and budgets.

During the same period of 1946 Cmdr. Nichols came either to our office or else telephoned re some developments in their program; nothing approaching a real plan developed. His most serious trouble, he stated to me privately, was getting a clearance on such points which he could develop into "a plan". As a result of an outright entreaty on his part, in late November 1946 I stated that I would ask both Orr and Trainor under whom he worked, how their Division's plans had developed in getting a school bill into the Diet. Their reaction to my telephone conversation was to have a real conference in which a coordinated job could be done -- CI & E get the developments in Local Autonomy Law and LGD obtain the same from CI & E. This extended conference did not mature. Because of no results as contemplated, one evening at the Dai Iti Hotel in December, I twitted Colonel Nugent re the whole matter and the next day Trainor telephoned that because of "our work load and Christmas at hand, why not wait until the beginning of the year", to which I agreed.

Thus during 1946 with the exceptions of the conversations with Nichols, Trainor and the conference with the four men from CI & E of which Col. Orr was the spokesman, and the twitting on my part of Colonel Nugent, no written plans of any kind -- working level -- were submitted to LGD by CI & E. Moreover, no Check Sheets have ever come through to GS on any related matters.

## 2. Relations in 1947:

On 13 January 1947 a two hour conference was held in GS with members of the Education Division, CI & E Section, the detailed Minutes of which are in LGD files. At this conference Col. Orr, generally assisted by Trainor and Nichols, led the discussion and outlined a plan of what they had in mind. This formal conference was a result of my having talked with Colonel Nugent as referred to above. Cmdr. Reid and Dr. Grajdanzev took part in the discussion. The position in the LGD at that time re CI & E's oral plans was in no way in opposition; its main interest in their proposals was an administrative and financial one mainly because the boards would be separate authorities from the executive in each level but without financial independence because such had to be obtained by a separate tax plan to give educational bodies their own separate funds. The issue therefore was: what would be the relation between either the governors or the mayors on the one hand and the local boards of education and their immediate deputies, the superintendents on the other. It was at this time that the LGD made the strong suggestion that it would be well to have representation on the school boards from the various assemblies although no figure was set as to the approximate number who would compose the prefectural or city boards or how many assemblymen should be seated on the boards.



In the conference Col. Orr discussed the work and nature of the Japanese Educational Conference Council made of liberals which was set up at the time the American Mission was making its findings. He stated that working with the chairman, Dr. Hambara, President of Tokyo Imperial, was most satisfactory.

On 11 February, Cmdr. Trainor called re LGD's plans for further amendments to the Local Autonomy Law which would in any way effect the structure of education. At this time he stated that if LGD was planning anything of a legal nature in the Local Autonomy Law on education, that he would spur the Ministry of Education to complete a law. He was told that the primary responsibility for the education system was with CI & E and not LGD and that LGD was not making any provisions in the Local Autonomy Law re education. I advised that further conferences should continue in order to complete the work. On 13 February further telephone conversations merely repeated what had already taken place.

On 4 March another telephone conversation was held between Cmdr. Trainor, Cmdr. Nichols and myself re the Fundamental Law of Education which is merely a summary of platitudes as to what the whole educational system in Japan will be and is in no way even an indirect plan for decentralization of the educational system. It was at this time that LGD was informed that the whole educational reform for Japan encompassed five laws.

Sometime after this Nichols telephoned that he had a draft of a school bill -- that it was hopelessly inadequate and badly drafted and because of this he was not coming over with it. After this telephone conversation, LGD was not contacted by CI & E nor did LGD contact CI & E until late in July when in a telephone conversation Cmdr. Trainor invited LGD to come to an Education Division staff meeting and there to outline the structure of Local Autonomy Law, as well as to answer any questions which the Section Chiefs and their professional staff might have. This staff meeting was held early in the morning of 27 June and I took up in detail, after sketching the general background of the Local Autonomy Law, the structure of government at each of the local levels. The only general questions at the 1½ hours session to which I did not make definite reply were those on finance and I remarked that whoever in Education Division was going to work on a real plan which would have to be supported by special taxes, would have to be worked out with Mr. Reid and Mr. Middleton of Finance Division, ESS. Immediately following this staff conference, Orr introduced Dr. Loomis, whom I was told had been given the assignment which Cmdr. Nichols had had.

After the staff meeting was over I accompanied Dr. Loomis to his office. He set forth to me orally the plans which he had recently formulated in his mind as to how he would approach the whole problem. These plans were the result of his having studied the second draft of the



outline for the bill for local education which had been in his hands a little over two weeks. It was dated 10 June and he stated that in some respects it was acceptable to CI & E, that it was a vast improvement apparently over the first draft (on which he had never worked but had only seen in Cadr. Nichols' files) but that the Japanese had been told that this would not be acceptable and that it would have to be re-drafted. He gave a copy of this bill to me which on return to the Section I gave to Mr. Van Benschoten who with others in the Division had been holding the conferences with the Vice Ministers and Administrative Bureau Chiefs of each of the ministries re its series of laws giving it authority to operate in prefectures. Dr. Loomis then remarked again about the Council and Dr. Nambara referred to in the 13 January conference above and expressed the opinion that whatever liberal and acceptable elements there were in the bill were a result of the Council's position and not that of the Ministry of Education.

At our parting he asked if he might not come over immediately to discuss some of these points and I told him that he would be most welcome, and that a specific project in education would be welcome and that a member of my Division would work with him constantly on this.

On 3 July Dr. Loomis came for his first discussion with LGD. The issues for discussion at this meeting and for those to follow for some time were given on one page and are the following:

- "1. What comments by Government Section?
- "2. Use of gun as local unit to include all machi and mura. (Law No. 67, Article 284, 287).
- "3. Board of Education of gun, being the assembly of the association, to have power to determine budget for education and to make binding recommendations (gushin-ken) to assemblies of constituent machi and mura. (Article 287, clause 5).
- "4. Conferences of local boards of education, including prefectural boards of education to have limited powers, mainly "exchange of views". (Article 298, 299). No secretariat to be permitted. (Article 302). Expenses to be charged on member boards of education. (Article 303).
- "5. Petitions for candidates for boards of education - no money deposits required. (Article 54, last paragraph, Law No. 67). "

Dr. Loomis wanted to know the Local Government Division's position as to utilizing the gun as the local unit to form a school district -- including all machi and mura. It was immediately pointed out that it would be an undesirable feature of the Japanese government system to revive the gun, in any way, as an administrative unit, on approximately the same reasoning for not desiring the reestablishment of regions abolished through a SCAPIN.



LGD raised the issue of the tax problem and suggested that separate financing would have to be drafted if he had in mind having the educational system in Japan as nearly non-political as possible. I called Mr. Middleton and informed him of our very pleasant conference and of the problem and he stated that he would like to see Dr. Loomis very much and from then on Dr. Loomis on various occasions has had conferences with ESS/FI. It was also the understanding at this conference that as Dr. Loomis developed various points he would bring them over; working level coordination would then be carried out. The list of factors given above is indicative of the kind of issues which have come up one conference at a time.

Apparently the only main point for divergence of opinion concerned Article 5 of the 10 June draft wherein a certain number of members of the local boards of education were popularly elected and a certain number nominated from local assemblies. Dr. Loomis was opposed at first to having "politicians" on the local boards of education in light of experience and the current practice in the United States. However, Dr. Loomis appeared freely to accept the principle when the viewpoint of the Division was set forth, i.e., that it was generally desirable that the power, responsibility and prestige of the assemblies of local public bodies be increased (or at least not decreased) to achieve democratization and decentralization of Japan. Moreover, it was deemed desirable from budgetary needs to have assemblymen on the boards. Both Dr. Loomis and the LGD agreed without question that the number of elected members should exceed the number nominated by the Assembly concerned.

Another very important factor raised with regard to the bill itself was the matter of regional levels of administration for the Ministry of Education as well as the establishment and extension of further branch offices of the Ministry of Education in prefectures. Dr. Loomis felt quite in sympathy with our stand that no more of these offices should be established and he readily agreed after an explanation about the original problems and SCAP's directives to the Japanese to abolish Regional Governments General.

The main point of the conference, however, was that Dr. Loomis stated that he did not intend to try to get the Education Bill in the present session of the Diet because he thought he would not have time in the short space of 2½ months to do the necessary research work and the holding of conferences with the Japanese and securing staff approval. The session of the Diet at that time was extended to 31 August; in other words, the CI & E thinking in July and August was that no action would be taken in the Diet but that if a bill were drafted it would be submitted to a later Fall session.

On 9 September in a full afternoon discussion with LGD, (Van Benschoten, Bieber, Nolan; and Tilton part of the time) Dr. Loomis at some length



outlined his ideas which he had developed. There were no major points of disagreement expressed on any of his suggestions. LGD pointed out that to effect decentralization in school structure, direct line control by the Ministry of Education must be avoided and Loomis agreed. LGD again stated that members of the assemblies should be put on the local school boards ex officio at least -- perhaps two out of the six or some such ratio because this would further local autonomy and insure to a practical degree the board's voice in the assembly for finances until such time as an adequate financial plan could be developed.

The next paper of importance submitted by Dr. Loomis was dated 22 September 1947 on the subject, "Suggestions for Redrafting the Bill for Local and Prefectural Boards of Education". It was a memo from him to Col. Orr, his chief. At the time of this conference all major details (except finance) appeared to be satisfactorily settled both to Dr. Loomis and the LGD. Dr. Loomis was informed that the LGD was prepared to go along with most any plan as to financing education worked out by him and the Public Finance Branch of ESS. He is also aware that a revision of the Local Tax Law is to be completed. At the end of the last conference with Dr. Loomis, Van Benschoten expressed the thought that Dr. Loomis and the LGD had reached a satisfactory agreement on all working points put down on paper to date. Dr. Loomis indicated a like opinion and in a friendly manner. At no other time then today has he indicated otherwise. At no time did Dr. Loomis indicate any dissatisfaction with the handling of his problems by any member of the LGD.

LGD, in completing its sessions with the Diet Committees, the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Bureau of Legislation with regard to the amendments for the Local Autonomy Law, in particular Article 158, telephoned Dr. Loomis on the matter of having a statutory department of education retained in prefectural administration. Coordination for this function was necessary in terms of the points submitted by Dr. Loomis, as has been indicated before in piecemeal fashion. It was desired to know what was being planned specifically in the new law with regard to this function.

On 13 November Dr. Loomis came to LGD and reported with regard to the Department of Education that his suggestion was that it be retained in the prefectural structure as set forth in Article 158, due to the fact that the reorganization of the educational system in regards to decentralization could not become effective for at least six months from date; therefore, it would be necessary to retain such a department at prefectural level during the interim. At that point he gave a detailed oral outline of the plan of decentralization. He was speaking from some six pages of data which represented his completed thinking on this program.

He stated that if working level agreement could be reached on these plans, that he would then through a series of conferences give them to



the Ministry of Education as final suggestions for them to bring in a draft bill which would then be sent here by Check Sheet for formal action and its consequent introduction into the Diet for passage. Immediate action was not taken by LGD on these points because of being engrossed in the preliminary conferences leading to the continuous week's session 17 November to 22 November, as well as the next week from 24 November to 27th. During this period Dr. Loomis returned at various times inquiring on the status of his suggestions and reiterated his position on the status of the Department of Education and some further details on decentralization.

On 2 December a conference was held with Dr. Loomis and LGD with Porter, Van Benschoten and Tilton present. He stated that he desired most of all to have working level clearance on his suggestions, that actually "this bill" had been "held up for 4½ months right on this desk", that "Government Section had always been a one way road", that many things to which he had agreed, he had been forced to accept, and that as to forcing a time limit on the Japanese as suggested by LGD in which to study his proposals for final conference, he did not like because he had never worked in time limits as he had obtained good results otherwise.

After a discussion, Dr. Loomis stated that he would take the papers which he had with him and would then give us a copy. He asked definitely whether he had to send the pages by Check Sheet or wait for these points to be incorporated in a draft bill by the Japanese and then send that formally by Check Sheet. He was advised by LGD to do both with the exception that the first did not require a Check Sheet, because this would keep it on a working level. LGD asked for a list of the specific points on which CI & E had been forced to yield to which he replied, "I will not do that now -- all that is a dead horse so let us start afresh."

On the matter of having Advisory Committees without power in towns and villages, LGD was opposed for the reason they felt the Parents & Teachers Association and the local board could act in the capacity of Advisory Committee and a separate committee would be a duplication of their work. Dr. Loomis agreed to this reluctantly. Again, as has been his custom, he left giving LGD the impression that he was satisfied with what action had been taken.

It must be stated here that Dr. Loomis' direct mentioning of Check Sheets for a completed staff action is the first in LGD dealings with CI & E.

On 2 December in the afternoon Mr. Porter called Dr. Loomis and stated that the issue with regard to towns and villages having local boards of education of their own might be raised, although we were giving working level concurrence with the present arrangement.



On 3 December Dr. Loomis returned and left with LGD the five page statement as he had agreed to do the day before, which would become the basis for his conferences with the Ministry of Education. Immediate status of this situation is that LGD is to wait for the results of Dr. Loomis' conferences with the Japanese which will be embodied in a draft bill to come to GS formally by Check Sheet.

On afternoon of 4 December, Mr. Porter telephoned Dr. Loomis and stated that several major matters might be subject of controversy, namely:

1. Direct control by Ministry of Education of national universities, academic institutes and libraries; (a National Government Division problem other than our own.)
2. Failure to provide for Boards of Education at town and village level;
3. Issuance of certificates to city Boards of Education by the Prefectural Board of Education;
4. Type of reports to the Ministry of Education;
5. Financial provisions.

Dr. Loomis stated that he at this time was in conference with representatives from the Ministry of Education and would call us after consideration of the above.

LGD recognizes and appreciates the careful, precise and logical treatment which Dr. Loomis has exhibited in working out the draft for decentralization of the school structure; CI & E has moved materially since his arrival in May 1947 and particularly since 3 July in his relationship with LGD. With little doubt had he or a man of his energy been in CI & E in 1946, this program would have been completed.

*Cecil G. Tilton*

CECIL G. TILTON  
Chief, Local Government Division



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Government Section

4 December 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF, GOVERNMENT SECTION

SUBJECT: Decentralization of the School System

Although cordial, the relationship between the Education Division, CI & E and Local Government Division, GS, has not been extensive in regard to CI & E program for the decentralization of the school system. The working level contacts between the two divisions is given below for the years 1946 and 1947 in summary form. The chronological character is given in detail in a Memorandum for the Record of the same title and date as is this Memorandum.

1. During 1946 no Check Sheet or formal papers for official concurrence were ever sent by CI & E to GS. The year's work of CI & E is characterized by (1) numerous telephone conversations of an informative nature of what had or was occurring in CI & E, (2) some informal visits to GS, especially in October and November, by Cmdr. Nichols who felt repressed in "the progress" of his work, and (3) one formal conference held to develop some plans for field work on the school system and to coordinate a resulting plan from such research with the expanding structure of local autonomy.

2. During 1947, although again no completed staff action was completed, closer relations and more recognizable progress have been made. The year's work can be tabulated in (1) some eight formal conferences in only the last two of which have a series of coordinated factors been put forward to call a plan, (2) many telephone calls of a working level agreeing though mostly informative nature, (3) the presentation of a "Bill for Local Board of Education" of 10 June 1947 which is a second draft rejected by CI & E because only a part could be used, (4) the giving to LGD of three sets of working papers the latter set of which was a completed set of thoughts re a plan for decentralization, and (5) a formal lecture by Colonel Tilton to the Education Division, CI & E Staff Conference.

3. The four most important events of those listed in paragraph two are:

- a. The 13 January conference which concerned (1) the oral presentation by the Education Division Chief and three assistants of the CI & E plans for decentralization, (2) report of the satisfactory status of the Japanese Education Conference Council, and (3) the law for Local Autonomy.



- b. 27 June Education Division staff conference addressed by Colonel Filton on structure of local governments into which the educational plan could be coordinated. Advice was given also that dealing with the Diet Committee on Education would be fruitful rather than concentrating on the Ministry of Education.
- c. 3 July conference with Dr. Loomis in which most of the aspects of the second draft "Bill for Local Board of Education" rejected by CI & E were discussed. This Bill, CI & E told the Ministry of Education, although rejected would be the basis from which the new and final draft would be made for the Diet. The main features are regionalism, separate boards of education with defined powers at each level, and adequate budgets and financing. Dr. Loomis stated that CI & E did not intend to introduce legislation into this Diet Session.
- d. 13 November and 2 December conferences concern the completed thinking of Dr. Loomis for Education Division embodied in an inter-divisional memorandum. Specific points for working level concurrence were given to LGD orally from this memorandum. Dr. Loomis stated in the 2 December meeting that LGD had delayed his bill  $4\frac{1}{2}$  months and that working with GS was always a one way road; see Memo for Record. Although working level was reached on some issues, Dr. Loomis was informed after his leaving a revised five paged memo with LGD that some five issues might be raised at a later date.

4. The present status of the Education Division's plan is that Dr. Loomis will give the issues to the Ministry of Education this week for study and answer, that the drafted bill will then be sent by Check Sheet for official comment and concurrence, and that following such it will be submitted to the Diet early in 1948. LGD informed Dr. Loomis that it would be ready at any time to confer.

CECIL G. FILTON  
Chief, Local Government Division



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Government Section

1 December 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Scientific Advisory Group Report

1. In Check Note No. 2, Government Section to ESS, dated 28 October 1947, Government Section supported the major objectives of the report. In the attached Check Sheet on the same subject, Government Section strongly urges that the administration of advanced education be removed from the Ministry of Education and placed under the institutions of higher education and that similar functions regarding middle and lower education be delegated to the local communities.

2. Government Section bases its position in favor of decentralization of education upon those principles of the Potsdam Declaration which call for the adoption of local autonomy and strengthening of democratic tendencies among the Japanese people, and upon the Far Eastern Commission and U. S. Joint Chiefs of Staff policies which make imperative the elimination of the centralized and autocratic government structure imposed upon Japan by the Meiji leaders--a vicious structure of which the Japanese educational system has long been a part under the domination of a traditionally bureaucratic Ministry of Education possessing a broad concentration of powers.

3. The necessity for wide decentralization of the educational system in Japan is strongly recognized and urged in the report of the U. S. Education Mission to Japan, which recommends greater autonomy for education at the prefectural and local levels. "Eventually an education that is administered from the top down must give way to education conceived as a responsibility and a privilege at every level of society."

With reference to control of the instructional program, the Education Mission report states that "vertical lines of authority and responsibility should be definitely broken at certain levels of the system."

As to the powers of the three levels of government in educational matters, the Education Mission report makes the following specific recommendations:

- (a) The Ministry of Education has been the seat of power for those who controlled the minds of Japan. In order to prevent the possible misuse of the power of this office as heretofore constituted, we propose that its administrative controls be reduced. This means that many present controls affecting curricula, methods, materials of instruction, and personnel shall be transferred to prefectural and local school administrative units.



- (b) The responsibility for the administration of public primary and secondary education should rest with the prefecture and with local sub-divisions.

We recommend that in each prefecture there be established an educational committee or agency, which shall be politically independent and composed of representative citizens elected by popular vote. This agency should have general charge of public schools within the prefecture in accordance with statute.

- (c) If the schools are to become effective instruments of a strong democracy, they must be kept close to the people. It is essential that teachers, school principals, and local heads of school systems be free from domination and control by higher ranking school officials. It is essential, also, that the educators directly in charge of school administration at every level be held accountable to the people whom they serve.

We recommend that in each city, or other prefectural subdivision, there shall be established a lay educational agency elected by the people, this agency to be in charge of all public primary and secondary schools in its locality, in accordance with statute. This agency shall appoint a professionally qualified educator as the head of the school system for the city or other prefectural subdivision.

Encouragement of the organization of parents and teachers to promote child welfare and to improve the educational program.

4. The recommendation of the U. S. Education Mission concerning decentralization is supported by the policy decision of the Far Eastern Commission. With reference to educational administration and finances, this directive states that "the Japanese Government should seek advice from representatives of all walks of life either through non-official advisory council or otherwise..... The responsibility for the local administration of educational establishments should, in due time, be decentralized. Japanese parents and citizens should be encouraged to feel a sense of individual responsibility for the achievements of the objectives..... Where practical they should be associated with control development and work of the schools and other educational institutions..... Encouragement should be given to the formation and reorientation of educational associations" and parent-teachers associations.

The U. S. Joint Chiefs of Staff made a similar recommendation to the above: "Wherever practicable, control of the educational system should be decentralized. The power of the Ministry of Education should be reduced in such a way as to minimize the evils of centralized control. This should be done by shifting authority and responsibility as much as possible to the prefectural level, or,



where advisable, to the municipal level. The educational system should be freed from party politics, the stifling effects of bureaucratic control, and the evils of discrimination against graduates of private schools in civil service appointments."

5. The program for decentralization of governmental authority in Japan began during the first month of the Occupation. Since then rapid and successful strides in self-government have been made in nearly all fields of activity except that of education. True atonomy in government cannot be obtained until the archaic Ministry of Education undergoes a reorganization and a decentralization of its powers--reforms already well established in certain other Ministries but to which the Ministry of Education has only paid lip service.

6. The U. S. Education Mission visited Japan in January, 1946, and filed its report well over a year and a half ago--one of the earliest major policy recommendations made during the Occupation. The Far Eastern Commission adopted the principle of decentralization of education as a policy directive, a decision which conforms to the official position taken by U. S. executive agencies in Washington. The program for decentralization is so well established by now that it has become Occupation doctrine and is beyond argument.

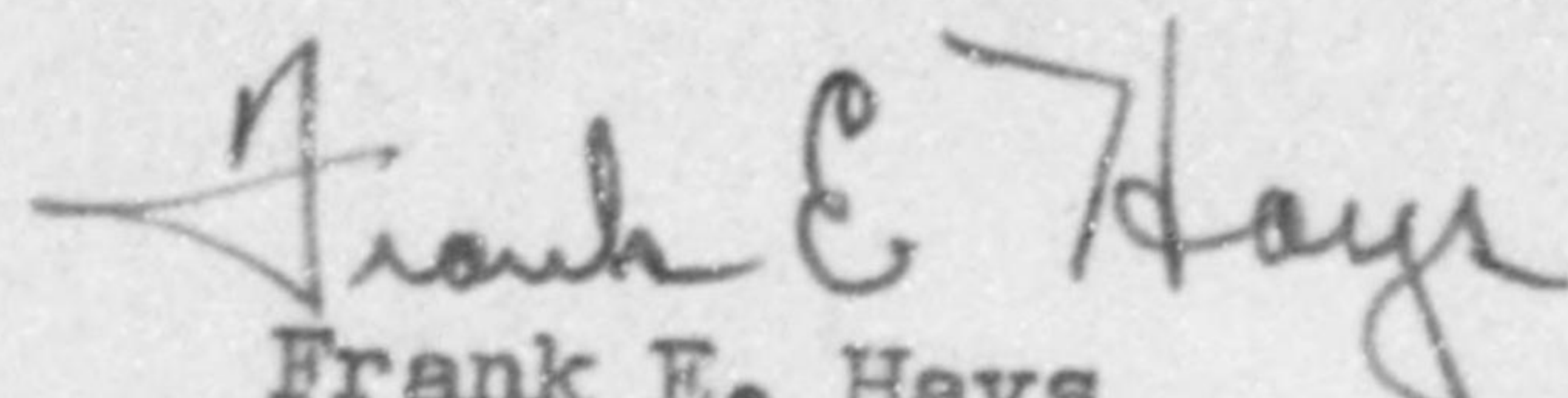
7. Competent observers have long recognized that the broad concentration of powers in the hands of the Education Ministry contributed greatly to the growth of those totalitarian concepts which strangled the natural development of democracy in Japan and emplanted instead in the minds of the people, through the educational system, those poisonous militaristic and ultra-nationalistic ideals which led Japan on the road to aggression. There are those who will argue that such a concentration of power should be broken up slowly--that the educational system will abruptly collapse if it is suddenly decentralized. In answer it only need be said that this Headquarters has consistently recognized the necessity of using bold action in attaining the objectives of the Occupation and establishing a blueprint for Japan's future. This is particularly true in the decentralization of government functions where, if action is accomplished by phases, the Occupation will be finished before the goal is reached and the guidance of Allied experts may not be available to advise and assist the Japanese in the various stages of a delayed reform. The sudden and complete decentralization of the Japanese police is a case in point. Time is running out!

8. Only last week members of the Allied Council criticized the conduct of the educational reform program in Japan, one of them stating that it should be carried further into rural Japan where the "democratization process of education is slow."

9. The Civil Information and Education Section has taken the position that the portion of the Scientific Advisory Group report dealing with higher education is outside the scope both of the terms of reference of the Group and also of the direct interests and responsibilities of other Sections who have commented on the report. However, Far Eastern Commission's policy decision directs that educational



reform plans should be "closely correlated with the reforms in the social, economic and political life of the nation." In the field of decentralization of education there has been no such correlation. When all staff sections of this Headquarters are under a mandate of the Far Eastern Commission and the Joint Chiefs of Staff to support decentralization and local autonomy, how can it be said that educational reform is outside the scope of the terms of reference of all but one staff section of GHQ, SCAP?

  
Frank E. Hays  
Special Adviser



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Government Section

19 Nov. 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: CHIEF, GOVERNMENT SECTION

SUBJECT: Scientific Advisory Group Report

1. By check note dated 7 October 1947 ESS requested the comments of various staff sections, including Government Section, on matters covered by the Scientific Advisory Group Report. Under check note dated 28 October 1947 Government Section supported the major objectives of the report but did not concur in:

(a) the limitations on the part of the Prime Minister to appoint the Commission on Higher Education and Research only from a slate nominated by a non-governmental body;

(b) the election of the Advisory Council from vocational groups by vocationally qualified electors for positions administering vocational activities; and

(c) the assumption by the Advisory Council of the conduct of foreign relations in the field of science.

2. By check note dated 10 November, ESS indicated that Government Section's comments above had been favorably accepted and called for a conference of all staff sections concerned on 24 November 1947 for the purpose of clarifying views on the report before submitting it to the Chief of Staff. On 18 November, however, Brigadier O'Brien, Chief of Scientific and Technical Division, ESS, called at Government Section and informed the undersigned that the proposed conference had been cancelled in view of the fact that CI&E Section is unalterably opposed to that portion of the report which makes recommendations concerning education. CI&E feels strongly that the portion of the report dealing with higher education is outside both the scope of the terms of reference of the Scientific Advisory Group and also of the direct interests and responsibilities of other sections who have commented on the report.

3. With a view of having these differences resolved by conference at Deputy Chief of Staff level, Brigadier O'Brien proposes sending a check note to the Chief of Staff pointing out that in general all interested sections concur favorably in the broad principles enunciated



in their report and recommend that it be received and approved as being suitable for general guidance in matters of detail concerning the reorganization of scientific activity, CI&E limiting its concurrence to those activities that are distinct from education in Japan.

4. It is recommended that Government Section concur in the method of procedure.

*F E H*  
FRANK E. HAYS  
Special Adviser

*luk*



*Sci. Adv. Gp. Report*

WFM/JWO 'B/HCK/ak

001(2 Jan 48)ESS/ST

Report of Meeting, Science Renewal  
Committee

ESS

CCS  
CI&E  
GS  
NRS

OCE  
PH&W  
G-2

2 Jan 48

1. Attached hereto is summary report of the Fifth General Meeting of the Renewal Committee and tentative decisions made on subjects concerning the deliberative body, for your information.

2. The decisions made are not final and indicate only the probable majority opinion on the subjects discussed.

1 Incl:  
Report of Renewal Committee Meeting

*W. F. H.*

3 Copy

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RENEWAL  
222



THE RENEWAL COMMITTEE  
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF SCIENCE  
c/o Imperial Academy  
Ueno Park, Tokyo, Japan

C O P Y

Summary Report of the Fifth General  
Meeting of the Renewal Committee

Date: 22 and 23 Dec 1947 from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Place: Auditorium of the National Academy.

Attendants: 1st day           83 committee members  
                                  6 chairmen of district liaison com.  
          2nd day           77 committee members  
                                  6 chairmen of district liaison com.

Subject:

- I. General reporting by the chairman.
- II. Interim report of the proposals disposition sub-committee.
- III. Interim report of the Deliberative Body Sub-committee. Prepared concrete plan on the character of the deliberative body, important problems concerning the body itself, its main functions, and the limit of its power on the administration.
- IV. Interim report of the Administrative Body Sub-committee. Worked out two plans which represent the opinion of the subcommittee.
- V. Discussion and decision on the main problems concerning the deliberative body. Chairman of the subcommittee made explanation on each item, which was followed by interpellations and discussions. Chairman Kaneshige gave an explanatory notice to the effect that the decision by this general session is not supposed to be the final one but is a step to know the majority opinion, and that it must be understood that the final decision will be made later after due consideration of district liaison committee's opinion upon the decisions arrived at by this general meeting. Main points of discussion were as follows: (See the attached "Decision concerning the deliberative body". The number of items stated here corresponds to that of the attached sheets.)
  - III. Number of members of the deliberative body.
    - o Local deliberative bodies must be taken into consideration.
  - V. Functions



3. b and c.

o Although adjustment necessitates planning, it would not be wise to take up planning here inasmuch as it is primarily the business of each ministry. Synthetic planning should be done by the administrative body.

4. o If this involves administration in general, the freedom of learning will be endangered. Better limit it to science administration. o It would be unobjectionable to desire the scientific manipulation of administration.

It is up to the deliberative body how to put this principle into practice.

o Extent of "reflection" may well be decided later.

5. o The word "permeate" appearing in the original draft means a practical guidance in professional terminology. Better revise it as "reflect".

Proposals for additional subjects in the functions.

o Provide an item that stipulated that one of the responsibilities of this body as a representative organ of scientists is that it must criticize everything concerning science and encourage the right and rectify the wrong.

o The first item should be "The body will deliberate on the important subjects concerning science and promote their materialization". (Passed.)

o Add an item relating its responsibility toward the national life. (Passed.)

VI. A. Rejected with no supporter.

B. o If the body has positive controlling power, the government cannot take the responsibility. Such a thing will never be admitted. Negative controlling power is inadequate likewise. A deliberative body that cannot function without such controlling power will be of no use.

o Customary controlling power belongs to plan C. It also belongs to plan C to mention in the law that the government shall take adequate measures. (Plan B was rejected with no supporter. Plan C was passed.)



VI. Discussion on the important problems concerning the administrative body.

- (1) Chairman of the subcommittee made explanation on the two plans drafted by the subcommittee.

Plan B.

The Science and Technic Enhancement Bureau will be established in the Prime Minister's Office and be an intermediate body between the deliberative body and each ministry's organs.

Plan A.

An independent planning office will be created in the government and the deliberative body will participate in its personnel affairs. On these two plans, discussions ensued. Eventually it was concluded that whereabouts of the problems should be made clearer before seeking opinions of the general meeting, and the subcommittee would further study the problems and reconsider the drafts.

VII. Interim report of the Election Sub-committee.

Question.

Is the qualification admitted to people of pilot plants and laboratories of factories, if they have certificates although they have not written scientific theses?

Answer.

Qualification will be given if the certificates are issued by heads of the organ.

Opinions:

- o As we have the faculty of commerce and the university of commerce, let this division be independent.
- o Let it be included in the division of economics.
- o History, philosophy, and literature, which are generally divided, are included in one division of literature. From this view point, the present seven-division system is more adequate and reasonable.



- o Deliberation is desired whether local deliberative bodies will be created as a basis for sending representatives to the central body.

It was concluded that the subcommittee will make further deliberation and will introduce the draft to the next session for decision.

IX. Others.

1. Recognized the returning of Dr. Kinoshita (Medical Dept., Osaka University) to fill the position of Dr. Uramoto.
2. Next general meeting will be held on Jan 30 and 31 (Friday and Saturday).



Decisions Made on Subjects  
Concerning the Deliberative Body

C O P Y

I. Character of the deliberative body (undecided)

Original plan of subcom.

The mission of the deliberative body is to encourage the promotion and development of science itself and to let it reflect itself upon and permeate into administration and industry, as an organ representing all the scientists throughout Japan both in home and international relations.

It was decided, however, that the subcommittee will take the decisions and discussions made at the general meeting regarding the functions of the deliberative body into consideration and revise the aforesaid original plan to be brought on the tapis of next general meeting.

II. Establishment, maintenance, etc. of the deliberative body.  
(passed)

1. Establishment of the deliberative body will be by a specially provided law.
2. Expenditure for the maintenance and management of the deliberative body will be disbursed by the national treasury.

III. Number of the members of the deliberative body will be between 200 and 300. (Passed.)

IV. Relation of the deliberative body with the government. (Passed)

The deliberative body will have an independent position and will not be placed under government supervision. In case the relation with the government is mentioned in the law stipulating the establishment of the deliberative body the provision must not go contrary to this decision.

V. Functions of the deliberative body. (Passed.)

1. It will deliberate on the important subjects concerning science and will promote their materialization.
2. It will represent all the scientists of this country in home and international relations.
3. In order to encourage promotion and development of science, the body will carry on the following:



- a. To smooth out the liaison between scientific researches and step up their efficiency.
  - b. To protect, promote, and help the government, public and private research organs and private researchers.
  - c. To contribute to the composite adjustment and development of research and experimental bodies under respective ministries. (Proposal of revision which included synthetic planning was rejected.)
  - d. To contribute to the nurturing of science researchers.
  - e. To contribute to the enhancement of science education.
4. To let science reflect itself on administration.
  5. To let science reflect itself upon industry.
  6. To let science reflect itself upon national life.

VI. Limit of rights the deliberative body will have toward administration.

A. The deliberative body will execute administration for itself. (Rejected. No supporter.)

B. To give the deliberative body's decision a legitimate power to control the government. (Rejected. No supporter.)

1. To admit both positive and negative controlling power.
2. To admit only the negative controlling power.

C. The body will not go beyond answering the inquiries of the government and making proposals. The answers and proposals will have no lawful power to control the government. However, in order to let the answers and proposals have actual effect, the following points will be further studied. (Passed.)

1. It will be clearly stated in the provisions for the establishment of the deliberative body that the government must consult the deliberative body upon certain subjects and that the deliberative body can make proposals to the government on certain subjects.



2. To establish in the government a certain committee based on law and let the deliberative body recommend a certain number of the members either officially by law or customarily.
3. To establish a certain administrative office within the government and the body will recommend the persons to fill its important posts either officially by law or customarily.