DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

RG 331, National Archives and Records Service

Allied Operational and Occupation
Headquarters, World War II

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

Civil Affairs Section
Kinki Regional Affairs
Civil Affairs Subject File
1946-50

High School to Enclosure

Box No. 2971

(Compiled by *National Diet Library*)

K.H

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GHQ/SCAP Records (RG 331, National Archives and Records Service)

Description of contents

(1) Box no. 2971

(2) Folder title/number: (1)
School (Senior High School)

(3) Date: Nov. 1948 - July 1949

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
9811	e

(5) Item description and comment:
Osaka

(6) Reproduction: (Yes) No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

(Compiled by *National Diet Library*)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

File Sr. H.S.

A Survey of the Graduates of the Public Senior High Schools in Osaka Prefecture including both Old & New Education System, and Including Full-time & Night Schools

(As of 1st July 1949)

No. of Public Sr. High Schools ..... Total 87

a. Full-time Sr. High Schools 67
b. Night Sr. High Schools ..... 20 (Including attached Night courses & independent night schools)

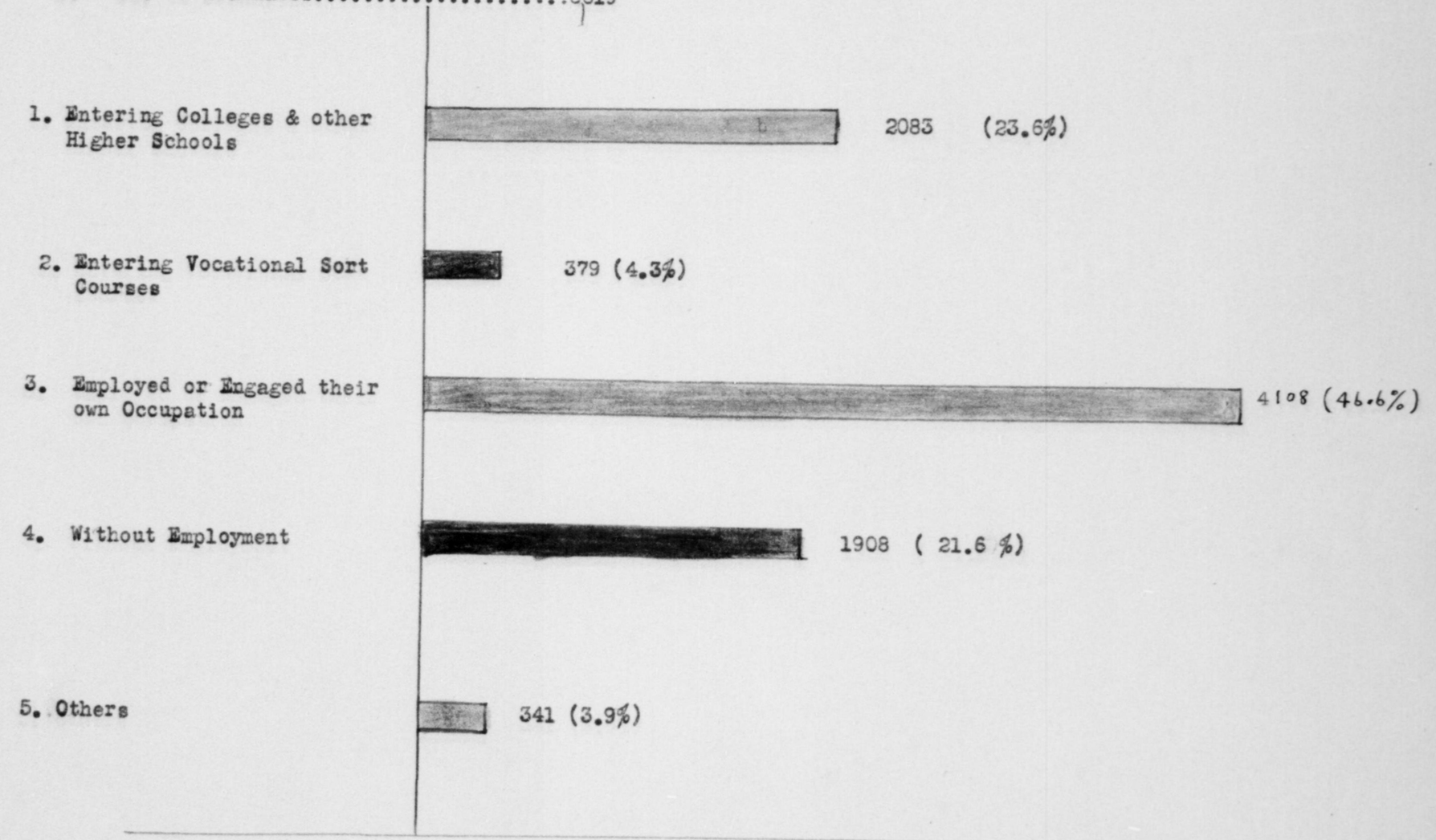
		Males	Females	Total	
1.	No. of Graduates	5,021	3,798	8,819	
2.	No. of Graduates entering Colleges & other higher school	1,468	615	2,083	23.6%
3.	No. of Graduates entering Vocational short courses	24	355	379	4.3%
4.	No. of Graduates Employed or Engaged in their own Occupations	2,772	1,336	4,108	46.6%
5.	No. of Graduates without employments	397	1,511	1,908	21.6%
6.	Others	196	145	341	3.9%

A Survey of the Graduates of the Public Senior High Schools

in Osaka Prefecture (as of 1st July 1949)

A) No. of Public Sr. H Schools.....87

B) No. of Graduates.....8819



DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

15th. Aug. 1949

A Survey of the Graduates of the Public Senior High Schools in Osaka Prefecture (except Osaka City) including both old and new education system (as of 1st July 1949)

1. No. of Public Sr. High Schools ..... Total - 65

   a. Full-time Sr. H.S. 51
   b. Night Sr. H.S. 14

	Males	Females	Total	
2. No. of Graduates out of 65 schools	4,043	3,650	7,693	
3. No. of Graduates entering Colleges and other higher schools	1,317	604	1,921	25%
4. No. of Graduates entering Vocational short courses	17	324	341	4.5%
5. No. of Graduates Employed or Engaged in their own Occupations	2,032	1,259	3,291	43%
6. No. of Graduates without employments	317	1,482	1,799	23%
7. No. of Graduates Dead or Unknown	196	145	341	4.5%

H-Y.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Compe 15
Jaki MR
EIJ

HEADQUARTERS
OSAKA MILITARY GOV'T TEAM
(Translation & Interpreter Sec.)

FROM: The Osaka Jiji
27 April 1949

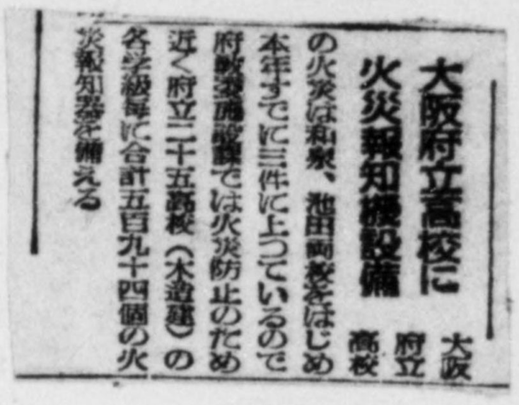
DATE RELEASED: 27 April 1949.
DATE TRANSLATED: 27 April 1949.
TIME STARTED: 11:05
TIME COMPLETED: 11:15

DISTRIBUTION TO:
Education Section

TRANSLATED BY: T. Okada
TYPED BY: H. Ueno
CHECKED BY: K. Kono

SUBJECT:
Fire-alarms to be installed in 25 Osaka higher schools.

Three cases of fire being already recorded this year in Osaka higher schools, including the Izumi Higher School and Ikeda Higher School, the Institution Section of the Osaka Pref. School Board will, to prevent further disaster, shortly have fire-alarms installed in 25 prefectural higher schools of wooden buildings, one set for each school-class, viz. 594 sets in total.



大阪府立高校に
火災報知機設備

大阪府立高校の火災は和泉、池田両校をはじめ本年すでに三件に上つているので府教育施設課では火災防止のため近く府立二十五高校（木造舎）の各学級毎に合計五百九十四個の火災報知器を備える

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

File

9 Mar. 1949

Subject: Educational Administration of Senior High Schools

To : Osaka Prefectural and City School Boards

1. In your study of the problem of educational control of senior high schools there are two facts that ~~are~~ must be remembered.

a. The new junior high schools are not just an extension of the elementary schools. They are the first three years of secondary education. The senior high schools are the last three years of secondary schools — they are not the first years of college training. Any ~~program~~ solution that separates junior and senior high schools from the same administrative controls would seriously harm the proposed junior high school program. The basic purpose of the 6-3-3 system was not to give everyone three more years of elementary school but to give every citizen the first three years of secondary education.

b. Economy is important always and especially now. But we should attempt to secure it through greater efficiency not by curtailing needed educational services. At a time of great change education alone can give

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

direction to those changes. We know that more students should have the opportunity for six years of secondary education. I feel certain that as the comprehensive curriculums become established and the upper three years of the secondary schools can offer training of immediate value rather than just preparation for college more ~~students~~ citizens will desire such training. This is especially true in the area outside of Osaka City.

2. All of us seem to agree that the existing situation in Osaka city is not efficient either educationally or economically. Educationally it interferes with the proper development of junior high schools, the proper use of equipment and staff and prevents the development of a community educational program based upon service to the local group. Economically it ~~permits~~ requires a duplication of supervisory staffs, requires more buildings and equipment. ~~Demand~~ In addition it creates a situation where some schools are considered superior to others and the graduates of one school are considered less honorable than those of another. How can the Japanese constitution ever have real meaning as long as these ideas are fostered by a public education program?

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c. There are many other factors which we have discussed. Certainly postponement and especially postponement without purpose is not the solution. It is my hope that a solution toward which our ~~may~~ work can be developed soon by the mutual cooperation of your groups.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

14 Comm Fe
Tokii - Kept for EIJ Report
Sch (Sr. H.)
28th. March. 1949.

Demacratization in Public Sr. H. S. in Osaka Pref.
(75 schools)

1. The management of Sr. H. Schools, formerly were carried out only by the principal and head-teacher arbitrarily, or by the principal, head-teacher and a few influential teachers, but at present, the administration committees, who consist of six(6) or seven(7) teachers in each school, are elected by all teachers, they, at first, have a discussion meeting about the school affairs, after that, they offer this decision to the all teachers' conference, and ~~do~~ have a discuss once more, thus the school managements are deciding. (85% of Sr. H. S.)

2. Formerly the money of students' associations that alloted to each students' club had been decided by on the side of teachers and students coued not have been concerned, but after the War, the amount of money that be alloted to each club is deciding by the representatives of bosh sides. (83%)

3. Now-a-days, teachers and students have been familiarized with to elect their representatives but is not yet sufficient how to elect adequate persons, and also the persons who had been elected by others have not enough ~~self-count~~ self-consciousness.

A. Yamamoto

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Sch. (Sr. H.S.)

Jake EIJ Monthly Report

Achievement Test for S.H.S Applicants in Osaka Prefecture.

"Mainichi" Feb. 19. 49

Prefectural and Municipal School Boards are going to have achievement test for S.H.S applicants in Osaka ~~City~~ Prefecture. Application should be submitted during from March 5 to 15 to S.H.S which the applicants want to enter. Date of examination will be 22 and 23 of that month and subjects of examination are science, mathematics, national language and social study.

Places where examination are done like follows:

Otemae S.H.S.
Higashi S.H.S.
Yuhigaoka S.H.S. } in Osaka City
Kogu S.H.S.

Sakuragaoka S.H.S. in Toyonaka City
Nishimaru S.H.S. in Moriguchi City
Neyagawa S.H.S. in Neyagawa Town.
Yao S.H.S in Yao City
Tondabayashi S.H.S. in Tondabayashi Town
Izumigaoka S.H.S. in Sakai City
Kishiwada S.H.S. in Kishiwada City.

Moreover, the school boards said that the school districts might be fixed in the near future so the applications should be submitted to the nearest S.H.S of their residents.

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S.H.S. EN
April 49

(In Osaka City)

School Building (No. of classrooms)	Names of S.H.S in this Building	Number of Students	
Katsuyama S.H.S	Katsuyama	790	Prefectural
(28)	Ikuno	1,001	"
Yuhigaoka S.H.S	Yuhigaoka	884	"
(27)	Tennoji	1,052	"
Sumiyoshi S.H.S	Sumiyoshi	974	"
(36)	Abeno	782	"
Minami S.H.S.	Minami	411	Osaka Municipal
(23)	Sakuranomiya	535	"
Nakanoshima S.H.S	Nakanoshima	611	"
(24)	Ogimachi	617	"
Seika S.H.S.	Seika	383	"
(26)	Shimofukushima	453	"
Higashi S.H.S	Higashi	527	"

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(25)	Semba	460	〃
Naniwa Com. S.H.S.	Naniwa Com.	608	〃
(24)	Higashi Com.	453	〃
Tennoji Com. S.H.S	Tennoji Com.	588	〃
(28)	Mitsu Com.	563	〃
Ashiike Com. S.H.S	Ashiike Com.	511	〃
(17)	Sumiyoshi Com.	501	〃

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

HEADQUARTERS
OSAKA MILITARY GOV'T TEAM
(Translation & Interpreter Sec.)

FROM:
The Osaka Shimbun
(4 June, '49.)

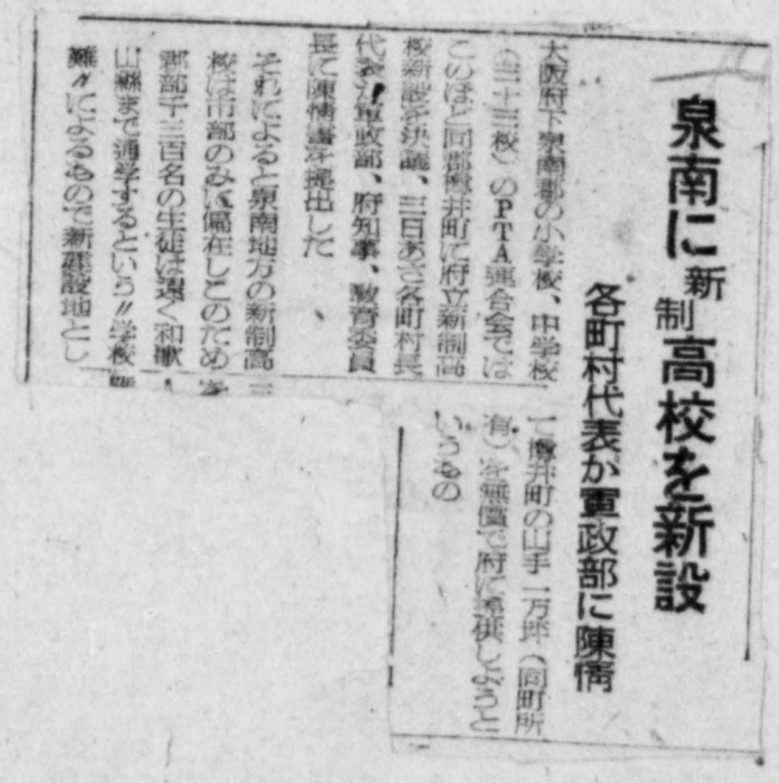
DATE RELEASED: 6 June, 1949.
DATE TRANSLATED: 6 June, 1949.
TIME STARTED: 8:05
TIME COMPLETED: 8:45
TRANSLATED BY: T.Okada
TYPED BY:
CHECKED BY: C.Ichihara

DISTRIBUTION TO:
Education Section

SUBJECT:
Establishment of a new system high school in Sennan-gun. Representatives of the county's towns and villages petitioned to the OMGT.

PTA Federation of primary and middle schools (33 schools) in Sennan-gun, Osaka Prefecture has recently decided to establish a prefectural high school at Tarui-machi of the county. In this connection, headmen representing the towns and villages tendered, on the morning of June 3, petitions respectively to the OMGT, governor of Osaka Prefecture, and chief of the School Board.

The petition stresses on the necessity of the said establishment on the ground that in Sennan-gun, new system high schools being biassed to urban arts, 1,300 high school students in the districts are so inconvenienced by the scarcity of schools that they are compelled to go as far as Wakayama Prefecture to attend school. It is also embodied in the petition that the concerned are prepared to present to the Prefecture free of charge an upper part of Tarui-machi of the town's possession, 10,000 tsubo in dimension.



泉南に新制高校を新設

各町村代表が軍政部に陳情

大阪府下泉南郡の小学校、中学校（三十三校）のPTA連合会ではこのほど同郡樽井町に府立新制高校新設を決議、三日あさ各町村長代表が軍政部、府知事、教育委員長に陳情書を提出した

それによると泉南地方の新制高三校は市部のみに偏在しこのため郡部千三百名の生徒は遠く和歌山縣まで通学するという〝学校難〟によるもので新建設地として樽井町の山手二万坪（同町所有）を無償で府に寄附しようというもの

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

REPORT OF HEADMEN'S CONFERENCE

MR 6 pc

Yamamoto ✓
Otaka ✓

DATE: June 9, '49.
PLACE: Zami Town Office
ATTENDANTS: HEADMEN of 26 villages and towns in Sennan-Gun.
SUBJECT: Re. Establishment of S.H.S.

This area, Sennan-Gun has no senior high school. They have been earnestly wishing to have one long time. When they heard that Izumi S.H.S. is going to be reestablished of its burnt part. they expressed their wish to have that part in Sennan-Gun. I and Mr Yamamoto went to learn the real situation of Izumi S.H.S the other day and yesterday we went to Zami Town to see its conditions.

Headmen of 26 villages and towns of the whole Gun (county) and the chief of the education section of Sennan Local Office and several principals of J.H. and Primary schools attended the conference.

We heard and learned what they say and saw the proposed land of S.H.S. and after that inspected Zami J.H.S. to see if is it possible to have a branch S.H.S. in this building.

We want to suggest Prefectural Official to investigate to have a branch S.H.S. at Zami J.H.S.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

12 P
9 M

July '49

A Plan for Annexation of Public Senior High Schools in Osaka City (for 1950)

* Marked has Night or Part-time course.

Name of Ku	Be Remained Sch.	Be Absorbed Sch.	Sch. District (OMGT Plan)	No. of Jr. H.S.
Higashi-yodogawa	* Kitano Sr.	Dai 7 C.	Higashiyodo Nishiyodo	6 3
Asahi	* Yodogawa T.		Asahi	3
Miyakojima	* Miyakojima T.		Joto Miyakojima	4 1
Kita	Ogimachi-Nakanoshima Sr.	* Ogimachi C.	Kita Oyodo	4 2
Fukushima	Nishinoda T.		Fukushima Konohana	3 2
Higashi	Otemae Sr. * Higashi-Semba Sr.	Hanai Sr. * Naniwa-Higashi C.	Higashi Higashinari Jyoto	1 3 4
Nishi	Nishi C.	Seika-Shimofukushima Sr.	Nishi Konohana	2 2
Minami	* Tennoji-Mitsu C.	* Ashiike-Sumiyoshi * Minami-Sakuranomiya Sr.	Minami	1
Naniwa	* Imamiya Sr.		Naniwa	2
Tennoji	Yuhigaoka Sr. Shimizudani Sr.	* Kozu Sr.	Tennoji Higashinari	2 4
Ikuno	Katsuyama Sr. * Ikuno T.		Ikuno Higashisumiyoshi	5 5
Nishinari	* Imamiya T.		Nishinari	3
Abeno	Sumiyoshi Sr. * Industrial Arts	Abeno Sr. Tennoji Sr.	Abeno Higashisumiyoshi Sumiyoshi	8 5 4
Taisho	Izuo Sr. * Izuo T.		Taisho Sumiyoshi	2 4
Minato	* Ichioka Sr.	Minato Sr.	Minato Konohana	1 2
Outside City	Ichiritsu Sr.			
	21 Schools	11 Schools		88

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Com Fe
Bobo V J 4
J Iki EI
Mo Hbby
Mo Hbby
Ryo
Iida

4 April 1949

To: The Principals of the High Schools in Osaka

From: The Superintendent of the Osaka Prefectural School Board

Subject: Re the Respect of the Social Order by High School Students

From the effect of the defeat and the sudden change in thoughts, some students hold misconception of liberalism and disregard social order. We admit that such students do not realize their duty to be the builders of peaceful community, and lack in the spirit of self-discipline, and have an attitude of evading their responsibility.

We are sorry to find that too often we forget the fundamental principle of democracy, the esteem for laws, and neglect to train the students in the way of discriminating right from wrong. Therefore some students are scorned by all, acting against laws, and at last incurring the misfortune of staining their names. Hereby we ask the school authorities to ponder on this issue and establish a definite way of guidance of the students so that happiness will be brought about to the future of youth.

We hope the following notes will be taken into consideration when the above mentioned are put to practice.

1. Cultivate the spirit of observing laws and endeavor to build up the students' judgment of right and wrong.

2. Try to foster the spirit of regarding the social order and to value public property.

3. Carefully consult the Fundamental Law of Education and the Law of School Education.

4. When a student often acts against the law in spite of the fact that the teachers have done their best in guidance, a strict measure may be taken with a close connection with his family.

5. When punishment is given, an instant report of the reason and the way of punishing is asked by the Superintendent of the Osaka Prefectural School Board.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Andy & DJ

John Dal
D. Director
Sessions & Sales
Div

And I thought that the Americans were double-talkers!

JR

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

7

KINKI LIAISON & COORDINATION OFFICE

Prefectural Building
OSAKA

MEMO (for Col. Kowalski) 23 April, 1949

SUBJECT: Transfer of Senior High Schools in Osaka City

The opinion of Ministry of Education on subject matter, as stated in its letter to Osaka Prefectural School Board, Chi-Gaku No. 133, dated 15 April 1949 and received from Central Liaison and Coordination Office, is given below for your information:

1. The various difficulties are fully understood.

2. Especially, the financial measure to be taken with the transfer of jurisdiction will give a great influence upon the educational content, the maintenance of the educational level and so on. Therefore, the matters on the jurisdiction should be determined with the full understanding and complete agreement between the competent authorities of the prefecture and the city.

3. The jurisdiction of the new upper secondary school should be determined democratically and educationally, based upon the needs of the community.

The provision of Paragraph 2, Article 48 of the Board of Education Law is spontaneous and not coercive in nature.

4. In brief, the speedy but awkward settlement should be avoided and the steady and adequate settlement should be sought for, taking into consideration the educational aims and the actual situation.

The prefectural and city competent authorities (and, if possible, the third person) are desired to investigate and discuss each other, to come to the perfect agreement and to take the best possible measure which leaves no further disputes.

Copy to: KMGR

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Corn PC
OKada
Otaka
Joki EIJ
April 49

Number of Applicants & Capacity of Sr. H.S. in Osaka

	Number of Capacity				Number of Applicants			
	Full Time	Night	Part Time	Total	Full Time	Night	Part Time	Total
Prefectural	2868	2480	1515	6863	2644	534	1196	4364
Municipal	1013	400	1630	3043	582	35	577	1184
Other Municipal					65		88	153
Total	3881	2880	3145	9906	3291	569	1851	5711

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

...E OSAKA MUNICIPAL OFFICE

File

Com R
O Kada
Otaka
Iida
Doki

April '49

Monthly Report

On The transfer of prefectural senior high schools to the municipality

(No financial anxiety on the side of the municipality)

The Osaka Municipal Education Office

1. Comparison of the financial state of the municipality with that of the prefecture

The financial conditions of the municipality have been far superior to those of the prefecture in every respect, especially in the flexibility of the budget, since the pre-war time. This situation has not changed. The producting capacity of the city is increasing rapidly, and the financial capacity of the citizens in future will be several times as much as the present one, so that it does not seem likely that the maintenance of 34 senior high schools (including the present prefectural schools) will impose an unduely heavy burden on the citizens.

For the purpose of proving the superiority of the municipal financial conditions over the prefectural one, materials taken from the original budgets of the both governments for the 1948 fiscal year are given below;

(1) Total estimates

City	5,058,655,987	Yen
Prefecture	2,339,216,000	"

The excess of the estimate of the city over that of the prefecture is 2,719,439,987 Yen and the ratio of the latter to the former is about 46 per cent.

(2) Sources of revenue

a) Income from public institutions and other properties.

City	1,088,002,995	Yen
Prefecture	64,174,600	"

The ratio of the respective income to each total income is 24 per cent in the former and 3 per cent in the latter.

b) National subsidies given to the municipality are appropriated for the various municipal works in the interests of citizens, but most part of the subsidies given to the prefecture are redistributed among the lower local governments under the prefectural jurisdiction, such as cities, towns and villages as a

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'Passing through' account.

(3) A major part of the prefectural tax is payed by citizens of Osaka City.

a) Among the total amount of the prefectural tax of 545,275,200 Yen, the amount payed by citizens of Osaka City is 292,362,111 Yen, and the ratio of the latter to the former is about 55 per cent.

b) Osaka Prefecture has a population of 3,515,225 inhabitants on Jan. 31, 1948, out of which 1,750,535 are living in Osaka City, so that the amount of prefectural taxes borne by a citizen on an average is as follows;

167 Yen	by a citizen of Osaka City
143 "	by an inhabitant in Osaka Prefecture excluding citizens of Osaka City.

Note; Other details are shown on an attached sheet, Table I

2. Economization of educational expenditure by the transfer of prefectural senior high schools to the municipality.

If prefectural senior high schools are transferred to the municipality, and the educational administration for senior high schools is executed uniformly under the control of the municipality, the educational budget will become more flexible, and some economy of expenditure can be effected, lightening the burden imposed on citizens.

3. The ability of the municipality for the reconstruction of educational facilities.

Judging from the actual results of the reconstruction work for educational facilities for the compulsory education during the past three years*(The results are shown below), the financial capacity of the municipality can be highly appraised, and the fact that the financial conditions of the citizens are gradually getting better, gives us much confidence for our future on the work.

* The results

Schools restored	128
Class rooms reopened	1134
Total floor space of the above	37,371 tsubo

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THE OSAKA MUNICIPAL OFFICE

Table I

List of the sources of revenue of the both governments, taken from the original estimates for the 1948 fiscal year.

Item	Prefecture	City
Income from properties	825,700-Yen	30,671,125 Yen
Dues and charges	63,348,900	1,057,331,870
Subsidies from national and prefectural treasuries	715,562,300	869,292,738
Contributions	53,613,600	893,108
Income from sales of properties	4,201,100	65,131,101
Miscellaneous incomes	49,023,100	134,757,640
Income from loans	140,000,000	194,159,100
Income from taxes(a)	545,275,200	958,987,405
Total amount of incomes	2,399,216,000	5,058,655,987
Population on Dec. 31, 1948 (b)	3,515,225	1,750,535
Amount of taxes imposed on a citizen (a÷b)	155 Yen	547 Yen

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Comm
Otahara
Hida
OKada
Ooki- MTREN

The Problems Under the New Education System of 6-3-3-

---The Meaning of the Senior High School Control Problem and its development.

Published by the Osaka City School Board Secretariate. (28 Feb. '49)

1. A Good Opportunity to Reorganize the Senior High Schools.

The important problems which the persons in charge of school administration is facing are: the complete carrying out of the 6-3-3 system, the equalization of educational opportunities and the local control of education. Some of these problems have been worked on by establishing a school board, by coeducation, carrying out the 6-3-3 system etc. The biggest problem is in the senior high school which is the last step in the 6-3-3 system. We must worry about how to arrange them and how to weave them into the ideal of giving equal opportunities in education. The reason for this is that this is the last year of the attached Junior High School and for the first time there will be no attached schools and only the Senior High School will remain. Because of these reasons, this is the best time to change everything towards the new educational system, and it would be a shame to let this opportunity pass by.

2. The Main Objects in the Re-Organization of the S.H.S.

In order to make the Senior High School fit into the pattern of new education, it is necessary to obtain the equality of educational opportunities which both the New Constitution and the Educational Basic Law are stressing.
To do this, one must think on the following:
a. We must abolish the dream that some schools are much more superior to others and remove the differences between the schools.
b. We must adopt the Comprehesive Curriculum and make a broader education.

c. Decide on a school district system and distribute the students accordingly so that the students could be saved both time and money.
d. In carrying out this districting, the first obstacle would be in the schools being controlled by two different factors. As this is the fundamental factor, we must first of all bring the schools under one control.

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Casualities

School	child age	accident	Days required for cure.
Yosami	K. Asakura, 8	fell from iron bar	30 day.
Nagino-chaya.	Y. Wakisaki, 9.	fell from net	70 "
Enami	—	fell from artificial horse	30
East Yadogawa No. 4. J. H.S.	P T A member	2 glass piece cut	7

No others had any treatment by a Surgeon

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

3. The Plans of the Osaka City School Board Secretariate:

The Osaka City School Board has been thinking very seriously about this problem and have decidedthat this is the best plan.

a) Will exchange all the facilities, teachers etc and make sure that the differences in the prefectural and municipal senior high schools is abolished.

b) Will establish a regular, commercial and home economics course in each school, as a general rule.

c) Arrange the junior high schools in such a way that they will be connected with the senior high schools closest to them (not considering whether they are prefectural or municipal schools.)

d) The technical school district will be of a broader area than those of the regular courses and will include several districts in their districting. Also, for schools offering specialized courses such as spinning or agriculture, entrants will be accepted from a broader area.

e) For those who do not have any senior high schools in their area and for those who wish to come from neighboring prefectures, entrants up to 20% will be accepted. (This 20% means 20% of the whole student body).

f) The students now in school(including the attached third year students will not be affected by this plan.

g) The school buildings that are surpluss because of these changes will be used for junior high school buildings or for special schools.

h) In conclusion, in order to make these plan work out to their utmost effectiveness, we plan to have all the public senior high schools in Osaka City controlled by the Osaka City School Board. This is very necessary to have a complete system for the 6-3-3.

4. The development of the Senior High School Control Problem

a) The first conference by the prefectural and city school board.

This meeting was held on thel 18January of this year, but to tell the truth, the city had been asking for a meeting of this nature from the year before, in December, but the prefecture did not answer and after repeated requests, we were finally able to have this meeting. The main points of discussion are as follow:

(1) Whether the city was financially able to support all the senior high schools of Osaka City.

(2) Whether the city should or should not have the responsibilty of only the compulsory years or the problem of whether we should have two different agencies for ontrolling the 6-3-3 system.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

S. Monthly visits by med. students to this school are the means of checking on their health conditions. These students offer advice on prevention of disease & provide lectures & posters for the school.

To find to the lack of water facilities there are only two places in the whole school provided for the students to wast their hands.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

(3) The problem of the superiority and inferiority of the prefectural and municaipal schools and the causes for this.

(4) The problem of its being possible to control the whole school system form a purely educational point of view but how difficult it would be from the political point of view. Also, how difficult it would be fro the financial point of view because of the transfer of rights.

b) The second conference by the prefectural and city school boards.

On 7 February, another meeting was held but as before, nothing was accomplished. The prefectural school board was quite concerned about the political difficulties about transfereing the control of the S.H.S. to the city and although there were some among the members who thought it was not wrong to transfer this control, they all thought that it was a little too early to consider this , yet.

c) A Conference with the prefectural and city school board Secretariates

During this time, there were also two meetings by the prefectural and city school board secretariates , but instead of the prefectural trying to decided the schoolsdistricts on its own, it was decided to have an advisory council made up of both the city and prefectural secretariate members.Also, the prefecture also admitted that from the purely educational point of view, it was wiser to have the control transfered to the city, but there was no decision made to advance this problem any further.

d) The activities of the Mayor and the City Assembly.

Both the mayor and city assembly are agreed on transfering the control of the prefectural schools in the city to the city. On 24 February, there was a meeting of the Cultural and Educational Division of the City Assembly and it was unanimously decided that in order to really establish a continuous 6-3-3 system, that the control of the prefectural schools in the city should be handled by the city and that the new school year which is right before us should be started right with nothing to regret. After the decision was made, it was related to both the prefectural and city school boards.

5. In this way, the carrying out of the 6-3-3 system has temporarily come to a dead end because of this Senior High School problem. The prefectural school board has been stirring up the teachers, students and PTA members of all the prefectural S.H.S. and have been gathe ing their opinions. They have been doing many things to stir them up, but the city school board has not donenanything to agitate the people and has taken a broader viewpoint and peaceful attitude in this problem, hoping to solve it peacefull. Because of tihis, they have done nothing too positive and in fact, they have told the city teachers to keep their self-respect.

But with the new school year getting closer, it is not too wise to keep postponing the solution of this problem and with this situation, we could not help but ask for a fair consideration of this problem by the general public.

(end)

Duke EN
March 49

Graduates from S.H.S.

	Pref. sch.	Mun. sch.	Private
Boys	1746	727	2491
Girls	610	346	1673

Total Boys : 4964
Girls : 2629

Total 7593.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 77 5013

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Joki Ei
march 49

Prefectural and municipal School Boards decides the number of Students to be admitted to enter the S.H.S 1st year of 1949. (In the City)

Full-time Course.

Kitano	— 19
Otemae	— 40
Shimizudani	— 30
Koyu	— 90
Minato	— 100
Ishioka	— 100
Iyuo	— 60
Imamiya	— 20
Katsuyama	— 50
Ikuno	— 33
Sumiyoshi	— 63
Abeno	— 25
Nakanoshima	— 27
Hanai	— 41
Higashi	— 56
Fukushima	— 22
Minami	— 49
Miyakojima (Jeal.)	— 60
Iyuo (Tech.)	— 60
Ikuno (Tech.)	— 90
Kogei (Arts)	— 123
The 7th. (Com.)	— 43
Ogimachi (Com.)	— 45
Ishioka (Com.)	— 150
Nishi (Com.)	— 31
Higashi (Com.)	— 47
Ashiiche (Com.)	— 43

Night Course

Kitano	— 140
Koyu	— 165
Ishioka	— 150
Imamiya	— 110
Ikuno (Tech.)	— 130
Arts (Tech.)	— 160
Minami II	— 150
Miyakojima (Tech.)	— 350
Iyuo (Tech.)	— 240
Ogimachi (Com.)	— 200
Higashi (Com.)	— 200
Tennoji (Com.)	— 200
Nishinoda (Tech.)	— 150
Yodogawa (Tech.)	— 120
Imamiya (Tech.)	— 200

Total — 2,665

Part-time Course

Shimizudani	— 50
Yukigaoka	— 50
Higashi	— 200
Ashiiche	— 43
Imamiya (Tech.)	— 150

Total — 493

Tennoji (Com.)	— 27
Nishinoda (Tech.)	— 140
Yodogawa (Tech.)	— 140
Imamiya (Tech.)	— 56

Total — 1.984

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

The Reasons why it is necessary to have City Control over the Prefectural Senior High Schools in Osaka City

Osaka City School Board Secretariate
(28 February 1949)

1. We must realize the unification of the N ew Educational System and the 6-3-3- years.

One can see clearly that it is illogical to cut the 6-3-3- into two and having the city control the first nine years of compulsory education and the prefecture controlloing the remaining 3 years. This would be opposed to the plans which are seen so clearly in theEducational Basic Law and the School Educat ional Law. We would have to admit that such a thing would ruin the unity of education.

If such a Double Control System were put into effect, the following things would result:

(1) The educational facilities would be very unbalanced.
(2) There is the possibility that the income of both the prefecture and city would be used according to each others' needs and the burden would have to be shouldered by the citizens of the city.
(3) With the increase in junior high school graduates, there will again reccur the terrible "Examination Hell" if there are not more senior high schools built.

2. The following reasons are given for there being an obstacle, if both the prefecture and the city try to control the senior high schools simultaneously.

(1) There would be very little consideration given to the New Junior High Schools and such illogical things as having three girls high schools Otemae, S himizudani and Yuhigaoka built on the hills of the Uemachi, while on the other hand, there are no schools in the Konohana, Fukushima, Oyodo, Asahi, Miyakojima etc.districts. This means only that the senior high schools built buildings in such places as only to suit themselves. If the schools were under a double control system such results would be seen in the future, too.

(2) It would be impossible to exchange teachers rapidly or in a broader sphere and it would be like breeding the differences in the schools in stead of evening out these differences.

(3) In order to really establish a good comprehensive program, it is necessary to have a huge exchange of teachers of both the prefecture and the city, but this could not be done.

(4) Because it is unwise to carry on with the double control system one would expect to see it come under one control in the suture anyway, but while this double system exests, the adding of buildings or repair work

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would not be done rapidly nor eagerly.

3. You Citizens' Children should be educatied by the City School Board which you Citizens of Osaka City elected.

When the education of your children is left in the hands of the prefectural school board which represents the 1, 800,000 people who are in the farming districts, it would mean that the education is not being done according to the needs of the city. Only when the education of the children of the city citizens is left in the hands of the city school board would it be a really suitable education and mean that there is a truly localized education being carried out and that independence can be assured. Since 80% of the senior high school students of theprefectural high schools in Osaka City are living in Osaka City, it is only natural that thecity school board control these senior high schools.

4. At present, the most important problem under consideration is the Nine-Point Economic Program. As long as the education is under double control of the prefecture and the city. When education is under one control it will for the first time we would be able to ehlp in the completion of the nine-point program.

5. The duties of the prefectural school board, according to the school board law are, to advise the local school boards on their problems and act as a service center to the various schools boards. Then they would be following the School Board Law in spirit and perfecting the method of local decentralization.

6. The city has no financial or any other worries towards the problem of controlling the senior high schoolssin the city.

(1) We do not have any financial worries.

As you should slready know, the prefecture must depend mostly on the support from the national budget and other help in making up its budget whereas the city is almost entirely independent because it has its own income and support. Because of this, the city budget is much more flexible and in this point alone, it is several steps higher in caliber. On top of this, the money spent on educating the students in Osaka City is all received from the pockets of the citizens of the city and not even a penney is received from the outside areas. Consequently, even if the prefectural high schools in the city were all placed under city control, there is no reason that the city would have to suffer.

(2) There is no worry about the economic ability of Osaka City.

Before thewar, Osaka City was able to build and maintain 59 Middle Schools and a wonderful Municipal Unive sity independently. Even now, it is allotting a huge sum of money for te planning of a new Comprehensive University. It is not such a poor city that it would raise a fuss over controlling only 34 of the Prefectural Senior High Schools.

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7. The prefectural senior high schools have a higher standard. If they were controlled by the city, the scholastic standards would be brought down. Such a rumor has been spread quite widely and the city is being misunderstood. The actual facts are as follows:

(1) Re the equipment.

In the past, it had been the tradition to have each city responsible for the industrial education and the regular or academic education was taken care of in the prefectural schools. Because of the terrible examination "hell" that began about the end of the Taisho Era, the city sacrificed a lot and after abolishing some of the city primary schools that were in hte center of the city, they built some Municipal Middle schools,. Because of such handicaps, it can not be helped if there are po nts that could not meet those of the prefectural standards in the line of equipment. If we were able to control all the prefectural senior high schools in the city, we would do much to equip the municipal schools in the past, make an equal distribution of equipment and really have an equal standard for all the schools, making them much more useful in higher education than before.

(2) Re the percentage of entrance into the higher schools:

Because the prefecture high schools are of an older tradition and because children of a higher caliber come to the prefecture schools, there is much more possibility of these children being able to enter the higher schools. Yet when one stops to think how the city had mostly vocational schools and how the graduates would not go to the upper schools, it is only natural that the percentage of the entrants to higher schools be greater in the prefectural schools. If we were to combine everything into the city, there would be an equal distribution of the teachers and facilities and there would be none of the old conception of the school differences left. There would be a school district system established, also.

8. The Arrangement for the school districts after the changes in control

We will establish a strong districting system after the control is given to the city, but there will be special consideration given to those who are at present enrolled in the Senior High Schools (including the attached third year).

(end)

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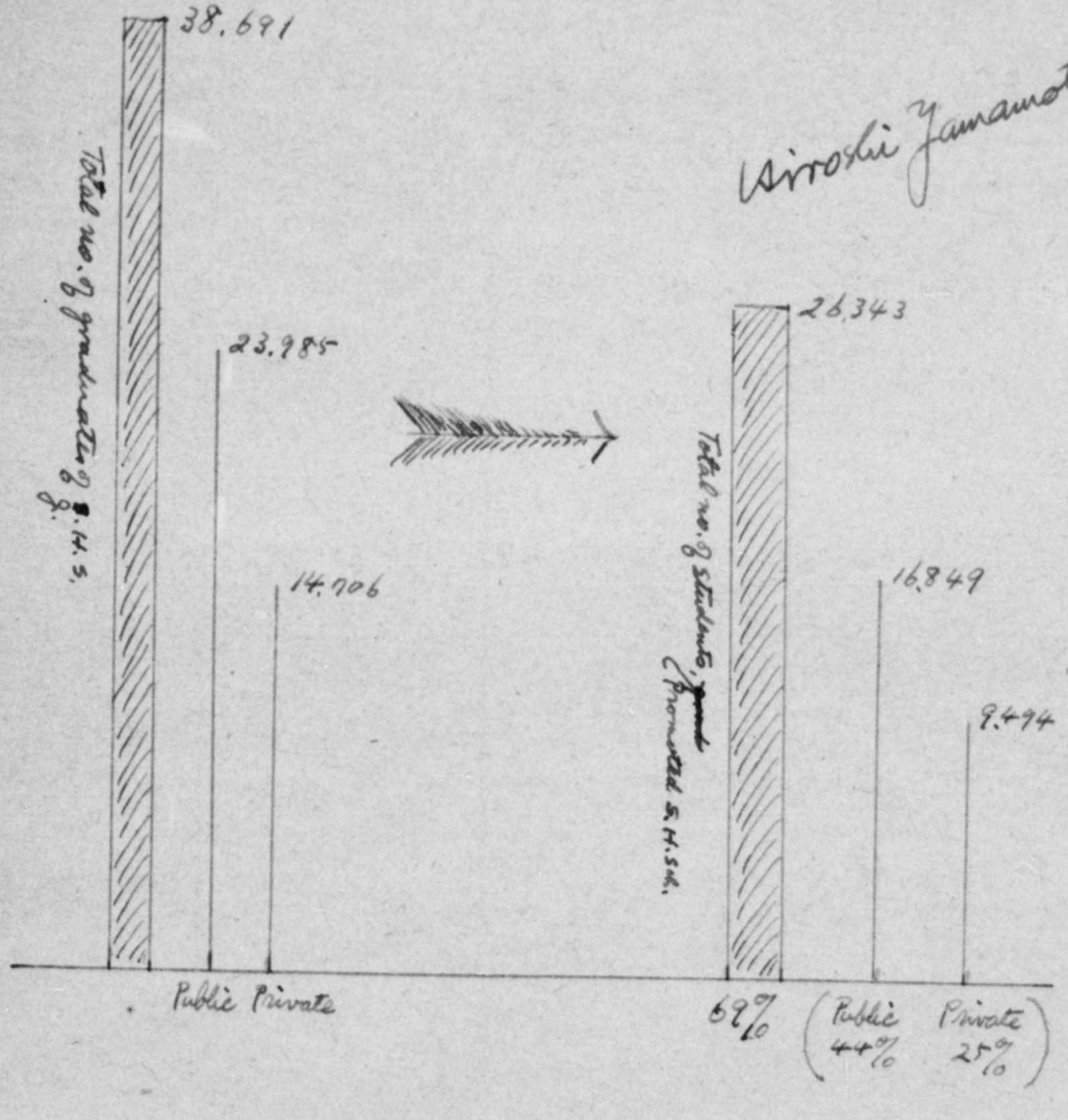
File Comm Ed Doki. M Report
Sv

11th Feb 1949

No. of graduates of Public & Private Junior High Schools,
No. of students who promoted into Senior High Schools
and its % at April. 1948.

Hiroshi Yamamoto



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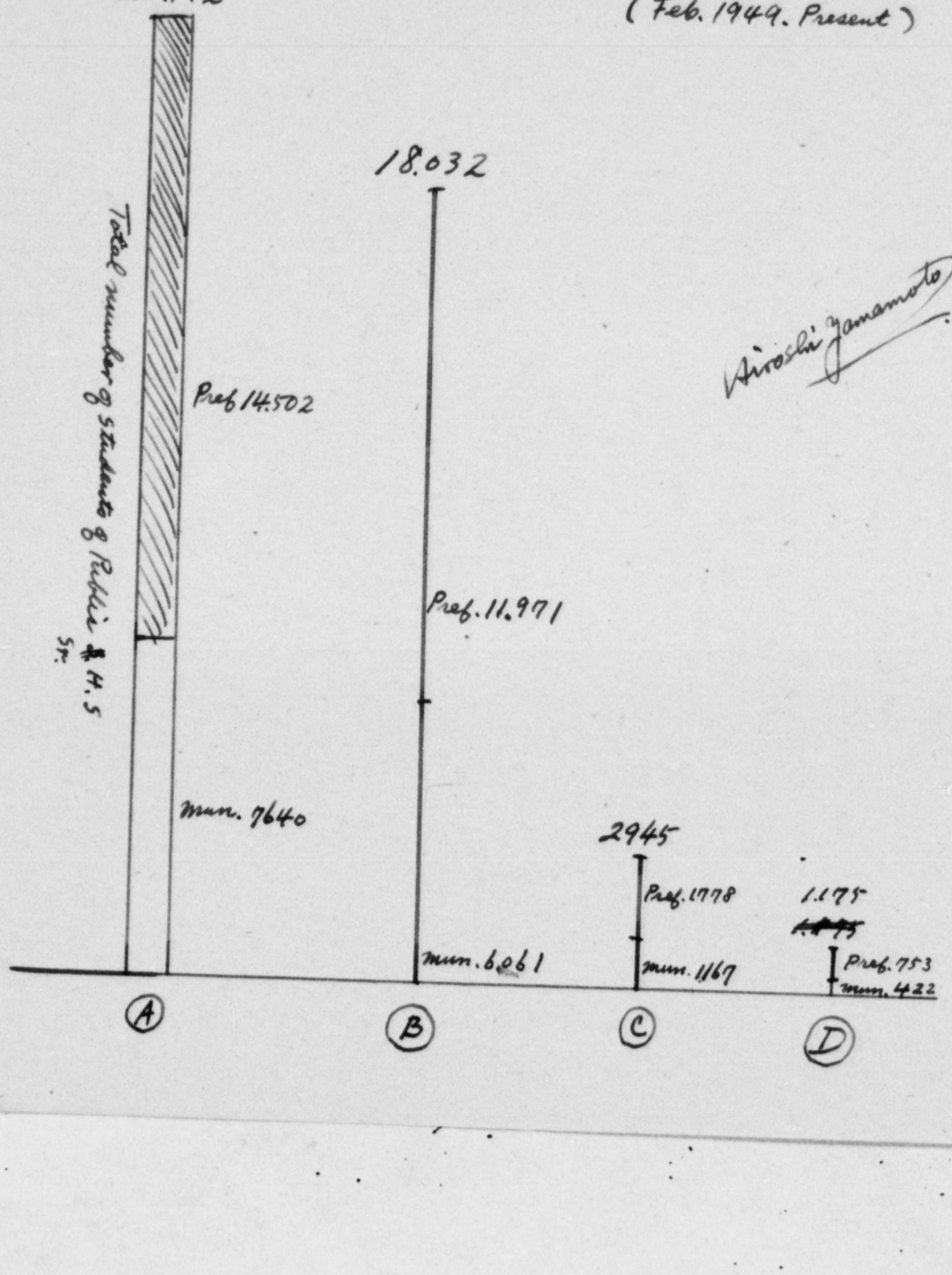
Public Senior High Schools

(A) No. of Students in Osaka City.
(B) No. of Students lives in Osaka City.
(C) No. of Students attending from outside of Osaka City.
(D) No. of Students attending from outside of Osaka Pref.

(Feb. 1949. Present)



Hiroshi Yamamoto

77 5013

11th. Feb. 1949

No. of Class-rooms of Public Senior High Schools in Osaka Prefecture.

	regular class-rooms	special class-rooms	Auditorium	Physical Hall
Pref.	694	306	18	19
Osaka mun.	241	81	7	4
other mun.	83	22	2	0
Total	1.018	409	27	23

(Include general, Tech. Com. & agr.)

(Hiroshi Yamamoto)

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Joki (EW) - Monthly Report

- Mar '49

New Senior High Schools (Inside of Osaka City)

新制高校（大阪市内所在）

Items 要務	Established 設立別	府立 Prefectural	市立 Municipal	
No. of Schools	校數	17	23	23
No. of Bldgs.	校舍數	14	16	17
Nos. of teachers	教員數	540 {書 505 兼 35}	657 {書 584 兼 73}	40
No. of Students	生徒數	14,122	10,163	30

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Total
1018
Regular
Class-rooms

Pub

No. of Rooms of Sr. H. S
in Osaka Pref.

Comm &
Ossaka
Daki. - M. Ryoki
Sr. H.S.
(Feb. 1949)
Present.

83
other mun

241
Osaka
mun.

694
Osaka
Pref.

Total
409
Special
Class-rooms

Other mun 22
Osaka mun 81

306
Pref.

I. A. Yamamoto)

auditorium

Total
27

Other mun 2
Osaka mun. 7
Pref 18

Physical Hall
Total
23

Osaka Mun 4
Pref. 19

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

School (Sr High)
Same copy is filed
in "School Districting"

HEADQUARTERS
OSAKA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 25

24 February 1949

SUBJECT: Senior High Schools

TO: Governor Osaka Prefecture
Mayor Osaka City
Osaka Prefectural School Board
Osaka City School Board
Sakai City School Board
Kishiwada City School Board

1. The purpose of this letter is to suggest action necessary to secure a system of high school attendance districts and to clarify the related problem of control of those districts in Osaka Prefecture. This letter should not be considered as a directive but as an expression of means whereby the purposes of the school board law and the high school handbooks may be realized.

2. The changes now taking place in the senior high schools of Japan are to accomplish three purposes:

a. To equalize educational opportunities.

b. To place these schools under local control.

c. To obtain the maximum educational benefits by the most efficient use of facilities and funds.

3. To accomplish the purpose of equalizing opportunities, there has been introduced the comprehensive curriculum which cares for individual needs regardless of which school the student attends. Co-education has given equal educational opportunities to boys and girls. However, the standard of achievement is not yet equal between schools and the undemocratic idea that some schools are socially more desirable still exists.

4. To accomplish the purpose of local control much of the authority of the Ministry of Education has been transferred to local boards since it is felt that the local parents can best determine the educational needs of their children. However, the existing local boards have authority over only a part of the senior high schools - thus creating a double system of control which was not intended by the school board law nor is it educationally desirable.

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Ltr, Hq, Osaka Mil Govt Team, APO 25, subject: "Senior High Schools" dtd 24 Feb 49

5. To accomplish the purpose of efficient use of educational funds the law has been passed which requires the attendance districting of high schools. This will save time, funds and facilities now being misspent by the existing condition which has students traveling all over the city. This will also prevent the concentration of elaborate equipment and the best teachers in a few schools while others are handicapped by limited facilities.

6. The situation in Osaka concerning districting and control is not simple because of the following factors.

a. Each senior high school has developed in a somewhat separate manner and is regarded by many as independent of any system. It is an error to consider each school as a private concern.

b. The junior high schools did not exist as these schools were being established so there is little geographic relationship to them in the placement of these buildings.

c. The movement of population and building destruction has resulted in an unbalanced situation between student population and buildings available.

d. There is a need in an area like Osaka for specialized training which is too expensive for all schools to offer, thus creating a need for some special schools.

e. The nature of Osaka city and the transportation situation causes many who live outside the city to desire to attend schools located within the city.

f. The situation is so complex that individual studies have been made on the following subjects.

(1) Agricultural schools.

(2) Technical schools.

(3) The students now in school as compared with 1945.

(4) The students who come from outside Osaka Prefecture.

(5) The students who come from Osaka Prefecture to Osaka City.

(6) The students who go from Osaka City to schools outside the city.

(7) Where the students of each school live.

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Ltr, Hq, Osaka Hil Govt Team, APO 25, subject: "Senior High Schools" dtd 24 Feb 49

(8) The equipment available in each school.

(9) The transportation available for each school.

(10) The needs and available facilities in each proposed district.

(11) Teacher availability for comprehensive schools.

7. After careful consideration the following suggestions are made:

a. Districting

(1) High school attendance districts should be related to the existing junior high school districts. For example, six existing junior high school districts might be combined as one senior high school district, with graduates of these junior high schools scheduled to attend the designated senior high school. Because of the building problem the high school may be outside the area of these junior high districts but accessible to them.

(2) For special agriculture and technical schools a large number of junior high school districts should be assigned to each school. This would mean that each junior high school district would be assigned to one comprehensive school, one technical school and one agriculture school making it thus a member of the attendance district of three high schools. For example the students of Kita Junior High School would be limited to one high school for general education or might seek to enter either a technical or agriculture school to which their school had been districted.

(3) Students from outside the prefecture should be permitted to enter high schools of the Osaka area subject to these conditions:

(a) No school should have more than 5% of its student body from outside the prefecture.

(b) Students from outside the prefecture should be required to attend the high school in Osaka Pref. nearest the students home.

(c) The school board should establish a local tuition which covers the expense of educating a high school student covered by local government agencies. This should be paid by the student to the local government in addition to the regular school expenses.

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(4) Students now enrolled in a high school should be permitted to continue until graduation. New enrollments starting in April should be limited to high school attendance district with the one exception that 5% of the student body may be from outside the prefecture when transportation situations justify such enrollment.

b. Educational control of senior high schools.

(1) Inasmuch as existing prefectural high schools were built to educate Japanese youth regardless of their place of residence nothing should be done in the transfer of control that will increase the cost of education to them or the parents. In no way would the sale of these facilities by the prefecture to local authorities be justified. In a sense, a public building is owned by those who use it. Thus if 80% of the students in a prefecture high school located in a city are residence of that city, the prefecture would not expect to sell them the property since they already own 80% of it.

(2) Transfer of senior high school should be subject to the following conditions:

(a) It should be done only when desired by the local board.

(b) The local school board in accepting educational control also must accept all expense for maintenance, teachers salaries, supplies, and building repairs.

(c) The percentage of students from outside the city must be cared for by the local board. This can be done in two ways.

1. The local board should provide facilities in the prefecture that will house that number of students. In Osaka city it is about 30% of all senior high students.

2. Or the local board may include in the city school districts other districts in the prefecture which will send their children to the city schools.

(d) Inasmuch as great inequalities exist as to educational opportunity in this prefecture, the funds saved by the transfer of any prefectural school should be used to establish additional schools in those areas where less than five percent of the total student population have opportunity to attend high school.

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(c) If any local school board is willing and able to meet these conditions, the prefectural school board should transfer schools to such local control, since only by so doing can real decentralization be realized. The existing school board law authorizes transfer of such educational control without reference to any other agency. Transfer of building title is not necessary altho desirable.

(3) Until such time as these transfers can be made the prefectural school board is obligated to cooperate completely with local districting programs.

FRANK KOWALSKI JR.
Colonel, Infantry
Commanding

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

CE File
High School

HEADQUARTERS
OSAKA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 25

18 February 1949

SUBJECT: Senior High School Students from Other Prefectures

TO: Commanding Officer
Kinki Military Govt Region
APO 25

1. In Osaka City there are 1,937 students from Hyogo, Kyoto, Nara and Wakayama Prefectures. This is because of several factors.

a. Families have moved to rural areas after being burned out but still consider Osaka as their home.

b. In the past, prefectural lines have been considered simply as administrative boundaries of the national government with no real significance at this school level. Thus many residents in Hyogo consider themselves suburbanites of Osaka. Schools were established near transportation facilities within Osaka to care for their children.

c. Osaka is a college center and many students wish to receive their preparatory training here.

2. Since school attendance districts for the senior high schools will start in April that end at the prefectural boundaries, the following action has been recommended to the Osaka School Board.

a. These students from outside Osaka Prefecture, now enrolled through competitive examinations in public high schools of Osaka, be permitted to continue attendance until graduation.

b. Future enrollment of students from outside the prefecture be limited to those cases of hardship due to transportation and subject to the following regulations.

(1) No more than five percent of the total enrollment of any one school may come from outside the prefecture.

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Senior High Schools Students from Other Prefectures, cont'd.

(2) The school board should determine the cost per pupil borne by local government and establish a prefecture tuition equal to the amount which will be charged in addition to the usual school tuition.

3. Since this action will affect other neighboring prefectures it is requested that similar procedure be considered by them so that efforts my be coordinated.

FRANK KOWALSKI, JR
Colonel, Infantry
Commanding

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

File Semi-H S Rep

OSAKA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
Civil Education Section
APO 25

17 February 1949

SUBJECT: Senior High School Students from Other Prefectures

TO: Commanding Officer
Osaka Military Government Team
APO 25

1. Osaka is an educational center for this area. In the senior high schools of Osaka City there are 1,937 students from Hyogo, Kyoto, Nara and Wakayama Prefectures. In some cases this is due to the family moving to a rural home after being burned out and who still feel that this is their home. Because of transportation it is sometimes more convenient to attend an Osaka school than to walk to the nearest school. Others plan to enter Osaka colleges or are motivated by family tradition. In April school attendance districts will be established that must end at the prefectural boundaries. There are no possibilities of a district covering an area of two prefectures.

2. It is recommended that the following action be taken.

a. Those students from outside Osaka Prefecture now enrolled through competitive examinations in public high schools of Osaka be permitted to continue attendance until graduation.

b. Future enrollment of students from outside the prefecture be limited to those cases of hardship due to transportation and subject to the following regulations.

(1) No more than five percent of the total enrollment of any one school can come from outside the prefecture.

(2) The school board should determine the cost per pupil born by local government and establish a prefecture tuition equal to that amount which will be charged in addition to the usual school tuition.

Paul S Anderson
PAUL S. ANDERSON
Civil Education Officer

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

OSAKA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
Civil Education Section
APO 25

17 February 1949

SUBJECT: Senior High School Students from Other Prefectures

TO: Commanding Officer
Osaka Military Government Team
APO 25

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PAUL S. ANDERSON
Civil Education Officer

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

File: Prefecture H.S.

HEADQUARTERS
OSAKA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 25

29 November 1948

SUBJECT: Transfer of Prefecture High School Buildings within Osaka City

TO: Commanding Officer

1. Within the city of Osaka, there are seventeen (17) high school buildings owned and supervised by the Prefecture Education Office.

2. Under the new school boards this creates a conflict of authority. It also makes planning for attendance districting and community organization of all schools impossible.

3. At the earliest possible date the prefectural schools should be transferred to the municipal control. Authority for such a transfer is found in the School Board Law.

4. Since these schools were built with tax funds and were designed to serve the needs of Osaka students this transfer should be made without additional cost to the taxpayers of Osaka.

PAUL S. ANDERSON
Civil Education Officer

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 77 5013

Kitano Upper Secondary School (1948)

A Present Situation:

1. Situated: Juso-minamimachi, Higashi-yodogawa-ku, Osaka-shi
2. Founded: 1883
3. Principal: Takeo Hayashi (appointed on Oct. 30, 1948)
4. Number of the Faculty Teachers: 46 (38 men and 8 women)
5. Number of the Students: 1162 (917 boys and 245 girls)
6. Number of the Class-rooms: 38
7. Percentage of Attendance of Students: 95%
8. Number of the Long Term Absentees: 8
9. Number of the Students subject to the Special Medical Attention: 23

B Activities:

1. Publication of the School newspaper
2. Self-Government Body:
   a) To discuss all educational affairs of the school and decide them of their own will, and to recommend to the principal through the advisor teacher.
   b) Grade Committee: Six delegates from every class
   c) Whole School Committee: Six delegates from every class
3. Faculty Discussion Group:

Principal —— General Assembly
School Committee
Physical Culture Committee
Culture Committee
Instruction Committee
General Affairs Committee

a) To discuss all educational affairs to make school activities more active and more effective.
b) Every committee has a series of sub-committees.
c) All committees are elected by vote.
d) Some committees have several members of students and guardians when necessary.

4. Clubs:
a) Rugby b) Soccer c) Base-ball d) Basket-ball e) Hand-ball f) Soft-ball
g) Volley-ball h) Tennis i) mountaineering j) Athletics k) Swimming
l) Gymnastics m) Library n) Newspaper o) English p) Science q) Arts r) music
s) Debate t) Dramatic u) Flower-arrangement v) Agriculture and Gardening

5 Teachers Meeting for Educational Research.
To be held once a month. After an authority's lecture, who is invited, teachers have conversation with the lecturer on his subject.

6 P.T.A.:
a) To promote and make more effective the educational activities of the school and the welfare of the students.
b) General Meeting: once a month
b) Executive Committee Meeting: once a month
c) Class Committee Meeting: once a month
d Whole Committee Meeting: once a month

7. Alumni Association:
Number of the members: 7.678

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