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

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

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(2) Folder title/number: (24)
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(3) Date: Aug. 1948 - Apr. 1949

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(7) Film no. Sheet no.

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

Board of Ed. General.

Translation No. 683
The Asahi

EDUCATION

(Translated by Nishida)
Apr. 23 '49

市町村教委の選挙延期

教育委員会は昨年十一月発足し、来年の秋までに全国市町村に設けられることになっていたが、地方財政が極度に苦しい折柄、文部省では今年は選挙を行わず、二十七年までに教育委員会を設ければよいことにした、これによって今年は約五千の市町村の選挙が予想されていたので約九億円を節約することが出来る

Postponement of Election of
City, Town and Village Boards of Education

The Board of Education was started in Nov. last year, and it was scheduled to be established in all cities, towns and villages, throughout the country. But in view of the current financial situation the Education Ministry decided to prolong the deadline for the establishment of the Boards until 1952.

By this, about ¥900,000,000 can be saved, because almost 5,000 elections of cities, towns and villages became unnecessary.

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Board of Education General

Translation No. 683
The Asahi

EDUCATION

(Translated by Nishida)
Apr. 23 '49

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

Sch. B. Gen.

Translation No. 666
The Kyoto

EDUCATION

(Translated by Izawa)
Apr. 21 '49

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* VOICE OF A CITIZEN *

Appeal To School Board Committeemen

Six months have already elapsed since the Board of Education was created marking an epoch in the educational history of Japan. Perhaps not a few persons must have shared with me the delight to ~~have~~ take it as a sign of great advancement made in the educational democratization of our country.

But I wonder if those persons have ever perceived any result attained by the Board. Frankly speaking, I would say a majority of them must have been disappointed to see a counter effect.

It may be pointed out that every committeeman of the Board mistakes the primary mission and character of the function for something else, and that the Board Committee should be an administrative organ based to the last on a representative system.

Although an individual opinion should be respected it should never be translated into an act as a personal will. I think this point is of great significance.

Moreover, the Board Committeemen---they are not primarily educational experts --- addict themselves to express a novel opinion, or to act independently, or to represent the interest of the persons with whom they have connections, in utter disregard of their primary mission.

Every once in a while I happen to read in the newspapers their individual opinion which is so absurd that we teachers would feel ashamed of being ourselves educators.

I think it would be proper for the Board Committee Members to consult at a Board meeting or to get opinions from the educational experts serving in the said Board before they make public their individual opinion on whatever educational problem. For their part they should in more earnest tackle the fundamental problems. I would ask you committeemen of the School Board to reconsider your primary mission. (Masamichi Takahashi, instructor of the Gujaku Upper secondary school)

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21 Q Ö File

KYOTO CITY POLICE BUREAU
CRIMINAL DEPARTMENT

Kyoto City, 11 February 1949

TO: Mr. Lewis P. Gregory,
Civil Information & Education Section,
Kyoto Military Government Team.

SUBJECT: Report on Fukuhara, Chairman, Kyoto Municipal Education Committee.

Sir,

In pursuance of your instructions we made the investigation on Fukuhara, and report to you as follows.

(I) Name: Tatsuro Fukuhara, Graduation of Meiji University, Tokyo.

Public Office: (1) Chairman, Kyoto Municipal Education Committee (Kyoto City Kyoiku-Iincho).

(2) A member of Kyoto Municipal Assembly.

(3) Juvenile Guardian (Shonen Hogoshi).

(4) A member of Judicial Guarding Committee (Shiho Hogo Iin).

(II) His Marriage:

He married Miss Mitsu, adopted daughter of Mrs. Hatsu Yoshimura, 5 Kitano, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto City, in 1930, and she died about ten years ago.

(III) Chairman of P.T.A. of Kitano Middle School:

He was a member of Sagano Middle school Parents Association (Koyukwai) in April 1947, and chairman of Nijo Middle school Parents Association (Fukei-kwai) in May 1946, and of Education Committee of Oki High School (till October 1948) and now chairman of Kitano Middle school P.T.A., because his three daughters attending the above schools and his youngest daughter has been a student of Kitano Middle school. He was elected by the vote as chairman or member of that associations, and his doings fair and square.

(IV) Member of Kyoto Municipal Assembly:

He has been elected as a member of Kyoto Municipal Assembly by the vote on the occasion of the election in April, 1946, and at that time asked persons to cast a vote for him at the polling station, but this was permitted as legal.

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The election was paid the sharp watch upon any candidate by policemen so that he, living in Nishijin Police Station district, was found not guilty.

(V) His scandal in connection with women:

It is the groundless fact that there was a rumour about him in connection with women. He lost his wife about ten years ago, and then he has entered into the informal marriage with Miss Sadayo Doi (age 26). We did not hear his scandal in connection with any other women.

(VI) His Occupation:

He has kept a hotel at Matsunami-cho, Imadegawa-sagaru, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto City, which, Tokiwa House, was handed the right of using over to him in November 1946. We made our official inspections his hotel frequently and found that no violation of Government order of food and drink. And he has bribed policemen, a rumour says, but there is not a real fact that we, policemen, have had a secret understanding with him.

(VII) He has become a member of the Education Committee as a result of partaking of some leading members of the Assembly, but elected by the vote among the members of Municipal Assembly. We could not find out any evidence of such a scandal.

(VIII) Summary:

We suppose that a letter sent to you tells no evidence according to our investigation, and it may be made by a man of his opposite party, but we will be keeping on our eyes upon him.

Yours respectfully,

(Hisao Noritake),
Chief,
Mental Crimes Division,
Criminal Department,
Kyoto City Police Bureau.

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

Translation No. 197 (Translated by Mrs. Ota)
The Yukan Kyoto EDUCATION Feb. 8, 49

"強要ではない"
府教委の20万圓事件

[illegible]

Amano denies the Payment of
¥200,000 Forced

Concerning the payment of ¥200,000 at the end of last year by the Education Chief Amano to the Prefectural Education Committee to repay its expenses, there has been circulated a false rumor that it was paid on coercion. And the municipal police listened on 4 to Mr. Amano who just came back to Kyoto, and has started investigation. The actual state of things is as follows, and the Education Chief, too, positively denied the rumor, 7 morning, saying, "I was not at all forced."

On Dec. 30, last year, the Prefectural Educational Committee, according to its resolution, claimed for the payment of the traveling expenses and daily allowance since November when the committee started. It was the sum legally claimed in accordance with the prefectural regulations for the daily allowance and the expenses of the 22 meetings and official tours of the 7 members, that is, 8 committee meetings during November and December, several meetings concerning the unification of prefectural and municipal upper secondary schools, the conferences with the Osaka Prefectural Educational Committee and the inspection tour to the Maizuru Fisheries School, etc. So Mr. Amano, considering the distress at the year end of the committee members, and owing to the fact that the prefectural accounts had already been balanced and to some other circumstances connected with the authorities, paid the money in advance. ¥10,000, the smallest amount, was paid to Mr. Oda and the largest, ¥50,000 for the actual expenses of lodging of those who came from remote disticts of Maizuru and so.

(P.T.O.)

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That they held meetings so many times is blamed. But it is reasonable that they had to meet frequently at the opening of their business, and it was impossible for the committee, at the time of the educational reform, to carry on their business by meeting only once or twice a month as it had first been desired. As to the rumor of the "forcible language" it is groundless, for it was only the fireside talk after a regular meeting broke up. And naturally the speech of any member is not effective, unless it has been passed as the resolution of the committee. Mr. Amano, Education Chief, spoke as follows:

"It is an extreme misunderstanding to say that the Education Chief paid on coercion. Because I could not obtain an understanding, in spite of the prefectural regulations, and also because the demand of the committee was considered reasonable, I paid the money in advance, for the members are not all well-off, and it is impossible for the members to continue traveling at their own expenses for ever. There is nothing doubtful."

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Translation No. 221
The Kyoto

EDUCATION

(Translated by Miss Tsuda)
Feb. 3, 49

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* Editorial *

The Points That School Board Must Reflect

Full three monthes have passed since School Board was born.

School Board system is non-experienced and an epoch-making system in this country. No one can expect that it can grow up and make a remarkable success in the short period of only three monthes. But ideal growth would be promised in a short period after its birth in everything, and its future would be decided at the first step.

Now, it is the third month since the Board began to step, and high time for it to reflect its own steps. If they are tending to undesirous direction, they must be corrected at present. Things past may be repented, but not recalled.

Here, the points of the reflection shall be limitted on the two points which are most important for the School Board.

Firstly, I want to take up the character of the School Board's duty. When election campain of the School Board was going on, we emphasized that the post of the Board Member should be an honorary one. As the representatives of the city and the prefecture, they must have passion and good sense for free and right education. As a qualification of the member, we also emphasized that every member must have had a successful experience in his or her regular occupation.

(P.T.O.)

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Thus we touched the minutest details in order to maintain the purity of this honorary post. Fortunately, in this point, voters showed their good sense at the result of the election. The successful canditates for the School Board should be satisfied with their honorary posts, and must not demand more reward than they receive as the honorable members.

At least, they should mind themselves not to take advantage of their posts as the way of living. They were not clean handed as regards to this point.

They can receive reward and indemnity of actual expenses by School Board Acts. In case if it reaches a large amount, we can not tell between them and the salary. The borderland of indemnity of actual expenses and reward and salary is not distinct. It is the only way to distinguish the border between them that the member have self-conciousness and sagacious judgment for their honorable posts.

Office members who work under the School Board are apt to adhere to the old bureaucratic tradition. They do not know well the defference of the duty between the School Board and the School Board Office. It can not be denied that they have a partiality concerning School Board Member's salary, which might be decided by the School Board Member's position.

The cause of the unfine atmosphere concerning the reward might be due to the frequent School Board meetings. The post of School Board should not be a main-job. Therefore, 2 or 3 meetings in a month will be sufficient. Though, then, the business was at the start and meetings would be needed, the Prefectural School Board held conference meeting 22 times in the two years of last year, and the Municipal School Board held 12 formal meetings and several conference meetings.

Under such the circumstances, the post of School Board will become professional; Kyoto Prefecture paid ¥200,000 as the indemnity of actual expenses. For this, also the School Board Members are responsible partly. The School Board pokes its nose into the matters of too trifle. This is the second problem that we want to point out.

The School Board and the School Board Office has a relation of mutual help; the former can be said "head" and the latter "hands and feet". When each of them gives full scope to its duty, School Board system will be enlivened. The School Board should have power and self confidence to practise educational principles.

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When the School Board Members were decided by election, it was a matter of most anxiety that too many educational specialists were elected. Tacts and good sense of the specialists would be useful for educational office, but the School Board Member should not exercise their tacts too much, because some times they are attended by evils.

In other prefecture, School Board took a charge in shifting of teachers and made the School Board Office powerless. As for the Kyoto Prefectural and Municipal School Board, they are not so blunt and deliberate, but they are apt to put their nose into the office work. We can tell it by frequent meetings which might be not so necessary.

The items of their conference are tending to be specialized too much, by which the citizens will lose their interest in the School Board conference which is open to the public. The essential mission and project of the School Board will be thus destroyed.

We want to the School Board Members their reflexion.

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Sch. B General

Kyoto Shimbun.
2 Nov. 48.

Translated by Fuji.
2 November 1948.

School Board Members Stand Opposite In Problem of Electing Chairman.

A camera meeting had to be held at the first meeting of the Prefectural School Board when opinions differed within the board in connection with the elections of the chairman and vice-chairman. At the outset of the meeting they discussed a method of electing the chairman and vice-chairman under Mr. Makino as the temporary chairman. Mr. Shikata and others presented a suggestion to "decide the chairman and vice-chairman by unanimous recommendation in order to bring about a solidarity within the board", and demanded to hold a camera meeting. Mr. Makino and Miss Yoshida agreed with the suggestion. As the result of the secret meeting held in a different room, Mr. Makino was made the chairman and Mr. Shikata the vice-chairman. After the meeting was closed, Mr. Ueda told that he had a clear evidence to believe the plot of Mr. Shikata and three others in this problem. In defiance of this charge Mr. Shikata stated that the four persons had never worked on this problem ahead of the meeting, and that all he wanted was to see a smooth proceeding.

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Report on Result of Prefectural School Board Election by Kyoto Prefectural

(選挙)

Attention

選挙区名	Registered Voters 選挙当日の有権者数 M	F	計 Total	No Voted 投票者数 M	F	Total	No. of Voters 立候補者数 M	F	計 Total	投票率 男	女	計	投票区数	備考
左京	13,038	12,101	25,139	10,942	10,948	21,890	24,156	24,853	49,009	.839	.905	.872	4	
北	30,936	34,472	65,406	13,044	13,922	26,966	17,870	20,556	38,426	.422	.404	.412	13	
東	15,176	17,321	32,497	7,388	8,168	15,506	21,258	25,653	47,011	.487	.472	.480	8	
中	27,763	34,316	62,079	11,455	12,341	23,796	16,808	21,275	38,083	.387	.360	.373	10	
西	32,421	37,755	70,176	12,844	13,639	25,907	28,550	34,457	63,007	.505	.501	.503	14	
南	24,446	26,728	51,174	9,950	10,914	20,864	14,478	15,216	29,694	.408	.408	.408	8	
伏見	24,945	28,580	53,525	11,011	12,086	23,097	13,914	18,504	32,418	.445	.421	.431	15	
計	176,728	193,323	370,051	77,434	84,018	161,452	146,259	178,174	324,433	.438	.434	.436	77	

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計	2,468	16,160	64,312	12,000	24,720	40,814	70,650	13,794	23,815	.665	.604	.500	.831			
宮城	12,326	11,087	20,335	2,295	6,574	13,869	2,031	1,385	3,211	.592	.681	.604	.600	13	20	
青森	13,992	15,477	29,512	5,123	8,209	16,181	5,[illegible]	2,068	13,531	.604	.645	.579	.691	6	3	
岩手	12,418	12,864	21,617	3,120	7,720	12,879	4,402	1,578	10,626	.673	.624	.653	.540	8	13	
秋田	10,691	10,700	24,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	12,[illegible]	20,[illegible]	5,[illegible]	6,[illegible]	10,[illegible]	.688	.633	.634	.6[illegible]	7	10	
新潟	16,231	21,162	24,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	7,460	15,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	8,[illegible]	.671	.615	.649	.51	13	7	
富山	8,[illegible]	9,[illegible]	14,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	3,920	8,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	5,[illegible]	.771	.646	.704	.687	5	5	
福井	6,[illegible]	7,[illegible]	12,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	5,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	.736	.662	.696	.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
岡山	9,[illegible]	10,[illegible]	16,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	8,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	5,[illegible]	.750	.654	.732	.691	7	7	
大田	12,[illegible]	13,[illegible]	20,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	5,[illegible]	10,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	6,[illegible]	.752	.645	.736	.660	7	12	
鳥取	7,[illegible]	8,[illegible]	12,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	6,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	.735	.607	.675	.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
島根	8,[illegible]	9,[illegible]	14,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	7,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	.780	.[illegible]	.[illegible]	.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
計	38,131	180,387	336,518	41,482	72,722	224,204	44,619	69,665	112,374	.[illegible]44	.625	.666	.691	[illegible]	[illegible]	
総合計	447,802	513,574	961,416	246,880	287,738	524,814	200,962	255,640	456,602	.551	.502	.525	.5[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

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大阪

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

秘

京都府公衆衛生協会役員選挙候補者得票数　中間報告取まとめ表　(昭和23.10.5 現在)

京都府選挙管理委員会

候補者氏名	前迎方吉衆衛生	信濃東光	牧野嘉次	上田一夫	伊藤義久雄	谷口喜太郎	吉田八重	森田新三	山田俊三	西方寺古	東路林山	土井陀祐	北浦俊雄	計	高村悦良	今井	原
北	287	137	3217	90	774	270	2861	21	925	3128	30	45	12.012	158	12318		
東	814	1462	829	868	388	947	540	9917	218	57	38	71	15.251	167	12618		
西	232	181	1486	73	178	436	3402	191	77	11	6	21	4245	59	4504		
南	504	441	3498	117	263	392	3698	128	237	44	32	48	11255	267	12518		
計	442	213	5715	220	247	413	2456	139	3362	84	25	59	14534	137	12723		

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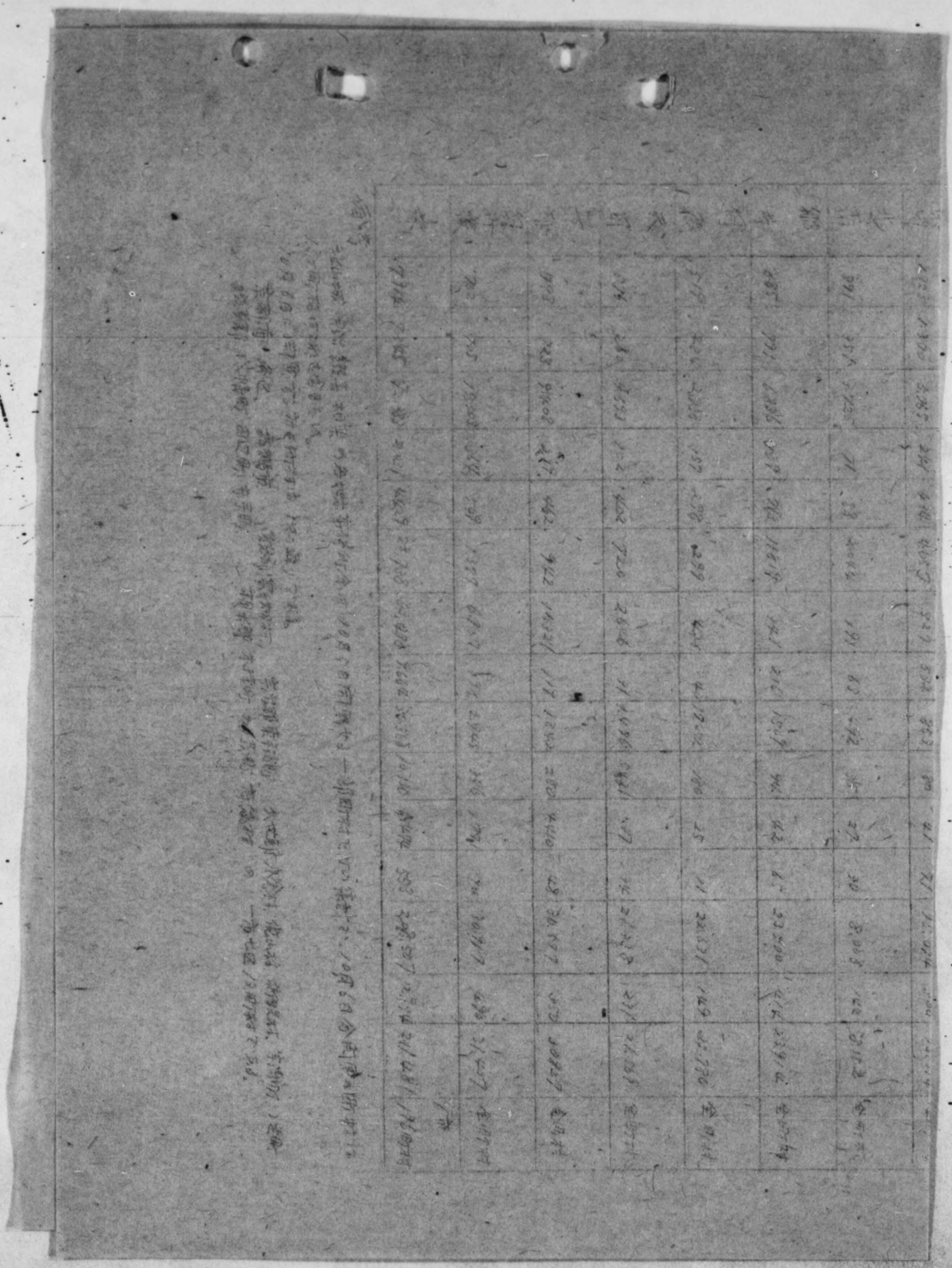

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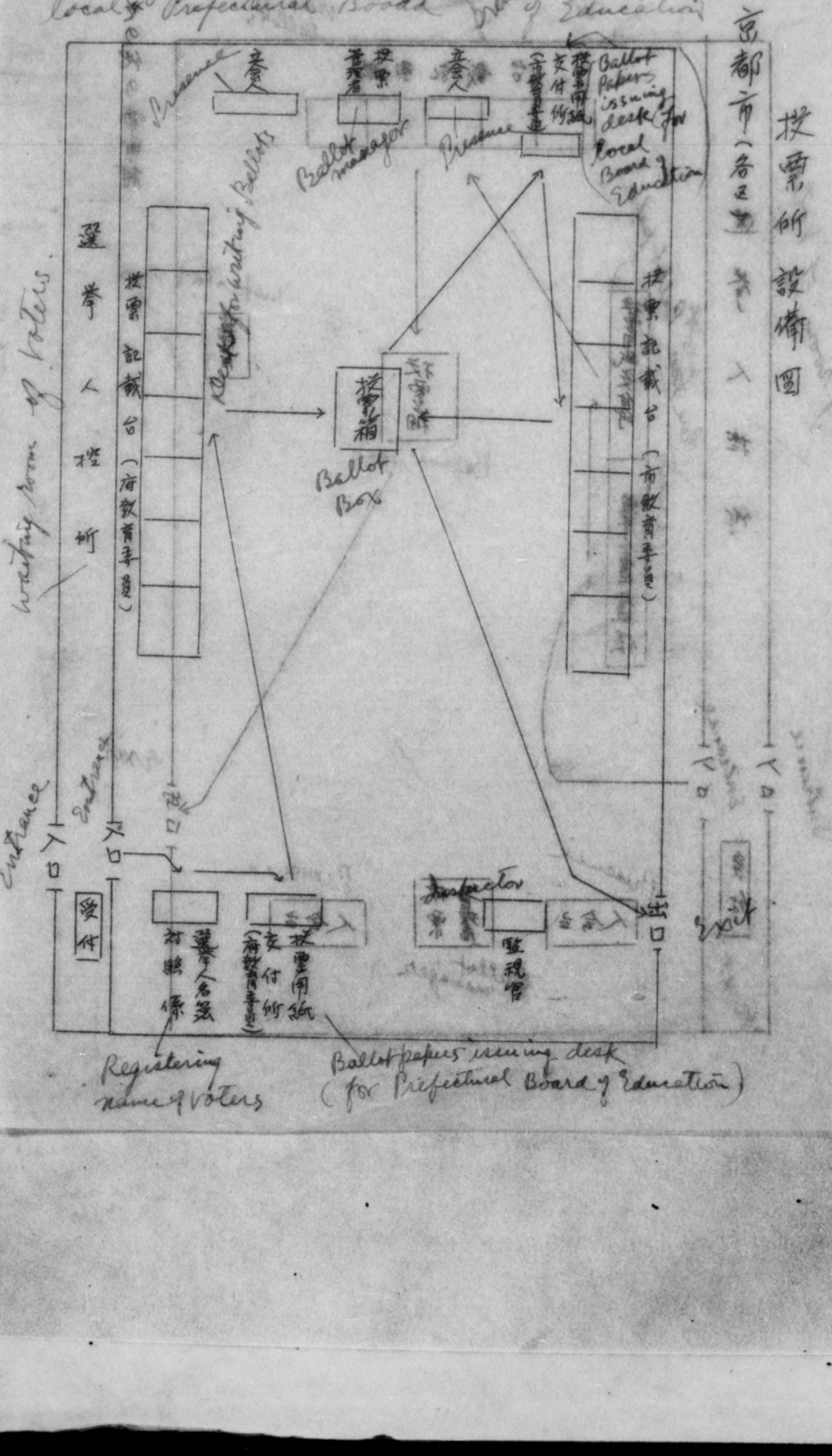
Equipment of Ballot Offices (1)

=Kyoto city's Ballot Offices for local Prefectural Board of Education=



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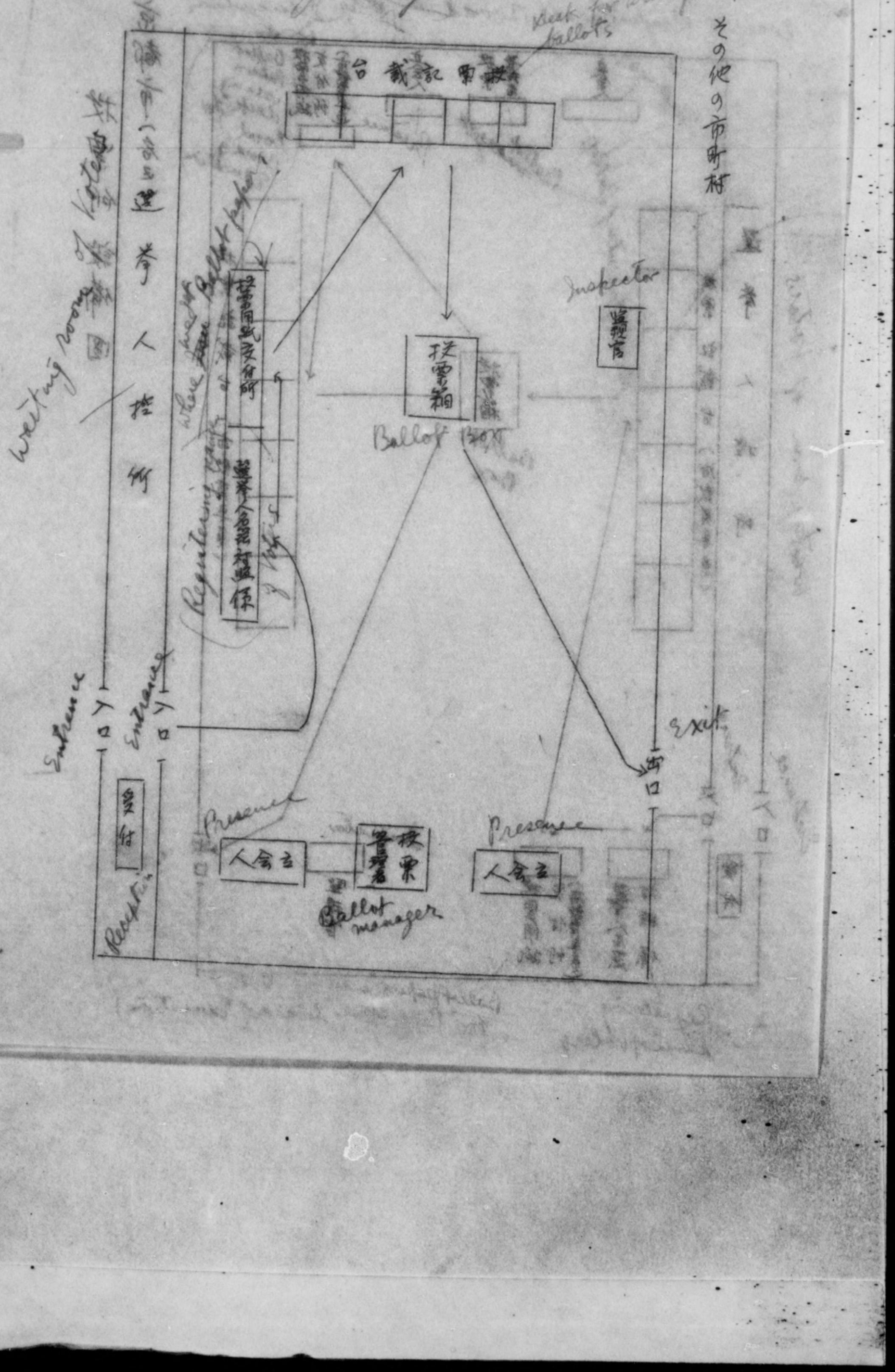
Ballot offices' lay-out
for cities, towns & villages
outside Kyoto city.



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

Translation No. 1119
The Asahi

EDUCATION

(Translated by Tsushima)
Oct 7, 1948

婦人候補は全員当選

府には一名、京都市三名

京都府市を通じ投票締数五十万四千九百十四（男二十四万六千九百四十、女二十五万七千九百七十四）で、有権者数九十六万千四百十六（男四十四万七千八百四十二女五十一万三千五百七十四）に対し投票率は五二・五%（男五五・二、女五〇・二）の成績で昨年の総選挙の六四・二%（男七二・七、女五六・八）に比べ一割強低い

京都市の成績は投票数二十四万四千九十六（男十一万六千十四、女十二万四千百八十二）有権者数五十六万五百六十六（男二十万六千二百四十三、女二十九万八千三百二十三）投票率四二・八%（男四四・二、女四一・六）で各区別の成績はつぎの通り（単位%）

	男	女	平均
上京	四三・七	四二・三	四三・〇
中京	四四・八	四三・一	四三・五
下京	四五・六	四三・二	四四・三
東山	四六・八	四四・一	四五・七
左京	四四・三	四二・三	四三・三
右京	四五・八	四三・九	四四・九
伏見	四四・〇	四二・一	四三・三

市教委きょう選挙管理委員会では七日午前十時から市役所で選挙会を開き教員当選者の確認をする

府下の平均より悪い

京都市内の投票成績

京都府市を通じ投票締数五十万四千九百十四（男二十四万六千九百四十、女二十五万七千九百七十四）で、有権者数九十六万千四百十六（男四十四万七千八百四十二女五十一万三千五百七十四）に対し投票率は五二・五%（男五五・二、女五〇・二）の成績で昨年の総選挙の六四・二%（男七二・七、女五六・八）に比べ一割強低い

京都市の成績は投票数二十四万四千九十六（男十一万六千十四、女十二万四千百八十二）有権者数五十六万五百六十六（男二十万六千二百四十三、女二十九万八千三百二十三）投票率四二・八%（男四四・二、女四一・六）で各区別の成績はつぎの通り（単位%）

	男	女	平均
上京	四三・七	四二・三	四三・〇
中京	四四・八	四三・一	四三・五
下京	四五・六	四三・二	四四・三
東山	四六・八	四四・一	四五・七
左京	四四・三	四二・三	四三・三
右京	四五・八	四三・九	四四・九
伏見	四四・〇	四二・一	四三・三

市教委きょう選挙管理委員会では七日午前十時から市役所で選挙会を開き教員当選者の確認をする

All Women Candidates Returned In Kyoto Pref. & City School Board Election

All women candidates were returned in the elections of Kyoto Pref. and Municipal School Boards. The total votes cast in the two elections were 504,914, of which 246,940 were by men and 257,974 by women. This is 52.5 % (men 55.2 % and women 50.2 %) of the total number of voters which is 961,416 (447,842 men and 513,574 women), being 10 % less than the result of the last year's general election of the Diet in which 64.2 % (men 72.7 % and women 56.8 %) of votes were polled. The rate of vote cast in Kyoto City was 42.8 % with the poll of 240,196 (116,014 men and 124,182 women) against the total number of voters of 56,0566 (262,243 men and 298,232 women).

Following is the result of voting in each ward of the city (Unit - %)

Ward	Men	Women	Average
Kamikyo	42.7	38.3	40.4
Nakakyo	44.8	40.1	40.3
Shimokyo	50.6	50.2	50.3
Higashiyama	39.8	36.1	37.7
Sakyo	42.2	40.3	41.2
Ukyo	40.8	40.8	40.9
Fushimi	44.0	42.1	43.2

(P.T.O.)

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Following persons were returned.

西村平文
Mr. Heita Nishimura representing Prefectural Assembly.

Pref. School Board

Mr. Kazuo Ueda	118,157	votes
Mr. Toraji Makino	67,220	
Mr. Shinzo Morita	59,945	
Mrs. Yae Yoshida	47,011	
Mr. Shunzo Yamada	46,742	
Mr. Hidekichi Shikata	36,187	
(Runner-Up-		
Mr. Ryobun Shigehara	30,082)	

Municipal School Board

Mrs. Kiyoko Yuasa	39,063	
Mr. Kinzaburo Kitamura	26,912	
Mrs. Ai Nakai	25,507	
Mr. Mikiko Kanzaki	22,602	
(Runner-up-		
Mr. Naokiyo Kumagai	16,718)	

福原達朗
Mr. Tatsuro Fukuhara representing City Assembly
Mr. Sanae Mateni secretary

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

Translation No. 221 Dec. 1948
The Kyoto EDUCATION (Translated by Miss Tsuda)
Feb. 3, 49

* Editorial *

The Points That School Board Must Reflect

Full three monthes have passed since School Board was born.

School Board system is non-experienced and an epoch-making system in this country. No one can expect that it can grow up and make a remarkable success in the short period of only three monthes. But ideal growth would be promised in a short period after its birth in everything, and its future would be decided at the first step.

Now, it is the third month since the Board began to step, and high time for it to reflect its own steps. If they are tending to undesirous direction, they must be corrected at present. Things past may be repented, but not recalled.

Here, the points of the reflection shall be limitted on the two points which are most important for the School Board.

Firstly, I want to take up the character of the School Board's duty. When election campain of the School Board was going on, we emphasized that the post of the Board Member should be an honorary one. As the representatives of the city and the prefecture, they must have passion and good sense for free and right education. As a qualification of the member, we also emphasized that every member must have had a successful experience in his or her regular occupation.

(P.T.O.)

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(E.L.O.)

Thus we touched the minutest details in order to maintain the purity of this honorary post. Fortunately, in this point, voters showed their good sense at the result of the election. The successful canditates for the School Board should be satisfied with their honorary posts, and must not demand more reward than they receive as the honorable members.

They can receive reward and indemnity of actual expenses by School Board Acts. In case if it reaches a large amount, we can not tell between them and the salary. The borderland of indemnity of actual expenses and reward and salary is not distinct. It is the only way to distinguish the border between them that the member have self-conciousness and sagacious judgment for their honorable posts.

Office members who work under the School Board are apt to adhere to the old bureaucratic tradition. They do not know well the defference of the duty between the School Board and the School Board Office. It can not be denied that they have a partiality concerning School Board Member's salary, which might be decided by the School Board Member's position.

The cause of the unfine atmosphere concerning the reward might be due to the frequent School Board meetings. The post of School Board should not be a main-job. Therefore, 2 or 3 meetings in a month will be sufficient. Though, then, the business was at the start and meetings would be needed, the Prefectural School Board held conference meeting 22 times in the two years of last year, and the Municipal School Board held 12 formal meetings and several conference meetings.

Under such the circumstances, the post of School Board will become professional; Kyoto Prefecture paid ¥200,000 as the indemnity of actual expenses. For this, also the School Board Members are responsible partly. The School Board poke its nose into the matters of too trifle. This is the second problem that we want to point out.

The School Board and the School Board Office has a relation of mutual help; the former can be said "head" and the latter "hands and feet". When each of them gives full scope to its duty, School Board system will be enlivened. The School Board should have power and self confidence to practise educational principles.

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When the School Board Members were decided by election, it was a matter of most anxiety that too many educational specialists were elected. Tacts and good sense of the specialists would be useful for educational office, but the School Board Member should not exercise their tacts too much, because some times they are attended by evils.

In other prefecture, School Board took a charge in shifting of teachers and made the School Board Office powerless. As for the Kyoto Prefectural and Municipal School Board, they are not so blunt and deliberate, but they are apt to put their nose into the office work. We can tell it by frequent meetings which might be not so necessary.

The items of their conference are tending to be specialized too much, by which the citizens will lose their interest in the School Board conference which is open to the public. The essential mission and project of the School Board will be thus destroyed.

We want to the School Board Members their reflexion.

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To Education Dept

Sch Bd / School admin

School Board Election. From Kyoto Press dat 7 Oct.

City:

1. Mrs. Kiyoko Yuasa.....39,063
   Age:48.
   No occupation.
   Graduate from Tokyo JoshiGakuin (Private Tokyo Women's College), and Simpson College, Ohio State, U.S.A.
2. Mr. Kinzaburo Kitamura..... 26,912
   Age: 52.
   Chief of the Shimokyo Ward Office, Kyoto city.
   Graduate from Kyoto Normal School.
3. Mrs. Ai Nakai..... 25,507
   Age: 59.
   Graduate from Doshisha Women's College.
   Studied in U.S.A. and Europe.
   Chairman of the Kyoto City Women Education Association.
4. Mrs. Mikiko Kanzaki..... 22,602.
   Age: 35.
   No occupation.
   Graduate from Senior Course of the Pref. 1st Girls' High S.
   President of the Jummoda Women's Association.

Mr. Naokiyo Kumagai.....	16,718.
Mr. Takaki Mizuno.....	16,444
Mr. Kentaro Umatani(Teachers' Union).....	15,342
Mr. Tsutomu Shimonomura (Politician).....	10,480
Mr. Kakunosuke Genta(PTA):.....	8,371
Mr. Kenji Takaoka (PTA)	7,525
Mr. Wataru Oyaizu (Communist).....	7,272

Voting percentage: 42.8% (44.2% men, 41.6% women)

1. Shimokyoku.....53.0%
2. Fushimiku.....43.2%
3. Sakyoku.....41.2%
4. Ukyoku.....40.9%
5. Kamikyoku.....40.4%
6. Nakakyoku.....40.3%
7. Higashiyamaku.....37.7%

1 2 3 4

5. Tatsuro Fukuhara city Assembly ~~member~~ representative
6. Sanae Matsui Secretary

* Ritsumeikan College

✓ husband member of City assembly

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Translation No.1127
The Kyoto

EDUCATION

(Translated by Nagai)
Oct 8, 1948

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Ch.Clk.
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左から婦先、中井、湯浅、北村の諸氏

市民へ贈る第一聲

市教育委員座談會（本社主催）

生かす京の特殊性

予算確保も世論に訴う

本社　先生の質と待遇の問題をどうお考えになりますか

湯浅氏　やすんじて教職を行える給與にしなければ父兄の働きかけをとうたり内職をさせねばならなかったりするのです、給與は實公費以上にすべきですがそれにも先生を立派にさせねばいけません、父兄や生徒に尊敬させるようにすれば世論が教員待遇が厚いのを承知しないでしょう

北村氏　とても地方費の負担においては出來ない、國庫補助の大幅増額を實施せねばならない、國民全体の教育費重の熱意がこれを實行させるだろう

本社　母の立場がいわれていますがこの点

湯浅氏　男女共學が當面の問題ですが、何といっても子供の實力によってきまるもので家庭教育さえしっかりやっておれば學校でいるから頭が古いというのは問題しなくてもよい、何より先に言いた母親の教育が大切です

北村氏　青少年の不良化防止にも母親の再教育が先決です

中井氏　家庭婦人はりんと勉強せねばいけない、民主的といっても本当に目ざめた人は皆無です、目立たぬかも知れないがとつとつと啓発せねばなりません

婦先氏　子供を育てるのは母でしょう、幼兒の教育が一生を定めますしかし母親は生活に追われて余裕がないのです、教育への熱意をもっていただきたいですね

本社　京都市としての特殊性について

湯浅氏　京都の古い文化を利用すべきです

本社　教科書の選定は委員会の大きな課題ですが

婦先氏　ここで京都の特殊性を生かしたいと思います

北村氏　通学区域の変更なども大きな問題ですが土地の感情をよく聞いて判断せねばなりません、また校長の推下げも適材適所でやるべきです、しかし單に年とっ

北村氏　どうしても新心出來るだけの待遇がほしい

中井氏　しかしそれを大衆關係でまかなうようなことをしたくな

婦先氏　先生でなき子供が第一だ、先ず給與を十分にとるとともに、それから先生の質の向上です、それから先生の質の向上ですと、それから先生の質の向上ですめるのはあまりないのでしょうか

本社　何よりも予算の問題が教育委員会にとって難問ですが

湯浅氏　世論を大きくして予算つい

本社　婦先さん、ただ一人の三十代としての抱負は

婦先氏　情熱をもってこれから勉強して行きたい

本社　お互にこれから委員会の構成員として

中井氏　個人的に立派な人々だと思いますが、意見は対立するでしょう、私より幾分保守的ではないでしょうか

北村氏　私は保守的だと言われている

湯浅氏　対立しても委員會はまとめて行かねばなりません

本社　ではお忙しいところを

RECEIVED
OCT 13 1948

New School Board Members Speak To Citizens

This is what the new members of the municipal board of education spoke to Kyotoites at a table-talk held by our press immediately after they won the election. They are Mmes. Kiyoko Yuasa,

(P.T.O.)

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Ai Nakai, Mikiko Kanzaki and Mr. Kinsaburo Kitamura.

What are you going to do?

Mrs. Yuasa says: I want women of Kyoto, especially mothers to pay much more attention to education and help us with constructive suggestions.

Mr. Kitamura says: Education plays the most important role in reconstructing Japan along with industrial rehabilitation. And from this standpoint I focus my immediate object on bringing the 6-3 system, especially that of the lower secondary school to perfection.

Mrs. Nakai says: I should like to listen to the voice of the working class whom I represent. Most important are such problems as the equal opportunity of education, the expanded and strengthened educational service to the physically handicapped and the establishment of regular high schools as soon and as stably as possible. And all the meetings of the board should, in my opinion, be open to public.

Mrs. Kanzaki says: I would imbue the board with the voices of mothers. I have long harbored a dream to develop this city into a splendid town of science and culture. Now that I am a member of the board, I should like to realize this dream step by step in a realistic way.

How do you think about the fact that three out of the four members of the board have been occupied by women?

Mrs. Kanzaki says: I've greatly been encouraged by it. Maybe it mirrors the public opinion that education should be conducted through the hands of mothers. We should do our utmost not to disappoint the citizens.

Mrs. Nakai says: I suppose that it indicates that the voters are already fed up with the politics so far conducted by the depraved "politicians" in such a place as gay quarters.

What's your opinion about the quality of teachers and their treatment?

Mrs. Yuasa says: Unless they are paid enough not to be worried about other mothers than teaching, they may curry favors with the parents of their pubils and do some side-job or other. For this reason, it is desirable that the teachers should be paid higher than ordinary officials. But at the same time it is necessary for teachers to cultivate themselves more and more. If they elevate themselves highly enough to deserve the full confidence and respect of their pupils and the parents, how can the public be silent to the maltreatment of them?

Mr. Kitamura says: I should like to get teachers paid enough to devote themselves to their duty.

Mrs. Nakai says: But this should not be financed by taxation on masses, I think.

Mrs. Kanzaki says: The matter of children is the first consideration. School facilities should be improved first of all and then it is necessary to reeducate teachers, of which

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younger ones are particularly low in scholarly attainments recently.

Budget problem

Mrs. Yuasa says: I want to arouse the public opinion to secure enough budget.

Mr. Kitamura says: Such a budget cannot be financed by the local government alone which needs more increased subsidies from the State. And to obtain them, the ardor of the nation to improve their standard of education will weigh much.

A word as a mother

Mrs. Yuasa: The success of coeducation depends largely on that of home discipline. Therefore it is a prerequisite to enlighten mothers along this line.

Mrs. Kitamura says: Reeducation of mothers is indispensable to preventing juvenile delinquency.

Mrs. Nakai says: Women must study harder and harder. Indeed, there are so few women, I regret, that have a true understanding of democracy. We should direct our efforts to this sphere in a steadfast, though modest, way.

Mrs. Kanzaki says: After all, it is the mother who brings up children. The life of a man is greatly influenced by the education he undergoes in his childhood. But in this time of depressing economy most mothers are too busy in making a living to take full care of their beloved sons and daughters. I wish they paid a little more attention to education.

How should the peculiartly of this town be utilized

Mrs. Yuasa says: The time-honored culture of Kyoto should be taken to advantage.

About the selection of text-books

Mrs. Kanzaki says: We should consider this problem in close connection with the peculiarity of Kyoto.

Mr. Kitamura says: In deciding on revision of the school areas, we must take the opinion of each area in consideration. And the lowering of a principal to a plain teacher should be carried out properly and fairly. In this respect, I cannot always agree with those who say the old teachers are more conservative than the younger.

Mrs. Kanzaki, What's your wish as the only member in the thirties?

Mrs. Kanzaki says: I'll go on studying with youthful passions more and more.

How do you think about other members mutually?

Mrs. Nakai says: They are fine as individuals, of course. But the difference in view will surely arise. I observe all of you are more conservative than I, aren't you?

Mr. Kitamura says: Well, it is true that I am regarded as conservative.

Mrs. Yuasa says: But let's agree to disagree.

end

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The Kyoto Nichinichi

EDUCATION

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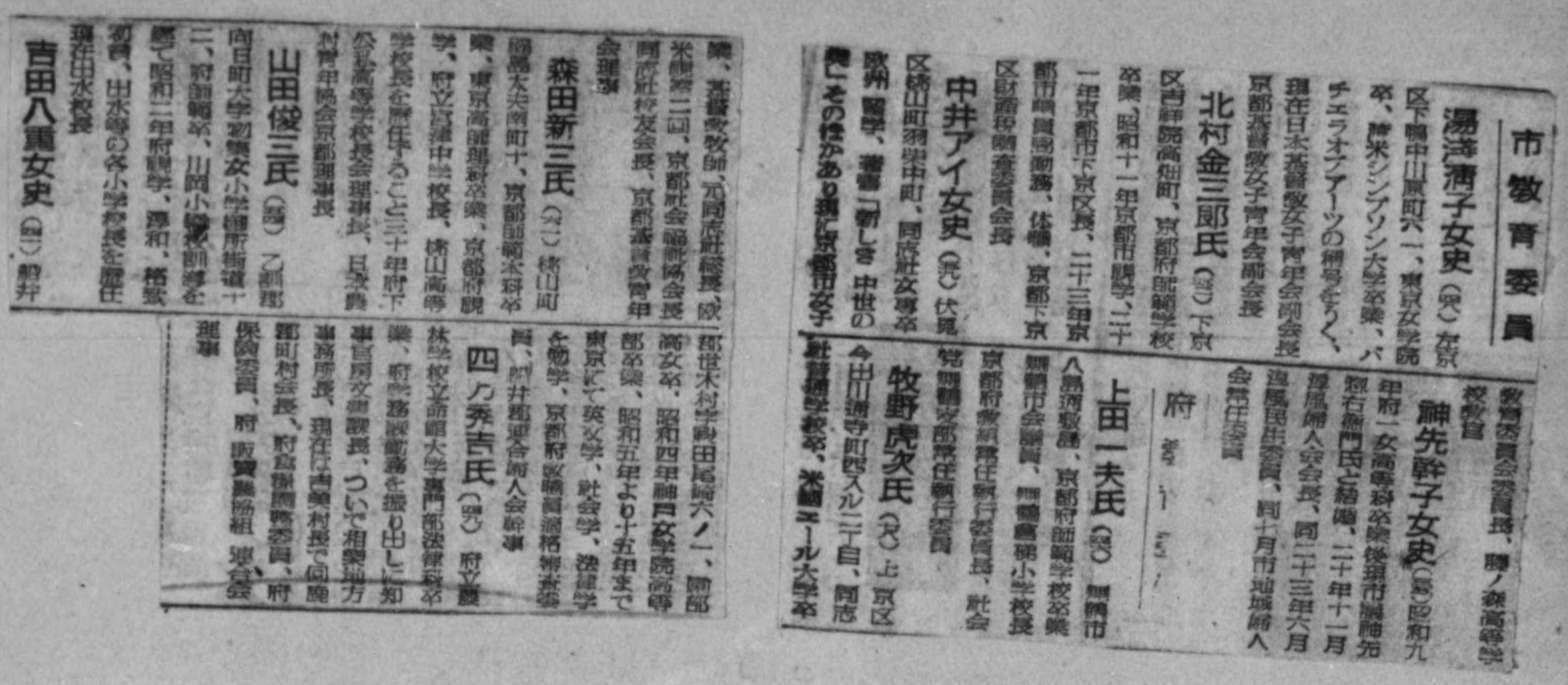
Oct 7, 1948



市教育委員

湯浅清子女史（六）左京区下鴨中山原町六一、東京女学院卒、神栄シンプソン大学卒業、パチェラオブアーツの称号をもらく、現在日本基督教女子青年会副会長、京都基督教女子青年会副会長

北村金三郎氏（五）下京区吉祥院高畑町、京都府師範学校卒業、昭和十一年京都市議学、二十一年京都市下京区長、二十三年京都市議会副議長、体協、京都下京区財政委員会長

中井アイ女史（六）伏見区桃山町羽柴中町、同庁女専卒、欧州留学、著書「新しき中世の息吹」その他かあり現に京都市女子

教育委員会委員長、勝ノ森高等学校教諭

神先幹子女史（五）昭和九年府一女高等科卒業後銀市議神先右衛門氏と結婚、二十年十一月婦風婦人会長、同二十三年六月婦風民生委員、同十月市地域婦人会常任委員

府 [illegible]

上田一夫氏（五）無所属 八幡河原生、京都府師範学校卒業、無所属市会議員、無職書梯小学校長、京都府教組常任執行委員長、社会党無所属支部常任執行委員

牧野虎次氏（六）上京区今出川通寺町西入ル二丁目、同志社普通学校卒、米国エール大学卒業、基督教牧師、元同庁社会課長、欧米視察二回、京都社会福祉協会長、同庁社会課長、京都基督教青年会理事

森田新三民（六一）楠山町岡崎太夫南町十、京都師範本科卒業、東京高師専科卒業、京都府視学、府立京津中学校長、楠山高等学校長を歴任すること三十年府下公私立高等学校長会理事長、且京農村青年協会京都副理事長

山田俊三民（五）乙訓郡向日町大字物集女小学校長、府議十三、府副議長、山岡小学校訓導を経て昭和二年府視学、淳和、格致部長、出水等の各小学校長を歴任、現在田水校長

吉田八重女史（五一）船井郡世木村字鍋田尾崎六ノ一、開部高女卒、昭和四年神戸女学院高等部卒業、昭和五年より十五年まで東京にて英文学、社会学、法律学を勉学、京都府教職員適格審査委員、船井郡連合婦人会幹事

四ノ方秀吉氏（四）府立農林学校立命館大学専門部法律科卒業、府庁事務課職員を振り出しに知事官房文書課長、ついで相楽地方事務所長、現在は木津村長で同時に郡町村会長、府立嵯峨農業委員、府保護委員、府販売農協組連事

New School Board Members Returned

Following are the persons returned to the Kyoto Prefectural and Municipal School Boards.

Municipal School Board

Mrs. Kiyoko Yuasa (48), resident at #61 Nakagawara-machi, Shimogamo, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto City, graduated from Tokyo Women's Institute and Simpson University (U.S.A.), Bachelor of Arts, present Vice-president of Japan Y.W.C.A. and Vice-president of Kyoto Y.M.C.A.

Mr. Kinzaburo Kitamura (52), resident at Tokahata-cho, Kisshoin, Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto City, graduated from Kyoto Pref. Normal School, appointed Kyoto City school-inspector in 1936, Shimokyo Ward Chief in 1946, assigned to Kyoto City Personnel Bureau in 1948, at present temporarily retired and president of Shimokyo-ku Property Tax Investigation Commission.

Mrs. Ai Nakai (59), resident at Hashiba Naka-cho, Momoyama, Fushimi-ku, Kyoto City, graduated from Doshisha Women's College, studied in Europe, published "New Medieval Beauty" and other works, at present Chairman of Kyoto City Board of Women's Education and teacher of Fujinomori High School.

Mrs. Mikiko Kanzaki (35), resident at Matsuyamachi-dori, Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto City, graduated from Pref. 1st Girls High School Higher Course in 1934, appointed President of Jumpu (Moral Reform) Women's Association in November 1945, member of Jumpu Public Welfare Commission in June 1948, member of Kyoto City Area Women's Association Standing Committee in July 1948.

Prefectural School Board

Mr. Kazuo Ueda (46), resident at Shikishima, Yashima dori, Maizuru City, graduated from Kyoto Pref. Normal School, member

(P.T.O.)

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of Maizuru Municipal Assembly, principal of Kurahashi Primary School in Maizuru, chairmen of Kyoto Pref. Teachers' Union Executive Committee, member of Socialist Party Maizuru Branch Executive Committee.

Mr. Toraji Makino (78), resident at 2-chome Teramachi Imadegawa-dori, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto City, graduated from Doshisha Ordinary School and Yale University (U.S.A.), pastor, ex-president of Doshisha University, made two tours of inspection in Europe and U.S.A., president of Kyoto Social Welfare Association, president of Doshisha P.T.A., director of Kyoto Y.M.C.A.

Mr. Shinzo Morita (61), resident at #10 Fukushima-daiu Minami-machi, Momoyama-cho, graduated from Kyoto Normal School Main Course and Tokyo Higher Normal School Science Course, for 30 years since successively held the posts of a Kyoto Pref. school-inspector, the principal of Pref. Miyazu Middle School, and the principal of Momoyama High School, at present the chief director of Pref. Public & Private High School Principals' Association and chief director of Japan Rural Youngmen's Association Kyoto Branch.

Mr. Shunzo Yamada (54), resident at Muko-machi, Otokuni-gun, graduated from Pref. Normal School, became teacher of Kawaoka Primary School, appointed Pref. school-inspector in 1927, successively appointed principal of Jumwa, Kakuchi, Matsuno, and Demizu, Primary Schools, at present principal of Demizu Primary School.

Mrs. Yae Yoshida (41), #6-1 Ozaki, Segi-mura, Funai-gun, graduated from Sonobe Girls' High School and Kobe Women's Institute, studied English Literature, Sociology, and Law at Tokyo from 1930 to 1940, at present member of Kyoto Pref. Teachers Qualification Examination Commission and manager of Funai-gun Federated Women's Association.

Mr. Hidekichi Shikata (49), resident at Yoshimi-mura, Ikaruga-gun, graduated from Pref. Agricultural & Forestry School and Ritsumeikan University Law Dept., first assigned to Pref. School Affairs Section and then successively held the posts of the chief of Governor's Secretariate Correspondence Section and chief of Soraku District Office, at present headman of Yoshimi-mura, chief of Ikaruga-gun Towns & Villages Association, member of Pref. Food Adjustment Commission, member of Pref. Insurance Commission, and director of Pref. Federation of Sales Agricultural Co-operative Associations.

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

C-3

S B General

27 September 1948.

Daily Operation.

In connection with Dr. MC Clellan's recommendation that the Pref. Edu. Dept. see to it that allowances for school board members do not exceed the expenses substantially needed for their service, Mr. Matsumoto Chief of Pref. School Affairs Section, visited this office. He was afraid that Kyoto Prefecture would become the only exception among many prefectures, and introduced a pamphlet from the Mombusho.

Board

This pamphlet entitled "Explanation on Board of Education Law" was compiled by Bunkyo Kenkyu-kai.(An organization whose office is located in the Mombusho with the purpose of giving explanations on various educational laws.) It was published under date of August 1st 1948, and the introducation was written by the vice-minister. On page 18 it says, "The final decision was a sharp contrast to the original plan in that active teachers were given the right to stand as the candidate, and the board members are paid the allowances equal to the local assembly members".

My friend Arimatsu

According to Mr. Matsumoto the allowances for the prefectural assembly members revised on September 14 are as follows:

Ordinary member:	¥	6,000.-	monthly.
Vice-chairman:	"	8,000.-	"
Chairman:	"	10,000.-	"

Fuji.

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

Translation No.1081
The Miyako

EDUCATION

(Translated by Tsushima)
Sept 30, 1948

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

WHOM DO YOU LIKE FOR YOUR SCHOOL BOARDS ?

Vote For "Man", Not "Party"

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KYOTO, JAPAN, 28 September 1948 ———

Of considerable interest to the voters of Japan is the announcement by the Teachers' Unions of Osaka and Oita Prefectures that they have withdrawn active union support of individual teacher candidates for School Boards to be elected Oct. 5.

Proceeding on the principle that school boards should be comprised of men and women free from any political affiliation, the members of teachers unions have taken this voluntary actions to urge the support of the best qualified candidates regardless of party or organization.

The election of School Boards is one of the vital aspects in the Democratization of Japan and successful operation of Japan's school in the future depends upon the caliber of members elected. The Oita and Osaka Teachers' Unions in taking their stand have said in effect that the electorate should vote for the man and not the party which supports him.

In this way Japan's prefectures, cities and towns which will elect School Boards on October 5 will be assured of the election of public spirited citizens whose interest in education is the first and foremost consideration in running for office.

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

October 1 (a week from now)
Is The Day Of Our Election

Don't Abstain From Voting

The application for school board candidacy was closed on Sept 28, a week before the election on Oct. 5. For the Prefectural School Board there are 12 candidates, double the number required while is 7 including one from the Prefectural assembly, which for the Kyoto Municipal School Board 20 candidates are staging a hot competition for the fixed membership of 5 including one from the Municipal Assembly. Education has been transferred from the hands of the central officials to those of the general public along the lines of the Democratization of Japan. Every right, with its accompanying responsibility, on education is now vested in the people themselves. Let us all join this election on Oct. 5 which decides the destiny of our children, our schools, and our Japan of tomorrow. Following are the names of the candidates and their programs.

Kyoto Pref. School Board

1. Ryobun Shigehara (35)
   Resident in Kyoto City
   Graduated from Taisho Univ. Literature Dept., Official of Cultural Section, Kyoto Pref. Office
   Program: Priority of education in pref. budget, establishment of cultural facilities for children, reform of personnel administration and of the educational circles.

2. Toraji Makino (78)
   Resident in Kyoto City
   Graduated from Yale Univ. (U.S.A.),
   Ex-president of Doshisha Univ., president of Kyoto Social Welfare Association.
   Program: Democratization of education, internationalization of education, practicalness of education.

3. Kazuo Ueda (46)
   Resident in Maizuru City
   Graduated from Kyoto Normal School, Member of Maizuru Municipal Assembly, a teacher.
   Program: Establishment of secure finances for education, reform of present educational finances which depend on contributions from parents through their weak point as parents of school children, establishment of close connections among all P.T.A.s of the prefecture.

4. Kikuo Ito (39)
   Resident in Kyoto City
   Graduated from Kyoto Univ. Law Dept.,
   Teacher of Shikyo Commercial School.

(P.T.O.)

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Program: Equal opportunity in education, abolition of privilege in education, enhancement of working youth's education, preparation of complete facilities for special education, removal of inequality in status among different types of school, complete national financing of compulsory education, opposition to putting finances on parents' shoulders, complete distribution of school supplies.

5. Zentaro Taniguchi (50)
Resident in Funai-gun, Kyoto Pref.
President of the League of Japan's Democratic Culture Kyoto Pref. Council, writer
Program: Guarantee of teachers' living, national financing of educational expenses, complete supply of food for school children without charge.

6. Yae Yoshida (40)
Resident in Funai-gun, Kyoto Pref.
Graduated from Kobe Women's Institute, member of Kyoto Pref. Teachers Qualification Examination Committee
Program: Increase of educational budget, restoration of authority of education, promotion of special educational organs for girls in accompaniment to complete enforcement of co-education.

7. Shinso Morita (61)
Resident in Kyoto City
Graduated from Tokyo Higher Normal School,
Principal of Momoyama High School
Program: Restoration of educator's spirit, increase of teachers, strengthening of educational guidance and investigation organs, improvement of school system of health education.

8. Shunzo Yamada (54)
Resident in Otokuni-gun, Kyoto Pref.
Graduated from Kyoto Normal School,
Principal of Demizu Primary School
Program: Democratization of education, complete enforcement of 6-3 system, priority of educational budget, development of women's education.

9. Hidekichi Shikata (49)
Resident in Kamuga-gun, Kyoto Pref.
Graduated from Ritsumeikan Univ.,
Public official
Program: Equal opportunity in education, establishment of a powerful educational system, abolition of educational administration by bureaucrats.

10. Rin-ichi Nakaji (45)
Resident in Amada-gun, Kyoto Pref.
Graduated from Aichi Medical College,
Physician

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Program: Safeguarding of freedom of learning, equal opportunity in learning, increase of educational budget, improvement of teachers' living conditions and their quality, complete facilities for school hygiene.

11. Soluyu Doi (49)
Resident in Yoce-gun, Kyoto Pref.,
President of P.T.A. of Ine Primary School,
Priest
Program: "I want to consider education from the people's standpoint on the principle of the School Board which is to make education 'of the people, for the people, and by the people'".

12. Toshitake Kitakoji (39)
Resident in Kyoto City
Graduated from Kyoto Univ.,
Keeper of a private school
Program: "To give just education, sincerity is necessary. Sincerity is a desire for the truth and I want to face my duties with this desire".

Kyoto Municipal School Board

1. Takaki Mizuno (63)
Resident in Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto City
Graduated from the 5th Parish School,
Principal of Nacho High School
Program: Education based on universality, education with local characteristics, education with democratic freedom.

2. Shigeru Kimura (56)
Resident in Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto City
Training electric mechanics
Program: Development of educational enterprises for children

3. Kazumasa Takunaga (47)
Resident in Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto City
Ex-vice-president of P.T.A. of Seisen Primary School,
florist
Program: "I want to help establish democracy in education of this city from the merchants' standpoint".

4. Kantaro Umtani (42)
Resident in Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto City
Graduated from Kyoto Normal School,
Teacher of a primary school
Program: "I want to consider education from the workers' standpoint," rational arrangement of school areas.

(P.T.O.)

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5. Kinzaburo Kitamura (52)
Resident in Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto City
Graduated from Kyoto Normal School,
Kyoto City official
Program: Establishment of education for the citizens by the citizens, strengthening of cultural facilities and development of social education.

6. Hisashi Oyaizu (47)
Resident in Higashiyama-ku, Kyoto City
Lecturer of Doshisha Higher Commercial School, member of Communist Party Pref. Standing Committee
Program: "Give free culture and education to the working people", complete supply of school lunches, text-books, and school things for children.

7. Ai Naisai (59)
Resident in Fushimi-ku, Kyoto City
Graduated from Doshisha Women's College,
Teacher of Fujinomori High School
Program: Opportunity to learn for working women, intellectual elevation of mothers, practical facilities, equal opportunity in education

8. Kenji Tajioka (44)
Resident in Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto City
Graduated from Kyoto Pref. Medical College,
Physician
Program: Complete enforcement of co-education, democratic development of P.T.A., popularization of school hygiene.

9. Kakunosuke Genta (52)
Resident in Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto City
Officer of P.T.A. of Doshisha Kyoto Technical College,
Dealer of paper-wares
Program: Fundamental solution of the problem to give better treatment to teachers, fair personnel administration, chances for men of talent, concrete research of the building and repairing of schools.

10. Kikuji Hara (52)
Resident in Ukyo-ku, Kyoto City
Graduated from Kyoto Industrial Art School, director of a company.
Program: To establish democratic education, elevate culture, and contribute to the human welfare of the world.

11. Saimo Nishiyama (40)
Resident in Sakyo-ku, Kyoto City
President of the "Keizai Jiji Shimpo" (Current Economics News" press company)

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Program: Democratic education by fair will of the people, establishment of composite education closely connected with domestic education.

12. Kiyoko Yunoa (47)
Resident in Sakyo-ku, Kyoto City
Graduated from Tokyo Women's Institute and Simpson Univ. (U.S.A.)
Program: "We should give such education as will create in our children warm humanity that makes them think of the world as their own home and the peoples of the world their friends."

13. Tsutomu Shimonomura (49)
Resident in Nakakyo-ku, Kyoto City
Graduated from Oita Normal School,
director of a company
Program: To abolish unjust, bureaucratic educational system and completely democratize education, to keep education from inclining to the extreme right or left and establish fair education, to re-educate teachers and guarantee their living, to establish a system of distributing additional rice rations to children.

14. Naokiyo Kurogai (45)
Resident in Sakyo-ku, Kyoto City
Graduated from Kyoto Univ. Economics Dept.,
President of Kyukyo-do Co.
Program: To extend education over homes and the whole society and elevate the educational level, to improve the culture of teachers and make happy schools

15. [redacted] Kanzaki (35)
Resident in Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto City
Graduated from the 1st Pref. High School,
Member of Kyoto Area Women's Association Standing Committee
Program: Establishment of complete accord between homes and school education, to eliminate all boss-like conducts from the educational world, to establish democratic education and accelerate reconstruction of Japan.

16. Kohei Inuki (59)
Resident in Sakyo-ku, Kyoto City
Graduated from Pref. Medical College,
Physician
Program: Promotion of education on the basis of democracy, development of education with local characteristics and of P.T.A., strengthening of health control of teachers and children.

17. Bentaro Sugihara (56)
Resident in Nanakyo-ku, Kyoto City
Graduated from Ritsumeikan Univ. Law Dept.,
Lawyer

(P.T.O.)

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Program: "The School Board has an important mission to improve the extremely degenerated schools of today, the "dead" cultural facilities of the city, and this city of learning which is only a name."

18. Kimpu Hanekata (65)
Resident in Fushimi-ku, Kyoto City
Member of Fushimi-ku Town Assembly,
writer
Program: To eliminate the elements that spoil the children and the teachers, the teachers' unions, and other subordinates of polical parties who want a budget that suits themselves.

19. Toshiharu Ikemoto (46)
Resident in Sakyo-ku, Kyoto City
Graduated from Nippon Univ. Politics Dept.,
director of a company
Program: "What the children are looking for is the light, rather than the food. The development of a nation that has no weapons comes from giving its people theories as light."

20. Toso Yamada (49)
Resident in Fushimi-ku, Kyoto City
Graduated from Kansai Commercial-Technical School, Osaka
director of a company
Program: Establishment of youths' education, educational administration from citizens' standpoint.

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

21 Bf 21. 8 D Sept 48. Kyotaigo

Message from Mr. Bowers:
On Board of Education Election

The Colonel would like to see coordination between CI & CE to carry this out.

The Japanese educator go on the air to explain to citizens the importance of voting in the 5 Oct. School Board Election. SCAP radio branch official said to day that radio time has been allotted nearly every day from now until the election for speakers to explain how the Japanese people can assume responsibility for the education of their children.

#1. Minister of Education Morito will be the 1st speaker in the series on 23 Sept. with broadcast of a recorded interview in the "Man on the Street" program in which he appeared recently in Kanda.

#2. Vice Minister of Education Hiro Arimitsu will follow on 24 Sept. by speaking on Teachers Hour from 3:30 to 4 pm. He will appear on the same program on 27 Sept.

#3. On Womens' Hour from 1 - 2 pm 27 Sept. Prof. Muneomi Kaigo a Tokyo University professor will speak on the election. Dr. Shigeru Nambara , president of Tokyo Univ. will be interviewed on the same evening on a broadcast to start at 7:45 and Junzo Matsumoto, diet member will be featured on the "Early Bird" broadcast, starting at 5:30 am 1st Oct.

#4. The mechanics of voting will be explained 4 Oct. at 8 am by Yoshiro Matsuzaki, Chief of the Management Committee of League of Election, appearing on the New Farm Hour.

Any local time?

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

21 26 Sep '48

Translated by K.Ishida

SUBJECT: Teacher Candidates for School Boards.

TO : Civil Education Officer
Kyoto MG Team

FROM : Anonymous.

There are a big number of teachers included among the candidates for the Boards of Education. These teachers are using the pupils for their election campaigns and are literally on strike as they do not attend classes.

Please suspend teachers from running for the school boards quickly as it was done in Tokyo. Otherwise there will be no real democratization of education.

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SEP 30

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Translation No.1653
The Yukan Kyoto

EDUCATION

(Translated by Tsuchina)
Sept 26, 1948

熱の上らぬ教委選擧戰

棄けん五割？

呼べど叫べどガラ空き演說會

都教委員選擧も愈愈十月五日を あと幾日にひかえていよいよ本格 的な競爭に入つたが、タスキがけ 候補者、腕章をつけて自轉車やリン タクで走り回つているのは候補者 だけ、一般の關心は低めて低く府 市當局でも頭痛をなやし、この調子 なら天候に惠まれても五割の棄 權がみこまれている 市委員立候補者の顏ぶれも新く そろつたようで目下十八人が四 つのイスをめぐり組の上では論

非政治的であるが選擧區域はさつ ぱりで學校を借りた會場などガ ランとした講堂に二、三十人から五十人位が關の山、二十四日も六時半から最初の市主催市立 候補者立會演說會が上京中學で 開かれたが當日は男一二〇女四 十人ほどで候補者の關係者を除けば一般は百人足らずというさびしさ、同日立誠校でも青友會が主催して保護者會から引き續き立會演說會を開いたが、數百

委員なんてわからないとサツサと引ずりこんだお母さん連もありターミナルのスピーカー合戰にも關心東風

街で拾つた市民の關心をたたいてみても實校P・T・Aの婦人幹部すらり と名前が並んでこうがだれがどんな人で教育委員にふさわしいかわかりませんわ、學區から出た人に投票をねばいけないと思つている人が約半數あるでしょう

立大生

何十年の歷史をもつ關西學院關連 校でも昭和電工事件にみられるような人間を選ぶ人からだから第一回から三割でも投票したら

よい方だ、數十年來政治關心はチンとも進歩してないんだからくつみがきのおつさん

そんな關心があるんですかな、何があつたつて毎日仕事に出なきや子供の口が干上りまさるという寒空、放送演說でやかましい四條の繁店街からは選擧管理委員會へ「電話もきこえない、何とかしてくれ」と言つて來る始末

り街の關心風景はどうでもいいんだろうという表情である、市當局ではこの低調な選擧への認識に驚き動の追い込みをかけるべく二万五千枚のポスターをはり出や十月一日からアナウンスカーを全市に駈つて棄權防止を講ずるなどせめて六割の投票率は得たいと躍起になつている

Schoolboard Electioneering Sees Little Reaction From Citizens; Half The Voters To Abstain From Voting?

The frantic compaign of candidates for schoolboards election is still failing to get any tangible reaction from citizens and, to the anxiety of pref. and municipal authorities, 50 % of the voters are feared to abstain from voting even at the most favorable weather conditions. For the Municipal School Board, 18 candidates are striving to get the four seats, but their oratorical meetings in school lecture-halls are proving attractive always to only from 20 to 50 persons and the first of their speech meetings under municipal sponsorship held at the Kamikyo Middle School Friday night had to be opened with an audience of some 120 men and 40 women of whom more than 60 were persons more or less connected with the candidates. On the same day another speech meeting was held for candidates at Rissei Primary School under the sponsorship of the school's P.T.A., but many of the mothers who had assembled left the meeting hall before speeches were finished.

(P.T.O.)

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SEP 30

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Translation No.1052 (Translated by Tsushima)
The Kyoto. EDUCATION Sept 25, 1948

聽衆五百人期待したが

教委候補立會演說

教育委員會選擧を來二週間に控えてその運動戰は終盤に入つた二十四日午後六時半から京都市初の候補者立會演說會が上京中學校で開かれたが各地區の演說會はなはだ低調であり、今回の立會演說會も危ぐされたが市民は予想外の關心を示し定刻には見越十人の聽衆が場まり中に小川財務課調員の顏も見えた、市教育委員準備委當局では約五百人の聽衆がくるものと期待していたがそれには及ばなかつた、候補者十七氏は抽せんで各自十分間それぞれ熱弁をふるい同十時閉會した

Although 500 People Had Been Expected .....

With only two weeks remaining before the election, the candidates for schoolboards have entered the last phase of their campaign. Yesterday at 1830 the first oratorical meeting of the candidates of the city was opened at Kamikyo Middle School. In spite of the anxiety of the sponsors who knew the fearfully low rate of attendance in meetings in the districts, some 150 people assembled by the opening hour. The number, however, was still discouraging to the City Board of Education Preparatory Committee who had expected 500 on the schedule. The 17 candidates spoke for 10 minutes each by turns until 2200.

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SEP 23

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Translation No.1025
The Kyoto

EDUCATION

(Translated by Tsushima)
Sept 22, 1948

教育委員候補

定員超過催か四人

一應出そろつたが低調

京都府

教育委員候補者は二十一日現在で、一應顔觸れの揃りが願いので昨朝から當選委員會では〝何とか手を打たねば〟と二十三日森井正次郎、鈴木德也、鈴木源次郎の三委員が關部の立會演說會を開催に行くことになつた。二十一日現在の立候補者の顔ぶれと推薦者氏名は次の通り（カツコ内は推薦者）

△信乃原良文、三五歳、京都府廳（重松俊明）△故野尻次、七八歳、社會福祉（渡邊八郎）△上田一夫、四六歳、敎員（栗田熊治郎）△伊藤長久治、三九歳、敎員（長島說治）△谷口善太郎五〇歳、醫師（河田賢治）△吉田八重、四一歳、敎員（野間正秋）△森田新三六一歳、地方敎育（藤本源治郎）△山田俊三、五四歳、敎員（井上宗太郎）△四方秀吉、四九歳、公吏（長岡郎）△中路林一、四二歳、醫師

激立で激戦

京都市

〝票〟大きく割れるか

一方市委員候補は定員四人に対し二十一日現在十七人に達し、近府縣では珍しく激戰場となつた。原因は敎職員、婦人團体、宗教團体の戰線が分裂し、候補が濫立したためで各候補とも懸命の中傷戰を行つているが、この候補をのぞいては十分な組織がないため今後の運動戰に興味が深い。選擧關心はやはり低調で現在の勢子では五割當選の濃厚が予想され、票は大きくわれると見られ、開票發表も終盤に入り二十六日から立會演說會が開かれるや、現在までの立候補者は次の通りカツコ内は推薦團体

△水野嘉則（六三）敎員（私立學校、佛敎）△木村榮（六〇）前京工織人會議所顧問△柳永一郎（四七）切花商△鳥谷繼太郎（四二）敎員（社會、社會党、會員公）△北村金三郎（五三）市會議員（民主、民自党、下京婦人團体）△小柳津明（四一）（共産党）△中井アイ（四九）敎員（婦人團体）△馬岡勝次（四二）醫師（民主党、醫師会）△熊谷直房（四五）會社々長△瀧出覚之助（五三）紙商（民自党）△原納次（五二）元社會役△西山栄（四

△信乃原良文、三五歳、京都府廳（重松俊明）△故野尻次、七八歳、社會福祉（渡邊八郎）△上田一夫、四六歳、敎員（栗田熊治郎）△伊藤長久治、三九歳、敎員（長島說治）△谷口善太郎五〇歳、醫師（河田賢治）△吉田八重、四一歳、敎員（野間正秋）△森田新三六一歳、地方敎育（藤本源治郎）△山田俊三、五四歳、敎員（井上宗太郎）△四方秀吉、四九歳、公吏（長岡郎）△中路林一、四二歳、醫師

Public Reaction Dull To Board Of Education El

Candidates For Pref. Board Of Education Exceed Full Strength Only By Four

The number of candidates for Kyoto Pref. Board of Education reached 10 on Sept 21, exceeding the full strength of membership by four. There are three other persons who have already passed the qualification examination of the Education Ministry but have not yet applied for candidacy, but the Pref. Gov't believes that these men have no will of running for the election and is expecting no more applications. The candidates are expected to start vigorous election campaigns, but the public is showing little interest in the election. The Pref. Cutural Section, who is sponsoring oratorical meetings of the candidates at various places in the prefecture, is reporting extremely bad records of assembly and the disconcerted Pref. Education Super-

(P.T.O.)

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vising Commission is planing to send out 3 members to Ayabe on Sept 23 to inspect the meeting conditions there. Following are the candidates who applied by Sept 21. (Names in brackets are of the persons who recommended the respective candidates.)

Yoshibumi ~~Shinogahara~~ Shigahara, 35, Kyoto Pref. official
(Toshiaki Shigematsu)
Toraji Makino, 78, social worker
(Hachiro Yuasa)
Kazuo Ueda, 46, teacher
(Kumajiro Shibata)
Kikuo Iwata, 39, teacher
(Satsuji Nagashima)
Zentaro Taniguchi, 50, writer
(Kenji Kawada)
Yae Yoshida, 41, member of Teachers Screening Committee
(Masaaki Noma)
Shinzo Morita, 61, teacher
(Seijiro Fujimoto)
Shunzo Yamada, 54, teacher
(Sotaro Inoue)
Hideyoshi Shikata, 49, public official
(Makoto Nagaoka)
Rin-ichi Nakaji, 45, physician

Intensive Competition Expected For Municipal Board Of Education

The candidates for the Municipal Board of Education exceed by far the number required, counting 17 against the membership of 4 as on Sept 21. The cause of this excessive competition is attributed to the internal dissensions in teachers', women's, and religions, organizations, which caused the random recommendation of candidates. These candidates are all making hot compaigns, but except two or three none of them have any well-organized background. The public reaction is as dull as in the case of the Pref. Board and about 50 % of the voters are estimated to abstain from voting. Oratorical meetings of the candidates are expected to be opened from Sept 26. Following are the candidates so far registered. (Names in brackets indicate recommending organizations.)

Takaki Mazuno, 63, principal of Kacho Girls' High School
(Private schools and Budhist bodies)
Shigeru Kimura, 56, Keeper of an electric mechanical school

Kazumasa Tokunaga, 47, florist

Kentaro Umatani, 42, teacher
(Teachers' Union Socialist Party, All-Japan Govt. Workers' Union)

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Kinsaburo Kitamura, 52, city official
(Democratic and Democratic-Liberal Parties,
Shimokyo women's organization)
Tsune Koyagiżu, 47
(Communist Party)
Ai Nakai, 59, teacher
(Women's organization)
Kenji Takaoka, 44, physician
(Democratic Party, Doctors' Assn.)
Naokiyo Kumagai, 45, president of a firm

Kakunosuke Genda, 52, paper-dealer
(Democratic-Liberal Party)
Sakae Nishiyama, 40, president of a firm

Kiyoko Yuasa, 48
(Democratic Party, women's christian organization)
Ko Shimonomura, 49, director of a firm
(Democratic Party)
Mikiko Kamisaki, 35

Kohei Inuki, physician

Bentaro Sugihara, 56, lawyer

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B. of Ed.

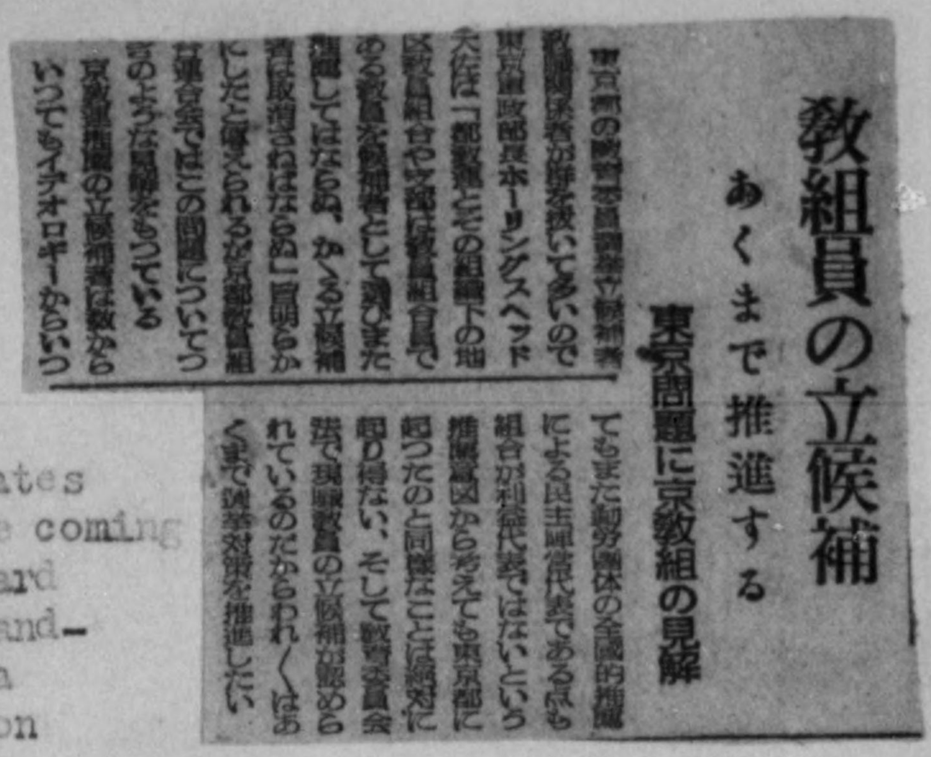
Translation No. 1,007
The Miyako

C I & E

20 Sept. 1948
Translated by Tamura

Teachers Candidates Will Be Pushed By Kyoto Teachers Union.

- Kyoto Teachers Union's View upon the Tokyo Teachers Union's Problem -



教組員の立候補
あくまで推進する
東京問題に京教組の見解

東京都の教育委員会委員選挙に際し教組員が候補者として多いので東京都軍政部長ホーリングスヘッド大佐は「都教組とその組織下の地区教員組合や支部は教員組合員である教育委員候補者として選ばれまた選出してはならぬ、かくる立候補者は取消されねばならぬ」旨明らかにしたと伝えられるが京都教職員組合事務局では次のような見解をもっている

京教組指導の立候補者は数からいってもイデオロギーからいっても民主戦線代表であるばかりでなく組合が利益代表ではないという推薦意図から考えても東京都に起ったのと同様なことは絶対に起り得ない、そして教育委員会法で選任されているのだから〳〵はあくまで選挙対策を推進したい

It is reported that since candidates of teachers are remarkably many in the coming election of the Tokyo Metropolitan Board of Education, Col. Hollingsheed, Commanding Officer of the Tokyo MGT, issued a clear-cut statement that the Federation andall of its local member unions and chapters will neither elect nor sponsor any teacher or member of the Teachers' Union as a candidate, and that application of candidates should be taken back.

Kyoto Federation of Teachers' Union has opinion about this problem as follows: From the points of view of the number of candidates, ideology, and since they are the representatives of democratic fighting line recommended by the workers organizations of entire country, and are not the representatives of the benefiting, the same case as in Tokyo Will never happen in Kyoto. The candidates of present teachers are permitted in the Law of Board of Education, and therefore we want to promote our movement for election by all means.

Kanno

Name of speaker
date
facts?
statement
who do represent?
whose vote go decision?

How about this?

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Sept 18, 1948 512.

Superintendent (Only 4 to be selected)

	age
1. Asamu Inuma, Chief of City Edu Bureau.	(45)
2. Kaichiro Kawakita, L.S.S. teacher	(39)
3. Maki Iwai, instructo of Gov't R.R. Train Inst.	(43)
4. Fukuzo Sakai, "	(60)
5. Takeo Nomura, Prim. school Principal	(44)
6. Eijiro Nishimura, U.S.S. principal	(45)
7. Masao Hiraguchi, Pref Edu Sect chief	(41)

Teachers' Consultants (3 for U.&L.S.S., 4 for Prim.)

U & L S.S.

1. Mr. Tomio Hata, teacher of the Normal Attached Prim	(35)
2. Mr. Ruiichi Kataoka, teacher of Ayabe LSS	(41)
3. Mr. Kyoji Takeishi, teacher of the Normal School	(47)
4. Mr. Yoshitomo Kawagoe, pref school inspector	(33)
5. Mr. Tatsuo Murayama, "	(33)
6. Mr. Kiyoshi Kawakatsu, teacher of the Agri H.S.	(29)
7. Mr. Hikotaro Uesaki, LSS teacher	(39)
8. Mr. Susumu Ikeda, City school inspector	(39)
9. Mr. Yasuo Izumi, Pref school inspector	(39) M
10. Mr. Yoichi Akiyama, "	(39)

Primary School:

1. Mr. Shigemi Ashida, teacher of the Normal Attached Prim S.	(40)
2. Miss Kiyoko Shimizu, Pref school inspector	(39)
3. Mr. Hachiro Nagahama, "	(44)
4. Mr. Hiroshi Minami, City school inspector	(42)
5. Mr. Kumataro Nishimura, Pref School inspector	(42)
6. Mr. Saburo Kashiwagi, "	(44)
7. Mr. Seiichi Mori, P "	(45)
8. Mr. Takeshi Nakagawa, Assistant city school inspector	(45)
9. Mr. Kiyoshi Arima, primary school teacher	(42)

School Board

Pref: 1. Mr. Ryobun Shigahara 2. Mr. Zentaro Taniguchi 3. Mr. Toraji Makino, 4. Mr. Shinzo Morita 5. Mr. Kazuo Ueda 6. Mr. Kikuo Ito 7. Miss Yae Yoshida 8. Mr. Shunzo Yamada

City: 1. Mr. Takaki Mizuno 2. Mr. Shigeru Kimura 3. Mr. Kazumasa Tokunaga 4. Mr. Kentaro Umatani 5. Mr. Kinzaburo Kitamura 6. Mr. Tsune Oyaizu 7. Mrs. Ai Nakai 8. Mr. Kenji Takaoka 9. Mr. Kakunosuke Genta 10. Mr. Kikuji Hara 11. Mr. Sakae Nishiyama 12. Mrs. Kiyoko Yuasa 13. Mr. Tsutomu Shimonomura

As of 12:00 18 Sept. '48.

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

20 September 1948

Applicants for Education Superintendents:

Name	Occupation	Age
Osamu Fuwa	Chief of Muni. Education Bureau	45
Takeo Nomura	Principal of Ichiba Pri. Sch.	44
Maki Iwai	Instructor of government railway employees training institute	43
Fukuzo Sakai	Lecturer of government railway employees training institute	60
Horin Yukimura	Principal of Yamashiro High Sch.	49
Eijiro Nishimura	Principal of Jonan High Sch.	40
Masao Hiroguchi	Chief of Pref. Education Section	40
Kaichiro Kawakita	Teacher of Kahoku Middle School	39
Tomio Hata	Teacher of Kyoto Normal School	35
Kyoji Takeishi	Teacher of Kyoto Normal School	47
Shozaburo Taniguchi		
Ruiichi Kataoka	Teacher of Ayabe Middle School	

Second IFEL Course:

Supt. Toshitake Amano
Hideo Aoyagi
Shiro Morisawa
Soichiro Miura

T. Consultants:

Second. S. Izumi
Minakuchi

P. S. Saigu
Minami
Kumataro Nishimura

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Applicants for the Teachers' Consultants. (Middle School)

Name	Occupation	Age
-Seiichiro Ikeda	Teacher of Momoyama H.S.	34
-Yoshitomo Kawagoe	Pref.Edu.Research Institute	35
Tatsuo Murayama	ditto	33
Kiyoshi Kawakatsu	Teacher of Kameoka Agri.H.S.	29
Yasuo Izumi	Pref. school inspector	39
Susumi Ikeda	Muni. " "	38
-Yoichi Akiyama	Pref. " "	39
Takeo Sato	Teacher of Nakagyo H.S.	
Tetsuo Tanaka	Non-commissioned official of Pref. Education Section	
Ichiro Kakida	Middle school teacher	
Hikotaro Kamizaki	Teacher of Yamaga Mid. Sch.	

Applicants for the Teachers' Consultants (Primary School)

Kumataro Nishimura	Pref. school inspector	42
-Seiichi Mori	ditto	45
-Kiyoko Shimizu	ditto	39
-Hachiro Nagahama	Pref. Edu.Research Institute	44
-Saburo Kashiwagi	Pref. school inspector	44
Hiroshi Minami	Muni. " "	42
Takeshi Nakagawa	" " "	45
Seibi Ashida	Teacher of Kyoto Normal Sch.	40
Kiyoshi Arima	Teacher of Primary school	42

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

To Education

Schaaja

Translation No.996
The Yukan Kyoto

EDUCATION

(Translated by Tsushima)
Sept 17, 1948

山田氏擁立候補めぐり
市教組へ京教連から反対申入れ

山田慶三氏（出水高前市教組委員長）が十一日の市教組大会で決定によつて十五日府教連委員会でもあくまで山田氏の立候補を認めず、また各職位組宣京教組、婦団、大学高等教組でもそれぞれとの旨市教組に申入れることになつた

一方市教組こしても山田氏が立つた以上この線から引込りことも出来ず来る十八日の市教組臨時大会でこの問題をめぐつて

当初予想されていた一部では他の分裂を憂慮している

City Teachers Union Clash[illegible]h
Kyoto Teachers Federation [illegible]
Candidacy For Prof. Board [illegible]ucation

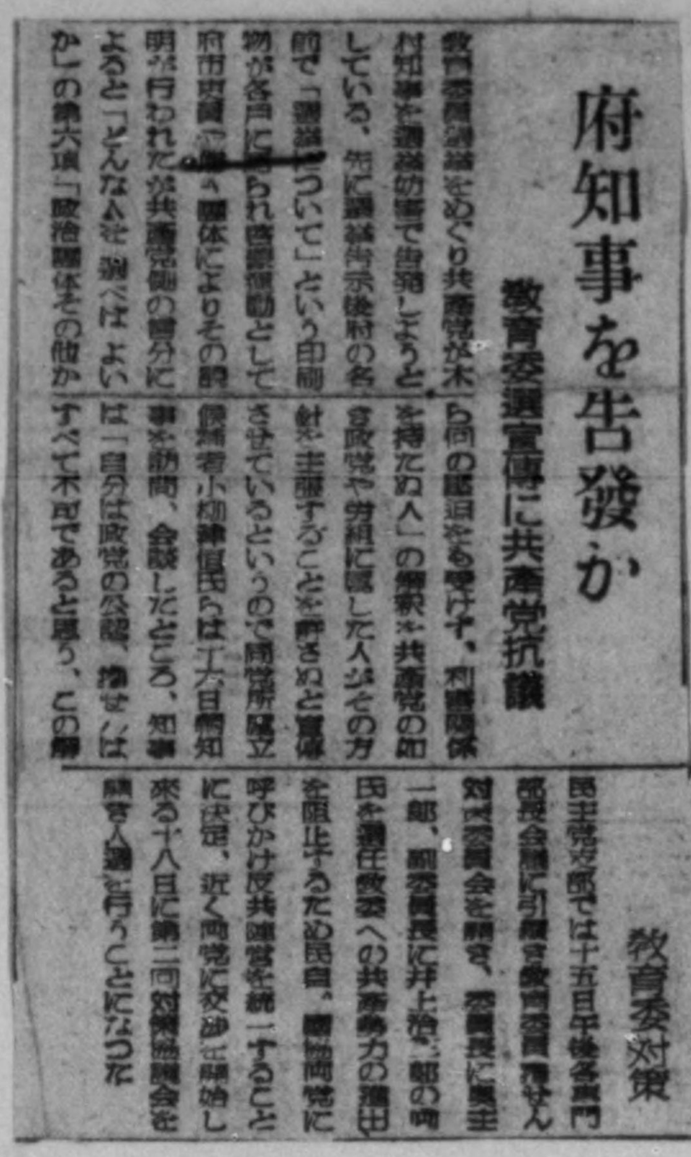
Kyoto City Teachers Union was placed [illegible] forlorn condition when it met positive opposition [illegible]oto Federation of Teachers and its affiliated unions of Kyoto Teachers, High School Teachers, and University & College Teachers, to the union's ex-chairman Shunzo Yamada's candidacy for Prof. Board of Education which was declared on Sept 15 on the basis of the decision reached at the union's general meeting on Sept 11. Kyoto Federation of Teachers has already recommended three persons, Ueda, Ito, and Umatani, of whom Ueda and Ito have been registered as candidates for Prof. Board of Education and, therefore, the Federation refuses to approve any other person's candidacy from among the teachers. But majority of the City Teachers' Union members are positive on the recommendation of Yamada and the union's extraordinary general meeting scheduled on Sept 18 is expected to be thrown into a hot dispute in regard to this issue.

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

To Education

Translation No.992
The Kyoto Nichinichi

EDUCATION (Translated by Tsushima)
Sept 17, 1948



府知事を告發か

教育委選宣傳に共產党抗議

教員組合をめぐり共產党が木ら同の認識をも受け、利害関係付知事に選挙妨害で告発しようとを持たぬ人」の解釈を共產党の如しているが、先に選挙肯示後村の名き政党や労組に関した人少その方前で「選挙について」という印刷針に主眼すること を許さぬと言物が各戸に配られ啓蒙運動としてさせているというので同党所属立府市町議に「特定政党」「団体によりその候補者小柳津信民らは工大日前知明が行われたが共產党側の言事を訪問、会談したところ、知事よると「どんな人は 駄目はよいは「自分は政党の公認、推せんはかすべて不可であると思い、この解釈が間つていたら責任を取る」と言明、物別れとなつた、小柳津氏らはこれを選挙民の自由意思干渉、非民主的表現であるとして場合によつては選挙妨害で告発する意向を明らかにした

反共戰線唱う

民主党支部

教育委対策

民主党京都では十五日午後各専門部長会議に引続き教育委員選挙対策委員会を開き、委員長に奥主一郎、副委員長に井上治一郎の両氏を選任教委への共產勢力の進出を阻止するため民同、勤労両党に呼びかけ反共陣営を統一することに決定、近く両党に交渉に着手し来る十八日に第二回対策協議会を開き人選を行うことになつた

Communists To Sue Governor For Slandering Them In Board Of Education Election Publicity

Tsugaki Koyanagi, a Communist candidate for the Board of Education, accompanied by other communists, visited Governor Kimura at his office yesterday morning and vehementaly protested that, in the explanations given by pref. and municipal officials and women's organizations of the bills on "Election of Board of Education" which the Pref. Office distributed to the citizens, the governor made the explainers spread "an anti-Communist propaganda by deliberately misinterpreting" the purport of Paragraph 6 of the bill's question "What kind of persons should be elected?" which the paragraph answers with "persons who are not in any way under pressure of, or who have no interest in, political or other organizations" to mean that the "persons who belong to such political party or labor union as of the Communists should not be permitted to persist in their principles." To this complaint, the governor replied that he believed "no persons should be permitted to stand as candidates by nomination or recommendation of a political party" and that he would "take the responsibility" if this principle were found wrong. Candidate Koyanagi holds the view that the above explanations are "a reactionary propaganda which gives pressure on the free will of the electors" and has made it clear that he is "ready to sue the governor for interfering with the election."

Democrats To Organize Anti-Communist Front In Board Of Education Election

Democratic Party Kyoto Chapter decided at its dept. chiefs' conference on Wednesday afternoon to organize a joint anti-Communist front with other political parties to "check the spread of Communist influence into Boards of Education" and, for it, start negotiations with the Democrat-Liberal and People's Co-operative Parties shortly.

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Your File

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School Bd
admin

Translation No. 961
The Yukan Kyoto

EDUCATION

(Translated by Mijoh)
Sept 13, 1948

府教職連合 推せんの教委候補

市教組では不満

京教連の選擧對策ご破算か

府教職聞合では教育委員候補に対し先きに府委員として占領府教職聞合では教育委員候補に対し先きに府委員として占領一夫氏（京教組委員長）伊關隆久氏（高教組委員長）を、市に隠谷藤太郎氏（京教組副委員長）を推せんに決定、すでに立候補させたが、その下部組織である市教組内にこの決定を不満とするものがあり昨十一日の臨時大会で表面化し民行者によつては京教連の選挙対策がゴハサンになる危險に立ちいたつた

市教組臨時大会は十一日午後二時から組合員約三百名を集めて二條中学で開かれ吉開 長英氏（竹田校）が議長となつて開催の選挙対策の件にうつたが一京教連の決定を一應承認すると一人が市教組から府委員をもう一人出したい一とのさん議動機が出てから八時ごろまでふんきゆうの末結局動議が修正されて市教組から村雲貞を更に一人立てる件を採たくの結果二五四対七七で可決、との一人に前市教組委員長山田儀三氏（出水校）が推薦された

市教組幹部市内教員の世論を調査した結果京教連の機関にかけられてその決定が山田氏をおさえることになつたためこのふんきゆうを招いたものであるが、山田氏が府へ出ることは上田氏と同立することになり京教組、京教連が市教組の決定に対しどう動くか市と郡部と一致し得ない京教組の從來の關係をはらみながらこの意味で十二日京教組本部で開かれる京教連幹事会の成行きが注目されている

City Teachers Union Dissatisfied with Candidatis Recommended by P.F.T.U.

Kyoto Pref. Federation of Teachers' Union has recommended Kazuo Ueda (Chief of Kyoto Teachers' Union), Ikuo Ito (Chief of High School Teachers' Union) as prefectural candidates, while Keitaro Umaya (vice chief of Kyoto Teachers' Union) was named as municipal candidate. The City Teachers' Union nevertheless revealed its dissatisfaction at its extraordinal grand meeting on Sept 11.

The meeting was held at 14 hrs, Sept 11 at Mijo Lower Secondary School by gathering 300 members to the scene.

When Tatsuei Kogo (Takeda Scl), chairman of the meeting took up the question of measures of election, it was noted so long that the conclusion of recommending a pref candidate from C.T.U was found only at 8 o'clock. As to its result ex Chief of C.T.U, Shunzo Yamada (Demizu Scl) was appointed.

The cause of the trouble is the weakness of union between the City and Rural Teachers Unions. Incidentally, reactions and developments which Kyoto Federation of Teachers Union will show in K.T.U's meeting on 12th at the H.Q. is keenly watched by the people concerned.

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Sch Bd

CI & E BUCK SLIP

Dr. McClellan

✓ RSA	___Ruth	___Kazu	___Megata
___RBT	___Ishida	___Mina	___Utsumi
___Smith	___Fukui	___Peterr	___Yasui
___Tobin	___Ohsa.	___Miura	___Kawashima

___Get info/material.	___Write draft.
___Place phone call.	___Type draft.
___Contact for outline & appointment.	___Type ____copies.
___Contact for appointment.	___Mimeo ____copies.
___Contact.	___Arrange for mailing.
___Get from files.	___Mail personal.
___See me.	___Mail technical, free.
___Your information.	___Mail thru channels.
___Comments.	___Send by R.T.O.
___Inquiry.	___Summarize.
___Get approval.	___Translate.
___For approval.	___Edit.
___Action.	___Rewrite.
___Pass on info/matrl.	___Check.
___For News Digest.	___Spot check.
___Post or Display.	___Record.
___Library.	___File.
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REMARKS: This is a brief report on candidates for City School Board by Dr. Ichikawa, Chairman of Teachers' Screening Committee.

Why doesn't Dr. Ichi run as I suggested?

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

Dr. Ichikawa's Report on Candidates for School Board. Peter (9/3)

Dr. Ichikawa, Chairman of Teachers' Screening Committee, visited our office and made the following report on candidates for school board.

1) Mr. Takaoka, a doctor, is apt to tempt people to drink "sake" to become friendly with others, and thus he is very popular among officials of tax office and policemen circles who are fond of "drinking", so many doctors in Kyoto say. As a member of school board of this city at present, he has very bad reputation as he is not democratic. Just before the election of P.T.A. president or chairman, this spring (?), he forced the principal of Seisho Primary School to hold a preliminary voting and he expected he would be the top but the result proved that he was the third and so he gave up P.T.A. and became the officer of "Eisei Kumiai" ("Sanitary Committee") but this was broken up and so he wants to be a member of School Board. He made use of his "autobicycle" for his election and visiting voters and explaines as if he is visiting 60 recommenders. He is such a type and not desirable, so Dr. Ichikawa reported.

2) Mr. Shimonomura, Chairman of P.T.A. of the Eighth Shujaku Primary School. He is one of the worst candidates, as he is a typical political boss, very undemocratic, and has no interest. He is going to make use of this chance for the coming Diet Member Election. He is the most undesirable one.

3) Mr. Kitamura, recommended by Dr. Kambe, Mayor, as he is one of the Chief of a certain section of the municipal office. He was an inspector of education during the war, but he is not so trustworthy as a member of School Board, according to Dr. Ichikawa's report.

4) Mr. Kimura is also one of the bosses, and is interested in "Chonai-kai" or "Neighborhood Association" and has no great concern in education but he is also, like Mr. Shimonomura (No. 2 candidate), making use of this chance for the next Diet Member Election. He is the Vice-Chairman of Labor Section of "Democrat" Party ("Minshu To"). Such a partisan is not desirable.

5) Mr. Tokunaga is not known well except he is Ex-Vicechairman of P.T.A. of Seisen Primary School and one of the Directors of a Vegitable Company.

6) Mr. Hongo is a Korean and Chairman of Sagano P.T.A. He is also not well spoken of like Mr. Shimonomura (No.2 Candidate) and Mr. Kimura (No.4).

7) Mr. Ikemoto is also the Vicechairman of the Seventh Kinrin P.T.A. and a President of a company. Nothing is known well.

In conclusion, Dr. Ichikawa said that he was very much discouraged to find no respectable candidate in this city.

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What and How Much Should We Eat?

Foreward.

Question 1. What is important among various foods?

Question 2. How much heat does food produce?

Question 3. How much should we eat?

Question 4. What becomes of the food used in the body?

Question 5. What are the uses of vitamines?

Question 6. What attention should be paid to having good meals?

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Mr. Koga was Chief of Education Department of Nagano Prefecture and is recommended from Miyazu.

Mr. Yamazoe was a teacher and is a Chairman of an agricultural cooperation.

Mr. Shikata is one of Prefectural Education Committee and is recommended from Ayabe.

Mr. Doi is a priest and Chairman of P.T.A. of Ine.

Mr. Kinzaburó Kitamura was Chief of Shimogyo Ward.

Mr. Kumagai is the owner of the noted sationary's, "Kyukyo Do".

Mrs. Nakai, Ps supported by Social Democrats Party.

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AUG 31

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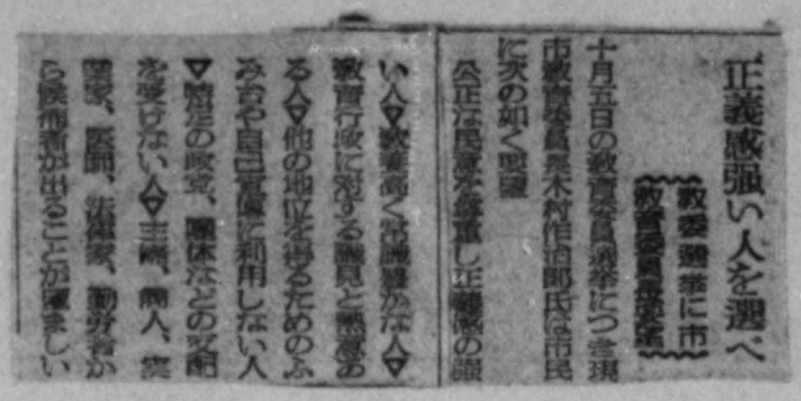
Translation No.887
The Asahi

EDUCATION

Bd Ed

(Translated by Fujiwara)
Aug 31, 1946



正義感強い人を選べ
教委選挙に市
教育委員長談

十月五日の教育委員選挙につき青現市教育委員長木村信治郎氏は市民に次の如く要望
公正な民意を尊重し正確な識
い人▽教育行政に対する識見と熱意ある人▽他の地位を得るためのふみ台や自己宣伝に利用しない人▽党派の援助、団体などの支配を受けない人▽主婦、商人、農業家、医師、術家、勤労者から候補者が出ること望ましい

To Elect Men With Strong Sense of Justice As Education Committee Members, Says City Education Committee Chairman

In regard to the election of education committee members that is to be held on Oct. 5, Mr. Sakujiro Kimura, Chairman of the existing City Education Committee has asked the cooperation of citizens to elect:

1. A person who respects the just will of the people and who has the strong sense of righteousness.
2. A person who has high intellect and ample common sense.
3. A person who has his own opinion and earnestness on educational administration.
4. A person who does not avail himself of the post of member to get other posts or to propagandize himself.
5. A person who is free from the influence of a specific political party or any other groups.
6. In short, such candidates are welcome who are working as housewives, merchants, other men of business, doctors, lawyers and salaried men.

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

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Translation No.882
The Kyoto

EDUCATION

(Translated by Tsushima)
Aug 29, 1948

初の教育委員選擧

10月5日・大体府市議選擧の要領で

初の教育委員選挙に平月五日全國に亘る大規模な選挙運動が展開されるが京都府は「選挙運動」を行う予定で三十日午後二時から府選挙管理委員會を開いて選挙長の選任を行うのをはじめ、三十一日は地方事務所の選挙主任等會議を開いて連絡をすすめることになっている

選挙はいわゆる大選挙区で府議會議員は全府下から、京都市會議員は全市を二区域として行われ選任者一人を選ぶ點は設置であるが選挙日は府、市同じ日であるから京都市の有権者は府會議員と市會議員の二人を投票することになっている、この場合投票用紙は昨春の知事、市長選挙、府、市會議員選挙のように府は黒字で印刷した用紙、市は赤字用紙に書く事になっている、投開場は府下で七百八十六カ所、開票場二百四十一カ所で上京区の一部が變るだけで大部分は昨年の選挙のとおりと同様である

法定選挙運動費用については二十月末に開く全國選挙管理委員會で正式に決るが事務当局の案として婦人ら候補者の選擧公報が全有權者に配られるところによれば最高十三万円、最低三万円の範囲で有權者に候補者は一カ所ないし三カ所の掲示場に掲示ポスターは二百枚、選挙運動はだいたい昨年の府會議員選挙と知事選挙に準じて行われ事務所は府會議員候補者三万所、市會議員候補者は一カ所となっている

Election Of Board Of Education

By the nation-wide election of the Board of Education October 5, Kyoto Pref. is scheduled to appoint 6 members (ex one to be selected from among Pref. Assemblymen) for the Pre Board Of Education and 4 members (excluding one from Municip Assemblymen) for the Kyoto Municipal Board of Education and Aug 28 3 for the former and 5 for the latter have submitted cations for screening as candidates. The deadline for the cation is set on Sept. 15 and, as several more candidates ar pected, a good number of applications is expected to be coll by the announcement of candidacy on Sept. 5. To enlighten citizens to the importance of this election, a Board of Education Establishing Measures Hqrs. is expected to be set up in the Pref. Education Section and the Pref. Election Supervising Committee in the Pref. District Section is planning to lead an "all vote" campaign throughout the prefecture. The committee is scheduled to appoint its chairman on Aug 30 and hold a meeting of election officers of

(continued on back)

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all district offices on Aug 31. The election will be made in a major electoral district system and only one candidate will be voted per ballot. As the elections of the Pref. and Municipal Boards of Education are made on the same day, the electors of Kyoto City will vote for both, using black-lettered ballot for the former and red-lettered ballot for the latter. There will be 786 polls and 241 counting-offices in the entire prefecture. The legally permissible amount of electioneering funds for the prefecture will be decided soon by the National Election Supervising Committee, which is believed to be contemplating ¥130,000 at the maximum and ¥30,000 in the minimum, the amount being dependent on the number of vote,s of each prefecture, and Kyoto Prefecture is expected to be authorized ¥50,000. The limitations on election campaign will be similar to those effected for last year's governor and pref. assembly election. Each candidate will be permitted to use 300 posters and have 3 election offices, if he is for the Pref. Board of Education, or one, if for the Municipal Board.

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Bdied

Dr. Ichikawa's letter to Mr. Miura. 12 Aug. 1948.

Dr. Ichikawa, president of the PTA Research Association, wrote a letter to Mr. Miura to the following effect:

1. Teachers' Union has already nominated candidates for the Board of Education. They are planning to dominate the Board by returning their own delegates. But, among these candidates, some are incapable of leading a democratic PTA, others are sticking to the old idea.

Viewed from the fact that the present Union itself is not desirable, fair and progressive educational administration cannot be realized, instead they may abuse the Board only for getting security of their lives, only to give much trouble to the administration if they should succeed to command majority over the Board.

2. There are some who are trying to utilized their influence over PTA to succeed in the election.

Most of them have been elected officers of PTA's by absolutely unsatisfactory type of election, and are by no means interested in democratic PTA. For such persons to participate in fundamental policy of democratic education is itself a defeat of educational democratization. Besides, there is possibility of danger for education to be played with and confused.

3. I hear that some of the present local assembly members are trying to run for the election utilizing their influence. But it seems to me necessary to stipulate in the law limiting their eligibility because it is easy for such political people to be elected and so they may abuse their influence to make education a political football.

Such being the case, intensified campaign of dessiminating the meaning of the Board of Education Law is necessary.

(Miura)

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A New Form of Educational Bureaucracy

On October 5 the first elections for local Board of Education ever to be held in Japan will take place. The importance of this event in advancing the democratization of the nation, by transferring education from the bureaucratic control of the Education Ministry to the direct supervision of the people in each community, can hardly be exaggerated. Yet, in the electoral campaigning which is already getting under way, alarming tendencies have appeared which threaten to defeat the very aims the new system is specifically designed to attain.

The danger does not come from the old reactionary vested interests. These have already been pretty well routed and demoralized by the new movement for reform and progressiveness. Though they may try to resist passively, they certainly dare not try to assert themselves openly. The bureaucrats may not like the new system of elected Boards of Education. But the same incompetence and inflexibility which made the old Education Ministry such a deadening influence also render the bureaucrats incapable of putting up a very effective fight against the new reform movement. The danger comes from newly organized special interests which, in the name of progressiveness, are quick to snatch at the new democratic it to misuse it for undemocratic ends.

Of these special interests, those that have obviously evil motives are not very important. There are the demagogic petty politicians who aspire to positions on Boards of Education simply for the publicity value which they hope to utilize in seeking other elective jobs later. There are the party strategists who are ready to pour large sums into a Board of Education race simply for the purpose of building up a local party machine. There are racketeering gangsters who seek to place their puppets on local Boards of Education so as to be able to milk the school system. But the ulterior motives of these selfish interests are so obvious that most voters will not readily fall for their blandishments.

The really dangerous of these special interests are those whose motives are very pure, whose goals are very laudable, but whose very zeal leads them to excesses and to the idea that the end justifies the means. For their excesses and their wrong methods can only lead to the eventual defeat of the great aim of a democratic school system. The most powerful of such interests are the organized teachers, and specifically the Japan Teachers' Union.

Of course the teachers' lobby is a powerful political factor in other countries, and although the teachers' lobby can sometimes be a nuisance its strength is usually exerted for socially desirable ends. But in the coming elections for the Boards of Education in Japan the Japan Teachers' Union is apparently preparing to go far beyond the legitimate activities of an ordinary lobby.

The Japan Teachers' Union is reportedly systematically and deliberately picking its members to run for positions on Boards of Education. Inasmuch as employes of the school system cannot serve on the Board of Education, these candidate-teachers will naturally have to resign from their teaching jobs, but the Japan Teachers' Union is reported to be making arrangements to support these teachers financially from the Union's funds while they serve on the Boards of Education. The obvious aim of the Teachers' Union is to gain complete control of the school system of the nation.

The motives of the teachers may be perfectly laudable. They may understandably consider themselves the most competent class in the nation to render decisions on educational matters. Because teachers are shamefully underpaid, they may feel that the only way in which to better their lot is by gaining control of the administration of the school system.

But the great danger of the organized teachers gaining control of the school system is that the effect will be only a transfer of power from the central bureaucracy of the Education Ministry to another professional bureaucracy at a lower level represented by the teachers' organization.

The purpose of establishing elected Boards of Education is to transfer control over educational policy from a professional clique to the general public. This is the only way in which education can be democratized. This democratic aim will be frustrated if the control of education passes to an organized professional group, no matter how progressive this group believes itself to be. As far as technical competence is concerned, this is provided for by the professional staffs under professional superintendents of education appointed by the Boards of Education. But as far as Boards of Education themselves are concerned, inasmuch as their function is to determine general policies, they should be representative of the whole body of citizens and not of any exclusive organized professional group.

Unless the organized teachers realize this fact and desist from their plans to dominate the coming elections, they will be demonstrating that they have no real understanding of the democratic processes they profess to support.

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Translation No.839
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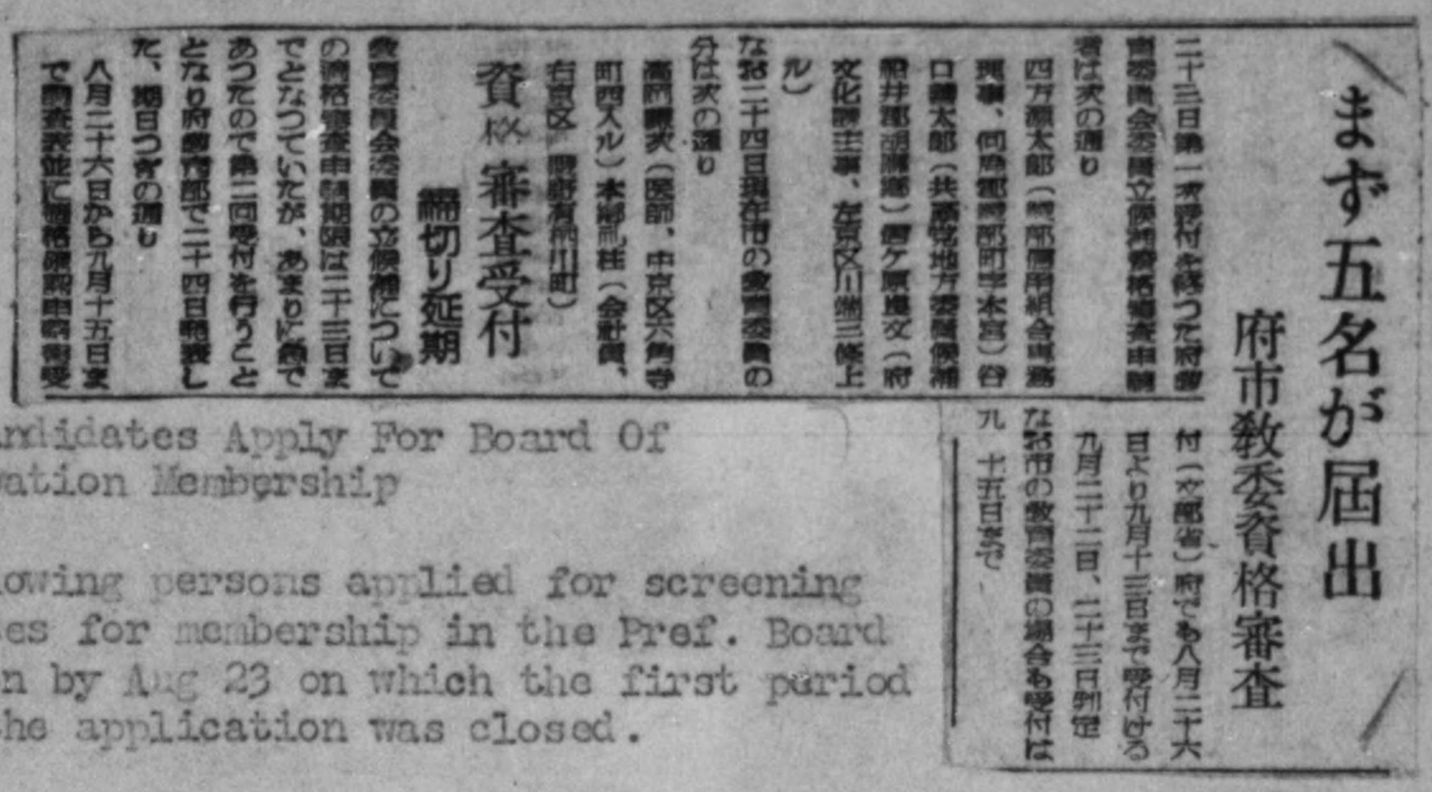
EDUCATION

(Translated by Tsushima)
Aug 25, 1948



まず五名が届出
府市教委資格審査
二十三日第一次受付を終つた府教育委員会委員立候補資格審査申請者は次の通り
四方源太郎（綾部市綾部町字本宮）谷口勝太郎（共産党地方委員候補船井郡園部町）鹿ケ原勝文（府文化課主事、左京区川端三條上ル）
なお二十四日現在市の教育委員の分は次の通り
高岡譽次（医師、中京区六角寺町四入ル）本郷利桂（会社員、右京区一條畑有納川町）
資格審査受付
締切り延期
教育委員会委員の立候補につぐその資格審査申請期間は二十三日までとなつていたが、あまりに多くあつたので第二回受付を行うこととなり府教育部で二十四日発表した、期日つぎの通り
八月二十六日から九月十五日まで（文部省）府では八月二十六日より九月十三日まで受付ける
九月二十二日、二十三日判定
なお市の教育委員の場合も受付は九月十五日まで

5 Candidates Apply For Board Of Education Membership

Following persons applied for screening as candidates for membership in the Pref. Board of Education by Aug 23 on which the first period fixed for the application was closed.

Gentaro Shikata,
Standing Director of Ayabe Credit Association, resident at Hongu, Ayabe-cho, Ikaruga-gun

Zentaro Taniguchi,
Candidate for Local Committee of Communist Party, resident at Gamago, Funai-gun

Yoshiburi Shinogahara,
Official of Cultural Section, Pref. Office, resident at Sanjo, Kawabata, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto City

The candidates for membership in the Municipal Board of Education who applied for screening by Aug 24 are as follows.

Kenji Takaoka,
Physician resident at Nishi-iru, Roikakuji-cho, Nakakyo-ku

Reichu Hongo,
Company clerk resident at Arisugawa-cho, Sagano, Ukyo-ku

Period For Application Prolonged

Pref. Education Dept. announced yesterday that a second period will be opened for accepting applications for screening as Pref. Board of Education candidates, starting Aug 26 and ending Sept. 13, the judgments being given on Sept 22 and 23. Incidentally the acceptance of the applications by Education Ministry is scheduled to be closed on Sept. 15. The applications for the Municipal Board of Education will be accepted until Sept. 15.

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(School Bd)

Translation No.783
The Miyako

C I & E

(Translated by Tamura)
Aug 19, 1948

教育委員會法とは?

解説

さきの第二國会に提出された教育委員会法はすつたもんだのあげく政府案が敗れて現職教員の委員立候補を認めるという改正案が通り、七月十五日の公布で来る十月五日に選挙、十一月一日から委員会の活動がはじまることになつた、京都府でもこの選挙に備えて委員会法の意義を

新法のねらい

この法律の目的は第一條にうたわれているように「教育が不当な支配に服することなく國民全体に対し直接に責任を負つて行われるべきであるという自覚のもとに公正な民意により地方の実情に即した教育行政を行うため」だという点にある、いままでの教育は國家のための官吏としての國民をつくることに終始し、延つて教育行政も画一的な中央集権で文部省の通ちよう一本が全國の学校を左右してきた新しい法律はこの教育行政権を各地方の國民一人々々の手にとりもどし、一人々々の直接選挙で選んだ委員会で自主的に運営して行こうという点に眼目がある

委員の選挙

京都の場合、府と市に委員会がでるが委員数は府七名、市五名でそのうち一人すつは府市会議員の互選で選ばれるから一般選挙では残りの六名、四名を選ぶことになる、任期はいずれも四年、委員に立候補するためには六十人の推せんが必要で、これは自分で委員になりたいというよりも府民に懇請させるため来る十九、二十日の両日北野家で普及指導者の懇談会を開いて活発な啓もうにのり出すことになり、一方京都市ではすでに上田委員長ら三名を候補者に指名して組合の立場からの啓蒙運動に力を入れようとしている

委員の資格は公共精神に富んだ一流人物

絶対排斥したい教育ボス

選挙区制はとらない、これは地域的な利害代表の出ることを防ぐため、また特殊なヒモ付を排するため委員の兼職は許されない

委員会の仕事

いまで知事、市長の行つてきた教育、学術、文化に対する権限のすべてを委員会がうけとつて行政して行くことになる、委員会は知事、市長の諮問機関ではなく他の行政機関から独立した教育委員会法の意義をうなずける人物でなく真に社会全体がなつてほしいと思う人に出てもらいたいという期待を出かしたものである、選挙権を確保する合議制の行政機関である、委員の中で選ばれた委員長は代表権をもたず主体はいつも委員会にある、いわば七人でできた教育局長、五人でできた教育市長という

この場合現在府市に属している教育課務機関―府教育部、市教育局はそのまゝ委員会の下に属すべりするが府教育部長、市教育局長もこの十一月には一應それ〴〵府市委員会の教育長に横すべりする

教育長は庶務局長としての仕事のほかに教育専門家として素人の集りである委員会を専門的な立場から補佐する任務があり、特に教育人事は一切教育長の推せんによつて委員会が行うことになつている

府市委員会の関係

いままでの中央集権をやめて地方分権に重点がおかれるのだから、文部省に対する関係で府が市の上位にあつて監督権を行使するということはなくなる、市委員会は市の教育行政運営については完全な自主権をもち府委員会は市を除く府下に対しての行政権をもつ、懸案の特別市制が教育面だけで一足先に実現するわけである

たゞし府委員会は市委員会に対して教育に必要な調査報告の提出、指導助言による教育面の指導教職員の免許状施行、教科書の採択、高等学校の通学区決定などの権限をもつている

昭和二十五年十一月までに府下の全町村はそれ〴〵の委員会をもつことになつている、そのとき府の委員会はこれら府下市町村の教育委員会に対して助言と指導をあたえるという立場に立つ

委員になる人

これを平口府学務課長にきいてみよう

「誰を選ぶかによつて未来の日本になるのだから実に重大な選挙だ、公共精神に富んだ学識経験のある一流人物でなければならない、少くとも知事、市長、大学総長にも比すべき人を選びたい、絶対に排斥しなければならないのは特殊な政党、團体、地域の利害代表者――ヒモつき人物だ、特定の立場や狭い視野から教育行政が行われては新法の精神は生きて来ない事実PTAの役員や教育関係者にはボスが少くない、こういうボスどもの立候補する危険は大いにある、また現職教員の立候補のうわさもきくが、これは教育の将来を憂う先生の気持として当然の現れたと思う、しかし新法の精神は教育のための教育、教育をうを左右する教育を決定することける生徒のための教育であつて教員組合のための教育ではない、これらの先生が教員組合という特殊な團体のヒモつきとならず真に教育のために立候補するものであつてほしい」(下記事)

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

What Is The Board Of Education?

Public Spirited First Class Figures Should Be Candidates.
Boss In Education Be Ousted Thoroughly.

In the previous session the bill of the Board of Education Law has passed after hot discussions, permitting the candidate of the present teacher according to the reformed form against the government bill. The promulgation will be on July 15. And the election on Oct. 5. The activity of the board will be started on Nov. 1.

In order to publisize the aim of the law before the election, the Kyoto prefectural government is going to start movement with lecture meeting for guiding leaders on the coming 19th and 20th at the Hokuso Dormitory. On the other hand the Kyoto Teachers Union has already nominated three candidates, Mr. Ueda, the chairman, or other two, and is going to make efforts for the movement from the own standing point.

Purpose of the law:

As in the Art.1 of the law, the purpose is to execute Educational administration befitting local conditions by the equitable popular will based upon the consciousness that the Education should be carried on being directly responsible for all the people without submitting itself to any undue control. Up to now the Education was exploited by nation as a tool to manufacture people. And accordingly administration of the Education was also under the centralized system. The letter from the Ministry of Education swayed the schools of all the nation.

The new act is going to transfer the Educational administration to the hand of each people of each district. And the board directly elected by each people will manage that administration.

Election of the Board

In Kyoto two board of the prefecture and city will be set up, having seven and five members respectively. One member of each board will be elected from among the members of respective prefectural or municipal assembly. So the other remaining six and four will be elected by the general public. The term of each board will be four years. One candidate must be recommended by sixty persons. This is because of the spirit that the board should be composed of the members all the society want to appoint and not the bosses who want to be members by themselves. Direct secret vote system is taken. And there is no electorial district, in order to prevent to set up candidacy connected with regional interests. And to oust some evil relationship, the members are not permitted to take additional job.

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Function of the Board

Educational, technical, affairs, cultural problems which has been dealt with by the governor and mayor will be administrated by the board. The board is not a consultative body. It is perfectly irdependent from the other administrative power, and is an administrative body of council system which secures Educational administrative power. The chairman of the board is not a representative, and the sovereignity exists in the board: as it were an educational governor composed of seven or educational mayor composed of five.

And the Educational offices which now belong to the prefecture or city - Prefectural Education Division and Municipal Education Bureau - will come under (the administration of) the board. The chief of the Prefectural Education Div. or Municipal Education Bureau will be the superintendents of Education of each board. Other than the businesses of education, the superintendent is responsible for the advice which will help the board, which is not professional for education, from the professional standpoint. And especially all the personnel affairs will be executed by the board after the recomendation of the superintendent.

Relationship of Both Boards

Mainpoint is in the decentralization. So no right of supervising of the prefecture will be exercised upon the municipal government as was exercised by the Ministry of Education through the prefecture. Municipal Board has its perfect independent administrative power over the City Education. And the Prefectural Board, over the prefectural Education except the city. In only the phase of Education the pending problem of special city system is going to be realized.

However the prefectural board is entitled to ask the municipal board to submit necessary report for education, and has rights upon the municipal board to issue certificates of guiding inspectors for guidance of education, to give approval of textbook, to decide the districts of schools etc. By November 1950 all the towns and villages of this prefecture are going to have ~~such~~ respective board. In this case the prefectural board will give advice and guidance for these boards of city, town, the village under the prefecture.

The board membership

Mr. Hiraguchi, the chief of the School Affairs Sec., Prefectural Government, said. "The election will decide the future of Japan, it is therefore significant. Public spirited, educated, experienced figures of first class at least to be compared with governor, mayor, or president of university should be elected. And the representative special political party or organization, concerned with

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or regioninal interests should be ousted by all means. If some Educational administration is executed from a special standpoint or view, the spirit of the new act will not be realized. In fact many bosses are the officers of PTA or persons concerned with Education. Much possibility exists for the candidacy of the bosses.

And the candidacy of the present teachers is told. It may be natural that teachers are much anxious for the future of Education. But the spirit of the new act aims for the Education for Education, and the Education of pupil who receive it, and not the Education for the teachers union. I wish teachers to become candidates for true Education.

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

To Education

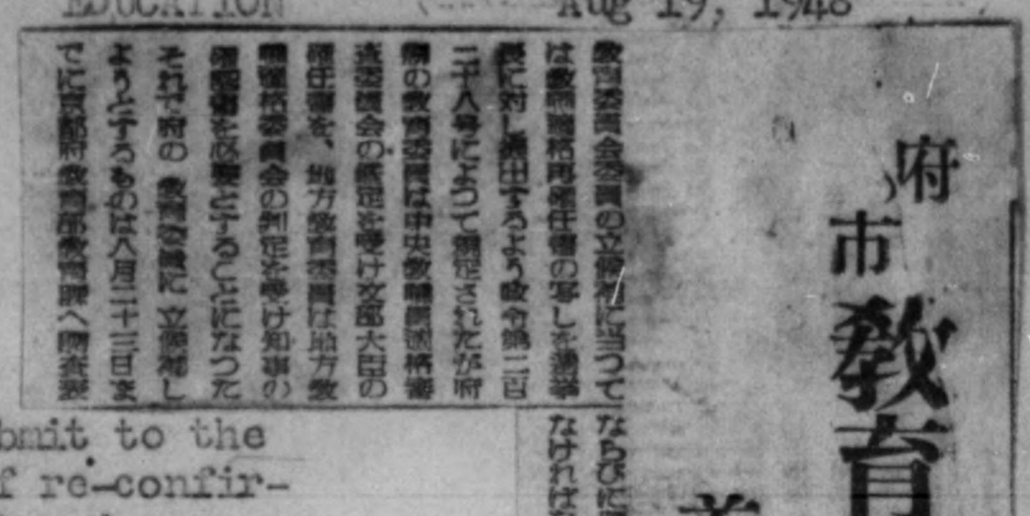
(Translated by Tsushima)

Translation No.794
The Mainichi

EDUCATION Aug 19, 1948

Candidacy For Board Of Education Requires Screening

By the proclamation of Government Ordinance No. 228 requiring candidates for the Board of Education to submit to the election supervisor a copy of re-confirmation of their elegibility to educational posts, it has been made mandatory for candidates for a Prefectural Board of Education to have their elegibility examined by the Central Teachers Purge Committee and receive its confirmation from the Education Minister, while candidates for a Local Board of Education are required to be screened by the Local Teachers Purge Committee and receive its confirmation from the Prefectural Governor. By this regulation, the persons who want to stand as candidates for the coming election of Pref. Board of Education are required to submit their examination papers and application for confirmation of their eligibility to the Education Section of Pref. Education Dept by August 23, which applications are scheduled to be sent by the Governor to the Education Ministry. Likewise, the candidates for Kyoto City Board of Education are wanted to send in their examination papers and application for eligibility confirmation to the Pref. Governor. Incidentally, those who already have received confirmation of eligibility do not have to repeat the procedures for screening.



府市教育委員の立候補

首長の適格確認書が要る

教育委員会委員の立候補に当つては教職員適格再審査の審しを通過した旨の証明書を提出するよう政令第二百二十八号によつて規定されたが府県の教育委員は中央教職員審査委員会の審査を受け文部大臣の任命を、地方教育委員は地方教職員適格審査委員会の判定を受け知事の任命を受けることになつたそれぞれ府の教育委員に立候補しようとするものは八月二十三日までに文部大臣へ提出しなければならないとの分は知事が文部大臣へお手やく、また京都市教育委員に立候補しようとするものは八月二十八日までに知事あて提出しなければならない、なお既に教職適格の審査を受けている者は改めて審査を受ける必要はない

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

Translation No. 1016
The Kyoto &
The Miyako

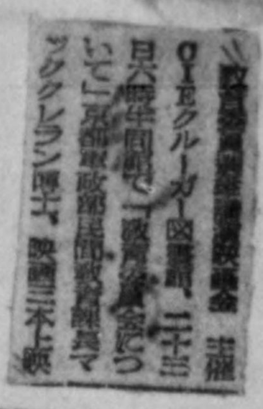
Education

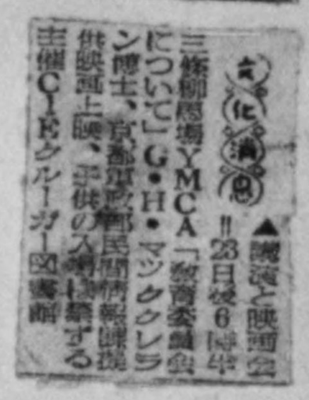
22 Sept 1948
Translated by Tamura

Lecture and Movies
at
YMCA, Sanjo Yanagibamba, 23rd Sept.

Lecture: Dr G. H. Macllelan, about "Board of Education"
Movies: given by the C I & E, KMGT
Children are prohibited to enter.
Under the auspice of C I & E Krueger Library.

(The place reported by the Miyako was mistaken, "at the Library" reported. Mr Tsuji of the reporter said, that he reported as YMCA and that he would tell the person concerned.)





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Translation No.1043
The Mainichi

EDUCATION

(Translated by Tsushima)
Sept. 23, 1948

啓蒙宣傳に大わらわ—

東京都市の教委選挙に対する啓蒙宣傳活動は候補以上の熱心さで、すでに関係職員学校長、教職員、青友会、婦人会、青年会その他の團体の講習や草わかり街頭展、歴新聞、ポスター、立看板など市民運動を展開しているがこんどは片仮名のポスター五千枚、綱チャンのマンガ入片仮名ビラ廿万枚を配布また次の日曜で立候補の交会演説会を開く、廿四日六時半＝上京中、廿五日二時＝柳原校、廿六日二時半＝開智校、廿七日六時半＝四開校、廿八日六時半＝柳原校、廿九日六時半＝新道校、卅日六時半＝西陵校

啓蒙運動に名をかる

……知らず知らずの違反にご注意……

あと旬日にせまつた教育委員の選挙運動の選挙区については市警第二捜査課が市内各署を指揮して内偵中で、いまのところ違反犯は一件もなく重なる形式犯が散見される程度だが一般に不慣れのため知らずく違反している向きが多いので同課では候補者ならびに運動者につぎの注意を促している

同説会場や街頭演説の場合に立看板やちよちんをつるすのはよいが室にスピーカーで放送している場所に立看板やちようちんはいけない▲貼札は二十作動一枚を限つて三〇〇枚を許されている、二、三枚以上もはつているものが相当ある、連記の場合は二名だと六〇〇枚、三名だと九〇〇枚を許されているが、この場合でも二十作動一枚に限る、また必ず選挙委員会の検印を受けること▲選挙運動に名をかり政談会合して廻々を候補者に有利しようとか、また父兄で青年会や教團体にはたらきかけているむきが相当あるが、いずれも特定人の選挙運動にならぬよう注意

意見の交換など…

府教育部がPTAに選挙に関してPTAのつぎのような活動を要望しているPTAは党派的な團体ではなく第一の関心事は教育問題であるそこで選挙前に公開の討論会また会員に教育委員会法を周知させ、教員の手続きを詳細に説明すること、適切な候補者に票の集るようその必要性を説くこと、各PTAの会合に全教育委員立候補者を呼んで教育に関する意見の発表を行うこと、選挙を防止することなどが必要

Kyoto City Active On
Publicity Of School Boards

Kyoto City Hall is showing more zeal than candidates themselves in giving publicity to the election of schoolboards, encouraging lecture meetings on the subject in all teachers', school principals', P.T.A.s', womens', and youngmen's organizations and putting up various posters, signs, and leaflets on streets. The municipal officials are further planning to distribute 5,000 "katakana" posters and 200,000 cartoon leaflets to stimulate public interest in the election and hold oratorical meetings of the candidates on the following schedules.

Place	Day	Time
Kamikyo Middle School	Sept. 24	1830
Uneya Primary School	" 25	1400
Kaichi " "	" 26	1400
Shikin " "	" 27	1830
Itabashi " "	" 28	1830
Shimo " "	" 29	1830
Saiin " "	" 30	1830

Municiapl Warns Against Violations

For the present, no vicious violations of the election regulations are reported, but as there are candidates and their supporters who are committing minor violations through ignorance the Municipal Police 2nd Investigation Section issued the following warning.

(1) To put up signs or lanterns is permitted only at places of

(P.T.O.)

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

speech meetings in halls or on streets and not at places where campaigns are made only through loud-speakers.

(2) Posting of bills is permitted up to 300 bills per candidate one for a building, whereas many candidates are posting 2 or 3 bills on the same building. Two candidates together can post 600 bills bearing both of their names and three candidates 900, but even in these cases only one bill is permitted for a building. All bills must bear inspection seal of the Election Supervising Commission.

(3) There are many attempts to hold night meetings or send letters to youngmen's or redigious organizations for the purpose of recommending a candidate under the pretext of a publicity movement, but these activities must not become the election campaign of a particular candidate.

Pref. Education Dept Calls For Activities Of P.T.A.

Pref. Education Dept. is requesting all PTAs to make following activities for the election of school-boards.

"PTA is not a political organization and its primary concern should be in educational problems. Therefore, it is necessary that all PTAs hold public discussions before the election to enlighten their members to the purport of the Board of Education Law, explain to them the proceedings of voting in detail, stress the necessity of concentrating votes on proper persons, exchange opinions on education with all candidates at PTA meetings, and encourage voting."

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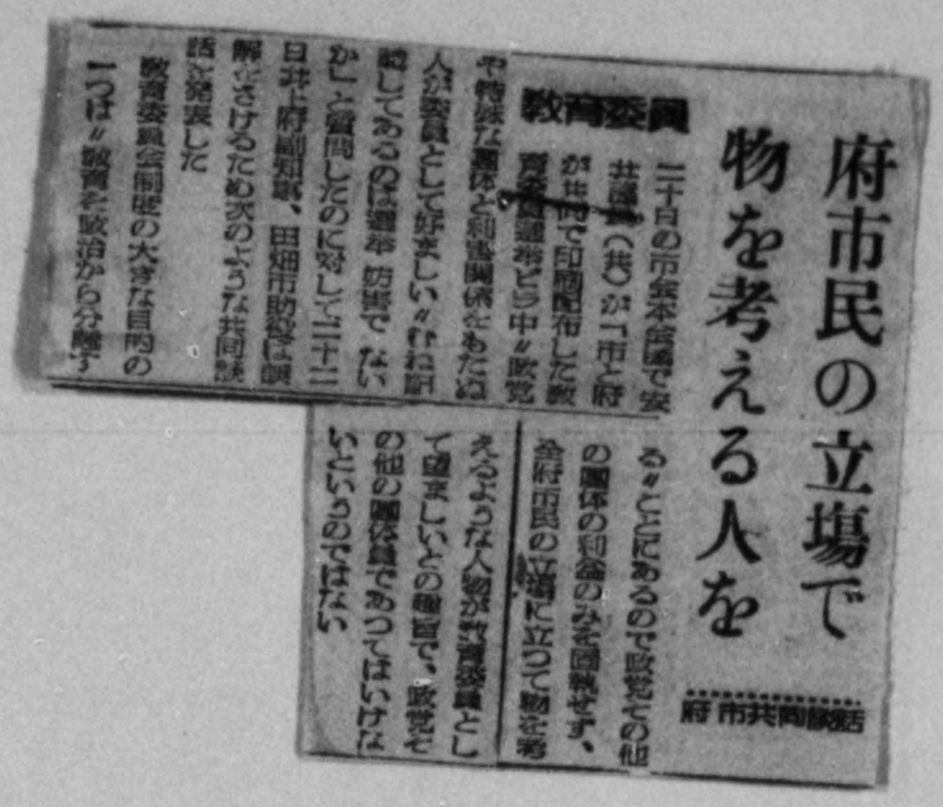
Translation No.1036
The Kyoto

EDUCATION

(Translated by Tsushima)
Sept 23, 1948



府市民の立場で物を考える人を

府市共同談話

教育委員

二十日の市会本会議で安井共産(共)が「市と府が共同で印刷配布した教育委員選挙ビラ中〝政党や特殊な団体と利害関係をもたない人が委員として好ましい〟とあるのは選挙妨害ではないか」と質問したのに対して二十二日井上府副知事、田畑市助役は誤解をさけるため次のような共同談話を発表した

教育委員会制度の大きな目的の一つは〝教育を政治から分離す

ることにあるので政党その他の団体の利益のみを固執せず、全府市民の立場に立つて物を考えるような人物が教育委員として望ましいとの趣旨で、政党その他の団体を排除であつてはいけないというのではない

Election Of Persons Who Think From Citizens' Standpoint Urged In Joint Pref.-City Statement

To avoid causing misunderstanding in regard to the question, raised by Communist Municipal Assemblyman Yasui at the Municipal Assembly's main session on Sept 20, if it was not an "interference with election" that the handbill on election of schoolboards jointly prepared and distributed by Pref. Office and City Hall included the paragraph that "as members of the boards, persons who have no interest in political parties or any particular organizations are preferable", Vice-governor Inoue and Deputy-mayor Tabata issued the following joint statement yesterday.

"One of the major objects of establishing schoolboards is 'to separate education from politics' and the principle of the paragraph in question is that persons who think anything from the standpoint of citizens are preferable as members of the boards and not that they should not belong to a political party and any other particular organisation."

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

The English Mainichi EDUCATION Oct. 1, 1948

Teacher Or Any Other Govt. Official Should Not Be School Board Candidate

NAGOYA, Sept. 30.—"On October 5 Japanese voters will go to the polls to cast their ballots for members of the School Board. The School Board idea is a very new idea in Japan so many people do not understand the importance of this coming election," says Edmund R. Johnson, Chief of the Education Section, Tokai-Hokuriku Military Government Region.

"Perhaps some of the importance of this coming election might be realized by noting that history records that all dictators have sought to control two governmental agencies—the police and education.

"Whoever controls the police controls the future destiny of a nation. The militarists who led Japan to disaster in the period 1941-1945 realized this fact clearly and so they exercised strict control over education," he says.

"Now if the people wish to avoid having their schools again fall into the hands of a small group they must vote with intelligent discrimination in the forthcoming election. School control is being decentralized so that control by a small group in Tokyo will no longer be possible. Control of education is being returned to the local communities where it belongs.

"When people vote on October 5, they should have as a slogan 'The Best is None too Good.' Every citizen must examine the record of every candidate for the School Board and choose only the best.

"How can a citizen tell who is a good candidate? This is not always easy but the following ideas should be used as a guide:

"A good candidate should be a person of good judgment, successful and working at some vocation, honest, cooperative, public spirited, and with a genuine interest in the education of children."

Mr. Johnson added, "It might be helpful to note the following types of person who is not a suitable candidate—one who puts the political party first and education second, is using the School Board merely as a step in his political career, is not successful in his own vocation, is connected with school equipment business, of low moral character, friendly to private schools in preference to public schools, or is known to be controlled by certain religious, political, or other groups.

"In general a person already serving in an elected or appointed position in the Government should not be elected to the School Board. Article 10 of the School Board now prohibits such Government employees from holding both their job and a position on the School Board.

"Some such Government people, especially teachers are, however, planning to campaign for the School Board and if elected they will resign. This is legal according to the letter of the law but is against the spirit of the law.

"The School Board position is an honorary one. It is a part time job. A good School Board member should have a position by which he earns enough money so that he needs no money from the School Board. School Board members are supposed to be typical citizens of the community. They cannot be typical citizens unless they hold an independent job. For that reason, a teacher or any other Government official should not be a candidate for the School Board."

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Ed. Bd.

Translation No. 937
The Kyoto

EDUCATION

(Translated by Nagai)
Sept 5, 1948

教育委員選擧 きょういん 告示

府廳、市役所で立候補屆を受附

十月五日執行の時、市敎育委員選擧告示は五日公報号外で行われ、立候補屆が府廳と市役所で受附けられるが、文部省から資格確認書がまだ來ないので當日の届出者は敎職員適格審をもつている敎職員組合関係の人だけと見られる、なお選擧運動費用の最高額は府委員が七万九千七百八十一円四十錢と決定されたが、算定の基礎となる選擧人数に變いているので選擧當日までに多少の增減がある

Educational Committeemen To Be Elected

With the notification of the election on Oct. 5 of the members of the pref. and municipal boards of education released today, the application for candidacy is to be accepted at the prefectural office or the City Hall.

As the qualification certificates have not yet arrived from the Educational Ministry to those outside of the educational field, only members concerned with teachers' unions who have already been screened are expected to file application on the first day.

The top campaign fund for a prefectural member which is set at ¥79,781.40 may be changed more or less as it is based on the number of the candidates.

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

〝意中の人〟決りましたか

新しい教育委選挙きょう投票

新しい教育制度のもとに大きな任務をもつて教育行政の改革を担う初の教育委員選挙はいよいよあすに迫つた〝あなたの意中の人〟に絶対責任をもつて投票に当つてくれる候補者の調査は出来ましたか〟

投開票は立候補者の届出が締切られた二日後の第一日曜日と定められ今回は十月三日（日曜）と決定、投票時間は午前七時から午後六時まで、投票所は市内二百十一カ所に設けられ、投票人名簿は九月二十九日から縦覧されている

投票運動が立候補者の届出が締切られた二日後の第一日曜日と定められ今回は十月三日（日曜）と決定、投票時間は午前七時から午後六時まで、投票所は市内二百十一カ所に設けられ、投票人名簿は九月二十九日から縦覧されている

〝政党にこだわらず教育関係者に限定することなく、公正で熱心でよい判断力をもつ立派な委員を選出するためもう一度配られた市の選挙公報をよく読んで当日は午前七時から午後六時までに必ず指定の投票所へ

子のない人も老人もこの機会を棄権することは大きな義務の放棄になり町衆は総

Oct. 3.
Kyoto Press.

Mrs. Mousadiq campaign

"Did you make your mind?"

The first school board election which is very important for new school system administration will come in short time.

On the 3rd of Oct. Sunday, members of the New Japan Women League ride on the track running through the city and call the people's attention for the election.

— [redacted]

Shizuko McClellan
Mrs.

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

TOMORROW'S ELECTION

NIPPON TIMES 4/10/48

Tomorrow, for the first time in the nation's history, prefectural Boards of Education in all of the prefectures and local Boards of Education in five of the major cities will be elected by the popular vote of the people. Marking as it will the transfer of the control of the schools from the national bureaucracy to the elected representatives of the general public, the significance of this event upon the democratization of Japanese society can hardly be exaggerated.

Unfortunately, however, the results are not likely to be as satisfactory as might be hoped for. It is true that vigorous activity on the part of enlightened civic leaders, assisted notably by the various local Military Government Teams, has succeeded within the last few weeks in doing wonders in awakening the voters to their new responsibilities with respect to tomorrow's election. But this effort probably has not been sufficient to overcome entirely all the adverse circumstances surrounding this election.

In the first place, as their first experince with this sort of thing, the Japanese people are generaly not yet fully clear in their understanding of the nature of elected Board of Education. This lack of understanding breeds apathy, and it is expected that the rate of absenteeism from the polls will be much greater tomorrow than in the case of the previous elections for political offices.

Added to this initial inexperience is the fact that it has been exceedingly dificult for even intelligent and enlightened voters to find out very much about the personal qualifications of the various candidates. A considerable amount of highly general publicity concerning the importance of the election has been quite helpful in its way, but specific information concerning particular candidates has not been widely available. Lack of time in preparation , lack of paper, and and lack of money to be used in campaigning have proved to be formidable handicaps.

In this situation, disproportionate advantage naturally lies with highly organized minorities who have a special stake in the outcome of the elction. Most conspicuous among these special interests have been certain leftist inclined teachers' unions which have sought systematically to put their own candidates into office. The fact that it is highly imprper for teachers in public employ to constitute themselves the policy-making authority has not deterred this minority professional group to attempt to seize control. Although toward the very end there has been some evidence of mitigation of this improper conduct , many of the defiant teachers are known to be at least covertly continuing in their mistaken course. This bid for power by a minority group constitutes the greatest danger that the democratic aim of elected Boards of Education may be suverted.

The best way of combating this danger is to get as many people out to the polls tomorrow as possible. The smaller the total vote, the greater the possibility of an organized minority to make a disproportionate showing. The larger the total vote, the greater the chance that the organized minority will be snowed under the votes of the independent citizens.

Every citizen should remember to vote tomorrow and to urge all his friends to do likewise. Each additional vote means a better chance to make the schools a true instrument of a democratic society rather than a tool of some special interest.

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Municipal S.P.

京都市

定員五名（うち一名市選）

今の
水野 隆樹（たかき）（社）

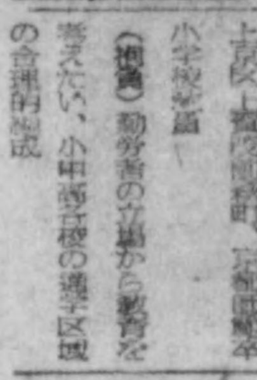
木村 繁（しげる）（民）

下京区綾小路西洞院東入ル、京都工事人護成（推薦）子弟育英事業の徹底

徳永 一政（かずまさ）（社）

馬谷 憲太郎（けんたろう）（民）

下京区六條新町四入、前職員青友組合長、切花商（推薦）勤人の立場から市教育の民主的確立のために尽したい



北村 金三郎（きたむらきんざぶろう）（民）

下京区吉祥院御所ノ内、京都府立京都市民（推薦）京都市民による市民の教育の確立、文化施設の拡充と社会教育の強化推進

小柳津 恒（おやいず ひさし）（社）

上京区上長者町通、京都師範卒小学校訓導（推薦）勤労者の立場から教育を考えたい、小中学校の選挙区制の合理的編成

中井 アイ（なかい）（民）

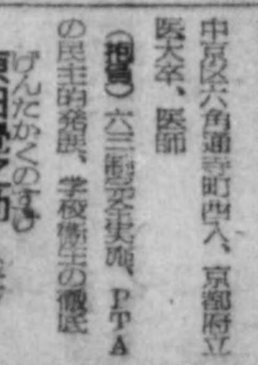
北山区本町十五丁目、同志社高商卒、婦人参政権促進（推薦）働く者に図書と文化と教育を與えよ、学校給食教科書学用品の完全実施

高岡 謙次（たかおか けんじ）（民）

中京区六角通寺町西入、京都府立医大卒、医師（推薦）六三制完全実施、PTAの民主的発展、学校衛生の徹底

源田 覺之助（げんだかくのすけ）（民）

原 菊次（はら きくじ）（民）



上京区元誓願寺大宮西入、同志社京都工專父兄会役員、紙製品（推薦）教職員の待遇改善の根本的解決、適正なる人事の交流と人材の活用、学校増築問題に関する具体的研究

下ノ村 勗（しものむらつとむ）（民）

中京区西ノ京中御門町、大分師卒、会社重役（推薦）不当な官僚的教育制度排し教育の徹底的民主化をはかり極右極左的教育を排し公正なる教育を実施する、教職員の身分生活の保障を期す、学費の軽減制度を確立す

熊谷 直清（くまがいなおきよ）（民）

右京区下鴨膳部町、京大経済学卒、鳩居堂社長（推薦）新しい文化国家を建設するため、家庭から社会一般に及して教育のレヴェルを高める、校の先生方の教養を高め楽しい園を作る

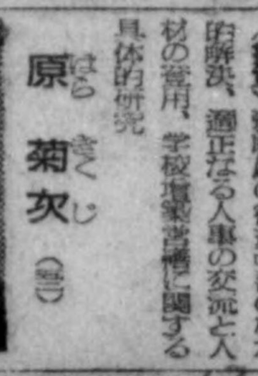
神先 幹子（かんざき みきこ）（民）

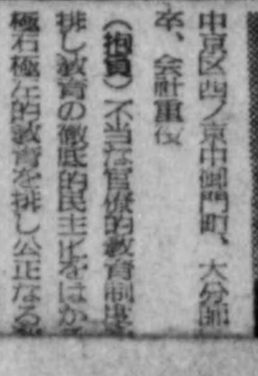
湯浅 清子（ゆあさ きよこ）（民）

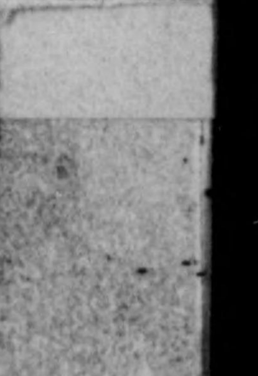
左京区下鴨中川原町、東京女子学院卒、北米シンプソン大学卒（推薦）世界をわが家として世界人をわが友と思ふような心かな人間性をもつた全人的教育をなさる

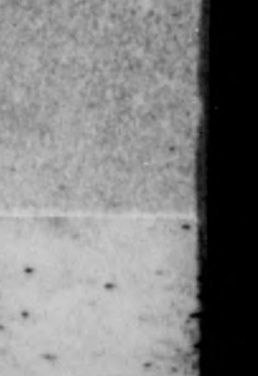
西山 栄（にしやま さかえ）（民）

左京区北白川字仕山、経済時事新報社長（推薦）公正なる民意による民主的教育、家庭教育と学校とは綜合的教育の樹立









「團

大

各府県市町村は最高機関、…」流の考えをもつて立候補した教育に關心の深い公共精神に燃えた人を選ばねばならぬということを痛感するであろう

（推薦）教育財政の確立、主体性つ親の關係たつけつぐ高校係の教育財政改革、全府下PTAの結成促進

（推薦）教育予算の増額、教育の権威の回復、男女共学の完全実施に伴う女子特殊教育機関の育成

卒、公吏

（推薦）教育の機会均等、育英制

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

Translation No.1081
The Miyako

EDUCATION

(Translated by Ts
Sept 30, 19

Municipal S.B.

「團体」でなく「人」を選べ

大阪府・大分縣両教組の声明

（第二面關西外電発表）来る十月五日の教育委員選挙投票者にとつて相当興味深い問がある、それは大阪府と大分縣で教員組合が教員からの各立候補者に対する組合としての積極的な後援を協同すると声明したことである、教育委員会は政治的関係のない自由な男女によつて構成されるべきであるという原則に従つてこれら教員組合員は政党または團体にかゝわりのない見識ある資格をもつた候補者支持を鮮明するため自覚的にこのような処置をとつたものである、教育委員の選挙は日本民主化の死活を握る要素であり将来の教育の成否は選ばれた委員の質にかゝつている、今回このような態度をとつた大阪、大分の両教員組合ではいみじくも投票者は候補者の「人」に投票すべきであつてそれを支持する團体に投票すべきではないと言明しているが、このようにして来る十月五日教育委員を選挙する日本の各府縣市町村は最高級、第一流の考えをもつて立候補した教育に関心の深い公共精神に燃えた人を選ばねばならぬということを痛感するであろう

あと一週間 十月五日 揃つて投票

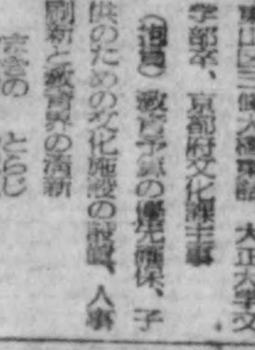
棄権するな教育選挙

十月五日の京都府市教育委員選挙投票日をあと二週間に控えて二十八日で立候補受付は締切られた、京都府は定員七名（うち一名市会選出）に対して十二名の立候補者があり一倍であるに対し京都市は定員五名（うち一名市会選出）に対して二十名の出馬で五倍という激戦ぶりである、教育は日本民主化の線にそつて中立選挙の手から地方一般民衆の手に置かれたのである、今後教育に関する一切は國民の權利と同時に責任とに帰せられたのである、十月五日―選挙の日は京都府市民そろつて投票し自己の責任を果し自分の子供、自分の学校、自分の日本のあすの運命を決しよう、府市立候補者の氏名、経歴は次の通りである（届出順）

京都府

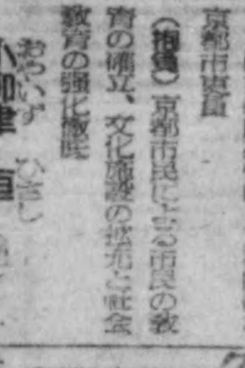
定員七名（うち一名市会選出）

しがはらりょうぶん
信ケ原良文（六三）
上京区今出川通寺町西、法國エール大学卒、元同志社総長、京都私会議議協議会長
（推薦）教育の民主化、教育の國際化、教育の実際化



うえだ かずお
上田一夫（六六）
旭丘中学校長、京都師範卒、京都市会議員、教育
（推薦）教育財政の確立、子を持つ親の関係につけつむ育成保子の教育財政改革、全府下PTAの緊密な連絡

きたむらきんざぶろう
北村金三郎（六三）
下京区東洞院通綾小路下ル、京都市会議員
（推薦）京都市民による市民の教育の確立、文化施設の拡充と社会教育の強化徹底



おやいづ ひさし
小柳津恒（五七）
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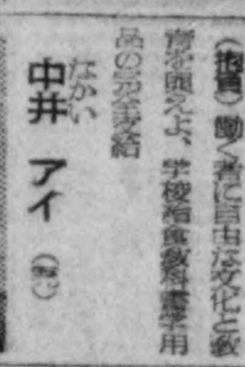

なかい
中井アイ（六一）
伏見区桃山町泰長老、同志社高等師範、共産党府常任委員
（推薦）働く者に自由な文化と教育を与えよ、学校給食教科書学用品の完全支給

いとうきくお
伊藤幾久雄（六九）
左京区一乗寺堀本町、昭和十一年京大法科卒、四京商業教諭
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たにぐちぜんたろう
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（推薦）教育予算の優先確保、子供のための文化施設の設置、人事刷新と教育界の浄新

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

Translation No.1081
The Miyako

EDUCATION

(Translated by Tsushima)
Sept 30, 1948

たれを選ぼう？私達の教育委員に！

あと一週間 十月五日揃って投票
棄権するな教育選挙

十月五日の京都府市教育委員選挙投票日をあと一週間に控えて二十八日で立候補受付は締切られた、京都府は定員七名（うち一名府会選出）に対して十二名の立候補者があり二倍であるに対し京都市は定員五名（うち一名市会選出）に対して二十名の出馬で五倍という激戦ぶりである、教育は日本民主化の線にそつて中央官僚の手から地方一般民衆の手に置かれたのである、今後教育に関する一切は國民の権限と同時に責任とに帰せられたのである、十月五日—選挙の日は京都府市民そろつて投票し自己の責任を果し自分の子供、自分の学校、自分の日本のあすの運命を決定しよう、府市立候補者の氏名、抱負は次の通りである（届出順）

「團体」でなく「人」を選べ
大阪府・大分縣両教組の声明

（第二軍團渉外局発表）来る十月五日の教育委員選挙投票者にとつて相当興味深い声明がある、それは大阪府と大分縣で教員組合が教員からの各立候補者に対する組合としての積極的な後援を撤回すると声明したことである、教育委員会は政治的関係のない自由な男女によつて構成されるべきであるという原則に従つてこれら教員組合員は政党または團体にかゝわりのない最もよい資格をもつた候補者の支持を強調するため自発的にこのような処置をとつたものである、教育委員の選挙は日本民主化の死活を握る要素であり将來の教育の成否は選ばれた委員の質にかゝつている、今回このような態度をとつた大阪、大分の両教員組合ではいみじくも投票者は候補者の「人」に投票すべきであつてそれを支持する團体に投票すべきではないと声明している、このようにして来る十月五日教育委員を選挙する日本の各府縣市町村は最高級、第一流の考えをもつて立候補した教育に関心の深い公共精神に燃えた人を選ばねばならぬということを確信するであろう

Prefectural S.B.

京都府 定員七名（うち一名府会選出）

信ケ原良文（しがはらりようぶん）（[illegible]）東山区三條大橋東詰、大正大学文学部卒、京都府文化課主事（抱負）教育予算の優先確保、子供のための文化施設の設置、人事の刷新と教育界の清新

牧野虎次（まきのとらじ）（[illegible]）上京区今出川通寺町西入、米國エール大学卒、元同志社総長、京都社会福祉協会長（抱負）教育の民主化、教育の國際化、教育の実際化

上田一夫（うえだかずお）（[illegible]）舞鶴市字浜町、京都[illegible]卒、舞鶴市会議員、[illegible]（抱負）教育財政の確立、子を持つ親の意味につけつむ寄付強化の排除、教育財政改革、全府下PTAの緊密な連絡

伊藤長久雄（いとうきくお）（[illegible]）左京区一乗寺塚本町、昭和十一年京大法科卒、西京商業教官（抱負）教育の機会均等、特権的教育廃止、勤労青年教育充実、特殊教育完備、学校種別間の不均衡是正、義務教育完全國費、父兄負担軽減、学用品完全配給

谷口善太郎（たにぐちぜんたろう）（[illegible]）船井郡胡麻郷村字胡麻、日本民主主義文化連盟京都府協議会長、著述業（抱負）教員に働けるだけの生活保障、教育費は國庫負担、学童に無料完全な給食の実施

吉田八重（よしだやえ）（[illegible]）船井郡世木村字殿田、神戸女学院卒、京都府教育適格審査委員（抱負）教育予算の増額、教育の権威の回復、男女共学の完全実施に伴う女子特殊教育機関の育成

山田俊三（やまだしゆんぞう）（[illegible]）乙訓郡向日町字物集女、京都師範卒、出水小学校長（抱負）教育の民主化、六三制の完全実施、教育予算の優先実現、女子教育の振興

四方秀吉（しかたひできち）（[illegible]）何鹿郡吉美村字有岡、立大専門部卒、公吏（抱負）教育の機会均等、育英制度の確立、官僚教育行政の打破

森田新三（もりたしんぞう）（[illegible]）伏見区桃山町福島太夫南町、東京高師卒、桃山高校校長（抱負）教育者精神の復興、現職教員の拡充、教育指導調査機関の充実、学校制度の改善と健康教育

中路林一（なかじりんいち）（[illegible]）天田郡上夜久野村直見、愛知医大卒、医師（抱負）学問の自由よう護、学問の機会均等、文教費の増額、教員の生活及び質的向上、学校衛生の完全設備

Municipal S.B.

京都市 定員五名（うち一名市会選出）

水野隆樹（みずのたかき）（[illegible]）

木村繁（きむらしげる）（[illegible]）

下京区六條新町西入、前関東育友会副会長、[illegible]商（抱負）商人の立場から市教育の民主化確立のために育て役になり

北村金三郎（きたむらきんざぶろう）（[illegible]）東山区本町十五丁目、同志社高商卒、共産党府常任委員（抱負）働く者に自由な文化と教育を与えよ、学校給食教科書学用品の完全配給

高岡謙次（たかおかけんじ）（[illegible]）上京区元誓願寺大宮西入、同志社[illegible]、京都工専父兄会役員、紙製品（抱負）教職員の待遇改善の根本的解決、適正なる人事の交流と人材の登用、学校建築営繕に関する具体的研究

べきである

下ノ村勗（しものむらつとむ）（[illegible]）

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

…確立、子を持…む両親の…下PTAの完…

卒、京都府教育適格審査員
（抱負）教育予算の増額、教育の権威の回復、男女共学の完全実施に伴う女子特殊教育機関の育成

何鹿郡吉美村字有岡、立大専門部卒、公吏
（抱負）教育の機会均等、育英制

…ろう

…京都帝大…卒…

…による市民の教…の拡充と完全…

東山区本町十五丁目、同志社高商講師、共産党府常任委員
（抱負）働く者に自由な文化と教育を与えよ、学校給食教科書学用品の完全支給

中井（なかい）アイ

伏見区桃山羽柴長吉中町、同志社女専卒、深ノ森高校教諭
（抱負）働く婦人に学ぶ機会と持つ母親の質的向上をはかる、実際的な施設など教育の機会均等を徹底したい

高岡（たかおか）謙次（けんじ）

中京区六角通寺町西入、京都府立医大卒、医師
（抱負）六三制完全実施、PTAの民主的発展、学校衛生の徹底

源田（げんた）覚之助（かくのすけ）

上京区元誓願寺大宮西入、同志社…京都工専父兄会役員、紙製品…
（抱負）教職員の待遇改善の根本的解決、適正なる人事の交流と人材の登用、学校建築改善に関する具体的研究

原（はら）菊次（きくじ）

右京区花園妙心寺中…の宮町、京都工藝卒、会社重役
（抱負）民主主義教育を徹底し文化をたかめ世界人類の福祉に貢献する

西山（にしやま）栄（さかえ）

左京区北白川字瓜山、経済時事新報社長
（抱負）公正なる民意による民主的教育、家庭教育と学校は総合的教育の樹立

湯浅（ゆあさ）清子（きよこ）

左京区下鴨中川原町、東京女子学院卒、北米シンプソン大学卒
（抱負）世界をわが家として世界人をわが友と思うような豊かな人間性をもつた全人的教育をなさる

…べきである

下ノ村（しものむら）勗（つとむ）

中京区西ノ京中御門町、大分師範卒、会社重役
（抱負）不当な官僚的教育制度を排し教育の徹底的民主化をはかる、極右極左的教育を排し公正なる教育を実施する、教職員の再教育と生活の保障を期す、学童の…制度を確立す

熊谷（くまがい）直清（なおきよ）

左京区下鴨膳部町、京大経済学部卒、鳩居堂社長
（抱負）新しい文化国家を建設するため、家庭から社会一般に及ぼして教育のレヴェルを高める、学校の先生方の教養を高め楽しい学園を作る

神先（かんざき）幹子（みきこ）

下京区下…町通り…高辻上ル、府…一高女卒、京都市…婦人…委員
（抱負）…界のボス…致をはかる

井貫（いぬき）耕平（こうへい）

…的行為を一掃する、民主教育の徹底を期し日本再建を促進する

左京区下鴨松ノ木町、府立医専卒、医師
（抱負）正しい民主主義に基く教育の推進、地方の特殊性を生かした教育、育友会の健全なる発達、教師、生徒に対する健康管理の強化

杉原（すぎはら）弁太郎（べんたろう）

上京区烏丸通今出川下ル、立大法律部卒、弁護士
（抱負）たいはいの極に達した学校、生命を失つた市の文化施設、名ばかりの学藝都市の実質的な充実に教育委員会は大きな使命を持つている

宗形（むねかた）金風（きんぷう）

伏見区西大黒町、伏見区町会連合…会長
（推薦）子弟の心性をゆがめるものとま…り予算の成立を阻む教員組合および政党のヒモつきを排す

池本（いけもと）俊春（としはる）

左京区岡崎東天王町、日大政治科卒、社会重役
（抱負）子供たちの求めているものは給食よりも光明である、武器を持たない民族の将来は理論を光明として与へることだ

山田（やまだ）藤造（とうぞう）

伏見区景勝町、大阪関西商工卒、会社重役
（抱負）青少年教育の確立、市民の立場からの教育行政の実せん

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

教権するな教育選挙

週間に控えて二十八日で立候補受付は締切られた、京都府は定員七名（うち一名は市会選出）に対して二十名の出馬で五倍にそうて中立候補の手から地方一般民衆の手に置かれたのである、今後教育に関したのである、十月五日一斉投票の日は京都府民そろうて投票し自己の責任を果し権を確立しよう、府市立候補者の氏名、経歴は次の通りである（届出順）

伊藤長久雄（六六）
左京区二条寺町、昭和十一年京大法科卒、四京商校教諭
（抱負）教育の機会均等、特権的教育廃止、勤労青年教育充実、特殊武具廃止、学校増設の不均衡是正、農漁教育完全実施、父兄負担軽減、学用品完全配給

谷口善太郎（六三）
船井郡胡麻郷村字胡麻、日本民主主義文化連盟京都府協議会長、著述業
（抱負）教員に働けるだけの生活保障、教育費は国庫負担、学費に無料完全な給与の実施

吉田八重（四三）
船井郡世木村字殿田、神戸女学院卒、京都府教育委員会委員
（抱負）教育予算の増額、教育の権威の回復、男女共学の完全実施に伴う女子特殊教育機関の育成

四方秀吉（四四）
何鹿郡吉美村字有岡、立大専門部卒、公吏
（抱負）教育の機会均等、義務制

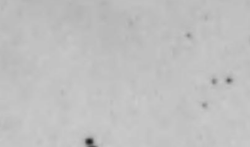
山田俊三（六三）
乙訓郡向日町字物集女、京都師範卒、出水小学校長
（抱負）教育の民主化、六三制の完全実施、教育予算の優先実現、女子教育の振興

伏見区桃山町福島大夫殿町、東京高師卒、桃山高校校長
（抱負）教育者精神の復興、現職教員の拡充、教育指導調査機関の充実、学校制度の改善と健康教育

天田郡上夜久野村直見、愛知医大卒、医師
（抱負）学問の自由より論、学問の機会均等、父教育の増額、教員の生活及び質的向上、学校衛生の完全設備

興聖郡伊根村字筒川、伊根小学校PTA会長、住職
（抱負）教育を人民のための人民がする人民のものたらしめんとする教育委員会の構成に立つてあくまで人民の立場から教育を考えたい

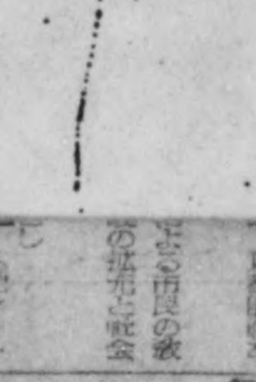
東山区祇園下河原町、京大卒、私塾講営
（抱負）正しい教育を行うためには「誠の心」が必要である、誠の心とは真実を求める心、この心をもつてことに当りたい



中井アイ（四一）
左京区柳山初梨町、同志社女専卒、婦人参政権獲得同盟、共産党府第十委員
（抱負）働く者に自由な文化と教育を与えよ、学校給食教科書学用品の完全実施

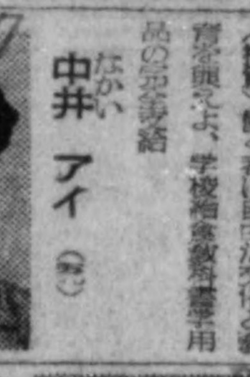
高岡謙次（四四）
中京区六角通寺町西入、京都府立医大卒、医師
（抱負）六三制完全実施、PTAの民主的発展、学校衛生の徹底

源田覚之助（四二）
右京区龍安寺中茶の宮町、京都工業卒、会社重役
（抱負）民主主義教育を徹底し文化水準たかめ世界人類の福祉に貢献する

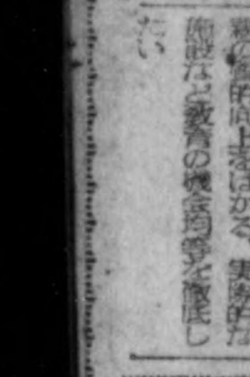


原菊次（五二）
上京区元誓願寺大宮西入、同志社京都工専父兄会役員、紙製品
（抱負）教職員の待遇改善の根本的解決、適正なる人事の交流と人材の登用、学校環境整備に関する具体的研究

西山栄（四一）



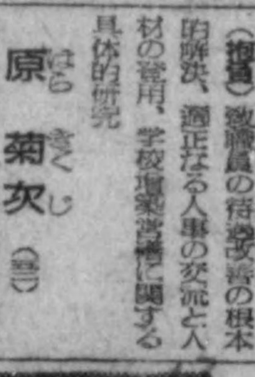
下ノ村勝（四七）
中京区西ノ京中御門町、大分師卒、会社重役
（抱負）不当な官僚的教育制度を排し教育の徹底的民主化をはかる極右極左的教育を排し公正なる教育を実施する、教職員の再教育と生活の保障を期す、学童の過配米制度を確立す



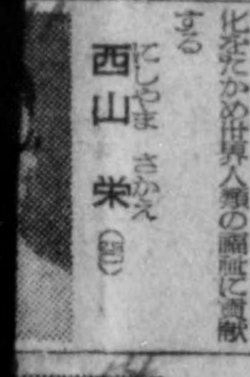
熊谷直清（五二）

井貫耕平（五九）
左京区下鴨松ノ木町、府立医専卒、医師
（抱負）正しい民主主義に基く教育の推進、地方の特殊性を生かした教育、育友会の健全なる発展、教師、生徒に対する健康管理の順化

杉原弁太郎（五一）



池本俊春（六一）
左京区岡崎果実町、日大政治科卒、社会評論
（抱負）子供たちの求めているものは絶望よりも光明である、武器を持たない民族の独立は平和を光明として見ることだ



山田藤造（六一）

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

私達の教育委員に！

揃つて投票

教権するな教育選挙

週間に迫つた二十八日で立候補受付は締切られた、京都府は定員七名（うち一名は市会選出）に対して二十名の出馬で五であるに対し京都市は定員二名（うち一名市会選出）に対して二十名の出馬で五にそうて中央官僚の手から地方一般民衆の手に置かれたのである、今後教育に関したのである、十月五日一斉投票の日は京都府市民そろうて投票し自己の責任を果し郎・法律しよう、府市立候補者の氏名、抱負は次の通りである（届出順）

伊藤幾久雄（元）

左京区一乗寺塚本町、昭和十一年京大法科卒、四京都第一教育

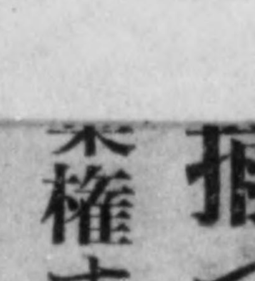
（抱負）教育の機会均等、特殊児童教育施設、勤労青年教育充実、特殊教育施設、学校施設の不均衡是正、義務教育完全国庫負担、学用品完全給与、学用品完全給与、父母負担軽減、

谷口善太郎（元）

吉田八重（元）

船井郡世木村字殿田、神戸女学院卒、京都府教育委員会委員

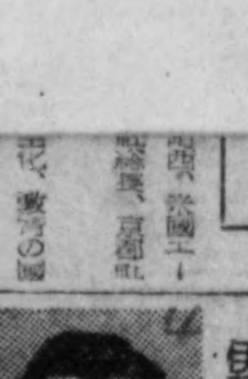
（抱負）教育を人民のための人民による人民のものたらしめんとする教育委員会の精神に立つてあくまで人民の立場から教育を考えたい



森田新三（元）

伏見区桃山町脇島大夫殿町、東京高師卒、桃山高校校長

（抱負）教育者精神の復興、現職教員の拡充、教育指導調査機関の充実、学校制度の改善と健康教育



山田俊三（元）

乙訓郡向日町学物集女、京都師範卒、出水小学校長

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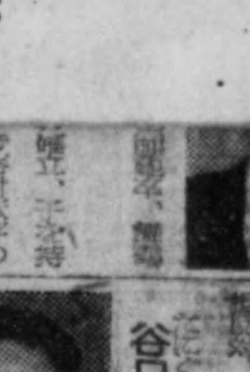


四方秀吉（元）

何鹿郡吉美村字有岡、立矢尋常部卒、公吏

（抱負）教育の機会均等、青少年

中路林一（元）

天田郡上夜久野村議員、啞知医大卒、医師

（抱負）学問の自由よう護、学問の機会均等、父母負担の増額、教員の生活及び質的向上、学校衛生の完全設備

土井即融（元）

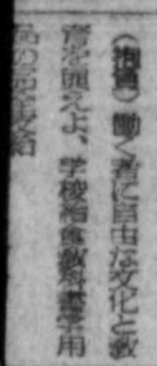
興謝郡伊根村字日、伊根小学校PTA会長、住職

（抱負）教育を人民のための人民がする人民のものたらしめんとする教育委員会の精神に立つてあくまで人民の立場から教育を考えたい

北小路俊尊（元）

東山区祇園下河原松町、京大卒、私塾経営

（抱負）正しい教育を行うためには「誠の心」が必要である、誠の心とは真実を求める心、この心をもつてことに当りたい



高岡謙次（元）

下ノ村勗（元）

井貫耕平（元）

池本俊春（元）

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

WHOM DO YOU LIKE FOR YOUR SCHOOL BOARDS ?

Vote For "Man", Not "Party"

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KYOTO, JAPAN, 28 September 1948 ----------

Of considerable interest to the voters of Japan is the announcement by the Teachers' Unions of Osaka and Oita Prefectures that they have withdrawn active union support of individual teacher candidates for School Boards to be elected Oct. 5.

Proceeding on the principle that school boards should be comprised of men and women free from any political affiliation, the members of teachers unions have taken this voluntary actions to urge the support of the best qualified candidates regardless of party or orgsnization.

The election of School Boards is one of the vital aspects in the Democratization of Japan and successful operation of Japan's school in the future depends upon the caliber of members elected. The Oita and Osaka Teachers' Unions in taking their stand have said in effect that the electorate should vote for the man and not the party which supports him.

In this way Japan's prefectures, cities and towns which will elect School Boards on October 5 will be assured of the election of public spirited citizens whose interest in education is the first and foremost consideration in running for office.

WL.

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

October 15 (a week from now)
Is The Day Of Our Election

Don't Abstain From Voting

The application for school board candidacy was closed on Sept 28, a week before the election on Oct. 5. For the Prefectural School Board there are 12 candidates, double the number required which is 7 including one from the Prefectural assembly, while for the Kyoto Municipal School Board 20 candidates are staging a hot competition for the fixed membership of 5 including one from the Municipal Assembly. Education has been transferred from the hands of the central officials to those of the general public along the lines of the Democratization of Japan. Every right, with its accompanying responsibility, on education is now vested in the people themselves. Let us all join this election on Oct. 5 which decides the destiny of our children, our schools, and our Japan of tomorrow. Following are the names of the candidates and their programs.

<u>Kyoto Pref. School Board</u>

1. Ryobun Shigehara (35)
   Resident in Kyoto City
   Graduated from Taisho Univ. Literature Dept., Official of Cultural Section, Kyoto Pref. Office
   Program: Priority of education in pref. budget, establishment of cultural facilities for children, reform of personnel administration and of the educational circles.

2. Toraji Makino (78)
   Resident in Kyoto City
   Graduated from Yale Univ. (U.S.A.),
   Ex-president of Doshisha Univ., president of Kyoto Social Welfare Association.
   Program: Democratization of education, internationalization of education, practicalness of education.

3. Kazuo Ueda (46)
   Resident in Maizuru City
   Graduated from Kyoto Normal School, member of Maizuru Municipal Assembly, a teacher.
   Program: Establishment of secure finances for education, reform of present educational finances which depend on contributions from parents through their weak point as parents of school children, establishment of close connections among all P.T.A.s of the prefecture.

4. Kikuo Ito (39)
   Resident in Kyoto City
   Graduated from Kyoto Univ. Law Dept.,
   Teacher of Saikyo Commercial School.

(P.T.O.)

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

Program: Equal opportunity in education, abolition of privilege in education, enhancement of working youth's education, preparation of complete facilities for special education, removal of inequality in status among different types of school, complete national financing of compulsory education, opposition to putting finances on parents' shoulders, complete distribution of school supplies.

5. Zentaro Taniguchi (50)
Resident in Funai-gun, Kyoto Pref.
President of the League of Japan's Democratic Culture Kyoto Pref. Council, writer
Program: Guarantee of teachers' living, national financing of educational expenses, complete supply of food for school children without charge.

6. Yae Yoshida (40)
Resident in Funai-gun, Kyoto Pref.
Graduated from Kobe Women's Institute, member of Kyoto Pref. Teachers Qualification Examination Committee
Program: Increase of educational budget, restoration of authority of education, promotion of special educational organs for girls in accompaniment to complete enforcement of co-education.

7. Shinzo Morita (61)
Resident in Kyoto City
Graduated from Tokyo Higher Normal School,
Principal of Momoyama High School
Program: Restoration of educator's spirit, increase of teachers, strengthening of educational guidance and investigation organs, improvement of school system of health education.

8. Shunzo Yamada (54)
Resident in Otokuni-gun, Kyoto Pref.
Graduated from Kyoto Normal School,
Principal of Demizu Primary School
Program: Democratization of education, complete enforcement of 6-3 system, priority of educational budget, development of women's education.

9. Hidekichi Shikata (49)
Resident in Ukaruga-gun, Kyoto Pref.
Graduated from Ritsumeikan Univ.,
Public official
Program: Equal opportunity in education, establishment of a powerful educational system, abolition of educational administration by bureaucrats.

10. Rin-ichi Nakaji (45)
Resident in Amada-gun, Kyoto Pref.
Graduated from Aichi Medical College,
Physician

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Program: Safeguarding of freedom of learning, equal opportunity in learning, increase of educational budget, improvement of teachers' living conditions and their quality, complete facilities for school hygiene.

11. Sokuyu Doi (49)
Resident in Yosa-gun, Kyoto Pref.,
President of P.T.A. of Ine Primary School,
Priest
Program: "I want to consider education from the people's standpoint on the principle of the School Board which is to make education 'of the people, for the people, and by the people'".

12. Toshitake Kitakoji (39)
Resident in Kyoto City
Graduated from Kyoto Univ.,
Keeper of a private school
Program: "To give just education, sincerity is necessary. Sincerity is a desire for the truth and I want to face my duties with this desire".

Kyoto Municipal School Board

1. Takaki Mizuno (63)
Resident in Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto City
Graduated from the 5th Parish School,
Principal of Kacho High School
Program: Education based on universality, education with local characteristics, education with democratic freedom.

2. Shigeru Kimura (56)
Resident in Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto City
Training electric mechanics
Program: Development of educational enterprises for children

3. Kazumasa Tokunaga (47)
Resident in Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto City
Ex-vice-president of P.T.A. of Seisen Primary School,
florist
Program: "I want to help establish democracy in education of this city from the merchants' standpoint".

4. Kentaro Umatani (42)
Resident in Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto City
Graduated from Kyoto Normal School,
Teacher of a primary school
Program: "I want to consider education from the workers' standpoint," rational arrangement of school areas.

(P.T.O.)

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5. Kinzaburo Kitamura (52)
Resident in Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto City
Graduated from Kyoto Normal School,
Kyoto City official
Program: Establishment of education for the citizens by the citizens, strengthening of cultural facilities and development of social education.

6. Hisashi Oyaizu (47)
Resident in Higashiyama-ku, Kyoto City
Lecturer of Doshisha Higher Commercial School, member of Communist Party Pref. Standing Committee
Program: "Give free culture and education to the working people", complete supply of school lunches, text-books, and school things for children.

7. Ai Nakai (59)
Resident in Fushimi-ku, Kyoto City
Graduated from Doshisha Women's College,
Teacher of Fujinomori High School
Program: Opportunity to learn for working women, intellectual elevation of mothers, practical facilities, equal opportunity in education

8. Kenji Takaoka (44)
Resident in Nakakyo-ku, Kyoto City
Graduated from Kyoto Pref. Medical College,
Physician
Program: Complete enforcement of co-education, democratic development of P.T.A., popularization of school hygiene.

9. Kakunosuke Genta (52)
Resident in Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto City
Officer of P.T.A. of Doshisha Kyoto Technical College,
Dealer of paper-wares
Program: Fundamental solution of the problem to give better treatment to teachers, fair personnel administration, chances for men of talent, concrete research of the building and repairing of schools.

10. Kikuji Hara (52)
Resident in Ukyo-ku, Kyoto City
Graduated from Kyoto Industrial Art School, director of a company.
Program: To establish democratic education, elevate culture, and contribute to the human welfare of the world.

11. Sakae Nishiyama (40)
Resident in Sakyo-ku, Kyoto City
President of the "Keizai Jiji Shimpo" (Current Economics News" press company)

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Program: Democratic education by fair will of the people, establishment of composite education closely connected with domestic education.

12. Kiyoko Yuasa (47)
Resident in Sakyo-ku, Kyoto City
Graduated from Tokyo Women's Institute and Simpson Univ. (U.S.A.)
Program: "We should give such education as will create in our children warm humanity that makes them think of the world as their own home and the peoples of the world their friends."

13. Tsutomu Shimonomura (49)
Resident in Nakakyo-ku, Kyoto City
Graduated from Oita Normal School,
director of a company
Program: To abolish unjust, bureaucratic educational system and completely democratize education, to keep education from inclining to the extreme right or left and establish fair education, to re-educate teachers and guarantee their living, to establish a system of distributing additional rice rations to children.

14. Naokiyo Kumagai (45)
Resident in Sakyo-ku, Kyoto City
Graduated from Kyoto Univ. Economics Dept.,
President of Kyukyo-do Co.
Program: To extend education over homes and the whole society and elevate the educational level, to improve the culture of teachers and make happy schools

15. Mikiko Kanzaki (35)
Resident in Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto City
Graduated from the 1st Pref. High School,
Member of Kyoto Area Women's Association Standing Committee
Program: Establishment of complete accord between homes and school education, to eliminate all boss-like conducts from the educational world, to establish democratic education and accelerate reconstruction of Japan.

16. Kohei Inuki (59)
Resident in Sakyo-ku, Kyoto City
Graduated from Pref. Medical College,
Physician
Program: Promotion of education on the basis of democracy, development of education with local characteristics and of P.T.A., strengthening of health control of teachers and children.

17. Bentaro Sugihara (56)
Resident in Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto City
Graduated from Ritsumeikan Univ. Law Dept.,
lawyer

(P.T.O.)

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Program: "The School Board has an important mission to improve the extremely degenerated schools of today, the "dead" cultural facilities of the city, and this city of learning which is only a name."

18. Kimpu Munekata (65)
Resident in Fushimi-ku, Kyoto City
Member of Fushimi-ku Town Assembly,
writer
Program: To eliminate the elements that spoil the children and the teachers, the teachers' unions, and other subordinates of polical parties who want a budget that suits themselves.

19. Toshiharu Ikemoto (46)
Resident in Sakyo-ku, Kyoto City
Graduated from Nippon Univ. Politics Dept.,
director of a company
Program: "What the children are looking for is the light, rather than the food. The development of a nation that has no weapons comes from giving its people theories as light."

20. Tozo Yamada (49)
Resident in Fushimi-ku, Kyoto City
Graduated from Kansai Commercial-Technical School, Osaka
director of a company
Program: Establishment of youths' education, educational administration from citizens' standpoint.

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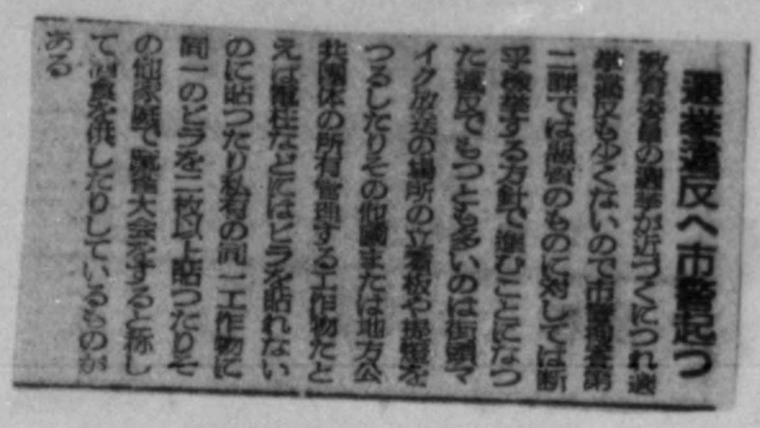
Translation No.1060
The Miyako

C I & E

(Translated by Tamura)
Sept 28, 1948



選挙違反へ市警記つ

教育委員の選挙が近づくにつれ選挙違反も少くないので市警捜査第二課では悪質のものに対しては断乎検挙する方針で臨むことになつた選反でもつとも多いのは街頭マイク放送の場所の立看板や掲示をつるしたりその他闘または地方公共団体の所有管理する工作物たとえば電柱などにはビラを貼れないのに貼つたり私有の同一工作物に同一のビラを二枚以上貼つたりその他談話で競演大会をすると称して演芸を供したりしているものがある

Municipal Police Is Going To Investigate Violation Of Election Of Board Of Education

There are many violations in the campaigns for election of board of Education, the Municipal Second Police Investigation Sec. decided its policy to prosecute malicions cases.

Most violations are : settled sign-board or lantern left at a place when loudspeaker's talking had ended already; poster put up on a Electric pole or other construction possessed or custodied by a public organization; more than two posters put up on some pirvate owned construction; so-called majong meeting in the back scene giving entertainment.

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To Education

Sat Adams

Translation No. 994
The Miyako

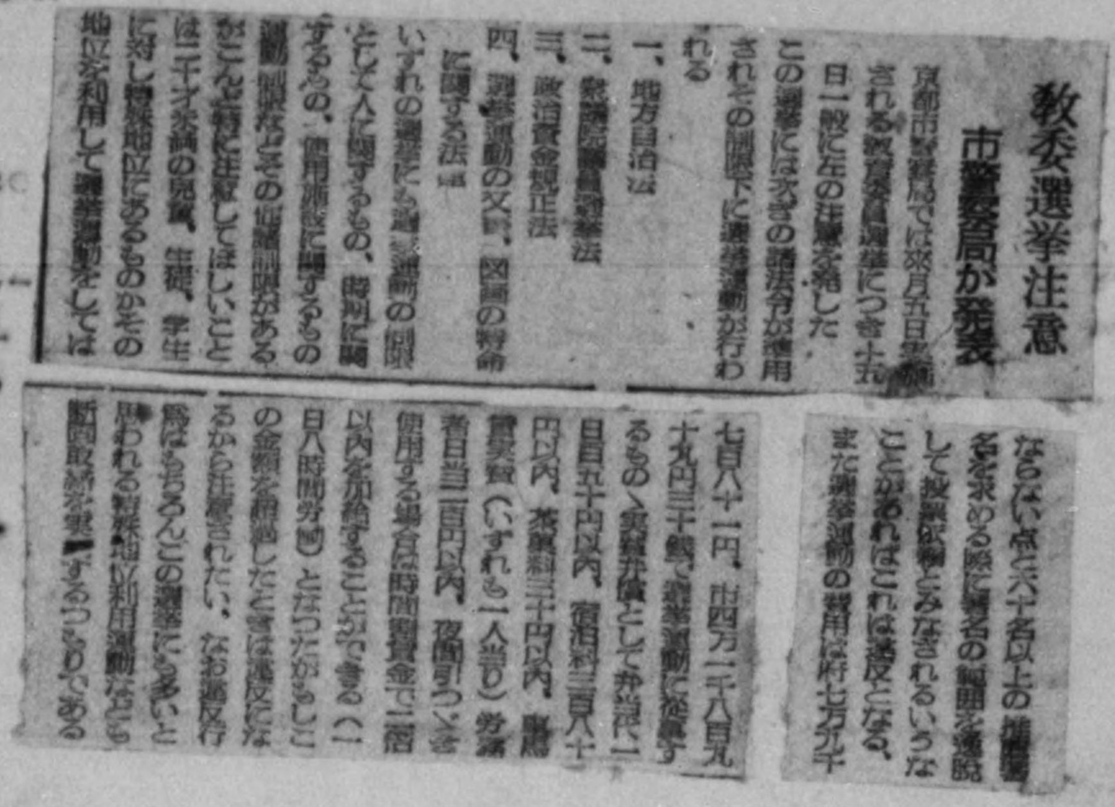
C I & E

17 Sept. 1948
Translated by Tamura

Election Of Board Of Education
Announcement of Municipal (
Police Bureau.

On Sept. 15, Municipal Police Bureau announced about election of Board of Education to be executed on Oct 5. Nazi ordinances will be applied with necessary changes.

1. Local Autonomy Law.
2. Election Law Of Representatives.
3. Controlling Law For Fund Of Political Parties.
4. Law Pertaining To Special Order For Letters And Pictures Of Election Campain.



教委選挙注意
市警察局が発表

京都市警察局では來月五日施行される教育委員選擧につき十五日一般に左の注意を發した
この選擧には次の諸法令が適用されその範圍内に選擧運動が行われる
一、地方自治法
二、教育委員選擧法
三、政治資金規正法
四、選擧運動の文書、圖畫の頒布に關する法律
いずれの選擧にも選擧運動の限定として人に關するもの、時期に關するもの、使用地に關するもの選擧區域などその選擧區域があるからご注意してほしいことは三千才未滿の兒童、生徒、學生に對し選擧地位にあるものがその地位を利用して選擧運動をしてはならない点と六十名以上の連署を求める際に署名の連記を禁じて投票所へ入場を許されないようなことがあればこれは違反となる、また選擧運動の費用は府七万九千七百八十一円、市四万一千八百九十九円三十錢で選擧運動に從事するもの〉實費弁償として弁當代二日五十円以内、茶菓料三百八十円以内、謝禮(いずれも一人當り)勞働者一日當三百円以内、勞働するもの〉を使用する場合時間賃金で二箇以内を加算すること(一日八時間勞働)となつたからこの金額を納記したときは違反になるから注意されたい、なお違反行爲はもちろんこの選擧にかぎらず同時に行われる選擧期日前運動なども斷固取締を實施するつもりである

Election movements have regulation in regard to(age or so of) person, term, use of installation, movement, etc. But at this time exploitation of some special relation ship with students, pupils, children younger than twenty, or some act where it is deemed that a person has forced other to vote at getting more than sixty signatures, these are deemed vidlation.

Expenditure for the campaign can not surpass 79,781 yen in the Kyoto prefecture, and 41,899.30 yen in Kyoto City. Actual expences for the campaign are limited to the next amount: less than 150 yen per head per day for lunch; less than 380 yen per head per day for lodging charge; less than 30 yen per head per day for tea and confection; less than 200 yen per day for one cartman(if cartman is employed in night, the wage may be paid per hour at twice the amount or less, and 8 working hours per day.) If the amount paid surpassed more than this, it will be accused as violation.

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POSTPONEMENT DEMANDED OF EDUCATION BOARD POLL

dated 9 Sept. 48

BY TAMOTSU MURAYAMA

NIPPON TIMES

Demand for postponement of the election, scheduled October 5, of members of the new Board of Education is mounting rapidly. This is regarded a logical move for two reasons:

1. Passage by the Diet in October or November of revisions in the National Public Service Law which would bar civil service workers from running for any elective office is considered almost a certainty. Holding of such an election before passage of the revised law would enable civel service workers to become members of the Board of Education purely on a technicality.

2. Postponement of the election would enable those who are endeavoring to impress upon the public the grave danger which it confronts, more time in w ich to explain how a board of education should be created and how it should function.

The first request for postponement of the election came from Kanagawa prefectural leaders. They declared that they have found the vast majority ofpeople entirely in the dark regarding the grave situation in which a small minority is out to obtain control of the new board.

"The situation is extemely serious," a representative of Kanagawa Prefecture declared. "Unless the election is postponed there is grave danger of Communists and leftwingers of the Japan Teachers' Union dominating the board and running the entire school system of Japan."

School

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B&Ed.

BOARD OF EDUCATION ELECTIONS

NIPPON TIMES 7 Sept. 1948

Sent in from Liaison Office

Would it not be wise to postpone the first elections for local Boards of Education, scheduled to be held on October 5, by about a month or so? A delay of a month or two would cause no the great inconvenience tothe functioning of the school system, while it might make allthe difference in the world in warding off te danger of elements who threaten to subvert and pervert the Boards of Ecucation to wrong and undemocratic ends.

The plan of establishing local Baards of Ecucationwas devised for the specific purpose of getting rid of bureaucratic control of the educational system and of putting the control of education in the hands of representatives of the general public. It is a well-known fact, however, that the Japan Teachers' Union, representing not the general public but an exclusive professional minority, is threatening to run away wi th the elections.

The Japan Teachers' Union is putting up its own members as candidates for Board of Education posts, using its widespread and dlosely-knit organization to carry on a vigorous electioneering campaign, and assessing its member a considerable sum for a fuhd to support it s candidates. Inasmuch as the rest of the community has not yet become widely awakened to the significance of this new plan for elected Boards of Education, and inasmuch as the Japan Teachers' Union is the only highly organized and articulate group campaigning actively in the Board of Education

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elections, the odds inmany area are overwhelmingly in favor of the election of the Japan Teachers' Union's candidates.

The greatest danger in this situation does not lie in the fact that the Japan Teachers' Union is generally reputed to be Communist-controlled. Undoubtedly most of the teachers, although sometimes prone to foolish excesses and mistakes, are sincere in their desire to improve the educational system and to improve their own ecomomic status. Their motives are therefore not in question.

But the great danger lies inthe fact that, whatever their motives, the capture of Board of Educationposts by professional teachers defeats the fundamental democratic aim of the elected Board of Education system. For, instead of education coming under the control of the representatives of the general public, control of education will ohly be shifted from the centralized bureaucracy of the Education Ministry to the professional bureaucracy of the organized teachers. The control of education by any organized minority, however willintentioned, is contrary to democratic principles and holds the possibility of arbitrary abuses.

If teachers wish to become members of the Board of Education, they should resign from their teaching posts and become candidates in their capacity as private citizens. No employee of the public school system, while retaining his status as a public school employee, should become a member of the Board of Education, for that would be completelt confusing the positions

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of emplyer and employee, of one who makes policy and one who is charged with carrying out that policy. Such a confusion of functions and such a concentration of functions in the same person is contrary to democratic principles.

In other fields such a situation isnot allowed. In the last Prefectural and local elections, when an appointive civil service official wanted to run for a elective orfice, he was requited to resign first from his appointive post. Police officers and procuratiors on active duty are not allowed to become members of PublicSafety Committees. There is no logical reason why public school teachers should be the sole exemption fromtis general rule.

As a matter of fact, it is known that the new revision of the National Public Service Law, drawn up in response to General MacArthur's letter of July 22 and certain to be passed by the Diet duribg October or early November, will contain a clause specifically barring public servants, including public school teachers, from concurrently holding elective official posts. The holding of the Board of Education elections on Ovtober 5 before the revision of the Public Service Law goes into effect simply means allowing the slipping through, just before the deadine, of a practice which is known to be contrary to official policy and which is to be furmally prohibited wit in a few days.

By postponing the elections for the Boards of Education by a month or two, however, it would be possile to have the Boards of Education conform to the provisions of the new National Public Service Law. It would thus become possible to circumvent the

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undemocratic machinations of an orga ized minority and would afford a little extra time to educate the general public so that the elections for the Board of Education will really reflect the willof the majority. Inasmuch as such a vitally important democratic principle is at stake, it is no wonder that an increasing demand is growing among the more alert citizens for a postponement of the Board of Education elections. Such a demand is one which most certainly should be heeded.

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To Education

Nippon Times 18 September 1948

Teachers Told Not to Run In Education Board Poll

By TAMOTSU MURAYAMA

Eight hundred Tokyo school teachers were urged not to run as candidates in the Board of Education election October 5 and the Tokyo-to Federation of Teachers' Unions was advised not to select or sponsor any teacher or member of the Teachers' Union for the coming election.

Col. Frank A. Hollingshead, Commanding Officer of the Tokyo Military Government Team tendered this advice in the course of an emphatic speech Wednesday at the Nagata-cho Primary School. He pointed out that public school teachers in the United States which has had experience with boards of education for more than 150 years, are never permitted to serve as members of boards of education "because it is an accepted principle that no one in public service should determine policies under which he works."

Colonel Hollingshead was introduced to the gathering by Capt. Paul T. Dupell, education officer of the TMG team. The Teachers' Union, which had previously backed a move to select its own candidates, is holding a special meeting to discuss this issue. It is believed it will abide by Colonel Hollingshead's advice.

During the course of his speech, the MG chief said:

"As Commanding Officer of the Tokyo Military Government Team I am naturally deeply concerned with the forthcoming election of the Tokyo-to Board of Education. Because the Board of Education is so vital to the true democratization of Japanese education, I can no longer overlook certain actions of the Tokyo-to Federation of Teachers' Unions.

"On September 11, 1948 we requested that you submit to us your official statement about whether or not you would indorse as candidates any members of your union. So that there would be no misinterpretation, statements were requested from your Federation, from each member union, and from each local chapter. To date, only the Upper Secondary School Union has openly declared that it is indorsing Narita. Yet, we are well aware that the Itabashi Chapter is indorsing Kaneko, and that other locals are preparing to announce their candidates soon.

"It is high time that you realize that your Union is being severely criticized for its past actions in opposing and obtsructing every measure to improve education in Tokyo. Now is the time to redeem yourself in the eyes of the public by issuing a clear-cut statement that the Tokyo-to Federation of Teachers' Unions and all of its local member unions and chapters will neither select nor sponsor any teacher or member of the Teachers' Union as a candidate for the Board of Education. Such a statement should result in the immediate withdrawal of those candidates whom you have already selected."

The statement denying endorsement or support of particular candidates should be issued with no reservations or hidden meanings, Colonel Hollingshead said, and added:

"Secret agreements to back candidates from other labor unions or political parties violate the very principles of democracy which you teachers purport to support."

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To Education

Nippon Times 16 September 1948

Teachers Are Not Wanted On New Education Board

By TAMOTSU MURAYAMA

Teachers are not wanted on the new Board of Education, and the same holds true of men and women who represent special interests and who wish to utilize the Board to strengthen the political front, Capt. Paul Dupell, education officer of the Tokyo Military Government Team, declared in a speech before Tokyo citizens Tuesday night.

Captain Dupell is conducting a strenuous campaign to explain the real meaning of independent and democratic educational institutions on the eve of the holding of elections for the Board of Education.

Addressing 5,000 citizens—a typical gathering—at the No. 1 Suginami-ward Primary School, Tuesday, the education officer stressed the important role which the new Board will play. He said that Tokyo teachers are badly paid. Their livelihood should be warmly considered by sensible Tokyo citizens as one of the most important phases to improve the school system. Fortunately, the four major political parties have agreed to support impartial candidates for the Board of Education, Captain Dupell said. Reigaku Kaneko, general secretary of the Japan Teachers Union, is the only person supported by the Communist Party, and the Itabashi Chapter of the Union.

No teachers are wanted for the Board of Education, Captain Dupell declared. The superintendents of the new educational body are the only professional scholars who should give advice to the school system, he said.

Upon the conclusion of the inspiring program, a shabbily dressed man expressed his gratitude by offering five ten-yen notes. He said: "I learned a great deal. Please come every month. We need to be educated. This is all I have, but I would like you to take it to help further your good work."

Captain Dupell explained the situation and refused the offering, whereupon the old man disappeared into the darkness. There were many other words of appreciation, especially from the women members of the audience.

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To Education

Translation No. 998
The Asahi

(Translated by Tsushima)
Sept 17, 1946

EDUCATION

教委適格申請締切

教育委員選挙立候補のための資格審査申請は十五日で締切つたが、十四日二十四時までに文部省へ交付申請したものの総数千七百四十九名（重複不明のもの多数）であつた、文部省ではこのうち千三百九十三日現在で処理したもの千二百二十七名について審査決定を下し六日発表したが、適格千百七十六名、不適格五名、調査終了四十六名となつている

物価官僚派では社会党の四十三名を含め共産党三十二、民主党七十七、民自党十一、諸派党六の順で、現職の官公吏では PTA 会長の百三十二、官公吏九十七、市町村会議員六十七などが多く、職業では教員関係の二百十二が圧倒的多数をしめている

Application For Screening For Board
Of Education Candidacy Closed

The Education Ministry closed its acceptance of applications for qualification examination for running as Board of Education candidates at 2400 hours Sept 15. Up to the time of the closure, the Ministry received 1,749 application in all, of which 1,176 were passed and 5 turned down by Sept 13. Candidates with political affiliations count 43 in Socialist, 32 in Communist, 17 in Democratic, 11 in Democratic-Liberal, and 6 in People's Co-operative Parties. 132 of the candidates are P.T.A. presidents, 97 government or public officials, 67 members of city, town, or village assembly. 211 have educational career.

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