

Facilities necessary for Technical Education (See Art. 19 & 32)

I. When vocational courses are included in an ordinary high-school course, or when vocational courses other than the major course are established in a high school which aims to give professional education:

- (1) Agricultural course: tool-room, animal stalls, workshop, storeroom, fertilizer house.
- (2) Fishery course: training boats, tool-room, practice room, workshop, fish-pond, specimen-room, laboratory.
- (3) Industrial course: wood-work workshop, machine workshop, electricity workshop, chemical laboratory, drawing room, dark room.
- (4) Commercial course: bookkeeping room, laboratory for "industry and industrial materials", research laboratory, typewriting room. (Physical or chemical laboratories instead of laboratory for "industry and industrial materials" may be established.)
- (5) Domestic course: Domestic science room, sewing room, cooking room, etiquette room, washing room.

II. Subjects on agriculture.

(1) Agriculture department

Farming and seeds unit: tool-room, warehouse, laboratory, manager's room, fertilizer room, seed room, supply room, granary, hothouse, dressing-room, frames, pit, farmer's room, room for night-duty, etc.

Cattle-breeding unit: stalls, fodder room, hatching room, disinfection room, manager's room, animal keeper's room, room for night-duty, animals' playground, etc.

Agricultural engineering unit: mechanical tool room.

Agricultural manufacturing unit: grain workshop, vegetable and fruit workshop, manufacturing room, dairy-farming room, pickle manufacturing room, tea manufacturing room, preparation room, storeroom, motor room, slaughter-room, supply room manager's room, fermentation room.

Agricultural work unit: wood-work room, metal-work room, supply room, preparation room.

(2) Forestry department

Agricultural and forestry production unit: farm tool room, garage, storeroom, laboratory, manager's room, fertilizer room, seed room, supply room, warehouse, frame, dressing-room, farmers' room, monitor's room, dormitory, forest training manager's room, hothouse.

Forestry engineering unit: mechanical tool room.

Forestry manufacturing unit: wood-work room, metal-work room, wood-manufacturing room, timber-yard, drying room, finishing room.

(3) Sericulture department

Sericulture unit: breeding room, silkworm protection room, mulberry-stocking room, manager's room, student monitor's room.

Silk-manufacturing and spinning unit: drying room, silk-manufacturing room, preparation room, supply room, spinning room, boiler room.

Agricultural and sericultural manufacturing unit: laboratory, preparation room, power-source room, storeroom, supply room.

Farming and seed unit: tool room, warehouse, laboratory, manager's room, fertilizer room, supply room, granary, frame, hothouse, pit, dressing-room, farmers' room, student monitor's room.

Cattle-breeding unit: stalls, fodder room, hatching room, manager's room, keeper's room, night-duty room, student monitor's room, barnyard.

(4) Horticulture department

Agriculture and horticulture unit: tool room, storeroom, laboratory, manager's room, fertilizer room, seed room, supply room, granary, hothouse, potted plant room, vineyard, pit, frame, dressing-room, farmers' room, student monitor's room.

Agricultural engineering and machine unit: mechanical tool room.

Agricultural manufacturing unit: grain workshop, vegetable and fruit workshop, manufacturing room, preparation room, storeroom, power-source room, supply room.

Horticultural engineering unit: wood-work room, metal-work room, supply room, preparation room.

(5) Agricultural engineering department

Survey unit: instrument room.

Material and application unit: material laboratory.

Agricultural machine unit: mechanical tool room, minor tool room, laboratory.

Watering unit: meteorological observation room.

Agriculture unit: storeroom, laboratory, manager's room, fertilizer room, seed room, supply room, frame, dressing-room, farmers' room, student monitor's room.

(6) Animal breeding department

Animal breeding unit: stalls, beehive, fodder room, animals' hospital, hatching room, chicken coope, milk-treatment room, disinfection room, manager's room, animal keeper's room, night-duty room, animal playground.

Veterinary unit: cure room, dissecting room, isolation room.

Farming and seed unit: tool room, warehouse, laboratory, manager's room, fertilizer room, seed room, supply room, granary, hothouse,

pit, frame, dressing-room, farmers' room, student monitor's room.

Agricultural manufacturing unit: agricultural product workshop, milk room, fur workshop, meat room, slaughter-room, preparation room, storeroom, supply room, motor room.

(7) Landscape-gardening unit

General landscape-gardening unit: model garden, standard house and garden, manager's room, gardeners' room.

Garden supply unit: supply room, experiment room.

Garden-planning & making unit: draft room, laboratory, painting room, photography room.

Survey unit: instrument room.

Farming and seed unit: farm tool room, storeroom, laboratory, manager's room, fertilizer room, pit, frame, seed room, supply room, granary, hothouse, dressing-room, farmers' room, student monitor's room.

Breeding unit: stall, fodder room, animal playground.

(8) Agricultural manufacturing department

Biological chemistry, applied chemistry, and bacteriology unit: chemical room, laboratory, gas-generating room, incubating room.

Agricultural manufacturing unit: grain workshop, vegetable and fruit room, pickle manufacturing room, tea manufacturing room, dairy-farming room, preparation room, storehouse, power source room, slaughter-room, supply room, fermentation room, forest product workshop, student monitor's room.

Electricity and manufacturing machine unit: manufacturing machines.

Soil and fertilizer unit: glass room, net room,

supply room.

Farming and seed unit: farm tool room, laboratory, fertilizer room, manager's room, seed room, granary, hothouse, storeroom, pit, frame, dressing-room, farmers' room.

Breeding unit: stall, fodder room, animal playground.

(9) Women's agriculture department

Farming and seed unit: farm tool room, storeroom, laboratory, manager's room, fertilizer room, seed room, supply room, granary, hothouse, pit, frame, dressing-room, farmers' room, student monitor's room.

Breeding unit: stalls, manager's room, fodder room, hatching room, animal keeper's room, animal playground.

Agricultural manufacturing unit: grain workshop, vegetable and fruit room, manufacturing room, pickle-manufacturing room, preparation room, storeroom, motor room, supply room, fermentation room.

Domestic science unit: domestic science room, sewing room, cooking room, etiquette room, wash room.

III. Subjects on aquatic science

- (1) Fishing department: large training boat, small training boat, Japanese ship, boats, laboratory, fishing tool warehouse, net storehouse, cooling room, products warehouse.
- (2) Aquatic product department: laboratory, drying room, machine room, aquatic chemistry laboratory, incubating room, fumigation room, material storehouse, boiler room, cooling room, warehouse.
- (3) Aquatic multiplication department: fodder room, fodder warehouse, aquatic chemistry experiment room, hatching room, fresh-water fish-pond, salt-water-fish-pond, manager's room, student monitor's room.

IV. Industrial departments

- (1) Engineering department: draft room, machine workshop, finishing and construction workshop, forge, wood-cast workshop, foundry, supply storehouse, tool room, generator workshop, hydro-power experiment room, electric laboratory, material experiment room, precision measurement room, specimen room, product exhibition room.
- (2) Ship building department: draft room, wood workshop, forge, foundry, welding workshop, machine workshop, material experiment room, electric experiment room, model and specimen room, warehouse.
- (3) Electric department: strong electricity laboratory, weak electricity laboratory, electrical engineering workshop, electrical engineering laboratory, electronic tube and high frequency laboratory, draft room, mechanical workshop, specimen room, measuring instrument room, warehouse.
- (4) Electric transmission department: measurement room, electronic tube and high frequency circuit experiment room, electric transmission apparatus room, electric instrument room, electrical laboratory, draft room, mechanical laboratory, specimen room, measuring instrument room, storehouse.
- (5) Industrial chemistry department: chemical laboratory, qualitative analysis experiment room, quantitative analysis experiment room, industrial experiment room, balance room, sulphuretted hydrogen generating room, electrical experiment room, factory, poison room, warehouse.
- (6) Spinning and weaving department: textile workshop, spinning workshop, mechanical laboratory, estimation room, electrical experiment room, draft room, specimen room, product exhibition room, warehouse.
- (7) Dyeing department: defining and roving workshop, printing workshop, finishing workshop, dyeing

preparation room, textile examination room, analysis room, dye experiment room, boiler-room, mechanical laboratory, electrical experiment room, drafting and design room, specimen room, product exhibition room, warehouse.

- (8) Civil engineering department: draft room, machine and tool room, material examination room, constructive machine room, specimen room, warehouse.
- (9) Architecture department: draft room, laboratory, woodwork room, material examination room, machine and tool room, model and specimen room, design room, warehouse.
- (10) Mine Engineering: mining experiment room, survey machine and tool room, mine discernment room, mine analysis room, electrical experiment room, specimen room, balance room, chemical room, draft room, warehouse.
- (11) Metallurgy department: metallurgical experiment room, analytical experiment room, balance room, electrical experiment room, draft room, specimen room, warehouse.
- (12) Metal industry department: metallic system experiment room, physical metallurgy experiment room, material experiment room, analytical experiment room, balance room, thermal treatment laboratory, foundry, electrolytic and electric plating workshop, draft room, press workshop, mechanical work laboratory, electrical experiment room, wood work laboratory, specimen room, warehouse.
- (13) Wood-work department: draft room, construction room, engraving room, painting and finishing room, wood-work machine room, material examination room, paint examination room, electrical experiment room, specimen room, product exhibition room, warehouse.
- (14) Metal-work department: draft and designing room, machine workshop, foundry, plating workshop, electrical experiment room, specimen room, product exhibition room, warehouse.

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- (15) Pottery department: machine room, model work room, etc.

V. Commercial departments

Book-keeping room, "Industry and material" experiment room, preparation room, specimen room, typewriting room, information room.

Vi. Domestic science departments

- (1) Clothing department: western style dress making room, Japanese style dress making room, wash room, dyeing room, specimen room, frame for drying clothes.
- (2) Food department: cooking room, preparation room, domestic experiment room, specimen room, dining room.

Facilities Necessary for Technical Education (See Art. 31 & 32)

1. When vocational courses are included in an ordinary high school course, or when vocational courses other than the major course are established in a high school which aims to give professional education:

Agricultural course: tool room, store room, fertilizer shed.

Marine products Course: breeding pond, specimen room, laboratory
(may be used together with science laboratory).

Engineering course: wood workshop, machine workshop.

Domestic science course: sewing room, cooking room, etiquette room,

II. Agricultural department

1. Agricultural course:

Sowing and cultivating unit: tool room, store room, workshop,
manager's room, fertilizer shed.

Breeding unit: animals shed, feed storeroom, shed for hatching and
raising chicks.

Agricultural products unit: agricultural products workshop.

Agricultural hand craft unit: agricultural hand craft workshop.

2. Forestry course

Forestry unit: forest product workshop, forestry manager's room,
forest manager's room lumber house.

3. Sericulture course

Sericulture unit: silkworms room, manager's room, student monitor's
room.

Spinning and weaving unit: spinning room.

Processing unit: silk cocoon processing room.

Sowing and cultivating unit: (same as sowing and cultivating unit
of agricultural department)

4. Horticultural course

Horticulture unit: hot house, potted plant room, pit.

APPENDIX IV cont'd

Sowing and processing agricultural products unit: (same as sowing and cultivating unit of agricultural department.)

Horticultural unit: horticultural workshop.

5. Agricultural engineering course

Surveying unit: instrument room.

Agriculture unit: (Same as cultivating unit of agricultural department.)

6. Live stock breeding course

Live stock raising unit: live stock shed, feed room, room for hatching and raising chicks, room for fattening chickens, disinfection room, manager's room, herdmen's room.

Processing agricultural products unit: (same as sowing and cultivating unit of agricultural department.)

7. Landscape-gardening course

General gardening unit:

Supply unit:

Planning and gardening unit: designing room.

Surveying unit: survey instrument room.

Sowing unit: (same as sowing and cultivating unit of agricultural department.)

8. Agricultural products course

Agricultural products unit: factory, workshop.

Biological chemistry and applied microbe unit: medicine room, germiculture room.

9. Women's agricultural course

Domestic science unit: sewing room, cooking room, etiquette room.

Sowing, breeding and processing agricultural products unit: (same as sowing, breeding and processing of agricultural products unit of agricultural process department.)

APPENDIX IV cont'd

III. Marine products department

1. Fishery course: training ship, fishing equipment room, practice room.
2. Marine products manufacturing course: practice workshop, fish smoking room, storeroom.
3. Fish reproducing course: fish breeding pond, fish food preparation room, warehouse, manager's room (to be also used as student monitor's room)

IV. Engineering department

1. Machine course: drafting room, machine shop, finishing and assembling room, forge, wood model room, wooden cast room.
2. Ship building course: drafting room, picture room, machine workshop, model and sample room.
3. Electricity course: practice room on strong electricity, practice room on weak electricity, factory, draft room, machine workshop.
4. Electrical communications course: practice room for measurement, practice room for electronic tube and high frequency, practice room for electric communication equipments (the practice room for measurement can be used with this subject), practice room for electric machinery, draft room, machinery workshop.
5. Technical chemistry course: experiment room can be used also for qualitative analysis and quantitative analysis, scale room, sulphide hydrogen producing room.
6. Spinning and weaving course: weaving workshop, test and connoisseur room, draft room, sample room.
7. Dyeing course: refining and bleaching room, printing and dyeing workshop, finishing room, test room for textile fabrics, test room for dye materials, drafting and designing room.
8. Civil engineering course: draft room, room for keeping survey instruments.
9. Architecture course: drafts room, practice room, store room for keeping survey instruments.
10. Mining course: testing room, store room for keeping survey instruments, analyzing room.

APPENDIX IV cont'd

11. Metallurgy course: metallurgy testing room, testing room for dressed ore, analyzing room.
 12. Metal works course: testing room for construction of metallic materials, testing room for physical metallurgy, testing room for material, heat processing room, melting and casting workshop, mechanical workshop.
 13. Wooden manufacture course: drafting room, assembling shop, plant for turnery and engraving workshop, mechanical workshop.
 14. Metal draft course: drafting and designing room, room for mechanical work, metal engraving workshop, metal casting workshop, plating workshop.
 15. Ceramics course: machine workshop (including practice room), kiln, pottery workshop.
- V. Business department: "industry and material laboratory (this room can also be used as a physical science laboratory), training room, investigation and supply room.
- VI. Domestic science department.
1. Clothing course: dress making room, kimono making room, preparation and sample room, washing and dyeing room (this room can also be used as a preparation and sample room).
 2. Cooking course: cooking room, preparation room, practice room, sample room, etiquette room.

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SCHOOL EDUCATION LAW.

Chapter I. General Regulation.

Article I. The schools provided for in this law shall be primary schools, secondary schools, high schools, universities, schools for the blind, schools for the deaf, schools for the handicapped and kindergartens.

Article II. The State, prefectural and local public entities and incorporations provided for in a separate law alone can establish schools.

The "Government schools" in this law means the schools established by the State, the "public schools" the schools established by prefectural and local public entities, and the "private schools" the schools established by incorporations provided for in the separate law.

Article III. Those who want to establish schools shall do that in compliance with the school establishment standard of equipment, organization and others set up by the competent authorities according to the types of schools.

Article IV. The establishment and abolition of schools (including faculties of universities and their postgraduate schools) change of their establishers and other items to be decided by the competent authorities except for government schools and those schools which are established by agencies incurring the responsibility of establishing schools in compliance with this law, shall be subject to the approval of the competent authorities.

Article V. The establishers of schools shall manage the schools which they established and defray the expenses of the schools except for the cases specifically stipulated by laws or ordinances.

Article VI. Schools may collect tuition fees. As to compulsory education, however, in government and public primary schools and secondary schools, or schools for the blind, schools for the deaf and schools for the handicapped, which are equivalent to the above, no tuition fees shall be collected.

Matters regarding tuition fees and other expenses in government and public schools shall be decided by the competent authorities.

Article VII. Schools shall have principals and an adequate number of teachers.

Article VIII. Matters regarding certificates and other qualifications of principals and teachers shall be decided by the competent authorities.

Article IX. Those who come under any of the following items shall be excepted from becoming principals or teachers:

1. Those persons who have been adjudged incompetent, and quasi-incompetent persons.
2. Those persons who have been condemned to six years' imprisonment or a heavier punishment.
3. Those persons who were sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment of less than six years and who have not completed the punishment or have not been acquitted of the punishment yet.
4. Those persons who were sentenced to the cancellation of their teachers' certificates mentioned in Article VIII, and who have not spent two years.
5. Those persons who have been recognized as unacceptable to any position in educational service by the Imperial Ordinance 263 of 1946.
6. Those persons who have been recognized as inferior in character and conduct.

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Article X. Private schools shall appoint their principals and the appointment shall be reported to the competent authorities.

Article XI. Principals and Teachers of schools may punish their students, pupils and children, when they recognize it necessary in the light of education, in compliance with the regulations issued by the competent authorities. They shall not, however, inflict corporal punishment.

Article XII. Schools shall conduct physical examinations in order to increase the health of students, pupils and children as well as teachers and provide adequate facilities for their hygiene and protection.

Matters regarding physical examinations and facilities for hygiene and protection shall be decided by the competent authorities.

Article XIII. The competent authorities may order the closing of schools in any of the following cases:

1. In cases where they have intentionally violated the provisions of laws and ordinances.

2. In cases where they have acted against the instructions issued by the competent authorities in compliance with the provisions of laws and ordinances.

3. In cases where they have not conducted teaching for more than six months.

Article XIV. In cases where schools acted against the provisions of laws and ordinances or the regulations established by the competent authorities as to equipment, teaching and other items, the competent authorities may order changes of the items.

Article XV. Private schools shall make budgets for revenue and expenditure and report them to the competent authorities before the opening of every fiscal year, and shall settle accounts for both revenue and expenditure and report the settlement to the competent authorities within two months after the closing of every fiscal year.

Any important changes to be made in the budgets for revenue and expenditure shall be reported as well.

Article XVI. Those persons who employ children shall not prevent the said children from receiving compulsory education because of the employment.

Chapter II Primary School

Article XVII. The primary school shall aim at giving children elementary general education according to the development of their minds and bodies.

Article XVIII. In primary school education efforts shall be made to attain the principles mentioned in each of the following items in order to effect the aim stated in the foregoing article.

1. To cultivate a right understanding and the spirit of cooperation and independence in connection with relationship between human beings on the basis of children's experience in social life both in and outside the school.

2. To develop a proper understanding of the actual conditions and traditions both of children's native communities and of the country, and, further, to cultivate the spirit of international cooperation.

3. To cultivate a basic understanding and skills on food, clothing, housing, industries, etc. needed in everyday life.

4. To cultivate ability to understand and use correctly words and expressions of the Japanese language needed in everyday life.

5. To cultivate ability to understand and manage correctly mathematical relations needed in everyday life.

6. To cultivate ability to observe and dispose natural phenomena met with in everyday life in a scientific manner.

7. To cultivate a habit needed for a sound, safe and happy life and to effect a harmonious development of minds and bodies.

8. To cultivate a basic understanding and skills on music, fine arts, literature, etc. which make life bright and rich.

Article XIX. The course of the primary school shall cover six years.

Article XX. Matters concerning the curriculum of the primary school shall be decided by the competent authorities in compliance with the provisions of Articles XVII and XVIII.

Article XXI. The primary school shall use the textbooks approved or published by the competent authorities.

Books other than the above-mentioned textbooks and other teaching materials may be used if they are good and suitable.

Article XXII. The protectors (i.e. those persons who exercise parental authority over the children, or, in case there are no such persons, the guardians, or those persons who exercise the duties of guardians. The word is hereinafter to be used in this meaning) shall be obligated to send their children to the primary school or the school for the blind, the school for the deaf or the school for the handicapped, for the period from the beginning of that school year which is the first to begin on or after the following day of the children's attaining full six years of age to the end of that school year in which the children attain full twelve years of age.

Matters regarding the pressing for fulfilment of the obligation mentioned in the foregoing paragraph and other necessary matters regarding the obligation shall be decided by the competent authorities.

Article XXIII. As for the protectors of those children who are to be sent to school according to the provision of the foregoing article (Such children are hereinafter to be called the school age children) but who are acknowledged as being difficult to attend school because of their invalidity, imperfect growth or other unavoidable obstacles, the managing agency of the primary school established by a city, town or village may allow them to postpone the fulfilment of their obligation stipulated in the first paragraph of the foregoing article or exempt them from their obligation according to the regulations stipulated by the competent authorities after obtaining the approval of the competent authorities which exercise jurisdiction over the area of the prefecture regarding education (such competent authorities are hereinafter to be called the prefectural competent authorities).

Article XXIV. The protectors of those school age children who live within such an area which is exempt from the responsibility of establishing primary schools according to the provision of Article XXIII shall be regarded as exempted from their obligations provided for in the first paragraph of Article XXII.

Article XXV. The city, town or village shall give necessary aids to the protectors of those school age children who are recognized to be difficult to attend school for financial reasons.

Article XXVI. The managing agency of the primary school established by a city, town or village may suspend those children from attending school who are suffering from infectious diseases or feared to be in danger of suffering, or who are recognized as being so bad in their character and conducts that

they may obstruct the education of other children.

Article XXVII. Those children who have not attained the age for entering the primary school shall not enter the school.

Article XXVIII. The primary school shall have a principal, teachers, nurse-teacher and business clerks. Under special circumstances, however, it may dispense with the business clerks.

The primary school may have assistant teachers and other necessary personnel besides the above.

The principal shall administer school affairs and supervise the personnel of the school.

The teachers shall take charge of the education of children.

The teacher-nurses shall take charge of nursing and protection of children.

The business clerks shall engage in the office works.

The assistant teachers shall assist the teachers in their duties.

Article XXIX. Each city, town or village shall establish primary schools sufficient for admitting the school age children living within its own boundary through the deliberation of its assembly.

Article XXX. In case some towns or villages recognize that it is impossible or improper for them to follow the provision of the foregoing article, they may organize a city-town-village school union or a town-village school union.

Article XXXI. In case some towns or villages recognize that it is impossible or improper for them to follow the provisions of the foregoing two articles, they may, through the deliberation of their assemblies, commit the educational affairs of the whole or a part of their school age children to other cities, towns or villages, or a city-town-village school union, or a town-village school union instead of establishing primary schools.

Article XXXII. In case the prefectural competent authorities recognize that some towns or villages are unable to afford the expenses which they are to defray in following any of the provisions of the foregoing articles, the prefecture concerned shall, through the deliberation of its assembly, give necessary aids to the towns or villages.

Article XXXIII. In case the prefectural competent authorities recognize that, although there are such circumstances as are mentioned in Article XXXI, which make it impossible or improper for town or village, or a city-town-village school union, or a town-village school union to follow the provisions of Articles XXXI and XXXII for a part of its area, the provisions of Articles XXXI and XXXII cannot be followed, the competent authorities may exempt the town or village, or the city-town-village school union, or the town-village school union from the responsibility of establishing a primary school, so far as that part is concerned.

Article XXXIV. Public or private primary schools shall be under the jurisdiction of the prefectural competent authorities.

Chapter III. Secondary School

Article XXXV. The secondary school shall aim at giving the pupils secondary general education according to the development of their minds and bodies on the basis of the education given at the Primary school.

Article XXXVI. In secondary school education efforts shall be made to attain

the principles mentioned in each of the following items in order to realize the aim stated in the foregoing article.

1. To cultivate the qualities necessary as the members of a society and the State, securing the objectives of the primary school education more thoroughly.

2. To cultivate the fundamental knowledge and skill of the vocations required in the society, the attitude to respect laboring and the ability to select their future course according to their individuality.

3. To promote their social activities in and out of the school, to guide the sentiment rightly and to cultivate the fair judgment.

Article XXXVII. The course of the Secondary School shall cover three years.

Article XXXVIII. Matters concerning the subjects of the secondary school shall be decided by the competent authorities in accordance with the provisions of Articles XXXV and XXXVI.

Article XXXIX. The guardians shall be obligated to send their children to the secondary school, the school for the blind or the school for the deaf or the school for the handicapped from the beginning of that school year which is the first to begin on or after the following day of their finishing the course of the primary school to the end of that school year in which they attain full fifteen years of age.

The children whom the guardians are obligated to send to school according to the above provision shall be called school age pupils.

Article XL. The provisions of Article XXI, the second paragraph of Article XXII, Articles XXIII to XXVI and Articles XXVIII to XXXIV, shall apply to the secondary school.

Chapter IV. High School

Article XLI. The high school shall aim at giving the students higher general education and technical education according to the development of their mind and bodies on the basis of the education given at the secondary school.

Article XLII. In high school education efforts shall be made to attain the principles in each of the following items in order to realize the aim stated in the foregoing article.

1. To cultivate the qualities necessary as the able members of the society and state, developing the results of the secondary school education.

2. To make them decide on the future course according to their individuality on the basis of their consciousness of the mission they are to carry out in the society, to cultivate the higher general culture and to make them skilled in technical arts.

3. To cultivate the broad and deep understanding and ability of sound judgment regarding the society and to attempt the establishment of their individuality.

Article XLIII. Matters concerning the courses and curricula of the high school shall be decided by the competent authorities in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing two articles.

Article XLIV. The high school may have the night course or the part-time course in addition to the regular one.

The high school may have only one of the above mentioned courses without the regular one.

Article XLV. The high school may conduct the education by correspondence.

Matters necessary in connection with the correspondence education shall be decided by the competent authorities.

Article XLVI. The course of the high school shall cover three years. But in case of special technical education and in case of having the courses mentioned in the first paragraph of Article XLIV, the course may cover more than three years.

Article XLVII. Those who can enter the high school shall be those who have graduated from the secondary school or the equivalent school or those who have been recognized to have the scholastic attainments equal to them according to the provisions laid down by the competent authorities.

Article XLVIII. The high school may have the graduate course and the special course. The graduate course of the high school shall aim at giving instructions on special matters to the more advanced degree to the graduates of the high school or the equivalent school or those recognized to have the scholastic attainments equal to them according to the provisions laid down by the competent authorities and guiding them in their study. The course shall cover more than one year.

The special course of the high school shall aim at providing those mentioned in the foregoing article with special technical education to the simpler degree. The course shall cover more than one year.

Article XLIX. Necessary matters concerning the textbooks, entrance, withdrawal, transfer, etc. shall be decided by the competent authorities.

Article L. The high school shall have the director, teachers and business clerks.

Article LI. The provisions of the 2nd to 4th, 6th and 7th paragraphs of Article XXVIII and Article XXXIV shall also apply to the high school.

Chapter V University

Article LII. The university, as a center of learning, shall aim at teaching and studying higher learning and technical arts as well as giving broad general culture and developing the intellectual, moral and practical abilities.

Article LIII. The university, as a general rule shall provide for several faculties, but a university may be formed with only one faculty, if special need be.

Article LIV. The university may have the faculty giving instructions in the evening.

Article LV. The course of the university shall cover four years.

As to the faculties teaching and studying special professional matters or the faculties mentioned in the above article, however, the course may cover more than four years.

Article LVI. Those who can enter the university shall be those who have graduated from the high school or completed the twelve year schooling with the regular courses (including those who have completed the schooling equivalent to this, with the course other than the regular one) or those who have been recognized to have the scholastic attainments equal to the persons mentioned above under the provisions laid down by the competent authorities.

Article LVII. The university may have the graduate course and the special course.

The graduate course of the university shall aim at providing instructions on the special matters to more advanced degree to those who have graduated from the university or those recognized to have the scholastic attainments equal to them under the provisions laid down by the competent authorities and guiding them in their study. The course shall cover more than one year.

Article LVIII. The university shall have the president, professors, assistant professors, assistants and business clerks.

The university may have others in addition to those mentioned above.

The president shall govern all the affairs of the university and supervise all the staff of the university.

The professors shall give instructions to the students guiding them in their study and pursuing their own study.

The assistant professor shall assist the professors in their duties.

The assistants shall assist the professors and assistant professors in their duties.

Article LIX. The university shall have a faculty meeting to discuss and deliberate over important matters.

The faculty meeting may include the assistant professors and others in its organization.

Article LX. The competent authorities shall consult the University Creditation Committee in regard to the approval of the establishment of a university.

Matters concerning the University Creditation Committee shall be decided by the ordinance.

Article LXI. The university may have the research institutes or other research facilities attached to it.

Article LXII. The university may have the post-graduate school.

Article LXIII. Those persons who have studied at the university for more than four years, taken regular examinations and passed them, can be called Gakushi (Bachelor).

Matters concerning Gakushi shall be decided by the competent authorities.

Article LXIV. Public or Private Universities shall be under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Education.

Article LXV. The post-graduate school shall aim at teaching and studying the theory and practice of learning, mastering the secrets of it and, thus, contributing to the development of culture.

Article LXVI. As a general rule the post-graduate school shall have several post-graduate courses. Only one post-graduate course, however, may make the post-graduate school, if special need be.

Article LXVII. Those who can enter the post-graduate school shall be those persons provided for in the second paragraph of Article LVII.

Article LXVIII. Universities which have post-graduate schools may give Doctor and other degree according to the provisions laid down by the competent authorities.

In laying down provisions regarding the Doctor and other degree the competent authorities shall consult the University Creditation Committee.

Article LXIX. The university may be provided with facilities for university extensions.

Necessary matters concerning university extensions shall be decided by the competent authorities.

Article LXX. The provisions of the sixth paragraph of Article XXVIII and Article XLV shall also apply to the university.

Chapter VI. Education for the Handicapped

Article LXXI. The school for the blind, the school for the deaf and the school for the handicapped shall aim at giving education respectively to the blind, the deaf, and the mentally and physically handicapped such as the mentally or physically weak etc. on the same levels as the kindergarten, the primary school, the secondary school, or the high school, and, at the same time, giving necessary knowledge and skill to supplement their infirmities.

Article LXXII. The school for the blind, the school for the deaf and the school for the handicapped shall have the primary school and the secondary school sections. They may have only one of them, however, if special need be. The school for the blind, the school for the deaf, and the school for the handicapped may have the kindergarten and the high school sections.

Article LXXIII. Curricula and textbooks of the primary and the secondary sections, courses, curricula and textbooks of the high school section, and the content of education of the kindergarten section of the school for the blind, the school for the deaf, and the school for the handicapped shall be decided by the competent authorities in applying those of the primary school, the secondary school, the high school and the kindergarten.

Article LXIV. The prefecture shall establish with the approval of its assembly, schools for the blind and schools for the deaf or schools for the handicapped sufficient to accommodate the blind, the deaf and the mentally and physically handicapped such as the mentally or physically weak etc., of school age children and pupils who live in the area under its jurisdiction.

Article LXXV. The primary school, the secondary school and the high school may provide special classes for the children and pupils who come under any of the following items:

1. Those who have abnormal characters.
2. Mentally weak.
3. The deaf and those who have difficulty in hearing.
4. The blind and the weak-sighted.
5. Those who have difficulty in speaking.
6. Other handicapped persons.
7. Those who have weak constitution.

The schools mentioned in the foregoing paragraph may give education to those children and pupils who are under medical care by providing special classes or by dispatching teachers.

Article LXXVI. The provisions of Articles XIX, XXVII, XXVIII (including the cases to which this shall apply in Articles XL and LI), XXXIV, XXXVII, to XLV, XLVIII L, Articles LXXX and LXXXI shall also apply correspondingly to the school for the blind, the school for the deaf and the school for the handicapped.

Chapter VII Kindergarten

Article LXXVII. The Kindergarten shall aim at bringing up young children and developing their minds and bodies providing suitable environment for them.

Article LXXVIII. In order to realize the aim in the foregoing article the Kindergarten shall endeavor to attain the objective in each of the following items:

1. To cultivate everyday habits necessary for a sound, safe and happy life and to effect a harmonious development of bodily functions.
2. To make children experience in the Kindergarten a group-life and to cultivate willingness to take part in it as well as the germ of the spirit of co-operation and independence.
3. To cultivate the germ of the right understanding of and the right attitude towards the surrounding social life and happenings.
4. To guide the right usage of the language and foster an interest in fairy-tales and picture-books.
5. To cultivate an interest in expression of their own through music, dances, pictures and other means.

Article LXXIX. Matters concerning the content of education in the Kindergarten shall be decided by the competent authorities according to the provisions of the foregoing two articles.

Article LXXX. Those who can enter the Kindergarten shall be children from the age of full 3 years up to the age at which they are sent to the primary school.

Article LXXXI. The Kindergarten shall have a chief and teachers.

It may have others besides them.

The chief shall manage the affairs of the Kindergarten and supervise teachers and other staff.

Teachers shall take charge of nursing of children.

Article LXXXII. The provision of Article XXXIV shall also apply to the Kindergarten.

Chapter VIII Miscellaneous Regulations

Article LXXXIII. Those institutions other than those mentioned in Article I which give education similar to school education shall be classified as miscellaneous schools.

Miscellaneous schools shall not assume the same name as the schools mentioned in Article I.

The provisions of Articles IV to VII, IX to XX, XXIII, XIV, and XXIV shall also apply to miscellaneous schools.

Necessary matters concerning miscellaneous schools besides the above shall be decided by the competent authorities.

Article LXXXIV. When the prefectural competent authorities have recognized any institution other than the schools or miscellaneous schools to be conducting miscellaneous school education, the authorities may inform the institution of its being recognized as such and make it comply with the provision of the foregoing article.

Article LXXXV. So far as school education is not interrupted, schools may

have facilities annexed to them for social education or offer school facilities to be used for social education and other public purposes.

Article LXXXVI. In an area not in the political administrative system of town and village, the provisions of this law concerning the town and village and the town-village school union shall apply to the organizations similar to these.

In case there is any difficulty, however, in following the provisions of this law, the prefectural competent authorities may take special measures.

Article LXXXVII. The cities in this law shall include the wards of Tokyo Metropolis.

Article LXXXVIII. Besides those provided for in this law, matters needed for carrying out this law into effect shall be decided by the competent authorities.

Chapter IX. Penal Regulations

Article LXXXIX. If a person gets the closing order provided for in Article XIII (including the cases to which this shall apply in the third paragraph of Article LXXXIII), but does not obey it, he shall be punished with a penal servitude or imprisonment not longer than six months, or a fine not exceeding ten thousand yen.

Article XC. A violator of the law in Article XVI shall be fined three thousand yen or less.

Article XCI. If a person is reminded of his duty provided for in the first paragraph of Article XXII, or in the first paragraph of Article XXXIX, but does not do it, he shall be fined one thousand yen or less.

Article XCII. A violator of the provision of the 2nd paragraph of Article LXXXIII shall be fined five thousand yen or less.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

Article XCIII. This law shall come into force as from April 1, 1947. The date for enforcement, however, of the part regarding the obligation of protectors to send children to the school for the blind, the school for the deaf, the school for the handicapped provided for in the first paragraph of Article XXII, and in the first paragraph of Article XXXIX, and regarding the responsibility of establishing such schools provided for in Article LXXIV shall be stipulated by an Imperial Ordinance.

Article XCIV. The following laws and Imperial Ordinances shall be abolished:-

- a. National Subsidy Law for Public School Teachers' Long Service Allowances.
- b. National Subsidy Law for Salaries of Elementary School Teachers in Military Service.
- c. National Subsidy Law for Salaries of Youth School Teachers in Military Service.
- d. National Subsidy Law for educational expenses of Youth Schools.
- e. Elementary School Ordinance.
- f. Youth School Ordinance.
- g. Secondary School.

- i. College Ordinance.
- j. Higher School Ordinance.
- k. University Ordinance.
- l. School for the Blind and School for the Deaf and Dumb Ordinance.
- m. Kindergarten Ordinance.
- n. Private School Ordinance.
- o. Teacher Certification Ordinance.
- p. Degree Ordinance.

Article XCV. Partial amendment shall be made to the Law for Defrayment by the Treasury of Compulsory Education Expenditure:

Article I. One half is defrayed by the National Treasury of the expenditure required by the Prefectures for the salaries, special additional grants, death grants, and travelling allowances provided for by the Imperial Ordinance for the teachers and officials (those excepted who are provided for by the Imperial Ordinance) engaged in compulsory education in public primary schools and secondary schools.

In Article II, "the Hokkaido Province expenditure and prefectures" reads "prefectures (To-Do-Fu-Ken)"

Article XCVI. The obligation of the guardians provided for in the first paragraph of Article XXXIX shall in 1947 be limited to the end of the school year whereto belongs the day when their children attain full thirteen years of age. The guardians obligation in and after 1948 provided for in the first paragraph of Article XXXIX shall be ordained by an Imperial Ordinance.

Article XCVII. Elementary schools, schools equal to the elementary school, schools similar to it and kindergartens under the former laws which exist at the time of the enforcement of this law shall be considered the primary schools and kindergartens established by the new law.

Article XCVIII. Schools under the former laws (the Elementary School Ordinance being excepted) which exist at the time of the enforcement of this law may continue their existence as schools under the former laws.

Schools under the foregoing paragraph may, according to the provisions laid down by the Minister of Education, become schools of other types under the former laws. Necessary matters regarding the schools under the foregoing two paragraphs shall be decided by the Minister of Education.

Article XCIX. As to matters regarding the validity, granting, etc. of teachers' certificates for the schools under the foregoing paragraph, former laws shall be followed, despite the provision of Article XCIV, except for those matters to which the provisions laid down by the Minister of Education apply.

Article C. Necessary matters regarding the students of the schools under the former laws when they have become the schools under Article I shall be in accordance with the provisions laid down by the Minister of Education.

Article CI. Necessary matters regarding the qualifications of graduates of schools under the former laws shall be in accordance with the provisions laid down by the Education Minister.

Article CII. By "incorporations provided for in a separate law" shall be meant is for a temporary for a time being agricultural associations and

other public bodies similar to them, or foundational juridical persons according to the Civil Law.

But, the establishers of schools for the blind, schools for the deaf, schools for the handicapped or kindergartens or of schools under the former laws existing at the time of the enforcement of this law, which are not foundational juridical persons according to the Civil Law, or whose establishers who are not foundational juridical persons according to the Civil Law, shall be for the time being not required to be foundational juridical persons according to the Civil Law.

Article CIII. Primary schools and Secondary schools may for the time being not have teacher-nurses, despite the provision of Article XLVIII (including cases to which this shall apply in Article XL).

Article CIV. Cities, towns, villages may, despite the provision of Article XXXI (including cases to which this shall apply in Article XV) for the time being entrust the educational affairs of the whole or part of school age children and pupils to the State, Prefectures or incorporations or private persons running private schools.

Private schools cannot take tuition fees for the compulsory education entrusted to them according to the provision of the foregoing paragraph.

Article CV. The secondary school may for the time being give education by correspondence to the children who have finished the lower course of the elementary school

Necessary matters regarding the education under the foregoing paragraph shall be in accordance with the provisions laid down by the Minister of Education.

Article CVI. The competent authorities under the following Articles and paragraphs shall for the time being be the Minister of Education.

Article III; 2nd paragraph of Article VI; Article VIII; Article XI; 2nd paragraph of Article XII; Article XX; 1st paragraph of Article XXI; 2nd paragraph of Article XXII; Article XLVIII; Article XLIII; Article XLV, Paragraph II; Article XLVII; Article XLVIII, Paragraph II; Article XLIX; Article LXXIII; Article LXXIX; 4th paragraph of Article LXXIII, and Article LXXXVIII; and the competent authorities with power to stipulate under Articles IV and XLIII shall also be the Minister of Education.

But the Minister of Education may entrust the above powers to the competent authorities.

Article CVII. In this law, the managing agency of the city, town or village primary school shall for the time being be the Mayor, the headman of town or village; the prefectural competent authorities shall for the time being be the prefectural governor.

Article CVIII. The degrees under the former Degree Ordinance may, despite the provision of Article XCIV be given according to provisions of the former ordinance by the universities under Article XCVIII, except for those cases to which the provisions laid down by the Minister of Education apply.