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TOKUSHIMA SHIMBUN

1 Feb. 1950

At regular session of Tokushima Board of Education which was held on Jan. 31, 15 members of Social Education Committee were decided as follows.

- Mr. Shoichi Ido Vice president of the "Dowa-kai" association.
- Mr. Matsuemon Suzuki Director of the League of Religious organizations.
- Mr. Eijiro Sako Chairman of principal's association of the private school.
- Mrs. Ayano Tani former member of Naruto municipal public safety committee.
- Mr. Keisuke Tomino Lecturer on social education.
- Mr. Ryuzaburo Nishino ditto
- Mr. Toshitaro Kobayashi Principal of Tomioka lower secondary school.
- Mr. Yasuo Shimamura chairman of Naka-gun social education studying association.
- Mr. Kiyoshi Shiotsu Technical official of Federation of Production of agr. coops.
- Mr. Shoichi Kondo. Chief of Mikita Citizen's Public Hall.
- Mr. Tamaki Isugi Principal of Ichiba Primary School
- Mrs. Isoe Tsutsui chairman of Oe-gun liaison council of women's associations
- Mr. Tomomi Sengen Principal of Anabuki upp secondary school
- Mr. Futoshi Kori chairman of Mima-gun Federation of youth or ganizations.
- Mr. Bunokichi Mano chairman of PTA of Ikeda primary school.

By Hamada, 7 Feb. 1950

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MAINICHI

29⁶ Jan. 1950

The number of teachers in Kagawa-ken as of the end of Jan. is as follows:

- At primary schools 3,499 teachers (1.35 person per 50 pupils)
- At lower secondary schools 2,060 teachers (1.7 person per 50 pupils)
- At Upper secondary schools 6,834 teachers (including 338 at part-time system upper secondary schools)

Kagawa Pref. Board of Education is intending to increase the number of teachers by 700 persons including 270 at primary schools, 212 at lower secondary schools, 100 at full-time upper secondary schools and 118 at part-time upper secondary schools.

For this purpose the board of education has requested to the prefectural authorities the educational budget for increasing teachers amounting to more than 70-million yen. If the budget is passed by the prefectural assembly, not only 241 graduates of Kagawa Normal School in this spring and 390 persons who have passed the teacher qualification examination but also some of the new graduates of Takamatsu College of Economics will all be employed as teachers.

However, a question is whether the assembly will approve the budget.

By Takahashi, 2 Feb. 1950

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TOKUSHIMA SHIMBUN

14 Feb. 1950

The settlement by the Tokushima-ken Board of Education of 6 problems including the 5-day system is drawing attention from the prefectural people.

The Board of Education considers counter-measure against the problems as follows.

1. Decision of standard to recognize the quality fitted for the entrance into upper secondary school:

The Board of Education decided to admit every lower secondary school student to enter upper secondary school if he is recognized to have a quality to take upper secondary school education. The entrance management committee for upper secondary school will represent the report to the Board of Education on the minimum standard for the quality which is made up based on the opinion of the mental test committee and the Board of Education will decide formally the standard after examining the report.

2. The construction of school building:

The budget amounting to ¥ 6-million for construction of class-rooms of 3 upper secondary schools- Johoku, Josai and Kawashima, was canceled by governor. Consequently the shortage of the class-room will be covered by the enforcement of the double-shift system and utilization of auditorium and gymnasium.

3. Non-attendant and long-term absent school children.

The number of school children who don't attend at school reaches 423 at Primary Schools and 1,006 at lower secondary schools. On the other hand the number of the long-term-absentees totals 1,079 at primary schools and 2,370 at lower secondary schools. Therefore, the Board of Education will urge each principal to make parents of school children understood thoroughly the purpose of compulsory education.

4. Consolidatory establishment problem of lower secondary school among Asakawa-mura and Kawahigashi-mura.

The dispute has been continued concerning this problem about one year. In Asakawa-mura some village folks oppose strongly against the consolidatory establishment and recall issue of responsible persons has arisen. But the Board of Education has a view that consolidatory establishment is reasonable, so it will allocate national subsidy which is to be allotted to the village for the construction of lower secondary school to other village unless the village authorities decide the consolidatory establishment until the end of Feb.

5. Establishment of special educational course for inferior children mentally.

Drafted budget for 1950 fiscal year was submitted ¥ 239,000 to pref. assembly for establishment of special class for mentally inferior children but only ¥ 29,300 was approved. Therefore, if establishment of special course is necessary only a few classes can be established. But for fear of making those inferior children have feeling of inferiority by the establishment of the special class, the Board of Education will reexamine the establishment of it.

6. 5-school-day system and training course for license of school teacher.

The Board of Education cannot make final decision on 5-school-day system as some opinion opposes against 5-school-day system.

But the Board of Education has a view that 5-school-day system is necessary in order to give holiday to teachers to enable them to attend the course for license of teachers.

By Hamada, 20 Feb. 1950

Request for Budget.

1. Construction for Johoku, Josai and Kawashima

2. Betterment of upper S. S. School grounds.
3. Construction of branch schools (part-time) upper S. S.
4. Construction of sewing-rooms, and dressing-rooms of upper S. S.

Governor asked B. E., what are the most important ~~and~~ and urgent matters. B. E. answered 2, 3, 4. Governor cancelled no. 1.

B. E. asked to get the 1st supplemental budget for no. 1. Governor said "yes, all right."

The class-rooms are already arranged for these schools.

~~TECHNIQUES OF DEMOCRACY~~~~No. 52. Rules of Order (23) Motions (1)~~

Dilatory or Absurd Motions. There are a number of miscellaneous, unclassified motions which are not discussed in this series because they are not absolutely necessary for the successful conduct of the average organization's business. One of these, however, must be discussed. This one type is Dilatory or Absurd Motions. It will be seen from the foregoing that one or two members, by unduly exercising their prerogatives in bringing up certain motions such as division of the assembly, call to order, etc., could be a serious nuisance to the organization and greatly delay and impede its business. Such motions are called dilatory or absurd motions and are not allowed. It is the duty of the chairman to decide what motions are dilatory (delaying) or absurd and to deal with them accordingly. That is, the chairman, if he sees that a member or certain members are deliberately trying to obstruct the organization's business with unnecessary parliamentary procedure, should either not recognize such obstructionists or should rule them out of order. Such rulings may be appealed from, in which case the chairman must put the question on them. The chairman should at all times try to be fair and impartial, but he must also be firm and not allow the organization's business to be interfered with by anyone.

Before finishing this section on motions, an important subject to help organization members in their working with parliamentary procedure will be described. This subject is very useful because it allows organization members to ask pertinent questions about procedure or about almost anything.

REQUESTS:

a. Request for Information. A request for information, if it refers to pending business (business under discussion) or the organization, can be made while another member has the floor and can even break into another member's speech. The member asking the question rises and without being recognized by the chairman, says, "Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of information." The chairman directs him then to state his point, and he (the chairman) answers it or calls on someone else to answer it. Or the chairman may defer the question until the end of the speech being made if he so sees fit. If the questioner wants information from the speaker, the chairman asks the speaker if he wishes to be interrupted to answer the question. It is then up to the speaker to decide whether or not to answer the question. He may answer it or refuse to answer it. All this questioning and answering, however, must be done through the chairman. Members never speak to each other directly. The time used in answering any questions is taken out of the speaker's time.

徳島県已定 1950年度予算上知事 = 要求のモノ、中、高等学校の
開校のモノを次の如く。

- 1. 城北、城西、川島、三高校 ~~十二室~~ 十二室、建築費(六百万円)
- 2. 高校運動場、整備
- 3. 定時制分校、建築
- 4. 高校、(縫裁)室、更衣室 ~~の設け~~。

知事の方針、都合上全部の應じられたいが、重要ポイントに
着目して B 区に、ドレ重要が、強行云へば 2、3、4、
実現が重要外答へ、
Y277

概例は、運動場、整備の承諾。分校建築を 1950年度
中 = 実施して、~~その承諾~~承諾。縫裁室更衣室も設け
られ、但し、~~その承諾~~承諾、モノヤ、~~その承諾~~承諾、
B 区は、~~その承諾~~承諾、一回追加予算 = 確保 = 経費の計上は、
強工の = 出来ぬ。知事、好意的 = 考慮した答へ、
了解的。」
コノ答 = 新入生徒 600名を収容する、教室 /
三校

建築出費は、川島は、講堂の四つ = 他即ち教室 = 97万
城西は、養蚕教室の中止は教室 = 97万。養蚕教科 ~~の~~ 教
室が出来たら補修する予定。
城北は、高等科の増設 = 移して教室、床板の作。

新規 = 1950年度、一回追加予算 = 建築費 ~~の~~ 得子
~~の上~~ 教室、建築の實現セント期 ~~の~~、
P11、

Yamanouchi: Social education is the education of a large scope. The committee members were selected from many circles, so, how do you think to divide the social education committee into some dept., for instance, youth and minor's dept., women's dept., etc. and to consider the budget for each dept.?

Beppu: We understood the necessity of employing a full-time social education committee member in each town and village. Now, I want to ask the opinion of Board of Education about it.

Chief of the Social Education Section: We have a problem of establishing the local board of education now, so, if we establish the social education committee in each town and village now, some troubles may happen between them. We are thinking of employing an officer of such kind in C.P.H., but we think it difficult to employ an officer in each town and village all at once, owing to the poor budget. We intend to materialize it as possible, this year.

As to the relation between school education and social education, the school should be the center of the education of each community shall be improved in good cooperation of school education and

EHIME SHIMBUN

19 Dec. 1949

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D. Editorial: Joto lower secondary school in Matsuyama city should be removed before bicycle race ring is established.

A bicycle race ring is now under construction in Matsuyama city, and the first race of professional cyclists throughout Ehime-ken is expected to take place at the ring, next spring. Needless to say, a bicycle race is one of the authorized gambling games.

Matsuyama city takes the lead among cities and towns of Shikoku and Kyushu districts in constructing a bicycle race ring, and the municipal authorities have intention of securing a large sum of tax revenue for the construction of citizen's houses, schools and gymnasium by running the race ring. This is a good plan. Further it is desirous for the municipal authorities to secure rich financial sources, if that plan can promote the citizen's common interests.

However, the Joto lower secondary school, which is adjacent to the race ring-now under construction, raised opposition. The reason is that the lessons of the school will probably be disturbed completely in case the race takes place. It is said that spectators will often become more excited in a bicycle race than in a horse race.

In case of a race, therefore, students' attention will be diverted from lessons because they can see the whole view of the race ring. The Joto lower secondary school is now using temporary school-buildings, and it is expected to be transferred somewhere in future. However, the municipal authorities have not yet taken any step for transferring the school up to now, despite the first bicycle race is expected to be held within one month.

In this respect, the citizens' criticism against the authorities will be inevitable, as the city authorities attach importance to making a profit rather than education.

The municipal authorities reveal that the Joto lower secondary school will be moved to the former Matsuyama Commercial School according to the schedule, but even this problem will be unable to be settled unless such attitude of the municipal authorities changes.

School and Sports are closely related each other, but the relation between school and a bicycle race ring is harmful to education itself.

The question is that the Joto lower secondary school should be transferred as soon as possible. We must not sacrifice school children for the mere pleasure of adults.

By Yarato, 27 Dec. 1949

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NANYO JIJI

21 Dec. 1949

The text of Gen. MacArthur's message sent to the Occupied nation's educational convention held at Washington was disclosed.

The message explains on the educational trend of Japan at pre-war, wartime and post-war summarizing it. Especially it clears up the fact that new educational system and organization in post-war Japan was established by the cooperation of both American and Japanese educators, at the same time the message describes that the new education is based on democratic idea that is common in the world, moreover, Japan needs the support of America and democratic nations of western Europe to cultivate new idea in common education which is the basis of the democratic country. Still more the message points out the necessity of efforts of American people to help the establishment of democratic life of Japanese people which is the purpose of new education in Japan.

Many difficulties lie before the education in Japan to-day. Many problems on education must be settled to meet the purpose of Gen. MacArthur. For instance, the 6-3 school year system still stands at a crisis, or many new system university lacks in equipment. But we cannot settle all educational problem only by financial measure or cannot always rely upon America on the problem.

The educational problem in Japan is the problem of us, so we must settle the problem by the efforts of ourselves. When we see present situation of Japan, we must admit frankly that we lack in the voluntary effort and will to reconstruct the education in Japan. Especially, government and every political party never consider thoroughly the problem on the reconstruction of education. The amount of educational budget is too little compared with other budgets and it is apt to be neglected.

The educational level has been lowered generally due to incompletely equipped schools, lowering of educator's ability and treatment of educators on bad condition, etc. If we overlook such a situation, we cannot meet the kind support of America. We fear, democratization of country or people's life may be misunderstood if the improvement of spirit for it is neglected.

Mr. Nanbara, President of Tokyo University, emphasized the necessity of spiritual revolution not only in Japan but also in the world, moreover he declared that the reconstruction of education is the first step for reconstruction of Japan. The occupied nation's educational convention will help the acceleration of conclusion of the Japanese Peace Treaty, so it is necessary for us to make efforts in order to let the education in our country render great service to the peace of world. If we endeavor to settle difficult problems on education in our country taking

the educational problem as the first step for reconstruction of Japan, we can accelerate the conclusion of the peace treaty, consequently our country will be allowed to enter the United Nations as independent country more earlier than expected.

By Hamada, 22 Dec. 1949

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ASAHI

22 Dec. 1949

It is being said that the present sports systems of upper and lower secondary schools have many weak points. So the education section of Takamatsu Municipal Office is working out to make a plan adopting a season system for each sport.

Principals, teachers in charge of physical training and representatives of students of 5 municipal upper secondary schools (the Takamatsu, the Takamatsu First, the Takamatsu Commercial, the Takamatsu Industrial and the Meizen) and the Kagawa and the Kida Upper Secondary Schools are discussing the problem organizing a council. The season for each sport activity is as follows.

Pingpong --- Jan. & Feb.,
Field sports --- Apr. May, and June,
Base-ball --- May, June and July,
Swiming and Tennis --- June and July,
American-football --- Sept., Oct. and Nov.,
Basket-ball --- Dec., Jan and Feb.

Class-matches of various sports will be held during the first half of every sport season, and inter-school matches will be held during the latter half of season. In case of an interschool match, all students will be divided into class A, B and C considering their height, weight and age, or matches will be held by same grade students.

For this plan, even some of the council members oppose against it. Because, in case of holding interschool matches by those 7 schools, there will be held more than 800 matches a year. Under the present sports facilities students will make more efforts rather than studying. It is of no use to adopt this system only by those schools in Takamatsu city, unless schools in other cities and guns adopt it.

By Kimura, 29 Dec. 1949

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TOKUSHIMA SHIMBUN

21 Dec. 1949

As one of postwar new education programs, Roman letters instruction is being carried out. Teacher Yanagimoto of the Suketo Primary School, Tokushima city, the only designated school for research of Roman letters instruction in Tokushima-ken, explained as follows.

"The excellent points of Roman letters instruction are --- (1) To simplify the Japanese language and to correct its pronunciation, (2) efficient, (3) to become familiar with foreign languages. A Chinese character, itself, has a meaning, but a word written by Roman letters does not show its meaning clearly. Moreover, spelling of Roman letters is divided into three forms, Hepburn, Kunrei and Japanese forms. That is a weak point on education. The most inconvenient points are that the general society does not use Roman letters, and students confound it with studying of English language. For instance, when a student reads an English book, ~~he~~ mispronounces a word of "made", which should be pronounced as ~~MA-DYE~~ by Roman letters instruction. I think, it is so difficult to adopt Roman letters as main Japanese letters abolishing Chinese characters, although they are permitted to exist as supplementary ones."

↓ 'MA-DYE'

By Kimura, 28 Dec. 1949

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KOCHI NIPPO

Dec. 26

Hata-gun, Okata-cho has recently decided to establish an association for study of social course. It is the first attempt in the prefecture. Mr. Shunsui Nakagawa, principal of Okata Branch School of Nakamura Upper Secondary School, was appointed as its president, and Mr. Hiroshi Shioda, principal of Nango Primary School, as its vice-president. Members of its standing committee will be selected from the town officials, school teachers and information media, and its office shall be located at the Okata Branch School of Nakamura Upper Secondary School. The association will carry out activities such as a lecture meeting, movie showing, studying problems of social economic course.

(By Kimura Dec. 30)

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KOCHI NIPPO

30 Nov. 49

Kochi Pref. Child Consultation Office recently made a survey for 15,000 school children in 21 schools in Kochi city, and it reveals that 473 (about 3%) out of 15,000 those children can't attend school because of poorness of their families. Then prefectural and municipal official concerned gathered at the Municipal Office on the 28th, and invited more than 20 parents of those children to confere each other. They said if they let their children go to school, their family economic will meet a stand-still.

These poor conditions put a great problem in the community. The followings are a few of these examples.

1) In case of Mrs. A: -

Her family repatriated from Siberia, her husband is being taken into the hospital of Japan Red Cross. She has two children (elder one is 14 year old), and is a woman worker of a lumber mill earning 2,000 yen a month. She can't get along with this much of earning, so she asked her relative to grow up her child, and moreover she made another child a dry-nurse. This trifling income from her child is very important for her family economy.

2) In case of Mrs. B: -

Her husband is lying on a bed for a long time by cancer in the stomach. She has 8 children, the eldest son was wounded by war, and she has to let her 3 children to go school (one to a junior high school, and 2 others to a primary school), but she can do nothing with her earning. She does not expect them to help her, but if she let them go to school, she will have to get at least 1,200 yen a month for them (expenditures for clothes and others). She does not have to spend this much of money if her children do not attend school.

Like these examples, most of these reasons are based on the more deep livelihood problems. Someone said that he can't pay school expenses (800 yen - 1,000 yen a month). An overseas repatriate said that his child is not fond of school owing to a long period of internment. Or another said that he feels insignificant about a special remission of school expenses for his child, and he rather would like to decline it.

The prefectural and municipal authorities decided to make every effort to let those children go to school with every possible measures. To make a concrete counter-measures for these problems, they will hold meetings to hear of opinions of those parents in Nagahama, Misato, Eastern part of Kochi city, Asakura and Kamoda.

(By Kimura Dec. 6)

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TOKUSHIMA SHIMBUN

Jan 8 50

The Tokushima Foreign Language Upper Secondary School (Principal Kawatake) managed by the Foundational Juridical person Tokushima Foreign Affairs Institute (Chief director Hara, Mayor of Tokushima city) will be transferred to Tokushima city from the 1951 fiscal year. The school will move to the former site of Kamona Lower Secondary School located at Shomachi Tokushima city from the 9th. The school will set up a commerce and trade course from the coming new school year. It is also being projected to raise its status to a municipal senior college. About this plan, mayor Hara and city assembly authorities have already arrived at an understanding.

Education Section Chief Motoki of Tokushima city talked about it as follows. "With a condition to transfer the Private Tokushima Foreign Language School to the management of Tokushima City, the city authorities rent the site of former Kamona Lower Secondary School. During the coming one year, we will enrich the school building, equipments, teaching staff and soon. The city assembly has already understood this plan. In the near future we would like to establish a municipal senior college, and also will set up a commerce and trade course from April this year. *to the Foreign Language School*

The city will not directly give help for the school, but will cooperate with it as much as possible indirectly."

Principal Kawatake of the school said "I would like to realize raising the school status to the senior college before transfer of its management.

Moreover, we will set up a lower secondary school course from April this year."

(By Kimura Jan 11)

TOKUSHIMA SHIMBUN

Jan 8

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The Tokushima ken Board of Education is planning to stimulate those students attending part-time upper secondary schools. It is placing much more stress upon the correspondence education in conjunction with a plan to abridge to three years the studying term (for 4 years) of the part-time upper secondary schools. The correspondence education is being carried out by the Janan and Wakimachi Upper Secondary Schools in Tokushima-ken, and its courses are Japanese language, analytical geometry, geography and descriptive geography. The number of students is 264 (Janan 218, and Wakimachi 46). The 39% of those students are public office workers, 29% farmers, 23% unemployed, 4% general company workers, 4% factory workers and 1% others. The total studying expenses of the correspondence education is only some 500 yen. Moreover, one who will take the correspondence education will be able to obtain 24 out of 85 units which are necessary to get the capacity of upper secondary school graduation. The features of the correspondence education are: 1) At any time and any place it may be studied. 2) Expense is not much. 3) The member of students is not restricted. 4) It is easily studied even by a house-holder.

(By Kimura Jan 10)

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MAINICHI

11 Jan. 1950

Basic knowledge examination for 18,201 students of the 3rd grade of lower secondary schools in Kagawa-ken will be held early next month. Every-one of those students will be questioned problems of Japanese Language, Social Science, Mathematics and Science Courses.

The Kagawa-ken Board of Education is going to divide whole the area of prefecture into 10 districts, and to appoint principals and teachers of lower secondary schools as members of its executive committee (more than 500 persons).

The result of the examination will be presented to an upper secondary school in addition to the application for entrance.

The Board of Education, however, stated that this examination will be a good reference of the educational effect for three years in the lower secondary school.

This spring more than 6,300 lower secondary school graduates will take the entrance examination of upper secondary school (total number of persons to be admitted is not less than 6,200.)

By Kimura, 12 Jan. 1950

TOKUSHIMA SHIMBUN

24 Sept. 1949

Many pupils do not participate in educational trip owing to hard living in Tokushima Prefecture.

Therefore, the educational trip problem is becoming a subject of discussion at all the schools in the city. The Prefectural Board of Education instructed school authorities not to conduct too much expensive educational trip.

Regarding the educational trip problem Mr. Nagao Tomosaburo, chairman of the PTA of the Uchimachi Primary School, Tokushima city stated as follows:

"various schools in the city, are planning to conduct the educational trip from the middle part of Oct. to the early part of Nov. Tokushima, Tomida and Josei lower secondary schools are said to enforce the educational trip at the beginning of Oct. The destination of the trip is Kyoto, Nara, Kobe and Osaka. The trip expenses are from ¥ 800 to ¥ 1,200 per one pupil. However, when the charge for boarding, pocket-money and miscellaneous expenses are taken into account, the amount of trip expenses totals ¥ 1,500 to ¥ 1,600 per one pupil at least. Furthermore, if the pupil have a new clothes made for the educational trip, the trip expenses will amount to ¥ 5,000.

Of a total of 300 pupils of the Tokushima Lower Secondary School, about 40 percent of them do not participate in educational trip. At the Tomida Lower Secondary School, of a total of 250 pupils, 110 do not participate in educational trip. It is said that this tendency may chiefly due to hard living of pupil's family.

The plan of educational trip at each school was made through the free discussion among pupils and consultation between the officers of PTA and teachers. However, there may be not a few parents who unwillingly gave consent to the projected educational trip, in the excess of the love toward their children.

Among the participants there may be many pupils who participate in trip, scraping together a sum of money. The educational trip becomes a sweet remembrance to pupil for life, and at the same time it is also very effectual on education. However, the plan of educational trip must be made, taking carefully into consideration living condition

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of each family of pupils. But I think it is not adequate that the Board of Education restricts the period of educational trip to two nights' lodging."

Mrs. Tominaga Mitsuno, said as follows:

"My child is a pupil of the sixth grade class of a primary school. Various educational expenses such as PTA fee, class expenses, school text-book and school things expenses and the like spent by my child are too heavy burden for wage earners like my family. My child participated in two educational trips this year, the one for the Takamatsu Exposition and the other for an excursion.

Even the pupils of about third grade class participate in educational trip to the outside of the prefecture. I hope the school authorities make a plan of trip, taking into consideration living condition of each family of pupils."

Mr. Kawano, superintendent of the Tokushima-ken Board of Education, stated as follows:

"The essence of education, the condition of parents and the circumstances of the whole pupils should be taken into consideration. For this reason the Board of education put various restriction on educational trip. Especially the teacher should take much care of pocket money, clothes and the like of pupils and endeavour to lighten the burden of parents as well as possible.

When the educational trip is conducted, the school authorities are required to report it to the Board of Education before the enforcement of the trip.

By Takahashi, 27 Sept. 1949

TOKUSHIMA MIMPO,

20 Sept. 1949

Contribution column: (By a farmer at Minobayashi)

The third grade of the junior high school in our village is going to make a trip going around the area of Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe, and its trip expense is 1,300 yen. My family has 4 children attending school (the 3rd and 1st grade of jun. - high, and the 6th and 3rd of primary school). We should give him at least 1,000 yen as his pocket-money in addition to the trip expense, and moreover, new shoes, clothes, bags etc would be necessary, because he is going to prosperous cities, and new underwear too. Accounting like this, we have to have at least 5,000 yen immediately, and other two brothers will go to the same trip in future.

It is said that 70 per cent of the 3rd grade children will take the trip, but teachers are encouraging them to take the trip. Some teachers said girl students should get money by looking after a baby, or said they will be able to get money if they ask the rich. We, the farmers, are poorly getting along, even to let 4 children go to school.

In this year, the 3rd grade children made a trip to Kotohira. Why do they have to make a new trip again during the same year? We would like to say that teachers should think of parents' situations. Does anyother school make plans for a trip?

By Kimura, 23 Sept. 1949

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MAINICHI

6 Dec. 1949

Primary schools at Asano, Busshozan and Ichinomiya towns, Kagawa-gun, here, were forced to be closed temporarily due to a recent outbreak of influenza in that area.

With influenza prevailing more widely, the Pref. Public Health Division estimates that some 4,000 were affected by influenza with parents altogether.

Receiving a Welfare Ministry's directive, 5 Dec., to close temporarily all primary schools in Kagawa County, Pref. Public Health Division is contemplating to close all primary schools in this prefecture for the time being. Although such a collective outbreak of influenza is rare, it is feared that it may break out here and there.

BY Nakamura, 6 Dec. 1949

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SHIKOKU SHIMBUN

6 Jan 50

Centering around the location problem of lower secondary school, Shikai-mura, Shozu-gun, Kagawa ken ~~is~~ has been being decided into two powers for these 3 years. The trouble is threatening to become serious agains.

Some agreements seemed to be decided in the last Dec. , but the negotiation was broken on Dec. 31 last year. Then, both blocks of Nagahama and Takinomiya submitted a declaration of separating blocks from the village to the village authorities on Jan. 3. The declaration, this time, has an incidental condition to require devision of village properties. They had Prepared to some 100 carts in order to take back two. build-ings of primary school to Nagahama block. It was not enforced in accordance with a decision of a conference of representa-tives from each block of the village held on the 4th. It has not yet decided, however, whether to receive the bill presented by the village assembly or not. With a signal of school siren, about 350 people of both blocks gathered at Choshoji Temple at Nagahama block at 8 in the morning of the 5th, then they again gathered at the primary school at 2 p.m. in order to negotiate with the village mayor and ~~the~~ village assembly-men elected from Ikimatsu and koe blocks.

The village has already carried out recall of mayor twice by the reason of this same problem. The village mayor and assembly-men had already been changed. People of both Nagahama and Takinomiya blocks have no official position at present. For instance, by-election of 7 members of the agricultural adjustment committee was held on the 6th, but no voter came to vote from Nagahama and Takinomiya.

The village authorities forced to move its lower secondary school from the Nagahama school building (constructed in 1948) to the Ikisue school building (constructed in 1949) at the end of 1949.

Both Nagahama and Takinomiya blocks recongnized to set up the lower secondary chool at Ikisue block. But instead of it, they want to increase the number of ~~ix~~ class rooms of the primary school Nagahama branch. It seems that lower secondary school students of Nagahama and Takinomiya will refuse to attend the school at Ikisue, unless the problem is peadefully settled.

(By Kimura Jan 9)

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KOCHI SHIMBUN

18 Dec. 1949

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(253)

National subsidy for construction of buildings of lower secondary school and for repairing of school buildings damaged by typhoons was allocated to Kochi-ken as follows.

The national subsidy for construction of lower secondary school buildings (In designated 30 towns and villages) is only ¥ 7,900,000, beside it floatation of loan was admitted ¥ 7,900,000. There are 116 lower secondary schools in the prefecture which have not yet started the construction of their buildings and ¥ 150,000,000 is necessary for the expense of construction of them in total. Therefore Prefectural School Board who expected the national subsidy of ¥ 15,000,000 for this fiscal year becomes confused now. On the other hand the national subsidy for repairing of school buildings damaged by typhoon is ¥ 490,000. 5 elementary and lower secondary schools were destroyed completely, 19 elementary and lower secondary schools were half destroyed and 42 elementary, lower and upper secondary schools were damaged seriously by typhoon. At first national subsidy for repairing of those school buildings were expected at half amount of total expense but it was reduced to a quarter of total expense due to cut-down of educational budget of the Education Ministry.

The name of the designated towns and villages is as follows.

Arai, Yazuka, Usa, Tonami, Amatsubo, Kabuto-ura, Shimo-Hachikawa, Hirooka-Nakanomura, Matsuba-gawa, Choja, Higashimata, Shimo-Hanzan, Kotsukushi, Yamana, Tanogo, Motokawa, Kureta, Tokano, Niida, Nanogawa, Kawauchi, Osaki, Kamibun, Gudo, Yoshikawa, Nakasuji, Kami-Hachikawa, Okitsu, Misaki, Akano.

By Hamada, 23 Dec. 1949

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MAINICHI

25 Dec. 1949

At the regular session of prefectural assembly which was held on Dec. 23, chairman Karatsu of Kagawa School Board stated on reorganization of upp secondary school as follows.

Some part of school district of upp secondary school will be adjusted at the end of next Mar. But all-out revision of reorganization of upp secondary school will never be carried out. If Nibancho Lower Secondary School utilizes school building of former Takamatsu Middle School, Takamatsu upp secondary school will be equipped fully in another way. It is unreasonable that Sakaide upp secondary school uses same building with the branch of Kagawa University at the present place, so its school building must be built up in other place newly.

By Hamada, 30 Dec. 1949

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(260)

KOCHI SHIMBUN

23 Jan. 1950

The authorities of Prefectural Hata Agricultural Upper Secondary School, Nakamura-town, Hata-gun, recently made a plan of creating one year's and two years' courses of farm-village domestic science respectively from the 1950 year, and submitted to the Board of Education a petition signed by 11 lower secondary school principals in this district.

This school was known as a co-educational one before the new educational system was put in force. But the number of girl students has gradually decreased since this school was reorganized with the enforcement of the 6-3-3 educational system, on the ground that the course of study in the school is too long for them.

As a result, there are only 5 girl-students in the school. The attempt mentioned above, was planned in order to get rid of this defect. Girls in farming villages of this district will be glad to have such short-term courses of farm-village domestic science in the school for improvement of living condition in locality.

By Yamato, 30 Jan. 1950

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TOKUSHIMA SHIMBUN

23 Jan. 1950

Returning from Tokyo on the 22nd, Mr. Yamaguchi of the Tokushima Board of Education explained revision of the Law of the Board of Education as follows.

Main object of revising the Law of the Board of Education is to gather articles concerning authority of the superintendent in one place of the law in order to definitely indicate difference of authority between the superintendent and members of the Board of Education. According to the present law, the superintendent suggests members of the Board of Education for personnel affairs. Some troubles, however, happened in a few prefectures, because an unfair personnel adjustment had been carried out without consulting the superintendent. Thus, suggestions of the superintendent are definitely required for personnel affairs in the new revised law. The Board of Education, however, still has the authority how to treat his suggestion. If a city wish to have its own local board of education, it may set it up in the 1950 fiscal year. A board of education in each town and village will not be set up before the 1952 fiscal year by various reasons.

By Kimura, 30 Jan. 1950

EHIME SHIMBUN

23 Jan. 1950

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Many difficult problems such as separation of town and village, construction of lower secondary school building, recall of mayor, etc, still remain unsettled in each city, town and village in Ehime-ken this year.

Major problems brought over to this year are as follows:

(1) Separation problem of Dogo-cho from Matsuyama city. The request of the people of Dogo-cho for separating the town from Matsuyama city was voted down by the majority of the municipal assembly members. Then the Dogo Town Separation Enforcement League brought an action against the municipal assembly, saying that the decision of the assembly was unlawful. The 2nd trial of this case was held on Jan. 19. However this separation problem still remains unsettled.

(2) Recall problem at Iwamatsu town. Started from the problems concerning the job-training work shop and the town police station at Iwamatsu-cho, Kita-uwa-gun, a trouble on the town administration occurred last year. As a result, the re-election of the mayor and the town assembly members was held. However, Mr. Takahashi Tomokichi complained to the prefectural election managing committee, charging that the re-election was invalid. Then, Mr. Morinobu, chief of the prefectural local government section investigated the real condition on the spot on Jan. 12.

The final judgment on this problem will be made about the end of this month.

(3) Trouble at Kaifuki-mura, Higashiuwa-gun.

As a result of the fact that the village office was removed to a place near by the prefectural road where is easy of access in the fall of the last year, six village assembly members running from the bloc where the village office had been, *came to resign,*

In order to fill up the vacant posts, the by-election was twice held. However, there has been no candidate for the by-election of the village assembly members up to present. The third by-election is expected to be held on Feb. 3.

(4) Recall problem at Ikuna-mura, Ochi-gun.

As soon as the recall problem of mayor Saito of the village took place in July last year, the mayor resigned from his office. Then the election for a new mayor was conducted in Aug. and the ex-mayor Saito was elected again. As a result, the town assembly has come to split into two factions, for and against the mayor.

(5) Trouble at Komatsu-cho, Shuso-gun.

Started from a trouble concerning the establishment of an isolated hospital, the town assembly was twice dissolved during the last year. At last the isolation hospital was decided to be established at Shiratsubo in the town. However, Saijo city authorities voiced objection against this decision for a reason that a river which runs near by the projected isolation hospital flows through Hiruko bloc of the city. Komatsu town and Saijo city authorities are now opposed to each other.

(6) Trouble on rice delivery at Tsukura-mura, Ochi-gun.

Concerning the rice delivery, a criminal case occurred at Tsukura-mura. As a result, the mayor of the village resigned from office.

By Takahashi, 30 Jan. 1950

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SHIKOKU SHIMBUN

20 January, 1950

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A joint conference, which was recently held by mayors, assembly speakers and principals in towns and villages of Mitoyo-gun, reached a conclusion of creating one more school district for the Kanonji Second Upper Secondary School which is a professional senior high school with two courses of commerce and domestic science. It is also planned that a general course will be opened in the school with the projected creation of this new school district.

A committee, which was formed by mayors, assembly speakers and principals, decided to file a petition with the Board of Education on Jan. 23, concerning this problem. But if the Kanonji Second Upper Secondary School be reorganized as a general senior high school, the present students taking commercial course or domestic science course will have to be transferred somewhere (except when three courses will be opened together in the school). In this case, the students will be transferred to the school houses of the former Kanonji Commercial School which are now being used by the Kanonji lower secondary school. It is also said that the lower secondary school will be reorganized next year as a school to be jointly managed by Kanonji town and Tokiwa-mura. Therefore the people in both districts are expected to raise strong opposition against the transfer problem of the Kanonji Second Upper Secondary School. The settlement of this problem by the Board of Education will draw keen attention from the local people.

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TOKUSHIMA MIMPO

19 Jan. 1950

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A social education research meeting was held at the public hall of Moriyama village, Oe-gun, on Jan. 18, under the auspices of the Tokushima prefectural authorities. The audience amounted to about 500.

Following an opening address by Mr. Okubo, mayor of Moriyama-mura, Mr. Sugiyama, technical consultant of prefectural social education section, explained on various problems concerning social education. Then, heated discussion was made among representatives of schools, youth associations, PTAs and women's associations, about the following subjects.

- (1) Encouragement of debating meeting.
- (2) Promotion of school education.
- (3) Relations between PTA and social education.
- (4) Relations between social education and various organizations.

By Yamato, 25 Jan. 1950

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F (253)

ASAHI

1 Feb. 1950

Newly published text-books for the use in the new school-term have arrived in Kagawa-ken little by little up to this time. 20% of demanded volume arrived already in this prefecture as of Jan. 31 and it is expected demanded volume will arrive until the end of March Completely.

By Hamada, 6 Feb. 1950

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YUK AN EHIME

Feb. 3

Editorial: How to protect youth from harmful narcotic.

Last year, to use a kind of awakening drugs so called "Hiropon" was wide-spread among students of lower and upper secondary schools, and it was discussed as an important problem concerning with counter-measures protecting youth from depravation.

The Welfare Ministry announced to cut its harmful root by the prohibition order to manufactories. Accordingly we thought no more trouble will happen at any rate. However a lot of these kinds of drugs are still being kept in dring shops throughout the country, and those drug shops who divert them to illegal channels may have a profitable business. As was expected, a mother came to the Matsuyama District Public Procurator's Office to strictly control these harmful awakening drags. By her words she once attempted a family suicide, for her child was poisoned by "Hiropon". There maybe many parents are being suffered by the same reason.

The fact that she attempted a family suicide shows the abduction of "Hiropon" for the child.

Many of the present Japanese fiction writers use awakening drugs and narcotic such as "Hiropon" and "Adrum," and it is being said just like a privilege of artists. We worry about that young people will long for it. For example, Dazai and Tanaka, both of fiction writers, committed suicide, caused by their weak wills. It is not a good act. In case of those lower secondary school students, their weakness caused curiosity for these drugs.

After all, it is a common sense that the community shall be responsible of this tendency. However there is another humanistic problem which is not dissolved by the common scense.

What kind of reliance shall be given to the young people?

We can't clearly answer for it, but there is one thing we may assert. That is the deep affection.

Any of child welfare works and prevention against depravation needs willing affection of the community. We have to reflect these cases.

(Kimura Feb. 7)

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TOKUSHIMA SHIMBUN

21 Jan. 1950

Reader's Letter: Private School bill was passed by the Diet. (By Principal Murazaki of the Murazaki Girls' Upper Secondary School)

As a result of the fact that the bill for the private school law was passed by the Diet, it was formally decided that the private schools throughout the country will be given the subsidy from the government, and prefectural authorities and various public organizations. This is a happy news for the private schools which are said to have been suffering from financial difficulties. The bill for the private school law drafted by the Education Ministry intending to enforce bureaucratic control on private schools under the pretext of the subsidy, was bitterly opposed by the Japan Private school association. Consequently a new bill for the private school law was drafted.

The law is expected to be put into effect from March this year. Following the enactment of the private school law, the subsidy for private school by public fund which has been obscured was officially decided. As a result, the amount of subsidy for private school by public fund in other prefectures has been considerably increased. For example, in Tokyo the amount of the subsidy was increased from 25,000,000 yen (last year) to 35,000,000 yen, in Hyogo Pref. from 3,500,000 yen to 10,000,000 yen and in Chiba Pref from 400,000 yen to 3,000,000 yen.

In Kochi, Ehime and Kagawa, the amount of subsidy for private schools this year is expected to be increased by about 200,000 yen to 300,000 yen compared to that in the last year.

In line with this general tendency, Tokushima Prefectural authorities and the prefectural assembly decided to give subsidy to the private schools in the prefecture. This subsidy will bring about a revival of private schools in the prefecture.

By Takahashi, 27 Jan. 1950

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YUKAN TOKUSHIMA

27 Jan. 1950

Tokushima prefectural authorities are making efforts to find jobs for lower secondary school students who will graduate this Spring, with the support of each public employment security office.

According to an announcement by the authorities on Jan. 23, it is said that there were 371 jobs for 1,469 boy-students seeking employment, while, 1,092 jobs for 977 girl-students.

This proves that girl-students have much more opportunity of getting employment than boy-students.

By Yamato, 3 Feb. 1950

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SHIKOKU SHIMBUN

25 Jan. 1950

Annexation problem of Kita and Hanazono lower secondary schools ^{in Takamatsu city} has still remained unsettled. Recently chairman Tada of PTA of Kita lower secondary school told the municipal authorities that all folks of Kita bloc decided to cooperate with the municipal authorities in school planning unconditionally, then he suggested the municipal authorities to emancipate the students of Hanazono lower secondary school from the education by double-shift school system transferring them to the unnecessary building of Takamatsu municipal first upper secondary school.

Municipal authorities were much impressed by his suggestion, then planned to construct 12 class-rooms in 1950 fiscal year for the students of Kita lower secondary school and decided to transfer students of Hanazono lower secondary school to the building of municipal first upper secondary school from Jan. 27. Thus the annexation problem has taken a favorable turn.

By Hamada, 3 Feb. 1950

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MAINICHI SHIMBUN

29 Jan '50

In connection with movement to enlarge facilities of the Sakaide Upper Secondary School, whether or not the branch school of the art and science department of the Kagawa University should be removed is in center of discussions in educational circle here.

Despite some 400 applicants now, the Sakaide Upper Secondary School, in which the said branch school is located, can admit only 200 freshmen in the present condition. That means the projected school district system may go for nothing. Judging from these circumstances, the Board of Education has recently reached a decision that the branch school should be removed to Takamatsu. The Board of Education will ~~xxx~~ soon decide on a formal recommendation to the Education Ministry, the Pref. Government and the Sakaide City Office.

The Pref. government is thought to have no objection to the plan. But, on the other hand, some members of the Sakaide City Assembly, who insisted upon set up of the branch school there, seem to have scruples about returning it to Takamatsu.

(By Nakamura 4 Jan)

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EHIME SHIMBUN

26 Jan. 1950

Ehime Pref. Board of Education announced the number of lower secondary school students who wish to enter upper secondary schools in the prefecture. According to the announcement, the total member of lower secondary school students who wish to enter 29 upper secondary schools is 9,190, with an excess of 590 against the fixed number of 8,600.

The number of applicants for each course is as follows:

General course --- 6,335 (fixed number 5,850)
Commercial course --- 1,277 (fixed number 900)
Technical course --- 788 (fixed number 600)
Agricultural course --- 766 (fixed number 1,200)

The board of education is intending to change the fixed number of each course at its plenary meeting on Feb. 26, in proportion to the above mentioned figures of applicants.

A question is how should the shortage of applicants for the agricultural course be filled up?

Out of a total of 1,161 graduates from private lower secondary schools attached to 9 private upper secondary schools, 250 are wishing to enter prefectural upper secondary schools, and about 600 to enter private upper secondary schools.

By Takahashi, 2 Feb. 1950

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EHIME SHIMBUN

Jan. 15, 1950

Editorial: Regarding proceeding to upper secondary school graduates from private school should be given the same treatment with those of prefectural ones.

According to the survey by the Ehime-ken Board of Education at the end of the last year, while the total fixed number of students to be admitted to upper secondary school in this March is 8,600, there are only 7,909 graduates of lower secondary school wishing to enter upper secondary school.

In addition to such shortage of applicants, there is a peculiar phenomenon that there are overwhelmingly many applicants for the general course, whereas the applicants for the vocational course^{*)} for guiding students wishing to enter upper secondary school 11 times since last year in order to adjust such un-balanced proportion of applicants. Besides, the high school entrance guidance committee at each lower secondary school is guiding individually each student wishing to enter upper secondary school. Of course the guidance of students is desirable. But, have the Board of Education ever reconsider the fact that there are many points about the method of guidance to be desired?

The main purpose of the individual guidance of students is to change the intention of the applicants for the general course to that for the vocational course. In this occasion, a question is for what reason and standard should change the intention of students.

Hitherto the school authorities have adopted thoughtlessly a guidance method in which they dealt with preferentially the students with good school record or those of wealthy family and divided students into A.B. and C classes, according their ability.

If the guidance of lower secondary school students wishing to enter upper secondary school is conducted by the arbitrary judgment and advice of teachers following the above mentioned unreasonable guidance method, it can not be ignored.

Although the higher school entrance system based on the quality was replaced for that based on the ability, it can not be said that the guidance method in which the school authorities override the free will of the students wishing to enter the general course of upper secondary school, is absolutely unmistakable method.

*) are relatively few. The Board of Education has held a conference

Moreover, the higher school entrance guidance now being enforced at lower secondary school is the one-sided guidance intending to make students enter prefectural upper secondary school, ignoring the dignity of private school. It is said that such one-sided guidance is being enforced on the ground that the board of education is authorized to supervise prefectural schools only and private schools are outside its jurisdiction.

However, at the present time when the private school law is not yet enacted, is it adequate to leave private schools outside the jurisdiction of the board of education?

Those who have somewhat interest in education affairs must be amazed at the one-sidedness of the school authorities and narrow-mindedness of the officials of the board of education.

Especially at the present time when the principle of equal opportunity on education is being strongly advocated, it is an anachronism that the school authorities and the board of education ignore intentionally the existence of private school and are quite indifferent about the problem of the graduates of lower secondary school wishing to enter private upper secondary school. Anyhow, it is an undeniable fact that the board of education has a contempt to private school.

9 private schools in the prefecture presented a letter of protest to the board of education, requesting just guidance of higher school entrance. This is a strong protest against the arbitrary bureaucratism of the board of education.

At present there are 5,000 students at 9 private upper secondary schools in the prefecture which constitute about 15% of the whole upper secondary school students. Each private school has its own speciality and can stand comparison with prefectural school.

At the higher school entrance guidance, the school authorities should introduce the speciality and tradition of each school, excluding traditional idea discriminating prefectural school from private school, and let the students wishing to enter higher school choose freely the schools they wish.

Especially it is necessary to correct the old mistaken idea that makes much of prefectural school and slights private school. In this regard, although the private schools are outside the superveilance of the board of education, they should be given the same treatment toward the prefectural schools.

(By Takahashi Jan. 20, 1950)

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Refer to Mr. Hagan - CE

Teacher Union

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TOKUSHIMA MIMPO

17 May 1951

Mr. Akira Imai, chairman of the Japan Teacher's Union who had attended the world educators' conference held at Brussels, Belgium, for 8 days beginning last April 18, came down to Tokushima Prefecture on May 16 to make campaign speech in support of Mr. Kageyama for the run-off election of pref. governor. Opposing against the policy of present government restricting political activities of teachers, he disclosed his opinion as follows.

"At the world educators' conference, the problem concerning employment condition of intellectual class laborers and social activities of teachers was discussed mainly.

Especially the conference decided to give over-all supportance to the proposal from Japan side which demanded the restoration of freedom and political right of labor unions organized by Japanese public service officials or teachers.

Moreover, every representative attended the conference took an attitude of opposing against the policy of Yoshida government toward labor union in general or teacher's union.

The conference reached the conclusion that it is impossible to expect establishment of democracy in case teachers' political activities which they make as citizen are restricted. Based on this conclusion, the conference issued a special statement to Japanese government.

On the other hand, the Free World Labor Federation operated by the conference decided to send a written protest to the Japanese government.

According to the result of my investigation, teacher's political experience based on democracy is never restricted in any country. Perhaps present policy of Japanese government will be criticized hard by democratic elements of the world in future."

Translated by Hamada

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TOKUSHIMASHI MB UN

3 May 1951

In-service training course of teachers will be held on the first and third Saturday every month this year by Tokushima Pref. Board of Education.

The term is divided into three terms as follows.

First Term. From May 19 to July 28.
Second Term. During Summer Holiday.
Third Term. From September to March.

The number of unit of lessons is reduced to 7 this year as compared with 9 of the last year.

In those isolated places such as Iya, Shinryo and Sakuradani, the hall to hold the course was newly established. The course of this year is programed as follows:

The first term.

For teachers of Kindergarten and primary school.
Special lesson concerning curriculum.

For teachers of Upper and lower secondary school.
Special lesson concerning teaching profession.
Two units.

The Second term.

Common to teachers of all class.
General culture. Two units.

The third term.

For teachers of kindergarten and primary school.
Special lesson concerning teaching profession.

For teachers of lower and upper secondary school.
Special lesson concerning curriculum.
Three units.

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TOKUSHIMA SHIMBUN

28 Apr. 1951

NRP Tokushima Pref. Headquarters are now investigating Superintendent of Education Kawano's election law violation case in regard to the governor election.

School principals in Oe and Awa-guns were summoned and questioned voluntarily by police on this case.

On the other hand, Tokushima Municipal Police authorities are also investigating closely this case asking more than 10 teachers in the city their voluntary appearance at the police station.

Translated by Eumada

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TOKUSHIMA YUKAN

21 Jan. 1950

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For the purpose of spreading knowledge about school lunch program, Tokushima Board of Education will start a nutrition education campaign from 17 Feb. for 10 days. In this campaign guidance of nutrition, table manner, rationalization of eating-life, food and disease and others will be mainly spread. A lecture-meeting, movie and Kami-shibai showings will be held in the area of each branch office of the secretariate of the Board of Education. Moreover posters and slogans concerning it will be collected. 78 out of some 500 schools in the prefecture are carrying on the school lunch, program, and 50,000 school children are favored with this program. 10,400 schools (7-million pupils) are carrying on this program throughout the country.

By Kimura, 26 Jan. 1950

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TOKUSHIMA MIMPO

Jan. 16, 1950

Tokushima Board of Education is planning to hold school education research meetings in April, Aug. and Oct. as part of its activities. The outline of the plan is as follows:

1. In order to solve the problem about the school education by a joint research of teachers, the school education research meetings will be held in Tokushima City for two days in April, for 7 days in Aug. and for 2 days in Oct. The total membership of the research meetings is 660 teachers, including 210 of primary school, 225 of lower secondary school and 225 of upper secondary school.

The subjects of research for primary school teachers are the guidance of each subject, school library, visual and auditory education, guidance, planning of health at school, and curriculum.

The members of the research meetings will be divided into 14 groups.

The subjects of reasearch for upper and lower secondary school teachers are the school administration, guidance of each subject, education for working youth, management of school library, health education, guidance, vocational education, guidance of employment and curriculum.

The upper and lower secondary school teachers attending the research meetings will be divided into 15 groups.

2. The Board of Education is planning to make about 50 teachers attend each of the Shikoku district school education research meetings.

The research meeting for primary school education will be held at Matsuyama and that for lower secondary education at Kochi.

By Takahashi Jan. 21

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TOKUSHIMA SHIMBUN

13 Jan. 1950

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Mr. Kawano, superintendent of the Tokushima-ken secretariate of education, who is scheduled to leave for the United States, recently stated that the level of education in upper secondary schools will be decided according to the result of entrance examination and that among applicants, all of those who have ability will be permitted to enter upper secondary schools.

The authorities have to decide as early as possible how to make an entrance examination in upper secondary schools, but this is a big problem in the education world of this prefecture.

The Upper Secondary School Entrance Test Controlling Committee is expected to take up this problem at a meeting to be held on Jan. 16. It is said that this problem resulted from the following two points. The two points were:

(1) To give students an equal opportunity of entrance into an upper secondary school.

(2) To permit as many students as possible to enter an upper secondary school without being restricted by the accommodating capacity of each school, so as to elevate the educational standard of the general public in future.

It is reportedly said that the upper secondary school entrance test controlling committee has intention of making an entrance test in order to decide the minimum standard of ability of students who will be allowed to enter an upper secondary school.

Against this, committee members representing the lower secondary schools hold opinions that an entrance test should be abolished as there are many students who try to prepare for it. On the other hand, the secretariate of education expresses its opinion as follows.

"If an entrance test be abolished, the minimum standard of education in upper secondary schools will be unable to be maintained.

Therefore, a test is planned to be made simultaneously for all of students in the third grade of every lower secondary school in order not only to know an average level of their

scholarship but also to make comparison of the result of the test in each lower secondary school."

However, the question is whether or not the entrance of students into an upper secondary school will be decided according to the result of the test.

By Yamato, 19 Jan. 1950

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TOKUSHIMA SIMPO

Jan 13 50

Tokushima Pref. Board of Education is working on a plan to establish the new education model classes in each gun and city in the prefecture from the next fiscal year. The new education up to the present has done to some extent good work in rehabilitating confused education after the end of the war. But the new education was originally designed making principals and head teachers its major body, and making relatively little of common teachers. On the other hand, the new education for the next fiscal year will be conducted making common teachers its major body. The main purpose of the new education is to conduct the education fitted to the actual condition of each school district. The concrete method of enforcing the new education is as follows:

1) Primary School

To designate one model class at each grade of a primary school in each gun and city. (Totally 72 model classes)

2) Lower secondary school.

To designate one teacher for the study of each one of the following subjects in each gun and city.

Subjects for study: Japanese language, Mathematics, manual training and drawing, Social science, Japanese History, Natural science, Music, Health and physical education, English, Occupation course (agriculture and industry), Fishing, Commerce, Domestic science, curriculum, Guidance and Home room.

3) Upper secondary school.

To divide the prefecture into four school districts and designate one teacher for the study of each one of the following subjects.

Subjects for study: Japanese language, Mathematics, Music, Drawing, Manual training, Calligraphy, Chinese classics, Foreign language, Guidance, Home room, Oriental history, Western history, Political geography, Agriculture, Industry, Commerce, Fisheries, Domestic science, social science, Physics, Chemistry, ~~and~~ Biology, and geography.

(By Takahashi. Jan 17 50)

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TOKUSHIMA SHIMBUN 13 Jan. 1950

Students, who will graduate at lower secondary schools this spring, are now tackling a hard problem of getting a job.

Tokushima Public Employment Security Office held a meeting on Jan. 12, inviting employers and representatives of lower secondary schools so as to confer on employment of expectant graduates.

According to a recent announcement by the said office, it is said that out of 3,668 students, 542 boy-students want to get a job while 400 girl-students seek an employment. On the other hand, employers were seeking only 111 boy-students and 220 girl-students, as of Jan. 10.

At the meeting, the said office asked opinions from employers and representatives of lower secondary schools.

The representatives of schools expressed their opinions as follows:

"The school authorities make a school report in respect to the character of a student. Therefore, the selection of students should not be made according to whether their scholar-ship is excellent or not."

On the other hand, employers expressed their opinions as follows:

"It is supposed that only merits of students are described in school reports submitted by the authorities of each school. So we cannot attach importance merely to these reports. We would like to make a simple examination for students, if possible.

Because they must be given a job most fitted for their character."

By Yamato, 19 Jan. 1950

SHIKOKU SHIMBUN

17 Jan. 50

Tuberculosis prevention committee was organized in Yomizu-mura, Okawa-gun, Kagawa-ken. The committee will conduct thorough examination on tuberculosis for the people of the village, employ full-time nurses and make them inspect periodically the health condition of the people in order to discover early tuberculosis patient at present there are 30 tuberculosis patients in the village. There are recuperating themselves at the National Yashima Sanatorium, Kagawa-ken, and Kamojima Sanatorium, Tokushima-ken.

(By Takahashi Jan 19)

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TOKUSHIMA SHIMBUN

12 Jan 50

In order to look back the effect of the 5-day school system for ^{the past} 4 months, the Tokushima City Education Institute made a survey about 5,000 children of both primary and lower secondary schools in the city. The following shows the summary of its result.

A..1) School children have become to study voluntarily. Primary school children - 41%, Lower Secondary School children - 29%.

2) They have become to be idle. P.S. children - 7%, L.S.S. children - 7%

3) No remarkable change. P.S. - 48%, L.S.S. - 62%

B. 1) They have become to send a regular daily life. P.S. - 23%,

L.S.S. - 22%

2) They have become to send a loose life. P.S. - 11%, L.S.S. - 7%

3) No remarkable change, P.S. - 61%, L.S.S. - 65%

C. How to utilize Saturday.

1) Studying. P.S. - 50% L.S.S. - 43%.

2) Playing, P.S. - 33% L.S.S. - 21%

3) Domestic help. P.S. - 14%, L.S.S. - 35%

4) 60 P.S. children and 4 L.S.S. children are playing some bad plays.

D.1) Parents supporting the system. Parents of P.S. children 49%, Parents of L.S.S. children 50%.

2) Those parents who want more stress on the system. P.S. - 43%, L.S.S. - 42%

The Tokushima City Education Institute explained about this survey result as follows,

"Generally speaking, the 5-day school system is being supported, but the guiding measures of school side should be investigated again. Lower secondary school children have improved on fields of voluntariness and independence, but primary school children seem to have a strong tendency of dependence, so this fact should be reconsidered."

(By Kimura Jan 17)

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TOKUSHIMA SHIMBUN

12 Jan 50

At a conference of upper secondary school principals held on the 11th, Superintendent Kawano of the Takushima Board of Education stated as follows.

"Up to the present many persons have thought that the full time upper secondary school has been more important than the part time one. However, on the stand point of geographic condition of this prefecture, enrichment of part-time system is the most important thing.

We should place much more stress on education of part-time system, even though some other parts of education are sacrificed for it. I would like to ask all of you to completely study the 5-day school ~~xx~~ system and the entrance examination of upper secondary school. As we decided to admit all of applicants to enter upper secondary schools, the examination should be completely studied, and it will be a measure of standard of upper secondary school education."

(By Kimura 17 Jan)

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TOKUSHIMA MIMPO

10 Jan. 1950

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Tokushima City has started positively invitation of 10 adjacent towns and villages to merger into Tokushima city aiming at the establishment of the largest city in Shikoku which will have 200,000 populations. On the other hand, those towns and villages have gradually shown active movement in order to cope with this merger problem. Therefore Youngmen's Public hearing debate meeting will be held to discuss on the merger problem on Jan. 15 under the joint sponsorship of Tokushima city, Tokushima Radio Broadcasting Bureau and Merger Committee supported by Tokushima Mimpo Press. Recorded speeches at this debate meeting will be broadcasted through radio later.

By Hamada, 16 Jan. 1950

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TOKUSHIMA MINPO

9 Jan. 1950

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In no country social education is not so important as in postwar Japan. Especially the events held by citizen's public hall and the management of citizen's public hall which is one of the social education works, will account for the target of operation of citizen's public hall. Many events are held at agricultural villages in farmer's leisure season. But it is insignificant that the events which have educational meaning are held seasonally as education is effective only when it is carried out continually. Therefore it is unnatural to examine the result of education in a very short time. We may be able to enforce social education through a year if we devise some proper means. We can improve the way to manage citizen's public hall by devising better program of the events of citizen's public hall. It is contrary to the original purpose of citizen's public hall if we decide a great many program which is far apart from daily life of local people or never match with real state of the district, neglecting the demand by local people.

It is real situation in feudalized agricultural villages that women can not have even a minute of leisure time being busily occupied from day to day. Therefore it is ineffective even though we decide program of events ignoring social situation or production structure of the agricultural district that restrict seriously the life of farmers and their wives. Productive daily life, that is, the life abounds in utilization value or the life from which we can make big profit will strengthen the desire for culture among people. Electrification of agricultural village must contribute to the emancipation of women, consequently it must stimulate the active movement of Women's organization or PTA. It is the urgent business of citizen's public hall at the present time to make farmers try to find some leisure time in their busy life or to lead them in the utilization of the leisure time. But they must not be sacrificed for the sake of events of citizen's public hall or operation of it.

It is especially important thing for citizen's public hall at the present time that it should consider concrete measure for the progress of its district understanding completely the real state of it. We can easily think of the plan but it is very difficult to put the plan in practice continually, therefore we must endeavor.

x particularly for the realization of the plan. Some superior citizen's public halls were commended officially last year as they fulfilled their duty laying stress on undermentioned points.

1. Citizen's Public Hall must have officials who can manage daily business of the hall and take kindly interests in local people.

2. Citizen's public hall must satisfy local people thoroughly.

3. The business of citizen's public hall must be carried out as it is planned and especially it must be carried out synthetically in order to develop the local district.

4. Expenses for citizen's public hall must be appropriated enough.

5. Citizen's public hall must be utilized thoroughly.

6. The operation of citizen's public hall must contribute to the democratization of the local district.

In view of this, citizen's public hall must secure a position in operation of town and village administration, consequently it is our ideal that the recovery of the local district will be controlled by the way how to operate the citizen's public hall. We hear, among towns and villages in this prefecture, 50% of total in number has citizen's public hall, so we desire deeply events of citizen's public hall and the way to manage the hall should be studied more eagerly.

By Hamada, 13 Jan. 1950

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TOKUSHIMA SHIMBUN

9 Jan 50

Visiting Tokushima on 7 January, chairman Shinichi Fujii of the Legislation Committee of the National Diet revealed that election for membership of the school boards at city and county level would take place in early October.

Mr. Fujii said, "according to a Taxation revision bill which will be presented to the seventh Diet session, equalization-grant will be given to cities, towns and villages directly, not through prefectural government, to subsidize a half of expenses for the 6,3 education program. In consequence, salaries for school teachers of primary and lower secondary schools will be given by city, town and village offices in the near future. There is much possibility that salaries paid for teachers may be greatly differentiated between rich towns and poor villages, and excellent teachers may not desire to teach in poor villages. Good teachers may be monopolized by a few cities and towns which show much enthusiasm for education and spend a great part of the budget. Mayors of "Poor" towns and villages, especially in remote district, will have to endeavour for keeping equality of education.

Mr. Fujii went on, After school Board revision bill is passed by the seventh Diet session, election for school boards at city and county level along with re-election for the same at prefectural level, will be conducted on 6 October throughout the nation. The revision bill provides that Prefectural School Boards will hold ~~with~~ authority of command and supervision upon City and County School Boards. Personnel affairs will be determined City and County School Boards respectively and be approved by Pref. School Boards. Pref. School Board will have to give heed to personnel exchange. It must be warned that "local bosses" may possibly control personnel affairs of local school boards when teachers' salaries are given by towns and villages.

Anyway, the reform is projected to improve local autonomy program in towns and villages."

(By Nakamura 13 Jan)

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TOKUSHIMA SHIMBUN

3 Jan. 1950

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The issue of "University Lottery" was planned by Tokushima Pref. Gov't for the well equipment of Tokushima University. But we hear the opinion between pref. authority and university reached the disagreement concerning the sharing of selling lottery. Pref. authority allotted 70% of total amount of the lottery to the university but university authority opposed against the allotment saying that it is too heavy burden to the university to sell out such a many lottery and it is rather easy to collect the donation. After all they reached the agreement as university accepted the allotment of 60%.

Indeed we can admit the opinion that donation raising is practically better than the issue of the lottery because we can make profit only 32% of total amount even though we issue the lottery. ~~But~~ We remember the bitter experience at the construction of the Constitution Memorial Hall. Indeed it was very difficult task to collect the donation ¥ 3,500,000 for the construction of the hall. In view of this, we can say the university authority is ignorant of the world if it thinks that it is easy to collect the donation of ¥ 3,200,000 from pref. people. There is a possibility to impose the donation on the parents of students, if donation raising drive is started. This will have evil influence upon the principle of equal opportunity of education.

On the other hand the school lottery itself may stimulate the gambling mind of people and will have bad influence upon their thrifty mind. Does the authority concerned consider such a point? Indeed we can understand the reason why local financial committee and the Ministry of Finance never approve the local bond issue without security. Therefore local government is compelled to issue the lottery as only one mean to gain fund, so we think it is necessary to examine again the financial policy of the Central Government.

If net revenue of ¥ 3,200,000 is required it will be obtained by the issue of prefectural bond without imposing donation on prefectural people and it is redeemable in a long term, further more the bond yield the interest and the tax on the interest goes into the national treasury, on the other hand the bond stirs up the thrifty mind of people. Especially, we think sober means such as the issue of university bond is

much better than frivolous means such as the issue of university lottery which may excite the gambling spirit of people.

. But local autonomy agency can not issue the bond under the present system. Therefore we desire fundamental revision of the policy which is taken by the central government at the present time.

By Hamada, 9 Jan. 1950

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TOKUSHIMA MIMPO

29 Dec. 49

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The Myoto Lower Secondary School established through cooperation of Kofu-cho, and Minamimoue-mura, Miyoto-gun, Tokushima-ken, was authorized as a model school by the Education Ministry. And the national subsidy of 5,080,000 yen was allocated to the school. The model school establishment council decided on Dec. 27 to commence the construction work immediately under the following plan.

- 1) The first period construction work.
To construct the main school building, and 20 class rooms.
- 2) To obtain the school ground of 1 cho 5 tanbu as soon as possible.
- 3) To leave the construction work to the contractor.

(By Takahashi Jan. 1950)

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SHIN EHIME

Dec. 29, 1949

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Ehime Pref. School Board who laid stress on reorganization of upper secondary school in 1949 fiscal year plans now to give aids positively to the citizens' public halls numbering 122 in next fiscal year in order to develop the social education.

Therefore it raised the amount of its budget from ¥ 830,000 in 1949 fiscal year to ¥3,750,000 in 1950 fiscal year. Approx. 7,000 citizens' public halls have been established in the country during 3 years since the establishment of it was advocated for the reconstruction drive of the country. In Ehime Prefecture 37 citizen's public halls have been established already. However, it is a question whether all citizen's public hall is operated in accordance with the will of the School Board or not.

When we see the distribution of the citizen's public halls geographically, we will find that agricultura, mountaneous and fishing villages where the cultural level is comparatively low have citizen's public hall much more than cities. But the equipment is very poor. Of course the citizen's public hall must be operated as a functional organ and must not be operated as an industrial organ like a agr. coop. As regards to human elements of citizen's public hall there is only one full-time officer throughout all citizen's public halls in the prefecture. Fortunately the School Board made up a plan to increase the number of full-time officer to 80 in next year.

Indeed it is important matter to stimulate the establishment of citizen's public hall in the district where it is not yet set up, on the other hand it is also important to study the way how to operate the citizen's public hall already established. It reached the agreement at the national convention of chief of the citizen's public hall already which was held last year that the problem concerning the human elements must be settled first of all in order to display the function of the citizen's public hall as an organ for development of social education in local district. Therefore it is necessary to post full-time officer at every citizen's public hall in the prefecture as soon as possible by national subsidy.

The program must be made for activity of citizen's public hall. It must be divided in fundamental one and temporary one suitable for busy season or leisure season respectively. Those who are in charge of the operation of the citizen's public hall should take appropriate measure suitable for the district where they live, observing constantly the real state of the district and the current of time. We can understand how much the local autonomy or elevation of cultural level owe to the activity of

the citizen's public hall when we see the good result of activity of superior citizen's public halls in the prefecture in the fields of tax payment, election, savings, public information, industrial extension, improvement of life-living, thoughts and public morals.

By Hamada, 3 Jan. 1950

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TOKUSHIMA SHIMBUN

26 December 1949

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One year has passed already since an epoch-making new system was enforced for development of education in post-war Japan. That means that by reflecting upon the past one year, we can examine what have been achieved by the Pref. Board of Education.

For the first two months since the Board of Education started functioning in November, 1948, the most effort was turned to preparations, such as employment of staff educational officials including Superintendent of Education Kono. *was in reading*

At the first place, the Board of Education initiated reorganization of upper secondary schools in February 1949. Prior to this, thirty upper secondary schools were established in March, 1948, but they had nothing different from old middle schools, not enabling to effect the projected improvement by the educational system reform.

After two-month investigation and preparation, the Board of Education reorganized and consolidated those schools into twenty-one upper secondary schools in the so-called "three-point reorganization principle" aiming to bring about the school district system, co-education system and general study system. Since then the re-organization program has been progressed better than expected and particularly, co-education which attracted parents' interest has produced a good result both to boy-students and to girl-students.

As for school management and school district system, because of insufficient investigation and weakness of political power, the Board of Education was forced by some partial influence to make irrationalities. Consequently after hearing parents' opinions, partial revision was made on 23 December.

In the meanwhile, the general study system is not satisfactory as yet, but it depends entirely upon administrative ability of the Board of Education in future. These days, however, independence of courses on industrial study come on people's lips, and commercial course revived at Johoku, Kawashima, Tomioka Nishi and Ikeda Upper Secondary Schools, and domestic affairs course at the Komatsushima and nine other schools. There is room to doubt if such a revival is inconsistent with the spirit of general and impartial education.

In July, the Board of Education made a big-scaled shift of school teachers and principals of primary and lower secondary schools. This transposition, affecting more than 2,000, were postponed due to retirement allowance issue and other reasons as previously scheduled in March, two months beforehand.

Despite a democratic way of transposition through personnel councillors or a personnel committee, it resulted in unpopularity in general. That is because the time was not suitable for such a shift in large scale, while it brought about pretty little effect on educational purpose. Nevertheless, it must be praised to have set up a precedent for personnel exchange among primary and lower and upper secondary schools.

Notwithstanding strong opposition by some members, the Board of Education carried out readjustment of its secretariat's mechanism, as proposed by Superintendent of Education Kono, in which two divisions and seven sections were arranged into assistant superintendent of education and five sections and one room. Superintendent of Education Kono asserts that this reform aimed to simplify the mechanism and expedite business efficiency, but we cannot understand well why such a drastic reform had to be conducted within only a year since its foundation.

As a matter of course, equal opportunity of education is one of the most fundamental principles of the new educational system. Therefore, importance of part-time upper secondary schools, which furnish educational opportunity for working youth, differ in no points from full-time upper secondary schools. Although in general they are apt to leave part-time schools "out in the cold", the Board of Education here pay comparably much attention to development of those schools, as indicated by a fact that it established part-time branch schools and appointed pretty good teachers for them.

Establishment of educational finance has come into question so often ever since the Board of Education was founded. Weakness of the Board of Education having no independent authority of finance has caused many problems. For instance, on occasion of compilation of the December supplementary budget, some part of people went so far as to say that the Board of Education is of no use. Previously a budget draft made early this year by the Board of Education showed ¥200-million over the Pref. Governor's budget estimation. The Board of Education yielded to the governor's plan, for the governor promised to "give consideration" in supplementary budget compiled afterwards. Although the Board of Education acquired this ¥200-

million in the total budget after all, such an attitude cannot necessarily be said right.

According to Mr. Yamaguchi, a member of the Board of Education, politics is "authority of the Board of Education." This authority is not only to schools and teachers, but also to the prefectural assembly and the governor. The object of the new education system cannot be achieved without budgetary endorsement. Therefore, now that the budget for 1950 fiscal year is to be compiled soon, the Board of Education must be much prudent lest it should make a mess of it as 95 per cent of the last year's budget comprises obligatory expenses.

Besides, one of characteristic events in educational field here is the opening of the Tokushima University which was founded on the basis of the former medical college, the technical college and the normal school. It come up to our expectation that progress of this university will contribute much to cultural, social and industrial development in Tokushima Prefecture.

By Nakamura 31 December 1949

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TOKUSHIMA SHIMBUN

15 Dec. 1949

Editorial: Curriculum and Guidance.

The education problem of Japan was taken up as a main subject for discussion at the National Conference, Commission on Occupied Areas, American Council on Education, meeting in Washington, Dec. 9 and 10. The meeting was attended by Lt. Col. Nugent, chief of CIE Section, SCAP and President Nambara of Tokyo University, both of whom introduced educational situations of Japan from their respective standpoints. General MacArthur also gave a message to the conference, congratulating remarkable developments in the field of Japanese education.

The educational system of our country fell into a highly confused condition at the time of the surrender, but it has rapidly improved thanks to the supports of the occupation forces and to the efforts of new Japanese leaders. True, Japan has such brand new education system as is never second to that in any other countries. Also true, however, parents are complaining about low scholastic attainments of their children. No doubt, new education made progress in guiding students how to see things or how to express their own opinions as a whole person, but at the same time it cannot be denied that it has brought about the remarkable fall of students' scholarship on fundamental subjects as a transitional phenomenon. Many reasons have been mentioned for this and main ones, we think, are the unpreparedness for rapid democratization of education in our country on the part of teachers themselves and also the lack of understanding on the part of the general public. Two things --- curriculum and guidance --- come to the fore as important educational problems, if the educational circles in Japan want to reach the same level as in Europe and America.

As mentioned in Article 1 of the Education Standard Law, the curriculum is what leads students to educational objectives by picking up teaching materials from their life itself and giving them good living experiences. Namely, it intends to carry out such education as reasonably combines all living experiences of children. The existing curriculum is roughly divided into curriculum by subjects and core-curriculum. The former are national language, mathematics and so on; with the progress of social studies they are likely to be systematized into core-curriculum based on living experiences of children.

At present both teachers and students seem to center on curriculum by subjects, laying a provisional objective on co-related curriculum, a medium between the above mentioned two.

Guidance is translated into Japanese "seikaku shido" (character guidance), that is, it means educational guidance suitable to specific character and ability of each student. In this sense, guidance is necessary to put into practice curriculum; both of them are co-related and closely connected with each other. New education has rejected the cramming principle as well as perfunctory guidance. Concretely, reasonable guidance which is suitable to personality of each children and meet their demands must be aimed at, covering the whole aspect of children's life such as scholastic attainments, health, leisure and others. For this purpose, guidance is classified into guidance inside of school, guidance outside of school, guidance concerning recreation and others.

In this way new education centers on life of students and children from both points of view-curriculum and guidance. In order to obtain desired result from new education, teachers must do their obest to understand children's behaviors and to improve their environments and also it is necessary that teachers make their efforts to elevate their own level and that both parents and the general public understand new education well to cooperate with education authorities for it.

President Nambara regards the National Conference, Commission on Occupied Areas as an important foundation for peace treaty. We also believe that the spread and elevation of democratic education in Japan is the first pre-requisite to peace-treaty, that is, our own independence. It is essential for teachers and guidance are, for they are indispensable contents of democratic education which has now started in Japan.

and parents to understand more deeply what curriculum

By Fuke, 22 Dec. 1949

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TOKUSHIMA SHIMBUN

8 Jun. 1950

A liaison conference of officials in charge of the school lunch program in Shikoku and Chugoku blocs was held on Jun. 7 at Kurosaki Elementary School, Neruto city, under the joint auspices of the Education Ministry and Tokushima Pref. Board of Education. Messrs. Mukai and Tanaka of the school lunch program section of the Education Ministry, Mr. Noda, representative of Japan School Lunch Program Association, senior officers of secretariates of pref. boards of education and others attended the meeting. They inspected the condition of the school lunch program of that school which was appointed by the Education Ministry as one of model schools concerning the program.

By Kimura, 13 Jun.

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KOCHI SHIMBUN

Jan. 17, 1950

The first education hall in Kochi-ken was completed in Gomen-cho, Nagaoka-gun, on Jan. 20 by Tosa- and Nagaoka-guns Teacher's Union at the total expense of ¥ 1,500,000.

The hall is two storeyed building and has a floor space of about 130 tsubo. Various meetings will be held at the hall and it will be utilized as lodging house operated at cost. Besides, an educational reference hall and a library will be attached to the hall.

(By Hamada

Jan. 23, 1950)

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NANYO JIJI

10 May 1951

Ehime Prefectural Public Information Section made public a statement on the upper secondary school attendance zone system.

The statement reads:

CE Section of Shikoku CAR attaches special attention to the fact that there are many those students who violate the upper secondary school attendance zone system in a certain prefecture in Shikoku.

The system was mapped out by each Board of Education in Shikoku after its full study and consideration and it is aimed at by the system to grant equal opportunity of education to all upper secondary schools in each prefecture, and to eliminate the old manner in which too many students crowded to a few schools.

The aim of the system can unfortunately never be materialized all at once under the present financial conditions.

And the difference of schools in their facilities and educational materials will remain for a while.

The Board of Education, however, are making efforts for eliminating those differences.

Nevertheless, some parents intend to make their children attend not the schools in the school attendance zone to which they belong but those which they prefer in other school attendance zone, neglecting the school attendance zone system.

Chief of CE, SCAR, is very glad to have been informed that the Board of Education didn't allow such an egoistic attitude of some parents in an effort to carry out definitely the school attendance zone system.

Such the disposition of the Board of Education must have been recommended also by the prefectural people.

The Board of Education can give equal opportunity of school education for youth and minors to all the schools throughout the prefecture and develop the truly democratic school system through observing the school attendance zone system.

Translated by Nagao

Re: EtaEhime Shimbun

25 December 1950

Discriminating sense was cleared off while the special educational measures proved effective in Seinei Lower Secondary School, Terma-mura, Uma-gun, Ehime-ken.

Since the termination of war the respect of human rights has been emphasized. In reality, however, the cases of discrimination have broken out in many places. In the aforesaid school all the educational employees from principal Okamoto down to 14 others have made eager efforts for leading all the students to a right cognition of the problem. The special educational measures taken by the school authorities composed of the curricula of social study and history in which the education for respect of human rights is included, and special educational activities to be held once a week with all the students as target. The prefectural Board of Education was moved deeply and the results of these educational activities are appraised highly as a guiding-star in the prefectural education circles.

Principal Okamoto became aware that an unsafe atmosphere resulting from a discriminating sense as to the Eta village-sections was prevailing in the school.

He visited several times Ojin Lower Secondary School, Wakayama-ken, a model school for the education of the protection of human rights, since May last year, in an effort to train himself for the special education.

He used to hold a discussion meeting with the teachers regarding the improvement of the special educational measures, when he returned from Wakayama-ken.

The efforts of the principal and teachers continued for four consecutive months, ignoring even the summer vacation. On August 15, a consultative conference of the school authorities with the village authorities and the Eta village-section Emancipation Committee-members was held. The meeting of PTA officers was held on the following day. The consultative conference with the Education Office in Uma-gun and the teachers union was held on the 19th. Round-table talks were held in each village-section for a week starting August 20. The teachers made efforts for publicizing the policy of the special education and obtaining cooperation of the general public.

As a result a book titled "Report on Education in Seinei Lower Secondary School" voluminous of more than 200 pages, was compiled.

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Further 1,000 copies of a pamphlet titled "Origin and development of the national problem" were published. The pamphlet describing the valuable experiences obtained in many prefectures and the criticisms to them was disseminated among the parents in Temma-mura and Kaburazaki-mura under the area of the school.

After the preparatory measures as above-mentioned were carefully taken, the school authorities started its special education activities from the new term of September.

The courses of social study and history were included in the new program, moreover the special education activities for all the students were conducted every Friday starting from the lecture of principal.

The education activities proved very effective while the atmosphere among parents and students soon became peaceful. The school was changed into a bright school.

The prefectural Board of Education was moved deeply. So the Board of Education, the prefectural authorities and the prefectural Friendship Committee were united with one another in an effort to take up the program in the school education next year. Superintendent of Education will soon express the program in written regulations for further discussions.

The first study meeting will be held in Temma-mura early next spring.

The development of the education for the protection of human rights is attracting notice.

Principal Okamoto stated: In the first and second grades the affairs concerning the clearing of the feudalistic remnants are taken up. In the third grade the problem of Eta village-section is taken up as a leading problem in which the feudalistic sense remains most. The results of our efforts for past four months were very satisfactory. If the prefectural Board of Education take up the contents of the education and make efforts for publicizing them throughout the prefecture, all the unpleasant cases resulting from the problem of Eta village-section will be exterminated.

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EHIME SHIMBUN

15 Aug.

The 4th Summer University course, sponsored by the Pref. Teachers' Union, will be open with the following schedule.

At Mishima Upper Secondary School, 15 to 17 August; at Matsuyama City Education Hall, 16 to 18 Aug.; at Yawatahama City Shirahama Primary School, 17 and 18 Aug.; and at Uwajima City Meirin Primary School, 19 and 20 Aug..

Lecturers and their subjects are; "Problems facing the new educational program," by Assistant Professor Satoru Ota of education faculty of the Tokyo University, "Study on inflation," by Kihachiro Kimura of the House of Councillors, and "Education and society," by Dr. Tatsumi Makino of the Tokyo University.

By Nakamura 17 Aug.

Ehime

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MANYO JIJI

19 Jan 50

Many problems have arisen centering around how to secure financial resources for ¥50 million which will be disbursed to enlarge facilities accepting more students in the thorough-going upper secondary school ~~XXXX~~ reorganization program starting in April.

The first plan on the desk now is to gain money by re-leasing buildings of six former upper secondary schools which are in no use now after the consolidation program. No conclusion has been reached in this plan yet as there is a discrepancy between opinions of the Upper Secondary School Properties Disposition Committee and local folks'.

That is, the committee has an intention to sell those buildings in neighborhood of ¥42 million, while, on the other hand, local authorities are opposed to the proposal, insisting that they should be released with free charge. Some people, therefore, presupposed that the committee will have to sell them by 20 or 30 per cent reduction of the price.

In the meanwhile, there seems to be a tendency that some members of the Education Committee of the Pref. Assembly attempt to reduce the price in a vague desire to get popularity for the coming election in April next year.

As a kind of financial sources, on the other hand, raising of tuition fee is being planned in some part. But administrative solution of this problem can not be expected so early. Therefore, it will be most likely to be examined by the pref. assembly in its January regular session after all.

(By Nakamura 26 Jan)

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SHIN EHIME

Jan 15 1950

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Ehime-ken school Property Disposition Committee negotiated with buyers at Mishima, Niihama, Saijo, Yawatahama, Osu and Uwajima on Jan. 13 and 14 at the prefectural government office to sell 6 unnecessary buildings of former upper secondary school worthy of more than 40 million yen.

However, regarding the disposal of these buildings, the opinion between the educational and cultural committee of the prefectural assembly and the Board of Education came to reach disagreement. The educational and cultural committee insisted that the price of the buildings should be reduced by 70% or the buildings should be sold without compensation, while the Board of Education was insist on the selling of the buildings at the price as already assessed.

Having an inkling of the delicate disagreement between the educational and cultural committee and the Board of Education, the buyers hesitated to make immediate transactions and decided to postpone the purchasing of the buildings. Members of the educational and cultural committee including Mr. Hirose investigated the condition of school property disposal in Hi roshima ken . As a result, they made a plan to reduce the selling price of the buildings greatly and in turn to raise the tuition fee of upper secondary school from ¥200 at present to ¥300 and to appropriate 20 million yen of additional revenue from the increased tuition fee to the expenditure for expanding facilities of upper secondary school. Mr. Awata, chairman of the Educational and cultural committee, is said to be in favor of this plan.

On the other hand, the Board of Education is voicing strong objection against this plan intending to raise tuition fee of upper secondary school.

(By Takahashi. Jan 19)

Must see what
other people are doing!

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NANYO JIJI

12 Jan. 1950

We think new education system stands now on the turning point. Its structure has been almost completed, so we must endeavor to complete it substantially. Not only persons concerned with education but also people in general must pay serious attention on this problem.

Although in some district school class in a stable or double-shift school system is still continued, it is real fact the construction of school building has made progress gradually and materials for teaching also has been favorably well equipped. Moreover, National budget for 6-3 school year system is appropriated ¥ 4.5-billion for the next fiscal year and it will be approved by the Diet without fail. Also re-organization of upp secondary school has been almost completed and co-education will be enforced soon. In view of this, we can say new education system has finished already its preparatory course and regular season for advancement of it has come.

Of course new education system aims at clarification of substance of education and promotion of educational effect, that is, the development from form to substance. The educational level was seriously lowered due to social confusion after the war. Even a student of upp secondary school began the study of English language from alphabet. But on the other hand we must not overlook the fact that the ability to judge things democratically has been increased remarkably. However, it is real fact educators at the present time lack in confidence and they spend every day without definite plan. At any rate, it is necessary to remove such a condition as soon as possible.

For the purpose of it, the school board must materialize, first of all, curriculum as soon as possible. Of course it is important for teacher to study voluntarily, but in reality the guidance by the school board is necessary. It is effective to make teacher recover his confidence if the school board show him educational method making guidance principle based on the Educational Fundamental Law and instruction of the Education Ministry. In view of this, the activity of curriculum deliberative council which is set up in the school board will receive our attention seriously.

Teachers must have further confidence in view of the

democratic education. We know teacher who lost enthusiasm to guide student being fearful of the name of "Free Education." Some teachers are at a loss in the choice of educational method bewildered by various curriculums which appear in succession. On the other hand some teachers are guiding student still with old method. We hope we can see everywhere this year teachers who have mastered the principle of new education.

Great changes in school teachers is expected to be enforced in March this year. Reorganization of upp secondary school will be fulfilled by distributing properly superior teachers among each school. In this case teachers who refuse their transfer appealing inconvenience in their life-living or utilizing private considerations to them will disgrace their face by themselves. Persons who are concerned with education must take care of themselves and rouse themselves considering the important role of education.

By Hamada, 18 Jan. 1950

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SHIN EHIME

22 Dec. 1949

The Ehime Board of Education held its Dec. regular session and determined principles for a personnel transposition scheduled early in next year. The decision includes:

1. To conduct shift of school teachers in "education first" principle, which private circumstances for their living will be considered somehow.
2. To transfer to other schools teachers who come naturally to be influential because of long-term service there.
3. To distribute new graduates of the normal school to country side area.
4. To make a large-scaled personnel exchange of teachers between primary and lower secondary schools, and some among part-time upper secondary schools.

In the meanwhile, the Board of Education determined to establish Iyo branch school of the Matsuyama Minami Upper Secondary School which will admit 150 first-grade students from Shimonada, Kaminada, Nakayama, Saretani, Kitayamazaki, Minamiyo, Gunchu, Minamiyamazaki, Matsumae, Kitaiyo and Okada villages.

The Board of Education also decided a rule for commendation of meritorious teachers who have achieved excellent jobs in school management, guidance, research and other fields. It decided a budget draft for 1950 fiscal year which amounts to ¥ 1,450,000,000 showing an increase of approximately ¥ 300-million over last year's budget.

By Nakamura, 29 Dec. 1949

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SHIN EHIME

9 Jan. 1950

Ehime-ken School Board has found a great difficulty in selling 6 upper secondary school buildings (¥ 45,000,000 estimated in current prices) which has become unnecessary owing to the consolidation of the schools. This has naturally made it impossible to complete 29 newly reorganized upper secondary school facilities. So the Board has started to collect contributions totaling 15,000,000 yen as another revenue source from every municipality. Originally reorganization of upper secondary schools, however, was enforced on the pretext of completing school facilities. Such being the case, local people are opposing the policy to raise funds by donations alone, driving the Board into a tight place.

After studying the matter in every way, the Board decided to request the pref authorities to defray the prefectural fund of ¥ 20,000,000 besides collecting donations from the local people concerned. As for six unnecessary school buildings, it is sticking to the policy of selling them for a consideration.

By Fuke, 13 Jan. 1950

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SHIN EHIME

24 October 1949

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As for the personnel affairs by the Ehime Board of Education, there seems to be a collision of feeling between old personnel and the one from teachers in the secretariate of education, as Mr. Takasuka, chief of its management department, tendered his resignation suddenly on 20 October. He reveals that he just resigned on account of illness. On this matter, Mr. Sugino, superintendent of the secretariate of education, told on 23 October that he knew nothing about the reason for Mr. Takasuka's resignation.

However, the resignation of Mr. Takasuka is expected to have any relation with a fact that among personnel in the secretariate of education, those who were ex-teachers are supported by the Prefectural Public Employees' Union and Mr. Nozawa, former chief of the education section, was transferred to the principal of the Minami Upper Secondary School in Imabari city. The Board of Education is now contemplating the reform of structure of the secretariate of education which has at present two departments and six sections. According to the reform plan, the secretariate will have merely five sections, and two department will be abolished. But instead, it is said that a post of vice-superintendent of education will be created, although it is undecided who will be appointed the post.

It is also supposed that Mr. Takasuka's resignation might have any relation with this problem.

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EHIME SHIMBUN

7 Jan. 1950

Editorial: Some advice for the sake of promoting sports in Ehime-ken.

A general meeting for establishment of Ehime-ken Sports Promotion Council, which was planned since last Autumn, is to be held today. The Physical Education Bureau of the Education Ministry was dissolved last July. In consequence, there was a fear that the administrative policy for physical education might be weakened.

In order not only to make good this defect but also to further support the sound development of the sport world in this country, a movement for establishing a democratic organization was launched voluntarily throughout the country by those interested in sports and representatives of youth associations, labor unions and educated classes.

This kind of organization was formed in Kanagawa-ken for the first time, and next, in Ehime-ken. The Ehime-ken Sports Promotion Council, which is to be established today by its general meeting for the foundation, is an organization formed solely and independently by representatives of the prefectural people. It is composed of about 70 members including prefectural assemblymen, municipal assemblymen in six cities, and representatives of Women's Associations, Youth Associations, Sight-seeing Society, Prefectural Society for Physical Culture, Board of Education, Sport Reporters' Club and educated classes. The following questions are left to the council for settlement.

- (1) How should a private sport system be?
(A concrete plan for management of sports)
- (2) Enhancement of amateurism.
- (3) Cultivating of sport-leaders.
- (4) Completion and extension of sport center.
- (5) Securance of sport instruments and materials.

The dissolution of the Physical Education Bureau of the Education Ministry resulted from adjustment and rationalization of the administrative structure. In local autonomic bodies, on

the other hand, physical education officers lost their positions, and their businesses were transferred to board of education from health section. As a result, the administration concerning physical education was limited to narrower extent. It is supposed that this decision was made by policies and financial condition of the government.

However it apparently conflicts with a fact that the people have been making their efforts for the reconstruction of new Japan through the development of sports since the end of war.

The object of promoting sports means that sports must be popularized among us and rooted deeply in our daily life. For this purpose, importance must be placed upon the physical education in the society at large as well as in schools.

Needless to say, we have to cultivate a "fair play spirit" through every kind of sport. The foundation of our happy and healthy life in the society will be consolidated by this spirit. It is an indispensable factor for the Japanese people who earnestly wish to become a free and peace-loving nation. In this respect, the birth of the Ehime-ken Sports Promotion Council has great significance.

We sincerely hope that the Council will contribute to the brilliant development of the sport world in Ehime-ken with the strong support of local people.

By Yamato, 14 Jan. 1950

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SHIN EHIME

25 Dec. 1949

Editorial: Reorganization of upper secondary schools will be upset?

A country-wide reorganization of upper secondary schools was carried out from last year to this year. In each prefecture, agricultural, commercial and technical courses were attached to the ordinary course (futsu-ka) from the standpoint of the comprehensive system (sogo-sei). As a result, independent vocational schools have become very few in number. As Ehime School Board insisted on strongly, it goes without saying that students have a greater freedom in selecting lessons at the comprehensive system upper secondary schools, which also can get excellent teachers more easily and can get along with a fewer number of teachers. In fact, however, this system gives rise to various problems. The most important is unreasonable preference of the ordinary course to the vocational course, which is obviously shown in the applications of lower secondary schools. As a case of this problem, it was resolved to reorganize again the commercial course of Matsuyama Higashi School (former Matsuyama Commercial School) into an independent commercial upper secondary school.

Students for admission to upper secondary schools.

In our country there has been a custom to make light of the vocational course from the olden times. At the times of the old system schools those students who showed good records used to enter middle schools and many people thought that the vocational school accommodated those students who were not good in scholastic attainments. Just as able police-men gather to the national police and the municipal police is devoid of them, so the wrong idea to think higher of the ordinary course of upper secondary schools than the vocational one still continues to exist independently from the reorganization problems. Apart from the case that there is no other school than an agricultural one in a certain district, therefore, it is obvious that students rush to the ordinary course when they have to select either of two, the agricultural or ordinary course at one comprehensive school. In addition, when no examination will be held for admission to upper secondary schools, the reorganization of the latter which was completed with much trouble may be collapsed just like castles in the air, unless the authorities concerned make utmost efforts to guide lower secondary school graduates regarding selection of schools to enter. The Agricultural Course of Minamiuwa School has only 16 applicants against the fixed number of 100.

There are 116 applicants against the fixed number of 100 for the ordinary course of Kamiukeana School, but the number of applicants falls short of one fourth of the fixed number for its agricultural course. In Tokushima -ken, the old Tokushima Commercial School was reorganized into a commercial course of the comprehensive system school, but it resolved to go back again to the original independent commercial school, Tokushima School Board also supporting this resolution. Although we do not know what influence have had on schools in Ehime, the former Matsuyama Commercial School made a resolution desiring to be an independent school, and the same problem is coming to the surface at the former Hokuyo Upper Secondary School. The situation has become so serious that a makeshift guidance in selecting school will do nothing. In addition, these maneuvers to want to divide a school is led by the alumni association and PTA which hold real power in running school. Worthy of attention is the fact that the puppet principals who are receiving travelling expenses and research expenses from PTA cannot do nothing for this. Especially, as for the agricultural course, even the second invitation could not fill up the fixed number last year when it was an independent school, so the question will not be solved, even if it is again reorganized into an independent school.

It seems that Ehime School Board shilly-shallying in enrolling compulsorily those children who apply for the ordinary course at the agricultural or commercial course, even though the latter courses are suitable to their ability. For freedom and equal opportunity of education is being emphasized. There is, however, a fairly wide difference between the theoretical freedom which students insist on and the so-called practical freedom that teachers preach. In order to readjust this difference school education becomes a necessary thing and the compulsion to some extent is inevitable for the benefit of students, we think. It was repeatedly talked about at the juncture of reorganization that theoretically speaking, the comprehensive system is better, but that practically the independent system of a vocational school is preferable. Unless the authorities take a thorough counter-measure for this problem, the reorganization of upper secondary school may be upset in spite of great efforts made by the persons concerned, it is feared.

By Fuke, 31 Dec. 1949

EHIME SHIMBUN

18 Sept 1949

The adult education training course is being held in each municipality. This training course explains the relation between our daily life and politics, economics, culture etc., and make the adult understand it, and is going to grow up the mutual society, it could be said the first original general education. The training course is the first step to establish our idea and hope to join the world and to improve the world peace constructing our own peaceful country with democracy, and its contents, direction and its form are to become a serious problem.

Four years have passed since Japan was defeated, and she has shown a great improvement of her democracy. General MacArthur often admired its great progress and its fructification, it is not an overpraise, we hope. However, despite of people's endeavour for 4 years, we are obliged to recognize that the totalitarianism has already raised its head. This tendency is seen on the recent case carried out by the government dissolving violent forces, and supposed in cases of Taira, Hiroshima, non-driver street car and others, and moreover it could be said that there might be some connection with the reform of the police system. We, of course, strongly oppose against violent forces when they are private and or non-political, but in case these forces become a group or organization and touch with a political thought, they are fearsome, we have to remember experiences of democracy which is based on individual freedom and is carried out in accordance with happiness of majority, we know how it is suitable for us, so that it is the duty of all who love freedom and peace to overcome aggression of the totalitarianism which destroys these freedom and peace. On the contrary, many people get angry with violent forces of the leftists, and on the other hand they are not afraid of movements of the "Patriotist" crying anti-communism, Why are they so indifferent? Foreign first class newspapers and magazines have spent many pages explaining opinions about Japan's right wings and said Japan will have to select either one of the left and right of the totalitanaism. Despite this opinion could not be said to clearly hit the point, it is no doubt than it has a true face, it is the serious problem for us.

Then, it is seemed that a training course for the general people like this adult education training course should be necessary to spread democracy into the harts of people recognizing these circumstances. The adult education training course was held before the end of war, but like this plan projected by the authorities not seldom gives people an idea of "obligation" and it seems these is a fairly deep feeling of "to be obliged or unavoidable" in a sponsoring authorities holding this course at present. There is a fact shuffling with perfunctory lecturers and being indifferent with 15 or 20 audience, this attitude comes from easy and merely formal thinking. Nothing to say, it aims at to cultivate the people, the ideal is to get all of the residents (adult). Those who concerned to hold the course should be responsible to gather audiences, and should project its effect. They should think of getting people who are tired with labor in the daytime. Isn't it irresponsible to let the people know with just a piece of paper?

Of course, the same thing could be said in case of selecting lecturers, the formalism should be refused, and honest and reliable lecturers should be selected.

As mentioned above, we have realized that the meaning of the adult education training course is a very serious one connecting with the present world situation and Japan's future. Even there is a limitation for the expenses and contents of the course, it should be considered that the course is not a mere study of common sense, but to build a foundation of new town or village. These desires will not be attained with no good lecturers and not many audience, especially it should be in earnest to get women to the course, and it would be necessary to make positive effort in order to hold a lecture in a small block unit.

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SHIKOKU SHIMBUN

28 May 1951

Editorial: On White Paper on Kagawa Local Education published by Kagawa Board of Education.

According to a scientific survey conducted by the Education Ministry concerning the educational expenses, it was revealed that the contributions are all born by parents and 11 % of the whole educational expenses is occupied by the contributions.

80 % of the whole educational expenses are the expenditure for lower secondary and primary schools.

It is understandable that a great part of the educational expenses is appropriated to the compulsory education, but we are surprised to know that only 1.6 % of the whole educational expenses is appropriated to the social education.

In Kagawa Prefecture, the educational expenditure constitutes 33 % of the whole prefectural budget for the 1951 fiscal year.

To take an example of the United States of America, in the case of the State of Tennessy, the educational expenditure constitutes 66.3 % of the whole budget.

Of course it is not adequate to compare a state of America with a prefecture of Japan.

However, this is one of the good examples indicating how great importance is attached to the education in every local autonomous body in the United States of America.

Of course, under the present financial difficult circumstances of the local autonomous bodies in Japan, it is not allowed to demand too much amount of the educational budget.

However, the fact that the contributions of parents constitute 11 % of the whole educational expenditure should be re-considered seriously.

It must be remembered that among the parents there are not a few persons who donate reluctantly owing to poverty or who are compelled forcibly to donate.

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SHIKOKU SHIMBUN

26 May 1951

Kagawa Pref. Board of Education appointed the following 11 teachers as the educational guidance consultant for the 1951 school year on May 23, for the purpose of promoting the education of every course.

The 11 teachers are as follows:

1. Social course.

Tadataka Ando, member of Mitoyo-gun local office of the pref. board of education.

2. Mathematical course.

Isamu Yoshida, teacher of Zentsuji-Chuo Primary School, Nakatado-gun.

3. National language course.

Kenji Baba, member of Takamatsu City Education Research Institute.

4. Science course.

Yoshio Ota, teacher of Takamatsu First Upper Secondary School.

5. Music course.

Umekichi Tanaka, teacher of Sakaide Upper Secondary School.

6. Drawing and manual training course.

Tomomi Kataoka, teacher of Kamikasai Primary School, Kagawa-gun.

7. Agriculture course.

Katsuzo Yauchi, teacher of Ishida Upper Secondary School, Okawa-gun.

8. Physical training course.

Tatsuo Ogita, teacher of Kanonji Lower Secondary School, Mitoyo-gun.

9. Domestic science course.

Tokuko Kato, teacher of Takamatsu Upper Secondary School.

10. English language course.

Keitaro Mori, teacher of Takamatsu Upper Secondary School.

11. Domestic science course.

Kiyoko Shimizu, teacher of Marugame First Lower Secondary School.

Translated by Takahashi

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SHIKOKU SHIMBUN

18 May 1951

The result of the achievement test carried out by Kagawa Pref. Board of Education for students of 2nd year class in 28 upper secondary schools throughout the prefecture was revealed.

The average marks scored for the achievement test are as follows:

National language, 63.62 marks (7,354 students took the test); analytical geometry, 40.68 marks (4,303 students); English, 43.33 marks (5,133 students).

Average marks scored by students of full-time system upper secondary school are: national language, 65.41 marks; analytical geometry, 42.65 marks; English, 44.72 marks.

Average marks scored by students of part-time system upper secondary school are: national language, 56.08 marks; analytical geometry, 22.07 marks; English, 27.81 marks.

From the above figures, it is noticeable that those students under full-time system showed more excellent record than those under part-time system.

Classified by sex, average marks are as follows:

(1) Full-time system school.

Boy students.

National language, 69.05 marks.
analytical geometry, 49.92 marks:
English, 54.81 marks.

Girl students.

National language, 68.01 marks:
analytical geometry, 41.44 marks:
English, 44.49 marks.

The above figures indicate that boy students showed better record than girl students.

(2) Part-time system school.

Boy students.

National language, 56.29 marks:
analytical geometry, 21.88 marks:
English, 29.23 marks.

Girl students.

National language, 54.62 marks:
analytical geometry, 23.82 marks: English, 39.71 marks.

The above figures indicate that except for national language girl students showed better record than boy students.

This special phenomenon may chiefly due to the fact that boy students of part-time system school must work in day-time.

Besides, it is noteworthy phenomenon that those students under coeducation system showed more excellent record than those under separated education system.

Translated by Takahashi

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ASAHI SHIMBUN

16 May 1951

Citizens' school will be held for the second time from June at the Municipal Public Hall under the sponsorship of Social Education Section of Takamatsu Municipal Office.

Tuition fee is 50 year per one subject. Fixed number is about 50 60 persons. Male and female citizens above 16 years old have entrance requirements.

Detailed schedule for the citizens' school is as follows:

(1) Day-time.

From June 3 to July 22.
Every Sunday from 1.30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Subjects.

(a). First Sunday Course.

World economy and trend of commodity price.
Tanka and Haiku poem.

(b). Second Sunday Course.

International situation and news commentary.
Knitting and manual art.

(c). Third Sunday Course.

World economy and trend of commodity price.
Tanaka and Haiku Poem.

(d). Fourth Sunday Course.

International situation and news commentary.
Knitting and manual art.

(2) Evening.

From June 1 to June 28.
Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
From 5:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. (At Yobancho Primary School)
Subjects.

(a). Monday Course.

Middle class book-keeping, middle class practical English conversation, elementary radio techniques, elementary literature appreciation, mimeographing and printing techniques, and elementary penmanship.

(b). Tuesday Course.

Recreation(square dance and battomintion at the Municipal Gymnasium).

(c). Wedensday Course.

Middle class abacus calculation, middle class nutrition food cookery, elementary book-keeping, elementary practical English conversation, English newspaper reading, and elementary calligraphy.

(d). Thursday Course.

Teachers' meeting (consultation between 24 teachers and the officials of the secretariat of the citizens' school).

Conference on management of citizens' school (between the committee members composed of representatives of students and the officials of the secretariat of citizens' school).

(e). Friday Course.

Middle class radio techniqes, middle class appreciation of Meiji Era literature, elementary abacus calculation, elementary nutrition food cookery, elementary English and music (chorus).

Translated by Takahashi

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TOKUSHIMA SHIMBUN

11 May 1951

CE Section of Shikoku CAR issued a statement as for school attendance zone system of upper secondary schools.

The statement reads:

The school attendance zone system was decided by the prefectural Board of Education after its careful study and full considerations.

It is aimed at by the system to give equal opportunity of education to upper secondary schools in the prefecture and to eliminate the old manner under which too many students crowded to some schools.

The aim of the system cannot be reached all at once under the present financial conditions, and the differences of schools in their facilities and educational materials will remain for the time being. The Board of Education, however, are making efforts for eliminating those differences.

There are some parents who want to make their children attend not those schools in the zone to which they belong but those schools which they prefer, neglecting the school attendance zone system.

Chief of CE, SCAR, is very glad when he has been informed that the Board of Education doesn't allow such the egoistic attitude of the parents and resolutely urge them to make their children attend the schools of the zone to which they belong.

Through observing the school attendance zone system the Board of Education will be able to give equal opportunity of education to youth and minors in every school throughout the prefecture and develop the truly democratic school system.

Translated by Nagao

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H

SHIKOKU

4 Apr. 1950

According to an investigation made by the Kagawa Pref. Board of Education secretariat, the average educational expenses in the 1948-49 school year amount to ¥ 6,082 per an upper secondary school student, ¥ 3,697 per a lower secondary school student and ¥ 2,381 per a primary school pupil.

This investigation was conducted at the total 26 upper secondary schools, 161 out of the total 173 lower secondary schools and 387 out of the total 420 primary schools in the prefecture.

The educational expenses include the administrative expenditure (salary, travel expense and business expense of school principals and the like), schooling expenditure (salary and travel expense of teachers, expense of school article of consumption and school facilities and so on), school management expense (expense for fuel, heating, correspondence and printing) and school maintenance expense (expense for repairing school facilities, expense for materials and miscellaneous expenses). The schools with the maximum and minimum educational expenses are as follows.

(1) Upper secondary school

Maximum

Kagawa Upper Secondary School ¥ 11,788 per one student.

Minimum

Marugame First Upper Secondary school ¥ 3,273 per one student.

(2) Lower secondary school

Maximum

Hayashi lower secondary school, Kagawa-gun.
¥ 6,972 per one student.

Minimum

Tadotsu lower secondary school, Nakatado-gun.
¥ 1,743 per one student.

(3) Primary school

Maximum

Takamuro primary schools, Mitoyo-gun.
¥ 6,795 per one pupil.

Minimum

Nagasumi Primary School, Ayauta-gun.
¥ 975 per one pupil.

By Takahashi, 6 Apr. 1950

F 214

Excerpt from "Board of Education Bulletin" published by Kagawa Prefectural Board of Education for the month of February, 1950.

A Methodological Problem in the Guidance in the Social Study

By Tadataka Ando
Kagawa Prefectural
Board of Education
Research Institute

1. preface:

In the 1948 fiscal year, all the educational circles throughout the prefecture made eager efforts' to grasp the substance of the social study--a new lesson. In this fiscal year, however, the study of this new lesson on the part of the educational circles was focused on the curriculum. So many excellent curriculums adapting to community or school were worked out.

On the other hand, however, a criticism on the part of some professional educators that the social study education is not yet fully managed is heard. The people have doubts on the effects of this lesson. And the educators themselves are feeling uneasy about it.

Why such the present situation was caused? I believe, the defects in guiding method are the reasons therefore. The educators are technician. The practical techniques are, therefore, for them more important than the principle or program.

The principle of the social study was clarified and the program for materializing the principle was worked out in the form of curriculum. But the practical techniques for giving guidance to the lesson are lacking so far.

Now we must proceed a step toward study of effective guiding method, being backed by the clarified principle and drafted exact program as abovementioned.

SCHOOL: _____ DATE _____

III. CLASSROOM PROCEDURE

- | | YES | NO |
|---|-----|----|
| A. 1. Do the students seem usually to respond with memorized answers and recitations? | | |
| 2. Is a discussion of current events a part of the present teaching program? | | |
| B. 1. How do the teachers encourage class discussion and participation? | | |

The following classes were observed: writing (Japanese); reading; a class of supervised study. (Teacher was absent from one class.)

2. What teaching aids are used?
 Slides?
 Radio?
 Phonograph?
 Newspapers?
 What others?

C. Comments and suggestions:

A few classes were coeducational. Apparently classes were formed for boys and then for girls. Pupils left over were put together in coeducational groups. The classrooms occupied by girls looked much more attractive than those occupied by the boys. Inspecting officer pointed this out to the principal and suggested that if presence of girls made for a neater, more attractive classroom, then it would be better to have more classes coeducational.

It was pointed out to principal that if a teacher leaves his class unattended, then the students just waste valuable time.

2. Importance of guiding method in the new education.

The problem of guiding method was taken up here not only from the standpoint of developing the social study education, but also in view of the fact that it is originally an important problem in the new education.

The guiding method on the part of teachers, or the learning form on the part of students meant in the past nothing more than the means to convey or obtain some educational materials as knowledge. In the new education, however, the contents of education should be not only knowledge but also systematical experiences of the children. Therefore the learning method is not a means but is a goal of education.

For example, discussion is a guiding method. It is not only a means to make the students concerned positively and effectively obtain some educational contents. But also the experience of discussion itself cultivates the independency and cooperation among the students. That is, the discussion as a guiding or learning method is not only a means but also it is directly an educational goal.

From this point of view, the problem of guiding method should be taken up. The following consideration is contributed to clarifying the problem.

3. Making and utilizing of statistics and graphs in the learning activities.

In spite of many opportunities of making or utilizing statistics in the social study it is doubtful whether the students are trained in such the attitude or ability as to clarify the social phenomena in a scientific way.