

Annex E to Monthly Activities Report, Hyogo Mil Govt Team, APO 317.
period ending 30 April 48, cont'd.

side Kobe City, but incomplete plans indicate that a substantial number will be both comprehensive and co-educational, two or more old secondary schools in each district combining to form one koto gakko. Approximately 35 school buildings will be released for use as new chu gakko in the whole prefecture.

d. Four Korean schools using Japanese public school buildings in Kobe, and five outside Kobe, were closed by the Governor for non-compliance with government ordinances and regulations. In spite of Korean demonstrations and the 26 April riot incident the schools have remained closed. The Japanese prefectural government is prepared to approve and accredit private Korean schools which can meet the regular educational standards prescribed by law.

e. A student self-governing association has been formed at the Kobe College of Pharmacy for women with the help and suggestions of this office. The association consists of an organization of the entire student body, with officers elected by the entire group, and class organization, officers of which are representatives at the student council of the entire student body. The student governing association charters any special interest clubs that are formed within the school.

f. It was discovered during the month that Kobe Women's College had retained a small Hoanden on the campus and, altho it possessed no particular distinguishing marks as a patriotic-religious monument, that the school authorities had not complied with the Ministry of Education ordinance concerning removal of Hoanden. After a brief inspection of the school by two SCAP representatives on 27 April, the school authorities apparently decided to remove the monument, and it has been reported to this office that the removal has begun.

2. Social Education:

a. In the period covered by this report meetings were held with various groups concerned with adult education, both to determine the effectiveness of the regional conferences of these groups held previously, and to help solve special problems of individual groups. Meetings were as follows: Five meetings with women's organizations, three with PTA's and three district adult education conferences.

b. A poster exhibition on sex education and marriage was held for approximately three weeks at the Sogo department store, sponsored by the store and a medical association of this prefecture. During the time of exhibition films were shown on prevention and controls of venereal

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period ending 30 April 48, cont'd.

disease. Consultants were on hand to discuss sex and marriage problems with individuals. In connection with the exhibition a group consisting of 30 college age students held a discussion on problems of marriage that young people in Japan are facing today.

During the same period, the Civil Information Section and this Section presented a film on 'Reproduction among Mammals' to a representative group of women's association officers and members and secondary school teachers. It is planned to make available this film to interested groups and to science teachers of the new koto gakko for use in sex education instruction.

CLIFTON J. PHILLIPS
CE Officer

HYOGO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 317

ANNEX E

To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
period ending 31 March 1948

CIVIL EDUCATION ACTIVITIES
(Prepared by Mr. Clifton J. Phillips)

1. Schools:

a. The re-organization of secondary schools in this prefecture is progressing slowly. Since satisfactory solutions of the problem of space for new junior high schools has not been completed by the education authorities during this month, continuous efforts will be made during the next few months to allocate proportionate space for both junior and senior high schools. Some old-style middle schools, especially in Kobe City, will house both junior and senior high schools during the 1948-49 school year. The total number of new senior high schools in the prefecture has not yet been definitely decided.

b. The first three months of Teacher In-Service training has been successfully completed. A committee made up of representatives of teachers' professional groups, teachers' unions, normal school teachers and school inspectors is now planning the subsequent three months course for both elementary and secondary schools.

c. Incomplete reports from old style secondary and high schools indicate that almost all such schools have received and are making use of the Education Manuals distributed from SCAP. Although in most cases it is chiefly the teachers who are utilizing the manuals as sources of supplementary text material.

2. Social Education:

a. PTA organization in this prefecture has been accomplished in nearly every elementary and secondary school. In many cases, however, such organization has not meant elimination of some of the worst features of the former school supporting associations. A great deal of informational and educational work remains to be done with individual PTA groups, in order to accomplish their complete renovation and re-organization.

b. Some progress has been charted in the re-organization of women's associations, on both the local level and the level of gun and ken federation. New constitutions are being written which will insure more

Annex E to Monthly Activities Report, Hyogo Mil Govt Team, APO 317,
period ending 31 March 48, cont'd.

democratic control of such associations, and will prevent usurpation of local control by prefectural federation executives.

c. The series of 35 two day adult education conferences held in each city and gun of the Prefecture beginning last November 1947 have been completed this month. A representative of this Section attended approximately 30 of the conferences for one day and took part in at least one discussion at each meeting attended. In general, attendance at the meetings was good and audience participation showed much improvement over the previous adult education conferences.

3. Religion:

Increased activity on the part of the various religious institutions has been noted, as indicated by the following tabulation of buildings repaired or reconstructed since October 1947:

Christian Churches	8
Buddhist Temples	24
Shinto Shrines	15
Others	1

CLIFTON J. PHILLIPS
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HYOGO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 317

ANNEX E

To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
period ending 29 February 1948

CIVIL EDUCATION ACTIVITIES
(Prepared by Mr. Clifton J. Phillips)

1. Schools

a. The teachers' in-service training program is in full operation in all elementary and secondary schools of Hyogo Prefecture. Study groups have been formed in each school, meeting three afternoons a week, utilizing the Course of Study handbook. The Educational Psychology texts recently received in the schools are used as supplementary material by the study groups. Spot-checks made during school inspections indicate that this training course is effective in assisting teachers in the new education. A committee of teachers is being formed at the present time to plan the continuing course to follow the 30-unit course which ends 31 March.

b. Negotiations are proceeding between Japanese school officials and Korean representatives concerning the elimination of special Korean schools in the prefecture. It is hoped that most Korean children in Kobe City may be absorbed into regular classes of the Japanese public school system at the beginning of the new school term. The pressing need classroom space used presently by Korean children, for expansion of the Japanese lower secondary school system during the new school year makes such action necessary.

c. The physical education section of the prefecture, together with this Section have set definite numbers of hours for specific health units for primary and junior high schools. Prior to this, little or no regular classroom work in health was held, the time being used only for ordinary physical education. Several units of sex education have been included in the program and the physical education section is preparing materials to be used by the teachers as a basis for the units. Three meetings with school doctors, nurses, biology and physical education teachers designed to reach all schools in the prefecture are being held to orientate those most concerned with the program. At the first meeting of the series held for the Kobe area, Miss Ruth Johnson, public health

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period ending 29 February 48, cont'd.

health nurse, I Corps, and the public health officer, this headquarters, gave lectures and let discussions concerning sex education, its correlation with other subjects in the health curriculum, and the development of wholesome attitudes.

2. Social Education

a. Mrs. Appleton, ESS, SCAP, and Miss Gloriam, CIAE, SCAP, together with representative of this Team conducted a meeting for women of Hyogo prefecture on fish and vegetable controls on 10 February. The meeting was attended by approximately 1500 representatives of women's organizations, professional women, women's sections of Trade Unions, PTA representatives, housewives cooperative associations and women assembly members.

b. A meeting of representatives of all women's groups of Kobe City and vicinity, including women assembly members was held to discuss the policies and programs of women's groups. Two main points of discussion concerned the part women's organizations should play in political activity, especially at election time, and reasons for independence of women's organizations from control and financial support by governmental agencies.

Prior to this discussion, as a result of meetings of various groups with this Section and with Miss Ethel Weed, CIAE, SCAP, the prefectural Women's Federation and the Kobe Women's Organization moved their offices from the city hall and the prefectural building respectively in order to remove private agencies from government subsidy.

c. Representatives of this Section met with local Boy Scout leaders and two members of the Japan Boy Scouts National Committee on 11 February, to discuss development of several Boy Scout troops in this prefecture. Two troops are presently organized and it is planned to encourage organization of from three to eight additional troops. Former Boy Scout leaders of this prefecture are forming a prefectural committee which will act as a coordinating agency in order to set up a Boy Scout leadership training course, in which this Section will assist.

3. Other Activities

a. This Section has conferred frequently with prefectural Education officials concerning the budget for the fiscal year 1948. Drafts of the budget have been closely examined item by item, and minor changes were made, in order to insure adequate funds for both lower and upper secondary schools. Reduced appropriations were included for social edu-

Annex E to Monthly Activities Report, Hyogo Mil Govt Team, APO 317,
period ending 29 February 48, cont'd.

cation projects affecting private organizations such as women's and youth associations.

b. Under the auspices of the Ministry of Education, two Kinki regional conferences were held from 18 - 20 February. The first comprised representative teachers of language arts, social studies and vocational training, and the second was a two-day conference of school inspectors, for the purpose of orientation in the methods of teacher-consultation. Mrs. Donovan and Miss Hollingshead of SCAP, CI&E Section lectured at both conferences and representatives of this Section assisted in the meetings. Classroom demonstrations were given by various teachers of this prefecture and critiques were offered by CI&E representatives.

CLIFTON J. PHILLIPS
OE Officer

EL

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**HYOGO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 317**

ANNEX E

**To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
period ending 31 January 1948**

**CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES
(Prepared by Major Richard B. Engel)**

1. Schools

a. Co-education has met with some obstruction both on the part of educators and the laity. This is reflected in the reluctance to establish co-educational Shinsei Koto Gakko. This section has insisted on providing equal educational opportunity to both sexes in furtherance of the school education law. To accomplish this, there are plans to establish, in most areas, separate schools for boys and girls. Public opinion has not yet been convinced of the practicability of co-education in higher secondary schools. It is felt that the lower secondary school students will eventually greatly influence this opinion.

b. The teachers in-service training program commenced after the completion of the year-end vacation. The conferences attended by members of this section were well handled and accompanied by lively discussion.

c. The problem of Koreans using Japanese schools in Miki arose and required two conferences at which the differences were discussed. A compromise was reached to the effect that the Koreans would vacate the public schools in March, after which they would be permitted to use schools after regular hours for teaching of Korean history and language. It is hoped that a similar compromise will be effected in Kobe, about which negotiations are now in progress.

d. Nine meetings designed to reach representatives of PTA's of each school in the prefecture have been scheduled. Three meetings were held in January; the last of the series falls in March. In each area a meeting is held, the following are present: the president and vice president of each PTA, teacher representatives from each school, a representative from each Social Education Section and one person from this headquarters. Discussion is held on policies and management of PTA's, conduct of business meetings, programs and program planning. Reports are given by various PTA representatives in the district on problems they have encountered and how the PTA has attempted to solve them. In each of the three meetings held so far, the questions and discussion by the audience show a lively interest in PTA.

Annex E to Monthly Activities Report, Hyogo Mil Govt Team, APO 317,
period ending 31 January 1948, cont'd.

2. Women's Affairs

a. Miss Ethel Weed, CIAE, SCAP, and Miss Hathaway, CIAE, Eighth Army, visited this section and held meetings with two groups. The first consisted of: representatives of the various women's organizations and clubs, professional women, women leaders of trade unions and women leaders of PTA's; the second: women holding positions as assembly members and women interested especially in political education of women.

- (1) One result of these meetings has been a request to this office that a prefectural wide meeting of all women be held to debate and discuss the policies and programs of women's groups especially in the fields of political activity of women's organizations, and independence from governmental agencies.

b. Reading material of special interest to women consisting of pamphlets, magazines and books on child care and management, food preparation, clothing, housing, labor problems and laws, PTA's and fashions, are being circulated among the various women's groups, including professional, religious and trade union organizations as well as other cultural, social and educational clubs of Kobe City. Although many of these publications are in the CIAE Library, it is felt that a much wider audience will be reached in this way, since women are often unable to find time to spend at the library.

3. Information

a. Twelve stories were released to the five major prefectural newspapers on subjects as follows:

<u>Subject</u>	<u>No. of Stories</u>
Dissolution of Nogyokai	2
Democratic Election	2
Straw Bags	1
Conservation of Electricity	1
Price-control & Rationing	2
Rice Collection	1
Income Tax	1
General Sanitation	1
Warning against Impostors	1

Stories were accepted in 22 instances.

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b. In a sampling of information media in the northern part of the prefecture, it appeared that newspapers were the best means of communicating information to residents of this area. Only five out of 48 persons contacted said they received no daily newspapers. (Newspapers with largest distribution were: Mainichi, Asahi and Kobe Shinbun.) Twenty-nine of these persons had radios but listening ranged from "daily" to "not-at-all". Lack of electricity was the principal factor qualifying radio-listening. Movie attendance averaged once per month.

4. Other Activities

a. Four members of this section, in company with representatives from other sections of the team, went on a five day rail trip through the northern part of the prefecture. On this trip some 16 schools were either inspected or visited, information samplings were made, Youth Groups and Student Government Groups were met, and Teacher In-Service Training was observed.

b. Considerable liaison with prefectural Education officials was maintained regarding the budget. There is an apparent desire on the part of the chief of the Education Department to perpetuate government control of private organizations by deftly subsidizing them, notwithstanding the provisions of Art. 89 of the Constitution. If further investigation establishes this as fact, a special report will be submitted.

c. English Classes

English classes stressing vocabulary, pronunciation and conversation were initiated the first of January for all English teachers of Kobe and vicinity, or other interested persons. (Many of the Japanese personnel of this team are attending regularly.) Classes are held for one hour each Tuesday afternoon, the American personnel of CIA&E and the Welfare sections alternating as teachers.

d. Lectures

Education Activities for Trade Unions	Women members Pharmaceutical Workers Unions
Women's Activities & Organizations	Fukuzaki Adult Education Conference
Organization & Programs in PTA's	Terumi PTA's
Policies, Organization, Programs of PTA's	PTA Conferences at Awaji, Himeji and Tatsuno

Annex E to Monthly Activities Report, Hyogo Mil Govt Team, APO 317,
perioding ending 31 January 1948, cont'd.

PTA

Kasumi Primary School PTA

RICHARD B. ENGEL
Major FA
CI&E Officer

CL

**HYOGO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION
APO 317**

FBE/mi

31 December 1947

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ANNEX E

To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period ending 31 December 1947

CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

1. **Schools**

a. A series of conferences with prefectural education officials on In-Service Training resulted in the preparation of a 30-unit program to be covered in fifteen weeks commencing 5 January 1948. The program was explained in a pamphlet covering schedules, aims, and lesson plans; and was implemented by a series of 7 principals' conferences throughout the prefecture.

b. The Federation of Kobe PTA's held its inaugural meeting and gives promise of some measure of success, despite its formation prior to the firm establishment of its member PTA's.

c. In a conference attended by Kobe City and prefectural education officials, Korean educators, and representatives of this section, Article 89 of the Constitution was adduced to show that public officials could make no special concessions in the use of public facilities to any one group. This action was deemed necessary in order to terminate the exclusive use of three Kobe public school buildings for the education of Korean children. Koreans and city officials were to meet in a subsequent conference to study the practicability of using public buildings upon the conclusion of a school's normal daily activities.

d. Assistance is being given the Kobe College of Pharmacy for Women in setting up a democratic student self-governing body and in divorcing this activity from the activities of the Koyu Kai (school friends association) which is composed of separate study or interest groups, but with a central planning committee, handling the budget and affairs for all groups, and of which the principal is the head. It was suggested that the Koyu Kai groups become separate clubs, each handling their own affairs. Materials such as pamphlets on "Democratic Organizations" have been given the group as well as advice and information through personal meetings with student groups.

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period ending 31 December 1947, cont'd.

2. Women's Affairs

a. A meeting was held with officers and representatives of the Hyogo Ken Women's Federation to discuss proposed revisions in their constitution and elections. Material received at the CIAE Women's Conference in Tokyo 1, 2 and 3 December was distributed to the representatives for study and guidance in revising their own constitution.

b. Three visits to spinning mills were made to determine conditions in women's dormitories, and repeat visits were made to discuss with women labor union leaders and dormitory division heads the setting up of democratic dormitory organizations. A committee of dormitory women from various factories in the prefecture have been sent out to study prevailing conditions. On the completion of their study reports and recommendations will be made to all interested factory women and definite plans for reorganization made. One factory has been selected to which special help will be given in setting up its dormitory organization to serve as an example for others.

3. CIAE Reading Rooms

Approximately 700 popular American magazines, secured from higher headquarters and locally from dependents' homes, were placed in secondary schools and in the four CIAE reading rooms of the prefecture.

4. Information

a. The four major newspapers having distribution in this prefecture used stories released by this section as follows:

<u>NEWSPAPERS</u>	<u>STORIES USED</u> <u>(All or in part)</u>
KOBE SHINBUN	100%
SHINKO YUKAN	80%
MAINICHI SHINBUN	50%
ASAHI SHINBUN	50%

All newspapers carried stories almost daily on food collections, the black market and community fund.

b. Implementation of the film circuit program has been delayed pending receipt of a generator (requisitioned from Kobe Base) and of new film.

ANNEX E to Monthly Activities Report, Hyogo Mil Govt Team, APO 317,
 period ending 31 December 1947, cont'd.

5. Other Activities

a. Members of this section addressed various groups as listed below:

<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>GROUP</u>
"Program Planning and Fund Rais- ing for PTA"	Federation of Kobe PTA's
"Role of Japanese Youth"	Yamasaki Adult Education Conference
"Labor Standards Law"	Daiwa Spinning Mill Workers
"Women's Higher Education"	Kobe Women
"Adult Education and Citizenship"	Miki Adult Education Conference
"Co-education in the United States"	Principals of Kobe Girls' High Schools
"Teacher In-Service Training"	Principals Conferences at Kobe, Himeji, Nishinomiya, and Kakogawa
"Co-education"	Ako Boys' Middle School, Senior Class of Girls' Middle School
"PTA"	Principals and Teachers of Kanbe Schools and Members of PTA
"Importance of Knowledge of English"	High School English Students
"Democratic Organization in Dormitories"	Daiwa Canvas Weaving Factory Women
"PTA's"	Federation of Fukiai-ku, Kobe City
"Women's Activities and Organi- zations"	Women of Amagasaki City

b. A member of this section attended the SCAP-Eighth Army sponsored Women's GI&E Conference held in Yokohama 1, 2 and 3 December.

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period ending 31 December 1947, cont'd.

c. Members of this section attended five of the current series of adult education conferences being held in each city and district office of the prefecture, and took part in the discussion groups concerning "Youths Activities" and "Women's Activities". A marked improvement in audience participation and in discussion techniques can be noted in those areas where previous conferences of this type have been held.

d. The budget proposed by the prefectural Education Section was received the end of December and a full study of it will be made. Preliminary gleanings indicate some apparently disproportionate requests. It is felt that some improvement can be made before the budget is submitted in final form in February.

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Major FA
CIAE Officer

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HYOGO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 317

FBE/mi

2 December 1947

ANNEX E

To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period Ending 30 November 1947

CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

I. Schools

a. The most significant improvement noted was in the progress made in securing window glass and substitutes, although this still remains critical. Campaigns have been inaugurated in a number of schools to make the students glass conscious by means of posters, announcements, and bulletin board exhortations since it was discovered that baseballs appear more disastrous than the much blamed bombing of three years ago. Student government groups have been very helpful in this respect.

b. All 80 principals of Kobe primary schools were addressed on "Democratic Education in the Primary Schools", after which an open forum discussion was employed to answer many of the questions raised. It is thought that conferences of this type are very helpful in furthering the educational metamorphosis.

c. Deliveries of foodstuffs for the school lunch program, curtailed during October and November because of the heavy demand placed upon transportation facilities by the rice harvest, were expected by prefectural officials to be normal during December.

d. The night-school program, as well as night meetings of PTA, Komin-kan, and other organizations, has been seriously curtailed by the shortage of electric power.

e. PTA activity is increasing as the harvest season nears its end. Almost all schools have adopted the new PTA and some are quite effective, although many are lacking in purpose and guidance. Numerous PTA's have been addressed by members of this section and interest has been good.

ANNEX E to Monthly Activities Report, Hyogo Mil Govt Team, APO 317, period ending 30 November 1947, cont'd.

2. Women's Affairs

a. Delegates from two women's colleges of this prefecture and a representative of this section attended a two-day conference of women college students at Doshisha University in Kyoto. The meeting was jointly planned by Miss Lulu Holmes CIAE, GHQ, SCAP, and the CIAE Sections of Kyoto, Osaka and Hyogo Military Government Teams. Topics discussed were: "Student Self Governing Associations", "Social Life and Co-education", "New Fields for Japanese Women".

b. A direct result of this conference has been the planning of a democratic student government association and a program of social activities at the Kobe College of Pharmacy for Women, which up to this time has had no democratic student government or social activities of any kind.

c. A representative of this section attended and took part in the discussion groups concerning women's associations at five of the adult education conferences currently being held in this prefecture. In general, five or six women and one or two men take part in a discussion of problems Japanese women are facing. After short comments by each participant, discussion is opened to the audience. Discussion is usually brisk, since the women in the audience represent many fields; trade union groups, housewives, professional groups, various women's associations, students, etc.

3. C. I. & E. Reading Rooms

A new device for securing material for CIAE Reading Rooms, viz., pick-up collections from dependents' homes, was inaugurated in November and netted a total of approximately 600 magazines. These, plus 200 pieces received from I Corps, were distributed as much-needed replacements to the four CIAE Reading Rooms in the prefecture.

4. Information

A press conference was called by this section at which military government objectives were reaffirmed and the need for closer liaison between press and prefectural officials emphasized.

5. Adult Education Conferences Held During Summer 1947 (The following is submitted in compliance with Ltr, Hqs I Corps, AG 000.8 BA, 21 Oct 47, subj: "Adult Education Conferences")

a. The most outstanding result of the adult education conferences

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held in Kobe City and Himeji during June 1947, was the development of parent teachers associations in the schools. The suggested constitution prepared by I Corps and introduced to the delegates at these conferences has been reproduced by the prefectural and local district offices, with almost 100% distribution to the schools in the prefecture. CIAE personnel visiting schools have given special attention to PTA problems, offering explanations of the printed constitution and giving additional suggestions. In addition, meetings with newly formed PTA groups have been held in various parts of the prefecture to observe their methods of procedure, to give suggestions and to speak on various subjects concerning PTA groups.

b. Folk and social dancing programs in Seinen-dan groups have been adopted as a result of the demonstrations and lessons at each of the adult education institutes. In some cases the Fujin-kai and Seinen-dan have cooperated to sponsor dances for the entire community.

c. As a direct result of the June adult education conferences, and the interest and enthusiasm shown by the delegates from the more remote sections of the prefecture, a new series of adult education conferences in each of the 9 cities and 16 chiho-jimusho (district offices) is being held. These conferences will continue over approximately a three month period, each conference being held for two days. A representative of this section endeavors to attend at least one meeting of each conference and take part in one of the discussion meetings.

6. **Publicity Concerning Control of Poisonous Beverages** (Submitted in compliance with Ltr, Hqs I Corps, AG 435 BA, 25 Oct 47, subj: "Control of Traffic in Poisonous Beverages")

To implement the program outlined in paragraph 3, Operation Memorandum Number 15, Hqs I Corps, 15 Oct 47, a series of conferences was held with prefectural Health officials and the Military Government Public Health officer to promote the desired publicity. All publicity originated with the prefectural authorities and was in the nature of brief releases to the press, theaters, and railroad station loud speaker systems. Directives were issued by the prefectural Sanitation Department to the local Health offices, the Federation of Sake-Distillery Unions, Pharmacists Associations, Federation of Patent Medicines Dealers Associations, and the Medical Supplies Distribution Co., Inc. No radio stations are located in this prefecture.

7. **Other Activities**

a. Members of this section addressed various groups as listed below:

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<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>GROUP</u>
"Teaching English"	Kobe English Teachers
"Women's Groups"	Amagasaki Adult Education Conference
"Religious Education"	- " -
"Youth Activities"	- " -
"Parliamentary Procedure"	Nishinomiya Adult Education Conference
"Democratic Education in Primary Schools"	Kobe Principals of Primary Schools
"Program Planning for PTA"	Sasayama PTA
"Women's Groups"	Akashi Social Education Conference
"Objectives of PTA"	Ashiya Yamate Middle School PTA
"New Fields for Women"	Student Body, Kamigori Girls' High School

b. Professor Vieth, Religious Section, SCAP, gave a well-attended series of lectures on religion and engaged in numerous panel discussion and institutional inspections, accompanied by a member of this section.

c. The development of citizens' public halls (Komin-kan) was also accelerated by the interest provoked at the adult education conferences. Sixty-eight (68) Komin-kan are now operating, of which approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ are in new buildings, half in schools or other institutions; 50 Komin-kan have halls and plan to start operating soon, while 50 have committees working on the problem but as yet have no space available. This section has encouraged the incorporation of reading rooms in citizens' public halls and aids individual halls by the loan of American magazines and books.

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HYOGO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 317

FBE/ai

1 November 1947

ANNEX E

To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period Ending 31 October 1947

CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

I. Schools

a. A number of schools were inspected and although some improvement was noticed, there was evidenced a lingering lack of appreciation of modern methods of obtaining group participation. The Prefectural Education officials, in conference, were encouraged to stimulate this by means of group discussions, new seating arrangements, project assignment, and demonstrations.

A great amount of school time was lost because of the Field Meets held during October. It seems to be the custom to devote much time to preliminary practicing for weeks ahead of the meet and the practicing is done during school hours. Prefectural officials have been advised that this practice should really be conducted extra-curricularly.

b. The present standards of sanitation and cleanliness indicate a need for more time in the curriculum being devoted to those subjects.

c. English speaking societies have been formed by several high schools and junior high schools for the purpose of encouraging the study of English and to increase the language ability of the students. Recently a federation of these societies was addressed by the C.I. & E. officer and the interest was gratifying.

d. An anonymous letter charging that militarism was evident in the Yura Junior High School (Yura, Awaji, Hyogo Prefecture) led to the investigation of this school, where it was found that the charge was groundless.

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e. School inspectors of the Prefectural Education Department met with members of this section to discuss school-inspection techniques and objectives. It was emphasized that no advance notice should be given to the school to be inspected; opinions of students and teachers were to be solicited to ascertain true school conditions.

It was urged that schools, so far as possible, attempt to solve their rehabilitation problems locally. In view of the persistent shortage of window glass, it was suggested that a survey of substitute materials be made. The possibility of using rehabilitated classrooms for a double shift of students was also mentioned.

II. Women's Organizations

a. Four meetings with women's associations of Hikami, Kato, Yabu and Asako Gun were held during the month with average attendance of 900 at each meeting. Lecture and discussion centered around projects for women's groups and reorganization of the associations by groups or committees according to interest of the women, rather than by geographical divisions. A growing awareness of democratic elections and procedure is evinced by the fact that many questions are asked concerning methods of setting up gun and ken federations of women's associations and elections of officers of such organizations. It is probable that such organizations as do exist at the present will be reorganized or dissolved until such a time when the organizations on the local level are capable of handling, or feel the need of a larger association on a gun level.

b. A meeting of the officers of the Japan Association of College Alumnae was held October 10, with Miss Lulu Holmes C.I.E., SCAP leading the discussion. The program for the coming year as outlined by Tokyo Hdqts. was discussed, and also the program for the Kobe branch.

c. A meeting was held at Wadayama, Asako-gun in cooperation with the Labor Section of this team. Discussion centered around basis of democratic trade unions, labor-standards law as it applies to women and suggestions for work of women trade union members.

III. Civil Information and Education Libraries

A program of magazine collection from members of the Occupation Forces is under way and indications are that sufficient numbers of many

ANNEX E to Monthly Activities Report, Hyogo Mil Gov't Team, APO 317,
period ending 31 October 1947, cont'd.

magazines will be received to keep the libraries well supplied with recent issues. This will solve one of the sorest needs of the libraries, and is expected to result in an increased attendance.

IV. Other Activities

a. Members of this section addressed various groups on topics as listed:

<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>GROUP</u>
"Methods of Studying Geography"	Hyogo Prefectural Geographical Society
"Functions of Citizens' Public Hall"	Kashu-mura Keninkan
"Comparison of American and Japanese Schools"	Hyogo Prefecture English Teachers Conference
"Culture in the American Home"	Kobe Cultural Association
"Activities of the PTA"	Hyogo Social Study Teachers Conference
"American School Life"	1st Kobe Municipal Middle School
"Health Education"	Hyogo and Kyoto Primary School Teachers Conference
"Cooperation of School and Home"	Kanitsutsui PTA (Kobe)
"American Library System"	Lincoln CIAE Reading Club

b. A series of 25 two-day Adult Education Conferences has been initiated, one in each of the principal cities and district offices of the Prefecture, sponsored jointly by the Social Education Section of the Prefecture and the CIAE Section of Military Government.

Two conferences have been held this month with excellent attendance. Discussion groups, forums, question and answer periods are

**ANNEX E to Monthly Activities Report, Hyogo Mil Gov't Team, APO 317,
period ending 31 October 1947, cont'd.**

used rather than the lecture method. The subjects discussed vary with the locality and needs of the people but in general cover such subjects as "Objectives of Adult Education", "Religious Education", "Civil Hall Facilities and Functions", "Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Education", "Women's Education and Women's Associations".

6. Miss Helen Heffernan, Elementary Schools Officer, CIAE, SCAP, conducted three meetings, two for kindergarten teachers in Kobe at Shooi and Seiva Kindergartens, (Private) and one for teachers of the elementary school attached to the Hyogo Normal School in Akashi, 14 and 15 October.

**RICHARD B. ENGEL
Major FA
CIAE Officer**

HYOGO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 317

FBE/ml

1 October 1947

ANNEX E

To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period ending 30 September 1947

CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

I. Schools

1. With the opening of the school year, school inspections were again made possible. Of particular interest were inspections of the two Hyogo try-out schools, where the most modern teaching methods are tested under the direct supervision of the Boys' and Girls' Departments of the Hyogo Normal Schools. The inspecting officer of this section was impressed by the amount of student-participation in each classroom and by the wide use of visual aids. Results of experiments are reported to the prefectural education section and successful techniques are recommended for use in other schools throughout the prefecture. ?

2. Equipment shortages, to include buildings, heating facilities, window panes, paints, maps, desks, chairs and textbooks, continue to be a major problem. The advent of cold weather in the near future will accent the shortage of window panes, which in some schools amounts to 30 or 40% of the total.

3. There remains a reluctance or perhaps, an ignorance of the methods, to employ adequately, student-participation in the classroom. This would indicate a need for further orientation of the teachers in more progressive classroom methods. ?

4. Sanitation in the schools is still not what it should be, due in many instances to structural deficiencies of school buildings. In many schools, children are required to clean the latrines and classrooms. It is thought that personnel should be hired for such janitorial duties.

5. A number of schools are lax about maintaining their schedules, sometimes commencing classes much later than scheduled, where this was found, it was reported to the prefectural education section.

ANNEX E to Monthly Activities Report, Hyogo Mil Gov't Team, APO 317,
period ending 30 September 1947, cont'd.

6. principals and teachers of schools on the island of Awaji (fifth largest in the Japanese group) were addressed by a representative of this section on the subject: The Broad Bases of a Social Studies Program. It was suggested that a reevaluation of Japanese traditions and customs be made, with an eye to eliminating those that had proved impracticable (for example, erecting buildings on narrow thoroughfares).

II. Women's Organizations

7. four meetings of women's groups each consisting of representatives from all women's associations of a single gun were attended. Military government representative lectured on Women's Organizations and conducted audience discussion. Average attendance for the meetings was 1,000. Audience participation in most cases is still dominated by questions concerning American women's groups, American life etc., however, more and more questions are being asked pertaining to a particular problem of the group.

8. A meeting with 1,000 women trade union members and leaders was held on Sumoto City, Awaji Island to acquaint women with the Labor Standards Law and Trade Union Educational Activities.

9. social and folk dancing was taught to a group of 100 students of a summer school sponsored by the Ashiya City Women's Association and members of the Association. This is the third women's association in this prefecture to become interested in social and folk dancing in order to sponsor dances for the young people of their communities.

10. A model discussion was presented to the entire membership of the 10 women's groups in Kobe City, with 3 members from each group participating in the discussion. Preliminary meetings were held with these 30 members to instruct them in discussion techniques. Approximately 400 women attended the final presentation of the discussion on the topic "The Role of Parents in Education of Children". Pamphlets on discussions and discussion techniques were distributed to the audience and the audience participated in the program by means of question periods on both the topic under discussion and on the techniques and methods used.

11. Much interest was shown in the program and questions asked showed a further need for such training. A similar program is being contemplated for other areas at the request of women leaders of associations.

ANNEX E to Monthly Activities Report, Hyogo Mil Gov't Team, APO 917,
period ending 30 September 1947, cont'd.

III. CIAE Libraries

12. The CIAE Libraries continued to attract about the same numbers as for the month of August. A critical shortage of magazines exists, and magazines seem to be a most popular medium of information. The sources of American magazines are limited and it is hoped that new sources may be found, such as outdated magazines from the post exchange.

IV. Other Activities

13. Miscellaneous invitations to speak were accepted by members of this section during the month. Representative topics were: "American Etiquette and Manners", "Methods of Learning English", "Higher Education and Vocational Opportunities for Japanese Women", "The Role of the PFA", and "American Youth Groups". Attendance averaged approximately 500 per lecture. It is the policy of this office to accept as many such invitations as can be properly handled.

14. One CIAE representative each from GHQ and Headquarters Eighth Army visited this prefecture during September to aid in promotion of vocational guidance and women's affairs.

RICHARD B. ENGEL
Major FA
CIAE Officer

HYOGO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM

AFO 317

ANNEX E

**To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period Ending 31 August 1947**

CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

1. August GISE activities were qualified by the fact that all schools were closed for summer vacation. The new semesters were generally to begin about September 1st.

Figures from the Prefectural Education Section show that 393 new middle schools, five colleges and one university have been established and will begin operation in September. Other figures show progress made in restoring bomb-damaged schools:

	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Secondary</u>	<u>Higher</u>
Total number of schools before the war	648	117	10
Severely damaged by bombs	79	57	3
Reconstruction completed	39	16	1
Reconstruction in process	12	10	2

2. Reports reaching this office early in August from the Prefectural Education Section showed the following totals on teacher-screening:

Screened in July	334
Found acceptable	333
Found unacceptable	1
Total number screened through July 31	
	20,799
Total found acceptable	20,658
Total found unacceptable	141

* Of these 141, 118 were automatically disqualified by reason of group affiliation and 23 by reason of personal records.

3. The third of the teachers' summer conferences, sponsored jointly by the CIAE Section and the Prefectural Education Section, was held in Toyooka August 4th through 6th. It was identical with those held earlier in Nishinomiya and Himeji with the exception that the folk-dancing was demonstrated by Japanese couples who had learned the steps during a previous visit, rather than by CIAE personnel. The demonstration gave compelling evidence that the young people are enthusiastically eager to adopt this means of social intercourse. Approximately 700 teachers attended this conference.

4. Members of this section met with other interested American and Japanese personnel to discuss ways and means of instituting a sex-education program in the schools. Japanese members were to report back to Military Government early in September with a concrete plan, execution of which was to begin as soon thereafter as practicable. A general school health program was also discussed and a system of checks to be established to guarantee a minimum of medical attention to each child.

5. Approximately 400 women attended a one-day conference in Kobe August 1st, the purpose of which was to clarify women's responsibilities and privileges under the new constitution. Specific groups invited and represented were: teachers, housewives, students, women's associations, and trade unions. It was attempted to make clear to each group the special implications of the new legislation for them. A feature of the conference was a poster display, graphically illustrating the meaning of the articles of the new constitution. This display continued on exhibition through the following week and drew attendance of approximately 1,000 women.

It became apparent through this conference that women generally were handicapped in their discussions through an imperfect knowledge of the different discussion techniques. To correct this deficiency, this section arranged for a meeting of representatives of all prefectural women's organizations August 28th; at that time a subject was chosen and arrangements made for a model discussion session to be held before a joint meeting of all members in September.

6. The first post-war Boy Scout Troop of the prefecture held its inaugural meeting August 15th at A Nagasaki. CIAE has subsequently been asked for authorization and aid in organizing other troops throughout the prefecture.

7. A representative of this section attended the CIAE conference in Tokyo August 18th through 20th.

8. CIAE library facilities were more equitably distributed with the transfer of approximately 400 duplicate titles from Kobe to Toyooka. This effects a general distribution of CIAE books throughout the prefecture, with branches in Nishinomiya, Kobe, Himeji and Toyooka. Attendance continues to be good, despite the lack of current periodicals.

Approximately 400 square feet of floor space was added to the Kobe library with the acquisition of an adjoining room. One table in this room is to be furnished with books, magazines and articles of interest particularly to women.

WALTER E. LIPPZ
Asst CISE Officer

HYOGO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM

APO 317

ANNEX E

To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period Ending 31 July 1947

CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

1. The distribution of population, as well as primary and secondary schools, in Hyogo Prefecture, together with the statistics showing number and distribution of schools visited in the field by CI&E Section personnel, are indicated in the chart below: The prefecture has been divided for this purpose into four geographic sections, corresponding roughly to population centers. The nine cities form one group; 14 gun clustered around the cities, bordering on or near the Inland Sea, form the second; the interior of the prefecture is the third; the last, and smallest in population though large in area, is composed of 3 gun bordering on or near the Japan Sea.

	<u>Pop.</u>	<u>Primary</u>		<u>Jr High</u>		<u>Secondary</u>	
CITIES	1,077,797	155	65	65	8	106	58
INLAND SEA	1,177,352	272	67	158	12	40	18
INTERIOR	471,992	156	45	102	19	14	6
JAPAN SEA	169,051	69	25	32	10	7	1
TOTAL:	2,826,192	652	202	357	49	167	83

The second column under each type of school lists the number of schools visited. Total schools visited to this date (besides higher schools): 334. Higher schools including seimon gakko and daigaku total 14, all of which but two have been visited. Approximately 20% of the schools have been visited more than once. The new middle schools, or junior high schools, because of their recent establishment and delay in getting under way, have not been visited proportionately with other types of schools. Visits to towns and villages for other purposes than school inspections have been numerous also; chart below shows total communities visited for all purposes:

	<u>Pop.</u>	<u>Towns</u>		<u>Villages</u>	
INLAND SEA	1,177,352	40	39	150	57
INTERIOR	471,992	18	18	105	50
JAPAN SEA	169,051	8	8	32	11
TOTAL:		64	63	287	118

2. The following chart indicates available information concerning CIAE Reading Rooms in Hyogo Prefecture:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date of est.</u>	<u>Volumes</u>	<u>Daily attendance</u>
Lincoln Kobe CIAE Library	21 Dec 46	14,000	85
Nishinomiya CIAE Library	29 Mar 47	1,500	15
Himeji CIAE Library	15 Jul 47	800	?

The Lincoln Library is the chief Reading Room, and the base for establishment of branch Reading Rooms (of which the two noted above are already established) and the distribution of circulating collections in other parts of the prefecture. The Himeji Library, after several false starts, was duly opened on 15 July under the direction of the Himeji City Office. Average daily attendance has not been computed yet for this branch.

Circulating collections have been distributed throughout the prefecture since March 1947, circulating among schools, youth groups, and citizens' public halls, to the total of 1,500 volumes. Miscellaneous circulation of American materials totals approx. 500, including text materials for English and American literature classes, and loans to individuals closely connected with various educational enterprises.

3. The "try-out" schools of the prefecture continued during this period to conduct experiments with new teaching methods. Results of these experiments are being publicized and made available to primary and secondary schools throughout the prefecture. Typical of the activities being sponsored by these schools was the two-day course in teaching methods conducted by the Attached Primary School of Akashi Normal School. On 3-4 July primary and secondary school principals and teachers were invited to this school to observe classes and hear lectures on new techniques and methods. Classes in all grades were conducted simultaneously. The teachers of these classes were using various new methods which had been developed by the faculty during the term. Visiting teachers went from class to class as observers. Lecturers from the Normal Schools, Prefectural Department of Education and Ministry of Education as well as this CIAE Section were on

hand to discuss the techniques which the visiting teachers had observed in the classrooms. Such courses, conducted by try-out schools, are extremely valuable for the many young, inexperienced teachers as well as the older more conventional type teachers of the prefecture who are struggling to master the new course of study with too little understanding of the basis aims of the new education.

4. One of the most encouraging responses to the Adult Education Institutes held in the early part of June is the development of Parent Teachers' Associations in the schools, chiefly primary schools, of the prefecture. The suggested constitution prepared by I Corps and introduced to the delegates at these conferences has been reproduced many times by local district offices and has received wide distribution among schools. The effect has been to offer schools a good opportunity to revamp completely the parent's associations. Neighborhood association heads are being eliminated in this revamping, and teachers and parents together are constructing a new, more democratically organized PTA. CIAE personnel visiting schools have offered explanations of the printed constitution and additional suggestions for early re-organization of the existing associations. It is expected that about one-third of the primary schools of the prefecture will have accomplished their re-organization by the opening of school in September.

5. During the month of July, two of the three planned summer institutes for the teachers of Hyogo Prefecture were held, under the auspices of the Education Section (prefectural) and this CIAE section, utilizing CIAE personnel and Japanese educators from the universities and normal schools as lecturers and discussion leaders. The southeastern and southwestern districts of the prefecture were covered by the July conferences, in Nishinomiya and Himeji, respectively; the first week of August a similar conference will be held in Toyooka, for the northern part of the prefecture. The summer institutes were nearly identical in each district, consisting of three consecutive days, from nine o'clock to three, spent in lectures and discussion on such topics as, progressive teaching methods, student-counseling, and supervised study. The general theme for the institutes was: "Specific Techniques of Democratic Education" and the discussions were chiefly practical in nature, rather than theoretical. Attendance was approximately 750 at each conference, made up of four teachers from each junior high school, and two each from the primary and secondary schools of the district, emphasis being placed on the problems of the new middle schools. Demonstrations in classroom techniques and in athletic training were given; recreational activity for the conferees was provided by tea parties, and folk and social dancing. The central event of the institutes was the round-table discussion held on the first day of each conference, participated in by most of the conference speakers, both Japanese and American, in which specific questions from the delegates were answered, and some agreement reached on basic educational methods in a democratic society.

6. The Japan Association of College Alumnae, Kobe-Osaka branch, in-

augurated in April when Miss Lulu Holmes of SCAP CIAE met with 250 college women of this area, has become fully organized, with regularly elected officers, permanent committees, and a constitution and by-laws patterned after that of the Tokyo JAGA. Meetings are held on the last Saturday of each month, attended usually by about 100 of the 150 dues-paying members. This CIAE Section, after aiding in the initial organization of the Association, has withdrawn, in order that the officers and members may carry on themselves in the formation of a useful and active college women's group. Members of this section are called upon occasionally by the JAGA, as by other cultural educational associations, for advice or suggestions, which are freely given. With the organization of this group, Kobe and vicinity has a total of seven influential women's associations, besides the Prefectural League of Fujinkai, with branches in Kobe and nearby cities. These groups range from consumer-cooperatives to "international culture" associations. This section has encouraged the growth of these groups, in the belief that the newly-won rights and responsibilities of women in Japan can be best made known and understood through the media of women's associations, and that such associations may provide adequate women's leadership in the struggle for implementation of women's constitutional and legal rights.

CLIFTON J. PHILLIPS
CIAE Officer

Month of June

CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

I. The following chart, resulting from a survey made during the month, indicates kinds of school income, grouped according to different types of schools, representative of educational institutions in this prefecture:

REVENUE SOURCE	----- Public Schools -----				
	Government Schools	Private Schools	Higher Schools	Secondary Schools	Primary Schools
Fees (per person per year)					
Tuition	240 - 600	450 - 2500	240 (600) *	180 (480) *	0
Entrance exam	10 - 100	3 - 30	10	2 - 5	0
Admission fee	5 - 50	5 - 20	10	0	0
Materials	100 - 400	100 - 400	10 - 300	10 - 100	0 - 15
Student gov't	0 - 50	0 - 50	0	10 - 50	0
TOTAL	355 - 1200	558 - 3000	270 - 560 (630)-(920)	202 - 335 (502)-(635)	0 - 15

Contributions
(per school per year)

Parents' Assoc.	0 - 10,000	10,000 - 400,000	10,000 - 25,000	10,000 - 80,000	1,500 - 35,000
Commercial, Industrial	0	0	0	0	1 - 10,000
Local gov't organizations	0	0	0	0	0 - 50,000

* The prefectural government has just announced (26 June 47) a raise in tuition for these schools, to the amount given in parenthesis.

The above figures were gathered from Japanese government records and individual schools. The figures given for each type of school are average amounts, computed from 72 representative schools of all types. By far the highest student fees are collected by the private schools, from primary to university level. The prefectural higher and secondary schools, with the recent increase noted above, have comparatively higher student fees than most governmental schools, and it is expected that the latter will soon increase tuition fees also. It is estimated that the increase in prefectural tuition fees in Hyogo prefecture will bring in an additional 11 million yen to offset rising school costs. Primary schools, of course, are not dependent upon student fees. No figures are available yet for the new junior high schools.

As for contributions from extra-student sources, the sums contributed by parents' or guardians' associations are chief; moreover, most schools (except governmental) seem to be heavily dependent upon this source, especially in these inflationary times, to pay additional costs not covered by tuition or government subsidy. The only examples of contributions from private industrial or commercial organizations were found among a few primary schools. During the last school year, there is no record of contributions from either teachers' professional associations or unions. Contributions from local government organizations were restricted to primary schools also, and have apparently ceased at the present, with the dissolution of said organizations. Undoubtedly a certain amount of social pressure exists in regard to the contributions of parents' associations, but there is no evidence of intimidation or coercion employed in the collection or disposition of funds. Higher tuition fees in some cases, and greater government subsidy (from tax sources) for all public schools may be recommended as an alternative to special solicitation from parents.

2. Our work with the prefectural press has been oriented toward developing a program of public relations in regard to educational reform. Two local newspapers, the Kobe Shinbun (morning paper) and the Shinke Yukan (evening paper), and two Osaka papers, the Asahi and the Mainichi, are the chief organs in Hyogo Prefecture. Contact is maintained with representatives of all newspapers, but chief effort is expended upon the local dailies, which are edited and published in Kobe City. Translation and analysis of selected items published each day enables CIAE Section to evaluate the progress of educational public relations in this area. The recent Adult Education Institute held in Kobe 4-7 June, aroused a good deal of interest and was well reported in all papers of local circulation. Extremely enthusiastic articles appeared in the Kobe Shinbun and one editorial was entirely devoted to the conference, particularly to the folk dancing which was introduced at that time as an adult education project. Local editors and publishers showed much interest in the problems of adult education brought out in the Institute, and three influential newsmen shared the chairmanship for one day of both the Kobe and the Himeji conferences.

3. The Adult Education Institute, held in Kobe and in Himeji on successive weeks during the first half of June, attracted a large number of attendants and a great deal of interest was shown in discussion and debate of the problems presented. Attendance figures per day for Kobe were 600 and for Himeji, 350. Topics of greatest interest proved to be: Parent Teacher's Associations, equality of women, and religious education. The folk dances which were demonstrated on first and third day of the conferences were enthusiastically received and in Himeji nearly half the conference crowded the floor to take part in the dances. Delegates to the two conferences were from widely separated areas of the prefecture and reports reaching this headquarters reveal that most of them carried back to their districts much of the enthusiasm for adult education projects. At least one such district is planning its own adult education conference following the pattern of the Kobe meeting.

4. This CIAE Section in conjunction with Kinki Military Government Region

PRO Section, interviewed a number of youth leaders in Hyogo Prefecture, for the purpose of preparing press releases about youth organization in Japan. Young men and women in a small village, a small city, and finally in Kobe City itself, were questioned about their activities, and their plans, and the community reactions to the present organization of youth groups, stressing the effect of co-educational activity in the youth movement. The youth of the rural village reported least progress in co-educational group activity, but youth groups in Akashi and Kobe cities reported social and recreational activities among young men and women, with social dancing the outstanding example of this. The question of adult participation in youth organizations was brought up and adult "advisors" present in each community visited were interviewed. The mayor and the local school principal acted as advisors in the village youth group, but in the cities less connection was observed with official or school circles. Progressive tendencies are becoming increasingly realized in youth organization, but the large towns and cities are far advanced over rural communities in this regard.

5. The first example of concealment of military apparatus on school grounds by school personnel was discovered and reported to this headquarters during the past month by the prefectural education section. During the last week in May, the principal of Kaibara Middle School, hearing rumors of hidden weapons on campus from several disaffected students, investigated, with the aid of local police, and found three lots of ammunition, both ball and blank, as well as a few bayonets and a pistol, buried in the school yard. Interviews with several students revealed that M. Inoue, former military training instructor at the school had buried this material in Sept. 1945, with the aid of 5 students. On that day, all other teachers and students were absent from the school, working on farming projects. The recovered military stores were turned over to the police and a full report of the incident made to the prefectural government. The prefectural education section consulted with this CIAE Section on the matter and the following action was decided upon.

(a) Since the teacher involved directly, M. Inoue, has since died (23 March '46), no one remains directly responsible for the act. The principal, however, was reprimanded by the prefectural governor as the person in charge of the school when the incident occurred.

(b) The prefectural education section reprimanded the 5 students who took part in the concealment of the supplies under the direction of M. Inoue.

(c) Full publicity was accorded the investigation of the incident; the education office released all details to the local press which published a good account of the whole affair.

6. The development of Citizens' Public Halls (Komin-han) in Hyogo prefecture has been accelerated by the renewed interest provoked by the Adult Education Institutes held in Kobe and Himeji, of the 63 kominhan now operating, 33 are installed in new buildings and the remaining 30 are located in schools or other local institutions. Forty-seven more communities have planning committees established, expecting to open kominhan in the near future. The local youth groups are often the leaders of the movement and in cooperation with the women's

clubs are taking over most of the responsibility for the establishment of the public halls.

The public hall organization usually takes the form of a "kominkan committee", made up of about six to twelve elected representatives of the women's association, youth group, agricultural association, fisheries association, etc., with an elected chairman. The committee selects a manager and one or two clerks to operate the hall. This CIAE Section is placing stress on the incorporation of small reading rooms in all citizens' public halls, and is aiding individual halls by the loan of American magazines and books for this reading room.

CLIFTON J. PHILLIPS
CIAE Officer

HYOGO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 317
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

GJP/mn

1st June, 1947.

319

SUBJECT: Monthly Activities Report (1 - 31 May 47)

TO: Major Louis C Hutten.

1. The geographic coverage of Hyogo Prefecture by means of field trips by CIAE personnel has made a great deal of progress during the past month. Out of a total of 9 cities (over 25,000 pop), 64 towns (over 5,000 pop) and 287 villages (under 5,000 pop) the following communities have been visited by CIAE personnel since August 1946: 9 cities, 63 towns and 66 villages. As can be seen by these figures, nearly all the chief centers of population have been visited at least once, and about 25% of the smaller communities, many of them remotely located in mountainous regions. The communities covered are widely distributed, from the Inland Sea to the Japan Sea, and including two islands. The greater coverage has been accorded the denser population centers, along the coast of the Inland Sea, but in recent weeks greater attention has been given to the interior and northern coast of the prefecture.

The following chart indicates the population and community distribution by region and the coverage by CIAE.

	<u>Population</u>	<u>Cities</u>	<u>Towns</u>	<u>Villages.</u>
Counties bordering on or near Inland Sea	2,000,000	9 (9)	40 (39)	173 (35)
Interior counties	660,000	0	17 (17)	88 (26)
Counties bordering Japan Sea	140,000	0	7 (6)	26 (3)
Total	2,800,000	9 (9)	64 (62)	287 (64)

The figures in parenthesis indicates number of communities in each group visited by CIAE personnel.

In most cases, schools were inspected or observed in the communities indicated, and educational personnel of the area interviewed and advice or guidance given. Other types of CIAE work in these communities are: lectures, meetings with women's associations, youth groups or other local organizations. CIAE personnel have also been present as speakers and advisers at teachers' conferences held in a half dozen cities and towns scattered throughout the prefecture.

BASIC: Monthly Activities Report (continued)

2. The annual Spring festival were celebrated during this month at the large Shinto shrines in Kobe and vicinity. The splendiferous display of former years was not to be seen, and the crowds were lesser in both size and enthusiasm, lesser even than last year's festivals. In an attempt to rid themselves of militaristic and nationalistic coloring that the war had heightened, most shrines are now " democratizing " themselves, hoping in that way to recapture their lost prestige with the Japanese people. Their democratization often includes: removal of military trappings, such as swords, armor, war paintings; simplification of rituals and services, and the utilization of shrine facilities for community affairs, such as lectures on the New Constitution, public forums, and other public meetings.

One of the best examples of " demilitarization " of a Shinto shrine in this area is Minatogawa Shrine in Kobe, an ancient shrine dedicated to Kusunoki Masashige whose extreme loyalty to the emperor (Go Daigo) in the civil wars brought about his death in Minatogawa. The shrine, because of its association with a famous warrior and his utter allegiance to the emperor, enjoyed great popularity in wartime and was exploited by Japan's leaders in arousing the populace. After consultation with the prefectural Social Education Section and this CIE Section, but upon their own initiative, the priests and lay leaders of the Minatogawa Shrine removed all military paintings and trophies of Kusunoki from the shrine. Furthermore, at the Spring festival, no armor nor swords were worn by participants, and in fact Kusunoki himself was omitted from the procession because of the military character of his dress. The shrine priests believe that Minatogawa Shrine can become a democratic influence by their stressing the anti-militaristic (anti-shogun) aspects of Kusunoki's life.

3. Further progress can be reported on the project of encouraging the teaching of dancing in the schools of Hyogo prefecture. Six one-day conferences have been sponsored to this date by this CIE Section and the prefectural Physical Education Section, demonstrating folk and social dancing to teachers of elementary, secondary and normals schools. Our emphasis during the past month has been upon the teaching of social dancing, which has been successfully introduced into one Girls' High School and is planned for the near future in several others. Numerous requests flow into this headquarters from various types of schools asking for instruction in methods of teaching social dancing. Where possible, such requests are grouped together and a meeting is planned, taking in teachers from four or more schools located in one area. As a result of this project, it is the opinion of this section that the teaching of dancing can bring about a democratic technique of education, for it aids in the ultimate realization of equal social conditions for both sexes.

4. The two largest-scale educational institutions in Hyogo Ken are the Universities: Kobe University of Economics (formerly University of Commerce) and Kansai Gakuin, the former a government institution and the

BASIC Monthly Activities Report (continued)

latter established by the Southern Methodist Convention and the United Church of Canada. CIEE personnel have visited these two schools during the past month, lectured to students and conferred with faculty members. One of the outstanding features of Kwansai Gakuin is the range of education offered, through four schools, from 7th Grade (Junior High School) to graduation from the University course. This institution has several American missionaries on the teaching staff at present, and six hours of English instead of the usual 4, is required in the Junior High School. A missionary school, Kwansai Gakuin is unwilling to permit co-education at the present, but is making extensive plans for enlargement in the near future. Kobe University of Economics, on the other hand is believed to be the only Government school to experiment with co-education on a fairly large scale. This is being done in the newly-established college department, the College of Business Administration with 25 regularly enrolled women students out of a total of 500. Our observation indicates that these women students are becoming integrated into the whole student body with little or no difficulty. Furthermore this college department is a four-year course, with one year of specialised business training added to the regular three-year course. In this way also the college can easily adapt to the 6-3-3-4 system.

5. Monday, 26 May, was the last day of the five-week (one day a week) Labor School conducted by the Labor Section and CIEE Section of Military Government, and the Prefectural Labor Section and the Social Education Section. The topics discussed during the month were: Women in the Labor Movement, Labor Union Education, Collective Bargaining and Trade Union Contracts. After each lecture, questions were asked and comments made, answered by a panel of Military Government personnel. This type of labor education program, jointly administered by two Military Government Sections has proven quite successful, in arousing the interest and participation of trade union members and management representatives in education for democracy.

6. In preparation for the summer months, the Lincoln CIEE Library in Kobe, operated by the Kobe City Office with the co-operation of this CIEE Section, is undertaking a large-scale publicity campaign, designed to bring to the attention of all local citizens the usefulness of the library. Strikingly illustrated posters have been prepared by the library staff and have been distributed to all ward offices, department stores, cultural associations and higher schools for prominent display. Posters are also to be displayed in street-cars and trains. Because of the recent increased attendance (40-50 per day) and in anticipation of further increase during the summer, the library is expanding into an additional room.

BASIC: Monthly Activities Report (continued)

7. This Section continued to extensively survey the progress being made in the establishment of new Junior High Schools in the urban and rural areas of Hyogo Prefecture.

Conditions in the urban areas, particularly in Kobe City, were found to be very unsatisfactory. The chief stumbling block to the effectuation of the new program for Junior High Schools was found to be the lack of buildings in which to house the schools. In some cases buildings partially destroyed during the war, and up to this time not considered fit for use, have been put into effect. While repairs to such structures are contemplated in many cases the materials for such repairs have not been obtainable.

Desks, chairs, window panes and other essential items were also found to be in some cases lacking. This lack of material has brought about a situation where in many cases it is doubtful that education of any value can take place.

In the rural sections of the Prefecture conditions were found to be better than those existing in the cities. Most rural communities have made plans for the construction of new Junior High Schools. In the interim period pending the completion of such construction, available primary school space is being utilized. Most rural primary schools under the old system had in addition to the basic 6 years, two additional years of higher primary education. With the institution of the new 6-3-3 program, the extra two years have been dropped from the primary schools and new 3 year Junior High School universally adopted. The dropping of the extra two years of education from the rural primary schools left these schools with some surplus space, thus partially relieving the situation of housing for the Junior High Schools in the rural areas.

In all cases textbooks have not been received in the Junior High School. The teachers who are all new appointees in the High Schools have shown a great deal of initiative in the improvisation of mimeograph and other materials with which to carry on their teaching pending the delivery of texts.

Generally it may be stated that the chief difficulty in the setting up of the Junior High Schools and the bringing about of 9 years of compulsory education has not been one involving lack of cooperation or spirit on the part of the Japanese officials concerned but rather one of a lack of material.

CLIFTON J. PHILLIPS
CISE Officer.

Report Control Symbol Mg - 4

HYOGO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

APO 317

CJP/mi

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1 May 1947

SUBJECT: Monthly Activities Report (1 - 30 Apr 47)

TO : Major Louis C. Hutton

1. At the present time in Hyogo Prefecture, the single most important social education activity is centered around the Youth Groups (Seinen-dan, or Seinen-kai) in the local communities. Young people, outside the schools, living in small towns and villages, with no special allegiances or group interests such as church or union, with few recreational facilities, naturally band together in formation of youth groups, on lines similar to the pre-war Seinen-dan. In many towns and villages this organization is the chief social groups of the community and includes most of the unmarried men and women above the age of 15.

During this month, representatives of this CIAE Section have met with seven different, widely-separated youth groups. One conference has been held at county-level, with about 50 representatives from 15 various towns and villages of Hikami-gun. CIAE personnel lectured and led discussions on political responsibilities of youth in a democratic society. The youth groups observed took great interest in the April elections and a number of Seinen-dan leaders were elected to local offices.

Co-education is becoming felt in these groups also, and the present tendency is for young men's groups and young women's groups to amalgamate, electing one set of officers, and participating in the same activities. This Section is encouraging the teaching of folk and social dancing in these groups and high enthusiasm is shown for this program.

2. On Monday afternoon, 28 April, a conference on Labor Relations and Labor Education was opened, sponsored jointly by Labor Section and CIAE Section of this headquarters, in cooperation with the prefectural government and the prefectural labor relations committee. Representatives from all labor unions in Hyogo-ken were invited, about 700 attending the opening day. The lecturer discussed the sixteen points of the "Principles for Japanese Trade Unions" set forth by the Far Eastern Commission, and answered innumerable questions

from the floor. This conference will run for 5 weeks, one day a week, utilizing personnel of both the Labor and CIAE Sections for lecturers and discussion leaders. One member of each Section has been appointed Labor Relations and Education officer, co-ordinating their activities and acting as liaison between the two Sections.

3. This Section sponsored on Thursday, 24 April, a meeting of all college educated women in the Kobe-Osaka area, to discuss the organization of a branch of the Association of College Alumnae of Japan. Approximately 250 women attended, most these graduates of the eight women's colleges approved by the Association as possessing sufficiently high academic standards. Representatives of this Section spoke, as well as Miss Lulu Holmes, Advisor on Women's Education at SCAP. Those in attendance demonstrated their interest in the organization and 20 representatives were selected to form a planning committee, and two delegates were chosen to attend a national conference in Tokyo on 17 May.

After the return of the delegates from Tokyo the planning committee will meet to discuss organization problems, draw up a local constitution and nominate a slate of officers, for presentation to the full membership at a later meeting. It is anticipated that this association can act as an influential pressure group in raising the standards of women's education in present-day Japan.

4. Members of this Section observed the progress of the school lunch program in Kobe, Akashi and Himeji cities. There are no major problems in connection with the procurement of the food or in its preparation at this time. Facilities used in the preparation of the lunches were found to be adequately clean.

At the inception of the lunch program in January '47 many cases of minor illness occurred among students. Illnesses were found to be due to several factors. Chief cause of illness was the use of certain out-dated Japanese Army canned stock. The Prefectural Government after investigation had notified education bureaus concerned with the program of the stocks which are fit for use. Other stocks have been discarded. In the past month there have been no cases of illness reported to this office.

The release of food by the Occupation Forces for use in the program has had a far-reaching effect on the psychological attitude of students and teachers towards the Occupation Forces. Teachers report that the general curve of health among young students is taking a swing upward. This improvement of health and stamina among students is facilitating learning and generally implementing the entire program of reformation in the schools of the prefecture. The entire program

is generally considered to have come about as a direct result of action by the Occupation forces and is therefore, proving invaluable as a source of good will, and a basis upon which other work can be carried out.

5. A successful primary school teachers conference was held at the Akashi Normal School on 22 April, for the purpose of demonstrations on folk dance teaching. Members of this Section and the Prefectural Physical Education Section were the conference leaders. This was the last in a series of three conferences on folk-dancing in primary schools held in Hyogo Prefecture. Teachers who have participated in this program are enthusiastic and have successfully used folk dances learned at these conferences in their co-educational classes.

6. A movement among high school age adolescents that this Section is closely observing at this time is the so-called Extramural Student Government League (Kogai Jijikai). There are similar groups among primary school students also, but the organization of middle school boys and high school girls is of special importance for its high-lighting of adolescent problems. In these student leagues, boys and girls are organized together according to ward and district in which they live, rather than according to school, in contrast to the school-by-school student government organization that already exists. In this way, students from every kind of secondary school (middle, commercial, technical, etc.) are grouped together, with no differentiation by sex, planning and participating in activities together. Members are organized into committees, according to special interests, such as sports, literature, art, and officers are elected in each district and ward by democratic procedures. Parliamentary methods learned in school student government associations are brought into practice in these larger groups and all meetings are conducted by boy and girl members, with teacher and neighborhood advisors attending as observers.

CIAE personnel have attended several such meetings, addressed the members on democratic processes, advised in some cases and helped to begin a folk-dancing program in one ward association. It is felt that the adolescent boys and girls in these associations are working out their own problems, by learning in actual practice democratic relations among young citizens, regardless of school attended, or of sex.

CLIFTON J. PHILLIPS
CIAE Officer

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HYOGO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM

APO 317

CJP/mf

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31 March 1947

SUBJECT: Monthly Activities Report (1 - 31 Mar 47)

TO : Major Louis C. Hutton

CIVIL INFORMATION & EDUCATION

1. The organization of democratic student government associations in secondary and higher schools has made considerable progress in this prefecture. Encouraged by this development, the prefectural education office is endeavoring to inaugurate a similar program in the elementary schools. Despite the difficulties of student government organization among younger children, many elementary schools are achieving a modified form of student organization, with student council, committees and assembly. One of chief methods used in popularizing democratic forms of student government in elementary schools is by demonstration of a model form. Such a demonstration was held at Minatogawa Elementary School on 5 Mar, with teachers, principals, parents, school inspectors, and others present. At the conclusion of the demonstration by elementary children participating in a student council meeting, there was a general question and discussion period. This pattern is being duplicated in other communities in the prefecture, and CIAE personnel are frequently present to advise and guide. Student government may prove to be the most practical vehicle for bringing democratic principles into the school on a basis which students can easily grasp.

2. Such projects as student government organization, described above, are carried out by means of several "tryout schools" located in or near Kobe City. Such schools offer public demonstrations, inviting representatives from other schools to observe methods demonstrated. This technique has been much utilized here both with and without military government guidance. This CIAE Section is encouraging the teaching of folk dancing, by using these tryout schools, one in central Kobe, one to the east and one to the west of Kobe. Teachers from various schools gather at each such tryout school to observe and practice this dancing and later introduce it in their own schools. This has been observed to be quite successful among elementary school teachers, who lack knowledge of physical education programs that can be taught co-educationally. At several conferences of teachers held at the elementary schools connected with the two Normal Schools in the prefecture, both utilized as tryout schools, CIAE personnel have lectured and conducted round table discussions.

3. The significance of public libraries as well as school libraries is becoming more generally recognized in this prefecture. City Public Libraries in Kobe and Nishinomiya suffered little war damage and are continuing to expand their services to the community. Students are chief attendants at the city libraries and it is estimated that 500 students per day use the Kobe Public Library. Very many of these students visit the CIAE Reading Room in the Public Library.

On Saturday, 29 March, the Nishinomiya CIAE Library was opened by Nishinomiya City and Hyogo Military Government Team. It is located on the 2nd floor of the Chamber of Commerce Building, on the National Highway between Osaka and Kobe. This library houses about 1,600 American books and magazines, contributed from the Lincoln CIAE Library in Kobe. A large proportion of the colleges and universities in Hyogo Prefecture are located in or near Nishinomiya and it is expected that their students will find this centrally located reading room of special use.

Other cities in which public libraries have been destroyed during the war are attempting to re-establish libraries by collection of both funds and books from citizens in the community. Such a program is underway in the cities of Akashi and Himeji. Various public-minded citizens have contributed large funds, both for these municipal libraries and for school reading rooms. One such contribution has made possible a "model" children's library in Hasuike Elementary School in Kobe. Other schools, especially middle and higher schools in the prefecture are making their libraries more useful and thus of more importance in the learning process.

4. In addition to the public and school libraries there is an increase in the promotion of circulating collections in the interior of the prefecture. The Prefectural Government is making available Japanese reading material for circulation in towns and villages, and local community organization such as youth and various groups and collecting books and magazines for this purpose.

In connection with this program this CIAE Section has sent out American books (Armed Services Editions) and magazines (Life, Liberty, Time) for circulation to schools and community organizations. This is done through the local branch offices of the prefectural government, which are 16 in number. These materials are extra copies from the Lincoln CIAE Library in Kobe, and are made up in good-sized collections for distribution to local districts. Eventually, each city and chiho-jimusho will have its own small reading room with American materials both for local circulation and for reading in a centrally located reading room in each district. This is a large program and is only carried out by sustained cooperation between this office and the Prefectural Social Education Section, as well as each local district office. Japanese government personnel are responsible for distribution and circulation of the materials in each district under supervision of this office. At present there are approximated 1,800 American books and magazines in this distribution system throughout the Prefecture.

5. Many lectures have been delivered and discussion meetings spon-

sored by this Section during the month of March. Two members of this Section were assigned to the party of Chinese publishers and editors who visited Kobe on 8 March. Because of lack of time, no inspections were made of educational facilities by this group, but CIAE personnel briefed the Chinese members on educational problems in this prefecture.

Among lectures and discussion participated in by CIAE Section members were: opening meeting of the Temporary Conference group of Hyogo-ken for planning concerning establishment of 6-3-3 system; lecture to teachers, students, and general public at Kobe Foreign Language College; discussion of "Parents' part in Education" at Parents' Teachers' Meeting; lecture on "Women in New Japan" at Women's Cultural Club; discussion of democratic trade unionism at Sumitomo Denki Co; lectures and discussion at teachers' conference in northern part of the prefecture, at Toyooka.

6. The situation of Women's Association in Hyogo Prefecture has finally been clarified, by the efforts of the local office of the Civil Property Custodian, SCAP. The Hyogo-ken Bunka Fujin-Kai has been declared a successor organization of the prefectural branch of the dissolved Dai Nippon Fujin-Kai and all their property and funds have been impounded by the Prefectural Government. This women's association, most of whose officers were influential members of the dissolved organization is closing its offices, thus ending the confusion in women's organization in this area. The new women's associations which have formed since the end of the war are moving ahead, without sabotage from the older women leaders of the prefecture who had attempted to control the new organizations.

In Kobe there is a newly-formed City Women's Cultural Association, with younger, more progressive leaders. Other cities and communities have similar groups, many of which were originally formed in opposition to the old leaders of the Hyogo branch of the Dai Nippon Fujin-Kai. There is also in existence a Federation of Women's Clubs of Hyogo Prefecture, the officers of which were not connected with the dissolved Fujin-Kai. This organization now is able to coordinate activities of city and rural women's clubs, and provide lecturers and speakers for local women's clubs. Much progress is now expected in women's organization in this prefecture, after the dissolution of the old organization which had been impeding local, democratic growth.

7. The Hyogo Prefectural Teachers' Acceptability Committee announced on 17 March that six additional educational personnel, of which 5 were principals, were found unacceptable after screening. Present screening results are: 32 screened out automatically; screened unacceptable: 1 inspector, 111 principals, 18 teachers, and 23 directors of schools. The total number of educational personnel screened out by the Prefectural Committee: 85 persons. The names of all personnel screened out have been listed in newspaper articles and the Committee is carrying out a policy of immediate publicity of those screened at each meeting.

8. Representatives of this Section made a special inspection tour of towns and villages on Awaji Island, accompanied by newspaper reporters

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from the Kobe Shimbun and Osaka Mainichi, in order to publicize more effectively the democratization of local schools in the prefecture. Awaji Island (total population: 226,500) comprises a large district of Hyogo-ken, with two of the largest gun in the prefecture and one city; the island is not easily accessible from Kobe and is almost a self-contained entity within the prefecture. Reporters present were impressed with the methods of inspection and with the democratic growth observed in the elementary and middle schools inspected. A feature story concerning the inspection town was published in the March 22 edition of the Osaka Mainichi.

9. In preparation for the April elections, youth groups in Kobe City have held two discussion meetings, on 30 and 31 March, one for Nagata Ward Seinen-Dan, the largest single youth group, and the other for the city-wide Seinen-Dan Federation. CIAE personnel from this office were present as lecturers and discussion leaders. The conference topic was: "Political Responsibilities of Young People in Japan Today." Such meetings are stimulating the political consciousness of Japanese youth, whose organizations in this prefecture constitute a large political potential.

CLIFTON J. PHILLIPS
CIAE OFFICER