

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

Description of contents

- (1) Box no. 3070
- (2) Folder title/number: (14)
Private School (Shikoku)

(3) Date: June 1949 - Feb. 1951

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
9810	c, k, p

(5) Item description and comment:
Shikoku

(6) Reproduction: Yes No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

(Compiled by *National Diet Library*)

pc F 466

SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 1050
Civil Education Section

1 February 1951

MEMORANDUM TO CHIEF, SCAR

Subject: Existence of Two Korean Schools in Ehime Prefecture

1. Attention of this office has been called to the existence of two Korean schools now operating in Ehime Prefecture. The first of these schools located in Matsuyama City, Matsuda Lumber Mill, Hinode-cho, has an attendance of 20 children and is open daily during the week-days from 1400-1600. The second is located in Niihama City, Asahi Nursery, 601, Hashimoto-cho and has an attendance of some 50 children with school running on week-days from 0900-1500. Reasons given to local authorities as to why these children are not attending Japanese schools are: the Korean people are very poor and cannot provide their children with lunch or school supplies; they want their children to learn the Korean language; Korean children do not think the same as Japanese children. It seems that some of the parents of these children would like to send their children to nearby Japanese schools but fear in so doing they may incur the ill-will of the Korean boss in Ehime, Boku Toshun. A meeting of the parents of these Niihama schools was held on 28 December 1950, but no decision was reached as to whether the schools would be closed or would continue. The Korean boss is said to have used his influence to prevent its closing.

2. These schools are illegal since they are not registered and can neither meet the requirements of a private school nor a miscellaneous school. Private and miscellaneous schools come under the direct supervision of the Governor rather than boards of education and it is therefore his responsibility to see that no illegal schools of these types are allowed to operate. The existence of the two schools mentioned above should be called to his attention.

Robert M. Hager
Civil Education Officer

Korean School in Matsuyama

January 22, 1951
by S. Matsuura

Date of investigation: January 16, 1951

Place: Matsuyama City Office, Matsuyama Police Station
Ehime Board of EducationLocation of Korean Schools: c/o Matsuda Lumber Mill Hinode-cho
Matsuyama City

History of the School:

The former Korean Elementary School which had been managed by the Korean League was ordered to close on October 19, 1949. The school house was confiscated. Afterwards, in order to keep the culture of Korean and to teach Korean, Shin Otsuken, teacher of Korean has been running the school through the good offices of Mayor.

Children: There are about 140 children of Korean in Matsuyama City including 8 children attending Japanese schools, and 40 children staying at home. 20 children are attending the Korean school, now.

Teacher: Shin Otsuken (24 years of age)
He is a very gentle man, born in Korea.

Class: The school is opened from 1400 to 1600 every day.
The teacher is teaching Korean history and training the children to give fighting spirits of Communism.

Expenses: ¥200 per one student is being collected monthly.
It is not sufficient, so, Boku Toshun, the Korean Boss is collecting donations from many other Koreans who live in Ehime Prefecture.

Remarks: Almost all Koreans in Matsuyama City are South Koreans, but they are supporting the North Korean Communist Government.

Many Korean parents want to let their children attend Japanese schools, but can not be helped to obey Boku Toshun who is their Korean Boss who has a great power upon the Koreans people. These parents are letting their children attend the Korean School in spite of their will, paying high expenses.

ABSENCE AND TRAVEL AUTHORITY

Mr Robert M Hager

(NAME)

GS-12

(GRADE OR CIVILIAN RATING)

is authorized to be absent from this organization and to travel during the

period 14 Oct 50

(TIME AND DATE)

to

19 Oct 50

(TIME AND DATE)

for the purpose of visiting Nikko & Tokyo area (recreation)

(DESTINATION)

Shikoku CA Region

(ORGANIZATION)

10 October 1950

(DATE)

150

(APO)

Provisions for billeting and messing have been arranged at:

Nikko Palace

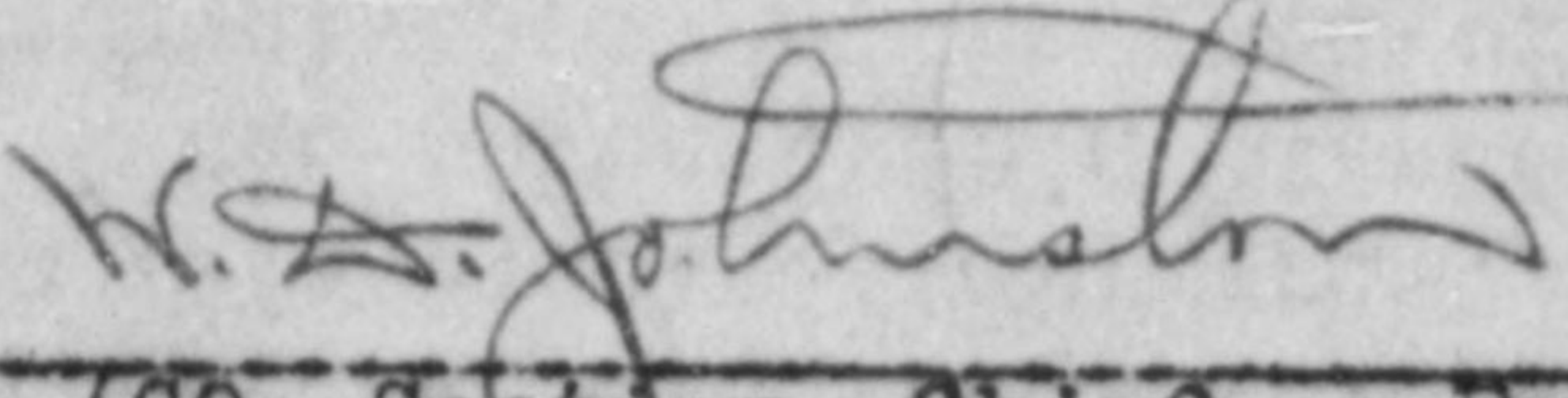
(PLACE)

for

Six (6) days

(NO. OF DAYS)

Signature:



(CO, Section, Chief or Executive Officer)

W. D. JOHNSTON

Lt Col, Shikoku CA Region

(GRADE ARM OR SERVICE)

Note: CO, Section Chief or executive officer may approve travel for dependents of members of their units. For dependents, show relationship to appropriate member of section in lieu of grade, or civilian rating. Also line out the phrase, "to be absent from this organization and."

The Korean who stay in Japan do not want to go back to Korean, because they cannot earn their living in Korea.

The Korean people in Matsuyama were earning their living by manufacturing illicit sake, but the blackmarket price has fallen down. Therefore, they are earning money by buying scrap iron. Day by day, they are engaging in honest occupations.

Korean people have a close connection with the Japan Communist Party and making activities according to the instructions of the Boss in Kobe and Osaka.

The Prefectural Board of Education and General Affairs Section of the Prefectural Government think of this Korean school as one of miscellaneous schools. They think that the Korean school was closed in October, 1949.

Korean people say that the reason why they do not let their children go to Japanese schools is due to their poverty or discriminative treatment at school. However, it is not true. In fact, it seems to be due to the influences of the Boss.

Comment:

Korean people say that they are very poor. However, it is not true. They take delicious food and do not want to work when they have money.

The Prefectural Board of Education and General Affairs Section can not do anything with this Korean school. They pay no attention to this Korean school. Because they do not want to be in troubles.

This Korean school has a close connection with the Korean school in Niihama City. It is desirable to close these schools, but it is very difficult to close them without the order from the Attorney General's Office.

*Compensatory
Home*

ABSENCE AND TRAVEL AUTHORITY

Mr J T Yoshimoto

GS-7

(NAME)

(GRADE OR CIVILIAN RATING)

is authorized to be absent from this organization and to travel during the
period 13 Oct 50 to 22 Oct 50

(TIME AND DATE)

(TIME AND DATE)

for the purpose of visiting Iwakuni, Yamaguchi-ken (Visiting mother)

(DESTINATION)

Shikoku CA Region

(ORGANIZATION)

10 October 1950

1950

(DATE)

(APO)

Provisions for billeting and messing have been arranged at:

Mrs K Yoshimoto, Honmachi Nichome,
Iwakuni, Yamaguchi-ken

Eight (8) days

for

(PLACE)

(NO. OF DAYS)

Signature:

W. D. Johnston

(CO, Section Chief or Executive Officer)

W. D. JOHNSTON

Lt Col, Shikoku CA Region

(GRADE ARM OR SERVICE)

Note: CO, Section Chief or executive officer may approve travel for dependents of members of their units. For dependents, show relationship to appropriate member of section in lieu of grade, or civilian rating. Also line out the phrase, "to be absent from this organization and."

Korean School in Niihama City

January 23, 1951
by S. Matsuura

Date of investigation: January 19, 1951

Place: Niihama City Office School Affairs Section
Niihama City Police StationLocation of school: Asahi Nursery, 601, Hashimoto-cho
Niihama CityChildren: There are about 160 children of Korean in Niihama City
including 108 children going to Japanese schools (41 to Lower
secondary schools and 67 to primary schools)

About 50 children are learning at this Korean school.

Teacher: M. Shiomi (24) Japanese A member of the Japan Communist Party
Tei Eito (15)Lesson: The school is opened every day from 0900 to 1500.
They have the time table as same as that of Japanese school.
They use both Japanese text-books and Korean text-books.Expenses: ¥300 per one pupil and ¥450 for two children from one house
are collected monthly. They collect donations from other Koreans
to cover the shortage.

The reason why they do not enter Japanese schools is as follows:

- a. The Korean people are very poor and cannot buy stationary or can not make lunch.
- b. Their thoughts are not agreed with that of Japanese. It means they are Communists. They are discriminated at school.
- c. They fear their children might forget the Korean language if they make their children enter Japanese schools.

Korean Boss in Niihama City: Go Choju (50)
Ri Shokichi (47)

Remarks:

The Korean people in Matsuyama and Niihama held a conference. They discussed whether letting their children enter Japanese schools or not. They did not reach an agreement on December 28, 1950. Their parents held a conference on December 28, 1951. As the result, they were divided into

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
Office of the Eighth Army Locker Fund
APO 343

FORM D (Effective 1 August 1950) SPECIAL ORDER FOR SEAGRAM

ORDER NUMBER	UNIT			
TYPE	BRAND	COST	CASES	TOTAL
Blends	Calvert Reserve	\$14.30		
	Four Roses	14.30		
	Hunter	14.30		
	Seven Crown	14.30		
	Seven Crown Miniatures	12.60		
Canadian	Lord Calvert	15.60		
	Seagram's VO	15.60		
	Seagram's VO Miniatures	14.55		
Gin	Ancient Bottle	10.20		
	Ancient Bottle Miniatures	9.75		
Rum	Christopher Columbus - Light	11.90		
	Christopher Columbus - Dark	11.90		
	TOTAL			

FORM E (Effective 1 August 1950) SPECIAL ORDER FOR BROWN-FORMAN

TYPE	BRAND	COST	CASES	TOTAL
Bourbon	Old Forester	\$23.85		
	TOTAL			

FORM F (Effective 1 August 1950) SPECIAL ORDER FOR PARK & TILFORD

TYPE	BRAND	COST	CASES	TOTAL
Blend	Park & Tilford Reserve	\$12.55		
Bourbon	Park & Tilford Private Stock	23.25		
	Park & Tilford Btld in Bond 100pf	27.85		
	TOTAL			

two groups, one group wanting to make their children enter Japanese schools from January and another group insisting upon continuing the Korean school.

They made no decision.

Boku Toshun the Boss of the Korean people in Ehime Prefecture who lives in Matsuyama City came to this city on December 26 1950 and joined the conferences. He insisted upon continuing the Korean school. So the Korean people agreed not letting their children go to Japanese schools.

The Korean people in Ehime Prefecture are greatly influenced by Boku Tohin (their Boss). His activities are under the influence of the present war situation in Korea. When the United Nations seemed victorious in Korea, he obeyed the Japanese Authorities, but when the North Koreans invade the South Korea, he do not obey the Japanese authorities.

The School Affairs Section of the Niihama City office have prepared school facilities for the Korean children entering Japanese schools but no Korean child come to school yet.

The parents say that they will make their children enter Japanese schools from April, 1951. However, they may influenced by the opinions of Boku Toshun and the war situation in Korean. It means they will not let their children enter Japanese schools from April, 1951.

There are 24 Korean children who are to enter Japanese schools from April, 1951, but up to date, only one child has applied to enter Japanese schools.

Comment:

This school is an illegal school same as the Korean school in Matsuyama City. These schools should be closed by order of the Attorney General's Office.

I think there may be more such Korean schools in other prefectures, but I do not know the details.

ABSENCE AND TRAVEL AUTHORITY

Mr Bernard J Dobbins (NAME) GS-11 (GRADE OR CIVILIAN RATING)

is authorized to be absent from this organization and to travel during the period 14 Oct 50 (TIME AND DATE) to 20 Oct 50 (TIME AND DATE)

for the purpose of visiting Nikko & Tokyo (recreation) (DESTINATION)

Shikoku CA Region (ORGANIZATION)

10 October 1950 (DATE)

1950 (APO)

Provisions for billeting and messing have been arranged at:

Nikko Palace (PLACE)

for Seven (7) days (NO. OF DAYS)

Signature:

W. D. Johnston

(CO, Section, Chief or Executive Officer)

W. D. JOHNSTON

Lt Col, Shikoku CA Region

(GRADE ARM OR SERVICE)

Note: CO, Section Chief or executive officer may approve travel for dependents of members of their units. For dependents, show relationship to appropriate member of section in lieu of grade, or civilian rating. Also line out the phrase, "to be absent from this organization and."

201 Dec. 1950

Meeting with Mr. Makino, private
school official, Ehime.

F 466

Date + time: 1500, 28 Nov. 1950

Place: General Affairs Dept. Ehime Ken

Those present: Mr. S. Togo - chief of general
affairs dept.Mr. Makino - private school personnel
A member of the Private School Council
- - - - -

Mr. Dobbins

Mrs. Inagaki

Preparation for organizing the Private School Council was being conducted from March 1950. In June the members of the Council were appointed. Up to the present time, two meetings were called - the first meeting on 30 Sept; the second meeting on 24 Nov. The explanation of the two meetings is as follows:

The first meeting

Was held on 30 Sept from 1000, under the presence of the vice governor. The chief of the Business Section of General Affairs Dept. presided at this meeting. The following took place.

1. Election of president ... Mr. Ito, President of the Commercial University was elected.
2. Deciding two-year term and four-year term members.

Four-year term members

Mr. Tamura
 Mr. Numata
 Mr. J. Yamamoto
 Mr. Y. Yamamoto
 Mr. Nishimura
 Mr. Ito

Two-year term members

Mr. Shiraiishi
 Mr. Utsunomiya
 Mr. Doi
 Mr. Kumada
 Mr. Seige
 Mr. Yatsuzuka

3. The draft standard for establishment of miscellaneous schools prepared by the prefecture was approved.
4. Regulations regarding operation of Private School Council was adopted.
5. A decision was reached that the Business Section will give approval to kindergartens and miscellaneous schools if they meet the standard.

- 13
- 3.
- * 6. matters related to transferring to school juridical person
 - * 7. matters related to kinds of enterprises which private schools can transact.

* 6+7 was discussed after the meeting with only the persons concerned.

The regulations of operation of Private School Councils provides that meetings will be held six times a year, in Jan, March, May, July, Sept. & Nov.

The members revealed about financial difficulties and stressed the need for subsidies.

The second meeting

Was called by the president on 24 Nov. The meeting concluded of the following business.

1. Report by the chief of the Business Section regarding business transacted by the section in regards to private schools.
2. Announcement of enterprises which private schools can engage in.
3. Proposal from the members
 - a. Increase the number of members of the council to 13. (at present 12)
 - b. Ask the governor to consult with the

board to adjust the number of students⁴ which will be admitted to public LSS in 1951, so that there will be students to be enrolled in private schools.

4. Since the procedure in applying for the school juridical person is complicated, the Shigaku Kyokai (association of colleges) will be responsible for making a sample form.

Mr. Makino also mentioned about Miss Noitte's^(?) return to States.

F466

Enterprises for private schools in Ehime,
which will be authorized by the governor, Nov. 1950

Manufacture and wholesale

1. Food process

- a. Process of meat - sausage, canned meat, ham, bacon, etc.
- b. Bread, cakes, candies, etc.
- c. Sea food - fish, clam, shrimp, crab, sea weed, etc.
- d. Dairy goods - butter, cheese, milk powder, condensed milk, ice cream
- e. Preserving of vegetables, fruit, etc.
- f. Seasoning - soy sauce, oil, sauce, vinegar, etc.
- g. Beverage - cider, soda water, juice, syrup
- h. Alcohol from fruit
- i. Other - noodle, macaroni, etc.

2. Manufacture of clothing

- a. Men and boys' clothing
- b. Women and girls' clothing
- c. Suspenders, garter, handkerchiefs.

3. Manufacture of wooden goods

Bamboo goods, wooden boxes, tubs, etc.

4. Furniture

5. Publication
6. Chemical goods
7. Electric equipment
8. Manufacture of other things

Non-manufacturing enterprise

9. Raise agricultural produce
10. Retail shop
11. Insurance agency
12. Laundry, photography, barber
13. Theatre
14. Professional service in regards to
engineer and construction

Materials on Regulations of Ehime Ken Private School Council 29 Nov. 1950
Standard for establishing miscellaneous schools in Ehime
Agenda of the second meeting of The Ehime Private School Council
from chief of The General Affairs Dept., Ehime

底第七七一號

昭和二十五年十一月二十九日

總務部長

四國民事部 ダビニズ殿

四國民事部に報告書提出の件

昨二十日御視察に際し御要請のありました別紙報告書を全封
送付いたします。

記

一 愛媛縣私立學校審議會運営規則

一 愛媛縣各種學校設置基準

一 愛媛縣私立學校審議會(第二回)會議案

愛媛縣

Agenda of the second meeting of The Ehime Ken Private School Council

20 Nov. 1950

3/22

第二回愛媛縣私立學校審議會議案

(昭和二十五、一、一、二、四) 於議事堂議決(控字)

一、報告事項

八、昭和二十五年度私立學校補助金について

二、幼稚園、各種學校の認可状況について

二、委員提出議案

一、委員提出議案(増加)の件

二、委員提出議案(減額)の件

三、収益事業の告示案について(事業の種類決定)

四、學校法人への組織変更について

13 miscellaneous schools approved

4 kindergartens approved

幼稚園、各種學校認可の状況
 一 幼稚園の部 (四園)

年月請 二五、四、三	年月認 二五、九、一	幼稚園名 双葉幼稚園	園長名 脇本 壽	所在地 西条市大町
年月請 二五、四、二八	年月認 二五、九、一	幼稚園名 敷島幼稚園	園長名 藤原 千里	所在地 新居浜市敷島通
年月請 二五、八、二五	年月認 二五、一〇、一	幼稚園名 和光幼稚園	園長名 藤田 福助	所在地 松山市杉谷所
年月請 二五、九、一八	年月認 二五、一〇、一	幼稚園名 聖母幼稚園	園長名 マルシヤム ダイエム	所在地 八幡浜市昭和通

各種學校の部
 八 認可學校 (十三校)

年月請 二五、一、二	年月認 二五、九、一	學校名 愛媛文化服装学院	校長名 高橋 潔	所在地 西条市栄所
年月請 二五、三、一五	年月認 二五、九、一	學校名 伊豫商科専修學校	校長名 白石 義高	所在地 伊豫郡郡中海岸通
年月請 二五、三、二二	年月認 二五、九、一	學校名 長野学園	校長名 山之内 登雄	所在地 周桑郡田野村字長野
年月請 二五、四、三	年月認 二五、九、一	學校名 松山トクノ石分院	校長名 亀井 勝	所在地 西条郡川之石所
年月請 二五、四、二八	年月認 二五、九、一	學校名 ニエトトメカク女学院	校長名 仁野 須磨子	所在地 宇摩郡三島所

2 schools applied for approval after the first meeting

4 schools, approval retained

申請月日	校名	設置者名	所在地	保留理由
〃六、一九	山本洋裁女学院	山本ヒト子	喜多郡内子町	
〃八、一六	敷島三瓶家政女学院	勝木良一	西宇和郡三瓶町	
〃八、一六	文化服装学院	井上幸子	宇和島市御殿町	
〃八、二二	宇和島服装学院	笹田幸子	宇和島市丸の内	
〃八、二三	松山自動車学校	西松唯一	松山市栄町	
〃九、九	松山高等美術専門学校	山本ツタ子	松山市永代町	
〃九、二八	津田高等女学院	岡谷小三郎	松山市北斎院町	
〃九、二九	三瓶法記珠女学院	二宮スミ子	西宇和郡三瓶町	
二五、二、五	氷見文化服装学院	森 敏子	西条市氷見	設置基準に達せず
〃七、三三	宇和島珠算専修学院	宮崎能一	宇和島市	
〃八、一四	住吉服装学院	桂 政 尾	松山市西経堂町	
〃二、二〇	マヒリトレスロー女学院	高橋 マサ子	喜多郡大洲町	

申請月日	校名	設置者名	所在地	保留理由
三、八、三一	八幡浜幼稚園	森分小箱	八幡浜市	
〃一、一、五	川上洋裁女学院	渡部賢猛	温泉郡川上村	

三、第一回審議会後申請のあったもの (一園一校)

Enterprises which will be approved by the government in China Nov. 1950

愛媛縣告示第 号

私立學校法(昭和二十四年法律第百七十七号)第六十六条第三項の規定に基き私立学校法人及び同法第六十四条第四項の法人の行う収益事業の種類を次の通り定める。

年 月 日

愛媛縣知事 青木重臣

収益事業の種類

製造業(卸売を含む)

一、食料品製造業

- 1. 食肉加工業(ソーセージ、ハム、ベーコン等の食肉調理品の製造加工)
 - 2. パン及び菓子の製造業(生パン、生菓、乾パン、乾菓、その他の製菓)
 - 3. 水産食料品製造業(魚貝類、エビ、カニ、その他の水産食料品のかく詰、海藻、海藻加工)
 - 4. 酪農製品製造業(バター、チーズ、クリーム等の製菓)
 - 5. 冷蔵菓物、缶詰、及び保存食品製造業
 - 6. 調味料製造業(味噌、醤油、食油、アミノ酸、ソース、食酢)
 - 7. 清涼飲料製造業(サイダー、ラムネ、炭酸水、ジュース、シロップの製造)
 - 8. 果実酒製造業
 - 9. その他の食料品製造業(澱粉製造、うどん、そば、マカロニの製造)
- 二、衣服及び身用品製造業
- 1. 男子青少年用被服製造業

ロ、婦人少女用被服製造業

ハ、その他の衣服及身廻品製造業（ズボン、コート、ハンカチ等他の製造）

三、木材及山木製品製造業

ハ、木製容器製造業（竹、藤、籠製造、木箱製造、桶製造等）

四、家具製造業

ハ、家庭用及事務用家具製造業

五、印刷、出版及類似業

ハ、書籍及定期刊行物発行業（主として書籍、パンフレット、定期刊行物）

ロ、印刷業（出版を行つもの、行はないものも含む）

六、化学工業

ハ、石けん、他の油脂製造業（ローソク、石けん、洗剤製造等）

ロ、医薬品製造業（生物学的医薬品、植物学的医薬品、無機有機合成医薬品）

ハ、その他の化学工業（殺虫、殺菌剤、香料、化粧品、調整品製造）

七、電気機械器具製造業

ハ、電気器具製造業（家庭用電熱器、アイロン、パン焼き器、セウ風扇、その他の製造）

ハ、その他の製造業

ハ、楽器及その部分品製造業

ロ、玩具、スポーツ及体育用品製造業

ハ、ペン、ペニシル、その他の事務、画家用品製造業（シヤープペンシル、クレヨン、画板、

絵具、製図用機械器具、その他の製造）

非製造業

九、商品生産農業

- 一、穀作物農業（米、アワ、ヒエ、キビ、ソバ、トウモロコシ、モロコシ、大豆の生産販売）
- 二、穀作物以外の圃場作物農業（甘藷、馬鈴薯、園芸作物、亜麻、薄荷等の生産販売）
- 三、畜産農業（畜産飼育業）
- 四、小賣業（衣服、身廻り品、飲食料品、その他医薬品、化粧品、農耕用品、書籍、文具、具、樂器その他）

一〇、保険媒介代理業

- 一、生命保険媒介業
- 二、火災海上保険代理業

一一、對個人サービス業

- 一、洗濯、洗濯業
- 二、寫真業
- 三、理髮、美容業
- 四、映画業（映画館）
- 五、その他の専門サービス業
- 六、土木建築サービス業（設計、監督、建築、測量に關する専門的性質を有するサービスを行う事業）

(註) 右の産業分類は統計委員会事務局産業分類専門部会編纂の

日本標準産業分類によつたものである。

不洗張 洗滌業

口 寫 真 業

ハ 理 髮、理 容 業

一 三、映 画 業 (映 画 館)

一 四、その他 専門 サービス 業

土木 建築 サービス 業 (設計、監督、建築、測量に關する 専門 的性質を有する サービス を 行 っ 事 業)

(註) 右の 産業 分類 は 統計 委員 會 事務局 産業 分類 部 内部 會 編 さん の

日本 標準 産業 分類 に よ っ た も の だ り である。

Standard for establishing miscellaneous schools in Ehime prefecture

Oct. 1950

To principals of miscellaneous schools

別紙

庶業六九八號

昭和二十五年十月二十七日

愛媛縣總務部長

各種學校長 殿

愛媛縣各種學校設置基準の制定について

従来までの私立各種學校は學校教育法（昭和二十二年法律第百二十六号）第
八十三條に規定する學校の適用を受け本法律の規定により運営されて
おたのでありますがこの度の私立學校法（昭和二十四年法律第百七十五号）の
施行に伴い本私立學校法の適用も受けることになつたのであります。

この私立學校法の施行により私立各種學校に対する所轄廳（知事）の
権限もより明確になりその設置廃止については私立學校法施行により發足
した私立學校審議會に諮り縣知事が認可することとなつたのであります。

つてはこの度縣において私立各種學校の設置につき私立學校法及び各種學
校設置基準（別紙）も制定し、よりよき立派な學校の設置、育成に努め各種學
校教育行政の円滑なる運営を期することをなりました。

追って貴職におかれは別紙其の進捗も熟讀の上各種書根の内容充実と育成
に御努力を以てようおねがい致します。

Standard for establishment of miscellaneous schools in Ehime prefecture.

愛媛縣告示第百八十六號

愛媛縣私立各種學校設置基準を次のように定める。

昭和二十五年十月二十日

愛媛縣知事 青木重臣

愛媛縣私立各種學校設置基準

第一條 學校教育法(昭和二十二年法律第二十六号)第八十三條の規定による各種學校(以下學校という)の設置基準はこの規程の定めるところによる。

第二條 學校設立者は、學校を管理し、所要の経費を負担することのできる者でなければならぬ。

第三條 學校設立者及び教職員は、昭和二十年勅令第五百四十二号「ホツダ」の宣言の受諾に伴ひ発する命令に關する件」に基く教職員の除去及び就職禁止に關する政令(昭和二十二年政令第百六十二号)による教職員の適格者であり、且つ、學校教育法第九條各号の一に該當しないものかなければならぬ。

第四條 教員は、教養豊かで、志性の高い者でなければならぬ。
又、教員は次の資格を要する。

一、教育職員免許法（昭和二十四年法律第百四十七号）による免許状を有し、各
有するのみなされた者。

二、高等學校（旧制中等學校）以上の卒業業者で、更に一年以上の擔任教科に
對する専門技術を修得した者。

第五條 教育は、一定の教育計画に従い行われなければならない。

第六條 教育内容は、單に技術的なものに終始することなく、若干の一般的教養
を加味することとする。

第七條 生徒の修業年限は、六月以上とし、一日の教授時数は、三時間以上とする。

第八條 學校は、少くとも専任教員（校長も含まる）二名以上同時に收容する生徒数
三十名以上を有すること。

第九條 學校は、左の設備を有しななければならない。

- 一、教科に必要な設備、器具を有すること。
- 二、教室は生徒一人当り〇三坪以上の面積を有すること。
- 三、教室は採光、通風を考慮し、衛生的であること。
- 四、夜間授業を行うものは五〇ルツクス以上の照明を必要とする。
- 五、教室のほか、職員室、事務室、衛生室、便所及び手洗所等を設けなけ
ればならない。

六. 住宅の一部を校舎とするときは、住居に使用する部屋を區別した教室
を有すること。

附 則

この規程は公布の日から施行し、昭和三十五年四月一日から適用する。
又、現にある学校で、この基準に達しないものは、昭和三十六年三月三十一日までにこの基
準に従い整備しなくてはならない。

Regulations of Ehime-Ken Private School Council

Nov. 1950

別紙三

愛媛縣私立學校審議會運營規則案

第一條 會議は會長が招集する。

第二條 會長は會議の議長となり議事と整理する。

第三條 會長の任期は二年とする。但し再任されることのできる。

第四條 會長に事故があるときはあらかじめ會長の指名する委員が會長の職務を代理する。

第五條 會議は之の適當と認めるときは委員の意見を求め、そのことのできる。

第六條 會議は之の審議の必要と認めるときは臨時總會を開き、臨時總會は必要に依り甲任するものとする。

第七條 會議は委員の過半数が出席しなければ開くことのできない。

第八條 但しあらかじめ持参議決を経るときは之の限りでない。

第九條 發言しようとする者は議長の許可を受けなければならぬ。

第十條 建議案を提出しようとする者は案を作文三人以上の賛成者が連署して會長に提出しなければならない。

第十一條 修正の動議を提出しようとするものは案を作文議長に提出しなければならない。

第十二條 但し輕易な修正は口頭で申すことのできる。

第十三條 又修正の動議を提出しようとする者は文書又は口頭で申し出なければならない。

第十四條 動議は賛成者がなければ議決することのできない。

第六條

委員が私立學校法第十九條に掲げる事件について會議に出席し発言しようとするときはあらかじめその旨を會長に申し出なければならぬ。

第七條

議事は出席委員の過半数で決し可否同数のときは議長が決するところによる。

第八條

採決は起立して決める。但し議決により記名又は無記名投票を用いることがあつたときは委員が公衆を疾病その他の事故により欠席するときは當日開會時刻までにその理由を會長に届け出なければならぬ。

第九條

議事録は總務部庶務課の關係職員が作成する。

第十條

この規則の改定及びこの規則に規定しない事項については必要に応じて愛媛縣知事の承認を経て會長が定める。

第十一條

第十二條

F466

Prefecture: Ehime
 Agency: Private Schools (Pres of Priv Sch Assoc)
 Date: 16 Aug 50
 Persons present: Mr Tamura, Josei Up Sec (Pres, Ehime Priv Sch Assoc.)
 Mr Makino, Genl Aff Sec
 Mrs Inagaki
 Subject: Private Schools

1. How many members of the Priv Sch Association? How often does the association meet?
2. Names of members of the Priv Sch Council? (name; sex; term of office; occupation; age)
3. How many meetings has the council held? Has it adopted regulations for the conduct of its business?
4. How will the prefectural subsidy be distributed? (see report of Gen'l Affairs Dept) When will the schools become school juridical persons? What will be the effect of subsidies on enrollment?
5. Has the council decided what enterprises the private schools may run?

1. 8 low sec + up sec schools
 2 primary sch + low sec
 16 kindergartens
 usu. meet monthly.

2. 8: priv. sec.
 1: miscell
 3: learned persons } make-up of council

3. no meetings yet.

4. subsidy:
 @ equal rate ¥840,000 : distributed to 9 schools
 (8 low sec + up sec; + a foreign language college ~~with~~) and a commercial college. ~~with~~ for lang college rec'd subsidy as part of a low sec + up sec.)

low + up sec : ¥80 thou] x 8 (schools)	¥640,000
[little + sec. : ¥120 "]		120,000
Comm. univ. + : ¥80 "		80,000
Economic college		¥840,000

(b) ^{student} ~~all schools~~ stud. tuition fee x no. of students = ~~100%~~ income of sch.
 divide this percentage by

$$\frac{\text{tuition fee} \times \text{no. of students}}{\text{income of all schools}} \times 100 = \text{percentage of income of single sch. in relation to all schools.}$$

then each sch. received the same percentage of the ¥1 million subsidy as its ~~in~~ the percentage its income was of ~~it~~ all the priv sch incomes.

(a priv sch needs about ¥750 per student per month.)

(c) standard running spend.

calculated aver. cost per student in priv sch. subsidy will be given to schools that fall below this average. (Will not bring them up to average, however.)

Mr Tamura expects some increase in enrollment.

expects schools will become jurid. persons this fall.

5. No enterprises in priv schools.

F466

304
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 D.
 Please return
 to B.D.

YUKAN EHIME

13 Mar. 1950

Editorial: Private Upper Secondary Schools At Stake.

Nine upper secondary schools in Ehime are all facing difficulty of management as the number of applicants was reduced very much. The Yamashita Upper Secondary School, Yoshida Town, Kitauwa-gun, was abolished and amalgamated into the prefectural school. The Seika Upper Secondary School, Imabari city, may be abolished sooner or later as applicants was no more than four for the new school year. That is because prefectural schools admit almost all of applicants without examination. Principal of a private upper secondary school expresses dissatisfaction with the Board of Education's lukewarm policy in "even opportunity principle. If the present condition remain unchanged, just as it is, one or two more years, eighty or ninety per cent of private upper secondary schools may have no alternative but abolition.

Why do students prefer to apply to prefectural schools rather than private schools? That is because they think that prefectural schools are provided better conditions such as cheap tuition fee, good teachers, excellent facilities, superiority in entrance to upper schools etc. Flunkeyism which places superiority on public schools is rooted deeply in people's mind. Such an idea in which private schools are inferior to prefectural ones resulted in accumulating actual differences between both. Private schools themselves looked as if they had been resigned so far to such an inferiority.

However, in principle of equal opportunity at this time, they were drawn back on a starting line as their rivals stood. They should not think themselves, therefore, that they would be defeated in the race. They must be stirred up. They must exert themselves to get ahead of their rivals.

Principle of equal opportunity is a fair thing which applicants are benefited naturally by and no one can be disconted to. We can do nothing to help private schools if they were so weak that they were bankrupt in this principle. They have no other ways to pass the present crisis but

developing their facilities and furnishing distinctive characters public schools cannot display as well. By some up-to-date method of management, they may be able to create characteristics which excel to prefectural schools. In private schools, a teacher's character penetrate its stronger influence among students than prefectural schools.

Prefectural residents must give up flunkeyism now, and the Board of Education, on the other hand, must assist private schools to develop. Men of wealth also should offer cooperation in their program, because donation to public organizations will be exempted from taxes soon.

By Nakamura, 17 Mar. 1950

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D. Please return to
B.W.

EHIME SHIMBUN

12 Mar. 1950

29 prefectural upper secondary schools announced the names of entrants on 22nd Feb. and also 9 private upper secondary schools in Ehime-ken have already finished selection of entrants. Every upper secondary school admitted almost all applicants in accordance with the public pledge of the School Board at the time of reorganizing upper secondary schools, so entrants to private upper secondary schools showed a remarkable decrease. As a result, Yamashita upper secondary school will be closed from April and, being unable to organize classes, Imaharu Seika upper secondary school has come to cut personnels, resulting in school troubles.

Imaharu Seika Koko had only four applicants this year, as almost all applicants in Imaharu-Ochi areas were admitted into three prefectural schools there. In addition, graduates of its own attached lower secondary school entered the prefectural schools. So the school authorities are finding difficulty in organizing the first year class of the upper secondary dept., not to mention supplement of graduates. It is said that a private school cannot be run with less than 600 students. Seika Koko, however, now accommodates only 250 students. As the last resort, the school authorities asked three teachers and two business clerks to resign. Against this, the latter appealed to the pref teachers union.

Yamashita Koko, Yoshida-cho, Kitauwa-gun could hardly have any applicants, as Yoshida Koko (old pref yoshida technical school) decided to establish the general course from April. So Yamashita Koko was decided to be abolished from April in compliance with the request of local people and all students and teachers of it will be absorbed into Yoshida Koko, it was agreed among the pref authorities, the pref board of education and the school authorities.

Other schools seem to have tided over a crisis owing to their distinguished school management and also thanks to admission of some old middle school graduates. A good number of graduates of their attached lower secondary schools, however, ran away to prefectural schools. So they will not be able to avert a crisis next year, it is expected.

The crisis of the private school is common throughout the country. On the 4th the conference of private schools in four prefectures, Shikoku was held in Takamatsu. It was resolved that it improperly increases people's burden to disregard the capacity of private schools by permitting pref schools to admit all applicants inspite of their scanty equipments. They decided to present a written opinion to that effect to Shikoku CAR and to the Board of Education of each prefecture.

Principal Tamura of Josei Upper Secondary School said; "Most of private schools suffered war calamity and have been making their utmost for reconstruction. Owing to decrease of entrants this spring, we have now faced a crisis in managing school. The schools in Matsuyama-city managed to tide over the crisis this year, but we must prepare for the worse situation next year. The equal-opportunity-in-education principle on which the Board insists is good enough, but we hope that the Board will think high of the capacity of private schools and take a proper measure for admission of applicants."

By Fuke, 17 Mar. 1950

F466

D.

Please return to Boshuine

EHIME SHIMBUN

14 January 1950

Nine private upper secondary schools filed a protest to the Ehime Board of Education on the ground that it had given no heed to the private schools in guidance of lower secondary schools students, it is learned.

For the purpose of correcting asymmetry between ordinary and vocational education as indicated in an investigation made in December with regard to students who wish to enter prefectural upper secondary schools, the Board of Education held "admission guidance deliberation conferences" at eleven places in the prefecture and then, "entrance guidance committees" have been organized at each lower secondary school. Final investigation in detail of applicants for upper secondary schools will be completed on around 20 January.

On the other hand, however, nine private upper secondary schools in the prefecture hold to an opinion that, although the Board of Education should hold fair standpoint in guiding lower secondary school students for entrance, it ignored private schools and laid much stress to lead them to enter public schools, and consequently, produced a crisis of management of private schools. They, in the name of private school division of the Pref. Teachers' Union, presented a written protest, 12 January, to the Board of Education, and principals of six private upper secondary schools in Matsuyama City asked the Board of Education for giving an impartial guidance on the same day.

According to a Board of Education's investigation at the end of last year, the number of students intending to enter upper secondary schools is 7,909 only, 691 less than the total fixed number of prefectural upper secondary schools. In Matsuyama City, for example, there are 2,023 applicants, 83 over the total fixed number of three prefectural schools, Higashi, Kita and Minami Secondary schools.

On the other hand, in six private schools in Matsuyama, they have some 1,000 three-grade students of the attached lower secondary schools, out of whom sixty per cent will enter the upper course with the rest abandoning to continue studying due to domestic affairs and others. Therefore, those private schools have to collect about 400 applicants from other lower secondary schools. However, partial guidance by the Board of Education is leading students to apply for prefectural schools and causing a

crisis of management of private schools, they declare.

By the way, private upper secondary schools, the same as prefectural ones, will accept application for entrance for a period between 1 to 15 February. Selection will take place on 18 February.

Mr. Numata, principal of the Nitta Upper Secondary School, said, "It is very good that the Board of Education gives guidance for entrance to upper schools. But, we are against unfair method which drives students to prefectural schools ignoring private ones. The Board of Education might say that it has no authority to private schools, but as far as guidance for entrance is concerned, it must be a fair and impartial one for benefit of both prefectural and private schools.

By Nakamura 20 Jan.

F 466

Name List of Private School Consideration
Committee Members of Ehime Prefecture

Sept 1950

<u>Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Sex</u>
TAMURA Kiyonaga	Principal of Matsuyama Josei Upper Secondary School	Male
NUMADA Minoru	Principal of Nitta Upper Secondary School	Male
FUNADA Misao	Chief director of Saibi Gakuen Institution	Female
NISHIMURA Kiyoo	Principal of Matsuyama Jonan Upper Secondary School	Male
DOI Masakata	Principal of Matsuyama Girl Commercial School	Male
YAMAMOTO Tokuyuki	Principal of Imabari Meitoku Upper Secondary School	Male
UTSUNOMIYA Mitsuru	Chief of Shinai Kindergarten	Male
SHIRAIISHI Tsutomu	Teacher of Shinonome Upper Secondary School	Male
YAMAMOTO Yoshimasa	Chief of Ehime-ken Dress-making Institution	Male
ITO Hideo	President of Matsuyama Commercial College	Male
SEIKA Meriyoshi	Vice-head of Education Committee of Ehime Prefectural Assembly	Male
YATSUKA Nariyoshi	Chief of directors of Matsuyama City Credit Union	Male

E-342

Revised: 17 Mar 50

SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 1050NUMBER 930Takamatsu, Shikoku
23 May 1950

SUBJECT: Travel Orders

TO: Mr. John R. Aden, GS-11
Mr. Carl Ustaszewski, GS-5
Shikoku CA Region, APO 1050You are ~~directed~~ authorized ~~invited~~ to proceed:FROM: Takamatsu, Shikoku, JapanTO: Matsuyama, Shikoku, Japano/a: 24 May 1950 For Approx: Three (3) daysFor Purpose of: Surveillance & Conferences

Upon completion will return to proper organization and station. Travel by government mtr, wtr and/or rail authorized. The use of emerg billets and rats and reimbursement for the cost thereof in yen auth when govt facilities are not available. Indiv auth reimbursement in yen not to exceed 1800 yen per day per indiv for advance payment only. Upon compl of dy reimbursement will be made for reasonable actual expenditures covered by adequate receipts, PAC Sec IX Weekly Dir 76 Hq 8th A 50. TDN. 0118-5-040-433-02. A copy of this travel order will be presented to RTO Clerk for issuance of necessary ticket. Auth for Trans: Sec 11, Weekly Directive 44, 8th Army, dated 9 July 1949, & Letter, Headquarters Eighth Army, AG 300.4, 30 November 1949.

BY ORDER OF THE CHIEF, SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

OFFICIAL:

*Ernest H. Schechinger*ERNEST H T SCHECHINGER
Lt Col CAC
AdjutantERNEST H T SCHECHINGER
Lt Col CAC
Adjutant

DISTRIBUTION:

4 DAC Concerned
1 Personnel
1 File

愛媛縣私立學校事務委員會委員名簿

職名	氏名	性別
松山城西高等學校校長	田村清壽	男
新田高等學校校長	沼田実	男
清美学園理事長	船田操	女
松山城南高等學校校長	西村清雄	男
松山女子商業高等學校校長	土居正賢	男
今治明德高等學校校長	山本徳行	男
親愛幼稚園長	宇都宮亮	男
東雲高等學校教諭	白石勉	男
愛媛師範學院協會長	山本義正	男
松山商科大學長	伊藤秀夫	男
財源會支那副委員長	清塚盛義	男
松山市信用組合理事長	八木末猶喜	男

系

F 466

LIAISON SECTION
EHIME KENGen. Aff/Makino
12 July, 1950

EL-507 (CE-22)

TO : Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region
(Attn: Chief, CE Section)

FROM : Chief, General Affairs Dept., Ehime Ken

SUBJECT: Subsidy to Private Schools

1. This is to comply with your request made through telephone this morning.
2. ¥ 2,000,000 was appropriated in the original budget for 1949 fiscal year as the subsidy for private schools.
3. "The Regulations Concerning Fostering of Schools in Juridical Persons" was enacted in the prefectural assembly held in Mar., 1950.
4. The subsidies were calculated based on the following standards prescribed in the above Regulations and were delivered to the following schools.

Calculation Standards	Sum	Percentage
Equal rate	¥ 840,000	42%
Student number & student share rate	¥ 1,000,000	50%
Standard running expenditure rate	¥ 160,000	8%

Remarks:

- (1) The student share rate was calculated from school fees, entrance fees, etc.
- (2) The standard running expenditure rate was calculated from the running expenditure per one student.

REC'D C.E.

DATE 13 July '50

The schools to which subsidies were delivered amounted to the following 21 schools.

Matsuyama Commercial University.

" " College

" College of Foreign Languages.

" Josei High School

✓ " Jonan " " *missionary school*

" Saibi " "

✓ " Shinonome " " *missionary sch.*

✓ " Girls Commercial High School. *Catholic missionary sch.*

Imabari Seika High School

" Meitoku " "

Yoshida Yamashita " "

Nitta High School

Matsuyama Josei Middle School

✓ " Jonan " " "

" Saibi " " "

✓ " Shinonome " " "

✓ " Girls Commercial Middle School *Catholic* "

Imabari Seika Middle School

" Meitoku " "

Yoshida Yamashita " "

Nitta " "

5. The extracts from "Delivery Program of Subsidies to Private Schools."

- 3 -

- Art. 1 The Prefecture will deliver subsidies to private schools in juridical persons who run high schools (attached middle schools included) and universities (old-system colleges included) to help promote their development.
- Art. 2 The subsidies will be delivered as running expenditures necessary for management of schools mentioned in the above article, and the sum to be delivered will be decided by the governor within the limitation of the annual budget.

I. Togo
I. Togo
Chief, General Affairs Dept.,
Ehime Ken

F:I

F 466

EHIME WHITE PAPER
PUBLISHED BY EHIME TEACHERS' UNION
(JUNE 1949)

Ehime White Paper

June 1949

Published by Ehime Teachers' Union

Table Contents

Introduction

Preface

How is the educational budget going on?

How is the National Budget going on?

List of details of Educational Expenditure

How about the war damage of school in this prefecture?

Actual condition of upper secondary school

How are the condition of learning?

Health condition of teachers.

Introduction:

1. This white paper was written on the basis of the investigation made on June 1 1949.
1. The materials were mainly based on the investigations of Ehime Teachers' Union New School System Investigation and Teachers' Standard Investigation.
1. Other materials were based on the reliable sources published by Board of Education.

A. Preface

At the time of termination of the war the way to reconstructing Democratic Japan was extended. We don't want to talk it formally. In fact is education realized its rebirth? How is 6.3 system going on? Many school buildings are left being devastated. Isn't the ambition of youth being set at naught? Nevertheless the Yoshida Cabinet made a big cut off on education

budget. We have no expenditure for 6.3 system reconstruction. The system of fixed Number and amount was established. Teachers are going to be discharged. Now, we cannot be helped judging it as a Collapse of education. Now we present "White paper" to all the people in Ehime Prefecture in order to have them present the Collapse of education. Because we teacher union in Ehime are attached to education of Ehime.

b. How the educational budget is going on?

After three years of the start, 6.3 system was brought to a crisis. In order to reduce the burden for compulsory educational national treasury the government established the fixed number and amount system. 1.35 teachers are in charge of 50 children at primary school and 1.7 teachers in charge of 50 children at lower secondary school. Nevertheless, teachers are being to be discharged. No school-homes is to be constructed any more. Many pupils are crowded in broken rooms, but no teacher. We must build school-houses and increase the number of teachers.

1. How is the National Budget going on?

Budget (Annual Expenditure-General)

	1949	1948 (unit 100 million)
Imperial House hold	0.9	0.5
National Diet	11.0	10.4
Court	42.1	20.2
Audit Board	1.7	1.1
Cabinet	2.9	1.1
Prime Minister's Office	3287.0	1749.9
M/Foreign Affairs	4.5	4.1
M/Finance	2066.9	1650.4
M/ Education	347.1	233.1
M/ Welfare	274.6	229.7
M/ Agriculture & Forestry	214.5	131.0
M/ Commerce & Industry	448.4	68.4
M/ Transportation	135.1	427.1
M/ Labor	56.0	25.7
M/ Construction	20.4	36.9
M/ Communication	42.9	85.8
M/ Attorney general	86.8	55.3
Total	7046.6	4730.7

According to this list, we understand how poor the education budget for 1949 is. At the beginning the demand was ¥68.1 billion for education. Demand for public works was ¥34.7 billion.

Only 5% of all the national budget is for education.

What shall happen as the results of such a big cut off on education?

1. Supplementary expenditures for constructing new system upper secondary school is cut off and new construction will be stopped.

2. 44,420 teachers will be discharged throughout Japan. 241 teachers will be discharged in this prefecture.

3. Scholarship fund is cut to 900 million yen. Even graduated from upper secondary school, very few can enter universities. Equal opportunity of education is only a dead letter.

List of details of Educational Expenditure

	1948	1949 (plan)	1949
Board of Education	1,282,646	10,671,548	7,346,515
Primary School	168,473,094	436,286,737	349,685,895
Lower Secondary School	108,109,788	332,932,498	206,576,584
Upper Secondary School	30,860,937	147,310,278	108,287,251
Part time Upper Secondary Sch.		67,468,634	32,405,765
Blind Schools	2,870,122	3,374,794	1,866,907
Deaf Schools		4,237,364	2,836,777
Library	601,194	2,245,599	1,934,262
Teachers' Sanitation Institu.	745,458	2,082,334	1,973,858
Education Office		7,715,190	4,297,186
Teachers Training Institution	513,000	2,192,000	1,430,374
Education Study Office	752,000	2,108,000	885,381
Encouraging for Study of Education	7,294,530	2,047,304	1,120,800
Miscellaneous expenses for Education	21,915,307	45,134,676	40,571
Research and Statistics		3,850,680	780,000

School Education		5,995,000	3,002,000
Facilities for Physical Edu.	2,188,368	5,836,032	3,094,278
Equipment and building for prefectural Schools	165,054	6,090,150	
Supplemental expenses for Education	1,000,000	10,132,800	
Girls Upper Secondary Sch.	5,014,132		
Medical Agricultural Upper Sec Sch.	1,433,248		
Industrial Upper Sec Sch.	10,030		
Commercial Upper Sec Sch.	1,304,965		
Fisheries Upper Secondary Sch.	259,400		
Technical Schools	11,231,661		
Social Education	7,090,490	12,672,496	
Total	452,205,812	1,160,578,113	774,595,135

Most parts of education is the expenses for personnel expenses, but very little for materials necessary for running education. Because of this, anything cannot be bought unless asking P.T.A. or for donation and construction savings.

1/3 educational expenses is paid by dues of P.T.A. We cannot buy even a chalk unless we depend upon P.T.A.

3. How is 6.3 system going on?

This prefecture has many mountaineous districts and small islands, inconvenient of transportation, there are many big schools, but small schools scattered among mountains and islands.

2) How about the war damage of school?

Most part of Matsuyama, Imaharu, and Uwajima cities and one part of Yawatahama and Onsen-gun were damaged in the war. 20 schools were damaged in the war in 1945.

How is 6.3 system going on?

1. Condition of Primary School

No independent school-house	4 schools
class-rooms (borrowed)	26 rooms
Temporary class rooms	72 rooms
Class-rooms (rent)	868 rooms

Auditoriums and store-rooms are used for temporary class-rooms, 127 classes have half-time school system,

Construction of lower secondary school

Independent school-house	192 schools	65%
No independent school-house	103 "	35%
Under construction	63 "	
School site (not settled)	49 "	

Actual condition of upper secondary schools

The upper secondary schools in this prefecture are classified as follows:

Prefectural full-time ones	48	
Private full-time one	9	
Part time ones	80	
The attached ones to the prefectural full-time ones		32
The branch schools of the above		27
The independent part-time ones		1
The branch-schools of the above		10

Two problems come into question as regards the upper secondary school — the one of the reorganization of U.S.S. and the other of the part-time U.S.S.

The reorganization of U.S.S. has been enforced throughout the country since last year, equal opportunity in education and renovation of education being aimed at. The following five points were emphasized in the prefectures which accomplished the reorganization.

- a) To transfer the buildings to the lower secondary schools
- b) To establish a comprehensive course
- c) To establish an attendance zone in order to improve the attendance condition
- d) To enforce the coeducation
- e) To abolish the traditions

The Board of Education in this prefecture entered on the enforcement of it this April, and drafted the 34 schools plan in accordance with the above principles. When the plan was made public a severe repercussion was created all over the prefecture. On the other hand the Teachers' Union made the 35 schools plan and negotiated strongly in order to realize the plan. After all the Board of Education could not help making a fresh start, because the crux of the original plan existed in retaining four professional schools as independent ones. The board reached finally a conclusion that the schools should be reorganized into 29 schools and 1 branch-school on a basis of the comprehensive schools priority system. Aiming at the enforcement of the new plan from Sept. the new principals were already appointed. But taking into consideration various conditions the other matters than the appointment were decided to be as they are by the end of this year.

The reorganization of U.S.S. as a part of enforcement of the 6-3 system means a great renovation of education in this prefecture. However, the Teachers' Union is absolutely opposing the reduction of teachers on account of the unification of U.S.S., when the reorganization is enforced merely for the purpose of curtailment of educational expenses.

As for the part-time U.S.S. problem their actual conditions are as follows:

	Number of students	Number of school rooms			Total
		Ordinary	Special	Provisional	
Total	8,477	95	40	1	136
On average per school	106	1.2	0.5		1.7

In addition the teachers totaling 17,000 throughout the country were reduced to 12,000 this year for the purpose of curtailing the educational expenses. In this prefecture also the teachers for the part-time U.S.S. were reduced to 280 from their estimation at 310 in case of the first compilation of the budget. Moreover the classes containing less than 35 students will be abolished.

Now that the equal opportunity to the working youth in education is indicated clearly in the constitution we oppose definitely such the retrenchment of the part-time U.S.S.

Though the 6-3 system was determined to be a fundamental system of education in future the counter-measures of government for its enforcement was limited to enumeration of about 3100 million yen in 1947 and that of about 10 billion yen in 1948. In this fiscal year the budgetary estimation was suspended for the 6-3 system even though we don't know whether or not the authorities concerned think the construction work necessary for the 6-3 system had been completed. In reality, however, the necessary construction works were completed only by 30 per cent, and the rest are left, while the students are yet being educated in provisional rooms or under the double-shift school system day by day, no bright future being promised.

When will the 6-3 system be completed? Just now it is the time when we should recognize the actual condition of the educational crisis, reorient the government's viewpoint in education, and carry out a great campaign to make the government establish strong measures, being supported by the public opinion.

4. How are the conditions of the pupils and students?

1). How is the organization of the school-classes?

School	Grade	Boys	Girl	Total	No. of classes	No. of pupils/ students per class
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School	Grade	Boy	Girl	Total	No. of class	No. of pupils & students per class
Lower Secondary	1	16,871	16,097	32,968	759	43.4
	2	16,416	15,392	31,808	726	43.8
	3	15,214	14,522	29,766	694	42.8
	Total	48,531	46,011	94,542	2,197	43.3
Primary	1	17,638	17,353	34,981	850	39.9
	2	19,493	18,993	38,486	885	42.2
	3	17,593	17,126	34,719	789	42.9
	4	16,090	15,857	31,947	750	41.6
	5	14,427	14,643	29,070	696	41.9
	6	17,297	16,876	34,173	788	42.6
	Total	102,538	100,848	203,386	4,953	41.6

2) How are the condition of learning.

Number of classes classified according to number of pupils or students per class

School	Grade	Less than 39 pupils or students	From 40 to 49	From 50 to 59	More than 60
Lower Secondary	1	205	403	157	14
	2	191	348	168	21
	3	196	336	154	3
	Total	592	1,087	479	38
Primary	1	417	296	177	12
	2	318	363	177	21
	3	307	342	136	9
	4	309	295	132	9
	5	303	287	100	10
	6	304	324	155	5
	Total	1,956	1,907	874	66

Among the above figures most remarkable are those indicating the classes containing more than 60 pupils or students. Those classes are 66 in primary schools and 38 in lower secondary schools as above-mentioned. (Figures classifying those classes according to the location of schools are omitted.) They are more in the war-damaged districts--Uwajime and Imahari. In these districts the school classes must be necessarily increased.

Moreover it cannot be looked over that the remote location of this prefecture has caused the following conditions. That is, there are 15 classes in which the pupils from the 1st grade to the 6th grade are gathered altogether in a room and educated by the only teacher. And there are 292 classes in which two or more grade are gathered in a room. In the 289 classes among them two or three teachers are educating the pupils altogether from the 1st grade to 3rd grade or even to the 5th grade, totaling 6,923 throughout the

prefecture. The double-shift school system is enforced in 127 classes including 6,736 pupils of primary schools and in 22 classes including 1,015 students of lower secondary schools in addition. Such an unequal treatment for such a great number of pupils and students is virtually a tragedy. (The figures indicating the above in classification by the location are omitted.)

The double-shift school system is prevailing in Imabari and Matsuyama which are the war-damaged district. In this respect also it is necessitated to construct more class-rooms there as soon as possible.

The condition of registration of pupils and students is as follows in this prefecture.

School	No. of registered	No. of non-registered		
		Exempted from attendance	Non-attendance being graced	Total
Primary	211,150	178	630	808
L. S. S.	97,409	122	123	249

Even in the primary school course which has been so long a compulsory one the considerable non-registered pupils are found as above. The reason for that is chiefly the poverty of their family. The aid of educational expenses which has been enforced in several prefectures should be done in this prefecture, too, in an effort decrease the non-attendance.

Being connected with the above we cannot look over the fact that the long-ranged absentees are totaling a remarkable number.

School	Lower Secondary				Primary							
	Grade	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Sex		1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Boys		405	409	400	2391	44	74	70	76	79	21	830
Girls		381	390	409		44	38	69	51	58	114	

As above the long-ranged absentees are even 2,391 in lower secondary school.

The reasons for the long-ranged absence are classified as follows:

	Because of family affairs	Idleness	Poverty	Poor ability	Lacking of Understandings on the part of parents	Others	Total
P. Boy	33	139	77	13	40	42	344
P. Girl	56	69	82	8	31	34	280
L. Boy	214	280	191	30	100	69	901
L. Girl	247	132	286	20	98	67	839

Also here the poverty of the household and the lacking of understandings for the educational affairs on the part of parents are the pertinacious obstacles to the equal opportunity in education which is secured for the people by the new Constitution.

3) How is the physical status of the pupils?

Because of the worse food situation and insanitary condition after the surrender the physical status of pupils and students is growing worse apparently. It must be an important problem, even though it may be a problem common to all surrendered countries. The school lunch system and the recent betterment of food situation have caused a trend toward improvement of the physical status even though very slight. It is very gladsome. However we must be careful of how the physical status is affected by the too many numbers of children in a class-room and the insanitary condition of the provisional class-rooms.

Weight, length, and girth of the chest of pupils and students from 1927 to 1944 or 1946 are indicated by some figures. But to our disappointment the figures of 1947 and 1948 are not available. (The figures are omitted.)

Next it cannot be looked over that the handicapped children are yet treated just the same as the ordinary ones. Even though the authorities concerned are making various institutes for the children welfare after the war especially stressing those for the handicapped children, the following figures are indicating how their cooperative living with the common children are making troubles in school administration.

	Stammering	Difficult to hear	Physical weakness	Mental weakness	Handicapped in hands or feet	Total
P.	390	830	892	994	717	3,823
L.S.S.	143	287	284	251	223	1,188

4) Degeneration of pupils and students

It cannot be denied that the social evil after the war has driven the youth and minors toward the world of the evil.

After the problem of the degeneration of them cannot be solved finally before the healthy society is established on a basis of economic stabilization. However the problem should be immediately considered sincerely by the teachers, parents, and the general public in order to prevent the next generation from degeneration.

The statistics of criminal offences are given below. As for the reasons the theft and threatening owing to the lacking of pocket money are common. But it attracts the attention on the part of the parents that we find among

the reasons the bad friend relation, disagreement in family, and neglected control on the part of parents.

The coeducation which has been enforced in lower secondary schools has led a good result, it was concluded. In near future it will be enforced in upper secondary schools all-sidedly. The right sex education is also a problem to be considered carefully. (Statistics of criminal offence of the youth and minors, and those of the delinquent behaviours of them during Jan. to June 1949 are omitted.)

Criminal case of pupils and students during Jan. to June 1949 according to the prefectural headquarters of the police.

	Primary		L. S. S.		U.S.S.	
	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl
Jan.	5	1	6	0	8	0
Feb.	6	1	13	0	6	0
March	15	0	33	5	5	0
April	10	1	31	2	9	0
May	7	2	64	8	32	0
June	3	1	20	1	41	0
Total	46	6	167	16	101	0

The criminal cases of pupils and students will be in reality more if taking into account those cases such as the homicide case by the student of upper secondary school, Hiropon injection case etc which are discussed in news papers. The parents should be more careful.

5) School lunch

It is enforced in the per cent of lower secondary schools and in 51 per cent of primary schools. However, the kitchen is not yet completed in almost all schools and the cooks are employed by the PTA in some schools. Moreover the cooking is conducted even by the members of the PTAs. One or two teachers are always confined to the service for the lunch. In these respects the more efforts of the authorities concerned are desired.

The cost of lunch is about 35 yen a month in urban districts and about 20 yen a month in rural districts. In addition 125 yen a year per capita is enumerated in the budget for the aid of the poor children totaling about 5,000.

In order to maintain the school lunch system which is absolutely necessary from the standpoint of the physical status of the children, at least one dietist should be placed at each school.

5. What are the actual conditions of the teachers?

1) The quota system and the reduction of teachers.

As well-known the teachers quota system was established in order to curtail the educational expenses. That is, the number of the children divided by 50

and multiplied by 1.35 for the primary schools and by 1.7 for the lower secondary schools makes the fixed number of teachers in this year. (As for last year, the fixed number was obtained when multiplied by 1.5 for primary schools and 1.8 for lower secondary schools.)

Real number of teachers was 9,841 as of April 1 this year including the primary and lower secondary schools. Early in May this year the Ministry of Education decided the fixed number as 6,000 for primary schools and 3,600 for lower secondary schools, or 9,600 in total. Therefore the margin of 9,841 and 9,600, that is, 241 was expected to be discharged.

On the other hand, in such a district as this prefecture, where the mountains and islands are many and transportation is very difficult, it is originally unreasonable to fix the number of pupils or students per class at 50. Moreover among the teachers totaling 9,841 there are the tuberculosis patients amounting to 178 and those teachers who serve at the Board of Education or the Secretariat totaling 144, both not serving as teachers.

If deducting the principal or the nursing teachers the teachers are indeed 1.1 for one class in primary schools and 1.39 for one class in lower secondary schools. If the reduction is contemplated further it cannot be no exaggeration that such a reduction means a break-down of the prefectural education, causing that even less than one teacher takes charge of one class.

Therefore the teachers' union is continuing its campaign since April demanding the teachers suffering from tuberculosis should be placed outside the fixed number and the employees of the secretariat and its local branches should be treated as the common prefectural employees in paying salaries.

We will here describe the actual conditions of those teachers who are devoting themselves to the cultivation of the next generation being threatened by the storm of reduction, overwhelmed by the wave of inflation, and placed among the confused conditions after the war.

2) How are the teachers distributed?

There are many difficulties in distributing the teachers in such a district as this prefecture, having many mountains and islands and inconvenient traffic conditions.

The following table indicates the number of schools classified according to the number of their teachers.

School No. of teachers in each school	Primary	Lower Sec. Sch.	Upper Sec Sch.	Part-time
0	0	0	0	5
1	17	1	0	7
2	30	2	0	7

3	21	2	0	3
4	29	6	0	3
5	25	15	0	6
6	34	36	0	13
7	82	11	0	4
8	34	17	1	2
9	8	15	0	0
10	11	62	0	0
11-12	18	41	0	2
13-14	66	25	5	0
15-16	37	16	6	0
17-18	23	7	9	0
19-20	18	14	8	0
21-22	20	7	7	0
23-24	14	6	2	0
25-26	4	3	1	0
27-28	6	3	5	0
29-30	5	4	2	0
31-35	9	3	2	0
36-40	6	2	0	0
41-45	5	3	0	0

The schools having only one teacher must necessarily have a class gathering all students of all grades and the schools having only 2 to 5 teachers must necessarily have a class gathering the students of several grades. Reviewing the teachers classified according to their age etc we reach the following conclusions.

(1) Following the enforcement of the new school system many teachers of the primary schools shifted to the lower secondary schools. And the distribution of teachers among the primary schools became very unbalanced from the standpoint of their age and sex.

In the primary schools the teachers under 20 years of age are 17% of all teachers. In addition more than 75% of them are female. If taking into account the female teachers under 26 years of age, they are indeed 30% of all the teachers. Moreover in the isolated islands and remote places young women teachers are so many.

(2) If we review the teachers from the standpoint of their qualification, the percentage of the assistant teachers to the teachers are 22% in primary schools and 15% in lower secondary schools throughout the prefecture, or 19% on average. But if we review the fact more closely we find, the percentage above mentioned is small in urban districts and big in rural districts. Individual assistant teacher is not always inferior to the teachers. But the above fact should be recalled. According to the revised Teachers Licence Law effective from Sept. the assistant teachers must be qualified for teacher within one year. The promotion of them to the teacher is

therefore an urgent problem. (The figures of teachers classified according to age, sex and qualification are omitted. The same for each districts are also omitted.)

Then why has such an unbalance happened? Because the lower salaries can not satisfy the excellent teachers and the teachers in remote places have been never treated with any good allowances though there are 204 schools containing 1,496 teachers are in the remote districts in this prefecture.

3) On the hours which the teachers take in charge of. The following table indicates the situation.

In charge of hours of	Primary		Low Sec		Upp Sec	
	male	female	male	female	male	female
less than 4	234	65	102	8	35	11
5 - 6	18	23	42		10	3
7 - 8	8	4	32	4	15	2
9 - 10	10	1	28		22	3
11 - 12	11	13	20	8	20	8
13 - 14	13	6	18	7	69	20
15 - 16	1	4	49	22	204	43
17 - 18	35	21	97	44	169	28
19 - 20	20	33	208	95	185	32
21 - 22	85	192	509	121	62	11
23 - 24	269	473	761	187	23	1
25 - 26	533	708	578	122	11	1
27 - 28	623	63	258	45		
29 - 30	530	369	48	4		
31 - 32	325	99	14	1	6	
more than 33	119	27	1			

On average the teachers are lecturing for 6 hours a day. They are desiring for a little more hours for their study. They are desiring for the hours for preparing for the lesson. Then how will the situation be, if the teachers were to be reduced by 241? When we think of the situation of hours in the teacher's charge we say definitely we would never be able conscientiously to educate our children. As above-mentioned the lecturing hours are 27 to 30 in primary, 23 to 26 in lower secondary, and 15 to 20 in upper secondary schools. There are scarcely difference of both sexes from each other in the hours.

4) On clerical employees, nursing teachers and dietists.

The nursing teachers are 143 in primary schools, 19 in lower secondary schools, and 17 in upper secondary schools. If one nursing teacher at least is necessary to each school, 379 in primary, 260 in lower secondary and 29 in upper secondary schools will be necessitated. The improvement of the physical status of children is so cried for. However what are the prefectural people opining facing the current situation to necessitate the nursing teachers totaling 668?

The clerical officers are only 3 in primary and 5 in lower secondary. But as for the upper secondary schools they are 78 in addition to the assistant clerical employees totaling 22 though the upper secondary schools are only 48. We don't say that they are too many in the upper secondary schools. We want to say what the 8 clerical employees in primary and lower secondary schools totaling 722 including the branch school can do.

The lecturing hours of the teachers are too many as above-mentioned. Nevertheless the teachers must take charge of the calculation of the present complicated salaries, various investigation and the works for recovery of the war-damaged buildings in addition. In each school we must have necessarily one nursing teacher, one clerical officer, and one dietist as mentioned under the section of the school lunch.

5) Health condition of teachers

It is indicating some trend towards growing worse as a result of the economic crisis at present.

Those teachers suffering from tuberculosis are 178 or indeed 2% of all the teachers. The most important causes of the disease are poor nutrition and over work. Among them only 37 teachers of primary schools and 16 of lower secondary schools are undergoing medical treatment in the sanatorium and the others are ill abed at home.

The Educational Public Employee Exemption Law was enforced on and after Jan. 12, 1949. According to the law the teachers suffering from tuberculosis can undergo medical treatment as active teacher for two years after suffering. Proper steps to abolish the causes of the disease shall be taken promptly.

6) On the problem of housing for teachers.

The clothing, eating and housing are enumerated as the first conditions of living. Above all the housing problem is an origin of pain for teachers. Different from other occupations the serving places may be a remote place or an island. They must shift to another place when appointed to do so. In those places where the houses can never be rented, how are the houses for them?

According to an investigation 6325 teachers are living in own houses, 1861 are renting the others' houses, 968 are renting the others' rooms, 113 are residing in lodgings, 814 are given the official houses for teachers and even 270 are dwelling within the school buildings. If we total those teachers in rented house, rented room, lodging it makes 2942. And they cannot devote themselves to the educational activities for the children. The housing facilities should established as such ones that the teachers can proceed to their post irrespective of its location of serving.

In connection with the housing problem the situation of the teachers' attendance should be reviewed.

Needy By	less than 30 min.		more than 30 and less than 60 min.		more than 1 hour less than 2 hours		more than 2 hours		Total	Total
	P.	L.S.	P.	L.S.	P.	L.S.	P.	L.S.		
Train	P.	283		233		71		9	586	
Electric car	L.S.	101		172		41		9	323	1,254
Bus	U.S.	90		156		88		11	345	
Bicycle	P.	885		219		16		2	1,122	
	L.S.	699		208		19			926	2,272
	U.S.	163		71					234	
On foot	P.	3,748		415		44		5	4,212	
	L.S.	1,873		262		41		9	2,185	6,793
	U.S.	309		83		4			395	

7) On the salaries of teachers:

a) The salaries fixed amount system.

According to the Compulsory Education National Treasury Share Law the half of the salaries for teachers of primary and secondary schools as compulsory course is borne by the National Treasury. In the past before the enforcement of the teachers quota and salaries fixed sum system in April this year, the half of those salaries which were paid from the prefectural authorities was autonomously paid from the National Treasury. However, Ministry of Education decided on the fixed sum of salaries per capita from the beginning of this fiscal year. The fixed sum multiplied by the fixed number which was decided anew makes a sum. And the half of the sum alone is sent by the Ministry of Education.

The fixed sum is not yet decided on for this year, (it will be decided on early in Sept.) but the actual sum for last year was as follows:

Prefecture	Primary		Prefecture	Lower Secondary	
	fixed no. of teachers	fixed sum of salaries		fixed no. of teachers	fixed sum of salaries
Tokyo		7,183	Osaka	4,597	7,079
Osaka	1,158	6,941	Tokyo	5,641	6,948
Kyoto		6,423	Kyoto		6,916
Kanagawa		6,157	Kanagawa	1,866	6,790
Fukui	2,998	6,102	Mie		6,685
Shizuoka		6,095	Maigata	1,877	6,510
Mie		6,045	Ishikawa		6,477
Ishikawa	3,907	5,776	Hiroshima		6,452
Kochi	3,430	5,773	Yamanashi	3,001	6,407
Yamanashi		5,747	Hokkaido		6,398

Toyama	3,920	5,714	Hyogo		6,345
Hyogo		5,075	Kagoshima	4,293	6,258
Aichi		5,682	Fukuji	5,572	6,238
Shiga		5,602	Miyazaki	2,685	6,208
Nara	2,713	5,594	Kagawa	1,951	6,178
Hokkaido		5,589	Kumamoto		6,166
Miyagi	5,901	5,567	Toyama	1,581	6,166
Fukuoka	11,933	5,555	Saga	2,374	6,128
Kagawa	3,520	5,551	Tottori	1,671	6,125
Oita	5,299	5,511	Fukuoka	5,978	6,125
Kumamoto		5,511	Oita	3,020	6,024
Kagoshima	7,655	5,454	Wakayama		6,024
Niigata	9,143	5,441	Chiba	4,616	6,012
Yamagata	6,074	5,429	Gunma		6,007
Ibaraki	7,421	5,421	Shizuoka		6,004
Nagano	8,008	5,417	Okayama	3,384	6,004
Hiroshima		5,390	Shiga		5,998
Tottori	3,215	5,382	Kochi	2,074	5,986
Gifu	5,740	5,374	Tochigi		5,981
Tokushima		5,371	Ibaragi	4,258	5,956
Yamaguchi	6,049	5,367	Aichi		5,928
Okayama	6,283	5,347	Yamaguchi	3,594	5,917
Nagasaki	6,304	5,333	Saitama	4,579	5,894
Tochigi		5,287	Shimane	2,527	5,882
Iwate	5,604	5,272	Nagano		5,852
Miyazaki	4,638	5,222	Gifu		5,836
Fukushima	8,711	5,119	Fukushima	4,147	5,806
Shimane	4,119	5,188	Nara	1,531	5,787
Ehime	5,939	5,184	Nagasaki	2,997	5,780
Akita	4,883	5,168	Yamagata	3,486	5,713
Gunma		5,160	Tokushima		5,699
Chiba	8,247	5,153	Miyagi	3,486	5,658
Wakayama		5,073	Akita	2,824	5,645
Saitama	7,551	5,039	Aomori	2,221	5,586
Saga	3,566	5,039	Ehime	3,785	5,508
Aomori	4,812	5,028	Iwate	3,030	5,456

Indeed this prefecture holds the 8th rank from the bottom for the teachers of primary school and to our surprise the 2nd rank for those of lower secondary school.

The actual sum to be sent to each prefecture is a little different from the above but it depends upon the above.

Such a low fixed sum of salaries exhaustively clarifies the real situation of the education in this prefecture. That is, it means to suspend the increase of salaries and to replaced the experienced excellent teachers with the unexperienced inferior ones.

In this connection the prefectural teachers union has continued the struggle for obtaining the increased fixed sum of salaries since April.

From another point of view it should be reviewed how such a low fixed sum level was decided for last year.

Through the inflational times after the war our salaries were fixed at 2,920 yen base on Jan. 1, 1948, at 3,791 yen base on Jun 1, 1948 and at 6,300 yen on Dec. 1, 1948. The Education Ministry authorities assert that the above fixed sums were decided on a basis of the actual sum on Jun. 20 and Dec. 20, 1947. But the actual sum in 1947 didn't include the increased sum of 113 yen which the prefectural teachers union had obtained through its extraordinary efforts. On the contrary, in other prefectures such the increased sum was included when the actual sum was calculated at that time provided that the increase of salaries had been enforced before Dec. 20, 1947.

The fixed sum for teachers of primary school in Tokyo was 7,138 yen and that in this prefecture was 5,195 yen. The margin of the two was indeed even more than 2,000 yen. Moreover in Tokyo the district allowance accounting for 30% of the salaries has been paid in addition. When we think of the fact we can realize how the City Priority System has been and is domineering the present education.

b) The actual situation of the salaries under the 6,300 yen base system

The following chart indicates the salaries condition in this prefecture as of April 1, 1949 (excluding the increased sum as of March 31) being composed with those in Kagawa-ken. The salaries in this prefecture are lower than those in Kagawa-ken in each stage of duration of service.

Why has such a thing happened? Because the increased sum of 113 yen was cut down when the 6,300 yen was enforced. After all we must make efforts to improve such the situation.

Comparison of salaries in each year of continued service in Ehime and Kagawa. (As of April 1, 1949)

(For the graduate of the normal school)

No. of years of continued service	Ehime	Kagawa	Remarks
0	4,223	4,223	In case of new appointment
1	4,344	4,344	
2	4,596	4,596	
3	4,863	4,863	
4	5,115	5,115	
5	5,292	5,292	
6	5,292	5,292	
7	5,292	5,600	
8	5,600	5,760	

9	5,760	5,925
10	6,094	6,269
11	6,094	6,269
12	6,269	6,633
13	6,448	6,823
14	6,823	7,219
15	6,823	7,426
16	7,219	7,638
17	7,426	7,638
18	7,857	7,857
19	8,082	8,551
20	8,082	8,551
21	8,313	8,796
22	8,796	8,796
23	9,573	9,047
24	9,573	9,573

(c) On the family of teachers.

Dependants of teachers are too many as given below. The dependants allowance is 600 yen respectively for wife and the first child, and 400 yen for other children. How can they bring up their family with such a low allowance?

No. of dependants	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more
P.	2,391	416	495	467	432	363	393	197	143	49	31
L.S.	899	306	381	364	343	292	244	131	69	27	3
U.S.	218	93	138	143	132	123	87	5	16	13	7
Total	3,508	815	1,014	974	907	778	724	333	228	89	41

The salaries were increased to the 6,300 yen base but the living conditions of teachers were not improved at all. According to an investigation of the living during April to June the red ink totaling 2,000 yen a month was recorded.

Japan Teachers Union demanded the salaries of 5,000 yen for the man of 16 years old and dependant allowance of 1,200 yen respectively for wife and the first child and 1,000 for the other children. The district allowance should be less than 50% of the salaries, while the minimum salaries system should be established, Japanese Teachers' Union demanded in addition. The government has not get definitely answered to the union, though the Personal Affairs Board suggested the 8,500 yen base should be established.

We demand the increase of salaries however its form may be.

According to Japan Teachers Union, the living securing salaries for teachers were as follows as of Jan. this year.

No. of family	In Tokyo	In the No. 3 districts (without district allowance)
1	8,286	5,919
2	14,341	10,244
3	17,413	12,438
4	21,955	15,682
5	27,113	19,367

Conclusion:

The above is the outline of the actual situation of the education in this prefecture. We assert repeatedly that the democratic reconstruction of Japan depends upon the education of the new nation. Please cognize the actual situation in crisis of education because of the financial difficulties. Indeed there are too many difficulties to be conquered by Japanese after surrender. However, there is no problem which cannot be solved if not only the educational employees but also the whole prefectural people consider about their individual situation and the education for the prefectural people.

We teachers in Ehime request again heartily you the whole prefectural people of your biggest cooperation.

Epilogue:

It was our long-cherished desire since Ehime Prefectural Teachers' Union was established to issue a white paper to the education. The issuance was impossible so far because of many difficulties.

The second and third books of the White Paper are under preparation now in an effort to clarify the educational affairs in this prefecture scientifically. The investigation into and materials of the situation of pupils and students were insufficient in this book. They will be discussed in details in the next book.

In case of compiling this White Paper we made efforts to reveal the facts as they are without decorations.

The End.

EDCMR 6 June 1947.

3. TEC 5 MITSUO H. YAMAMOTO RA 30109128 is reld fr asgmt Shikoku MG Region & asgd to Kochi Mil Govt Team. w/P o/a 6 Jun 47 reporting to CO thereat. Trvl by Govt rail motor and/or water atzd. EDCMR 6 June 1947.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL PORTER:

CHARLES H. BACK
Captain, AC
Adjutant

OFFICIAL:

Charles H. Back
CHARLES H. BACK
Captain, AC
Adjutant

DISTRIBUTION:

- 5 - Ea EM Concerned
- 2 - Kochi Mil Govt Team
- 2 - Tokushima Mil Govt Team

3 - KOKOROJIWA MII GAKU JISSAI
4 - KOKORO MII GAKU JISSAI
5 - MII GAKU JISSAI

466

1 May 1950

LEISURE/RECREATION

YAMASHITA

CHIEF

OFFICE

Prefectural budget for the private schools in Ehime

Amount ; 2,000,000 yen

Distribution; Since Yamashita Private Upper Secondary School is no longer a private school, the budget will be allotted to the eight private schools. Amount to each school will differ basing on; (1) number of students, (2) total tuition (3) current expenditure, etc..

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1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000

1000000 1000000 1000000

校長 星部

東京高等学院

電話 八二二三

(西村清雄 (退職) 八二五五)

シーエスゲレット 教授

Clarence S. Gillette

九二五

吉田

山下高孝 助教

三好 孝成 助教

松山盲聾大学

松山高等専修学校

伊藤 秀久

松山高等専修学校

二〇六

三〇

杉 武夫

愛 媛 県

Shrine Private School
28 Feb, 1950

学校名		所在地	校長	教員	生徒数
新田高等系	松本市	沼田実	二七	男 六〇 女 〇六	234 / 186
城章	〃	西村清雄	二二	男 四〇 女 〇八	197 / 105
渚美	〃	加藤太志	二五	女 三三 男 二二	197 / 105
山下	〃	三好孝成	二一	男 一九 女 一九	65 / 29
今治精華	〃	上野登	一六	男 一九 女 〇八	102 / 57
〃	〃	山本徳行	一八	男 三三 女 三三	138 / 101
〃	〃	青木通	一八	男 三三 女 三三	138 / 101
〃	〃	松本市大街道	二七	男 二七 女 〇	153 / 79
〃	〃	山田	二七	男 二七 女 〇	153 / 79
〃	〃	田村清寿	二七	男 二七 女 〇	153 / 79
〃	〃	土居百賢	二〇	男 三六 女 三三	141 / 64
〃	〃	女子高等	二〇	女 三六 男 三三	141 / 64

一九〇

1年級
別科 63 名

223
63
160

愛媛県立松山女子高等学

鶴城	伊吹	白木	今江精華	昭安	24ノニア	湯壽里	石平川	親	井華	井華	井華
中町	宇重野力所	新野清玉子所	今江多野所	大平通	三津口	道徳	永本所	二野所	四段系	東平	四段系
土居英	藤田秋子	大山倫	上野登	田坂 子	高橋 菊	大羽金太郎	田中伊修久	宮部孝亮	城野宮山理和	南生所	城野宮山理和
	全	全	全	全	全	大州俊博	高島直吉	八段所 杉山勲会	伊波	伊波	城野智通孝

中学校

小学校

印 雅 園

園 長

園 長

27 February 1950

(466)

Private Schools in Ehime

Matsuyama Commercial University

*(H. Ito, 780, 30)

* No explanation given

Matsuyama Foreign Language College

*(J. Sugi, 200, 20)

Upper Secondary Schools

Name of School	Locality	Principal	No. of teachers	No. of students		
Nitta Upp Sec School	Yamanishi-cho, Matsuyama	M. Numada	27	boy	606	
				1st	234	
				2nd	186	
				3rd	186	
Jonan Upper Secondary School	Nagaki-cho, Matsuyama	K. Nishimura	22	408	boy	girl
				1st	168	5
				2nd	68	2
				3rd	82	1
				4th	81	1
Seibi Upper Secondary School	Minato-machi, Matsuyama	T. Kato	25	girl	323	
				1st	197	
				2nd	105	
				3rd	21	
Yamashita Upper Secondary School	Yoshida, Kitauwa-gun	T. Miyoshi	21	girl	119	
				1st	65	
				separate course	(29)	
Imabari Seika Upper Secondary School	Tokawa-cho, Imabari	N. Ueno	6	girl	198	
				1st	102	
				separate course	(22)	
				2nd	57	
				3rd	17	

May become prefectural school

Abolished
Reinstated 28 Apr '50

Ehime

Imabari Meitoku Upper Secondary School	Aoki-dori, Imabari	T. Yamamoto	18	girl 1st	333 138
				separate course	(70)
				2nd	101
				3rd	24
Matsuyama Shinonome Upper Secondary School	Okaido, Matsuyama	Clarence S Gillett	27	girl 1st	270 153
				2nd	79
				3rd	38
Matsuyama Josei Upper Secondary School	Miyanishi-cho, Matsuyama	K. Tamura	24	girl 1st	423 160
				separate course	(63)
				2nd	151
				3rd	49
Matsuyama Girls' Commercial Upper Secondary School	Kubo-cho, Matsuyama	S. Doi	20	girl 1st	363 171
				2nd	(158)
				3rd	64

Ehime

Lower Secondary Schools and Attached Primary Schools

Name	Locality	Principal
Seika Shisakajima Lower Secondary School and Attached Primary School	Miyakubo-mura, Ochi-gun	M. Ochi
Seika Tōnaru Lower Secondary School and Attached Primary School	Sumino-cho, Nii-gun	J. Ochi

Kindergartens

Name	Locality	Principal	Operator
Shinai Kindergarten	Niban-cho, Matsuyama	M. Miyatsu	M. Miyatsu
Ishitegawa Kindergarten	Nagako-cho, Matsuyama	I. Tanaka	Matsuyama Church of Yasaka-cho
Yukari Kindergarten	Dogo, Matsuyama	K. Oba	N. Takaoka
Yuinonia Kindergarten	Mitsukuchi, Matsuyama	K. Takahashi	T. Ozaki
Shoan Kindergarten	Otedori, Matsuyama	Y. Tasaka	Y. Tasaka
Imabari Seika Kindergarten	Tokiwa-cho, Imabari	N. Ueno	N. Ueno
Izumi Kindergarten	Tamago-cho, Niihama	R. Oyama	K. Oyama
Ibuki Kindergarten	Asahi-cho, Uwajima	A. Fukuda	A. Fukuda
Tsurushiro Kindergarten	Nakamachi, Uwajima	E. Doi	E. Doi
Higashinakajima Kindergarten	Oura, Higashinakajima, Onsen-gun	S. Toyama	S. Toyama
Toyo Rayon Ehime Plant Kindergarten	Tsutsui Masaki-cho, Iyo-gun	I. Goto	Toyo Rayon Co.

Ehime

Murai Kindergarten	Yoshida, Kitauwa-gun	K. Kiyoi	Foundational Juridical Person Ehime Kyokai
Uno-cho Kindergarten	Uwa-cho, Kitauwa-gun	K. Mukai	C. Shimizu
Mikame Kindergarten	Asadachi Mikame, Nishiuwa-gun	K. Sakai	K. Sakai

466 24 36

Ethiopia Unives
Prof. Agric College

Prefecture: Ethiopia
Organization (agency): ~~General Affairs Section~~ Business Sec
Date: 27 Feb 50
Persons present: Mr Makino, Gen Aff Sec Bus. Sec
Mrs Duagahi

[2 colleges]
9 up sec sch
(ea. has attached low sec)

Subject: Private schools

are run by a factory }

2 low sec sch
2 prim sch
14 kindergarten
2 colleges under jurisdiction of M/Ed

1. Statistics:

No. of private schools (include universities):
level (prim., low sec, up sec, other)

no. of students

no. of teachers

co-educational courses in each school

Mr M. does not have figures for 2 prim & 2 low sec, which are conducted by a company (one on an island; one by Beschi Copper mine). Recommended he get statistics.

name of principal
address

2. How are private schools adjusting to changes to changes taking place in prefectural schools?

100 authorized
miscel. sch.
300 unauthor.
miscel. sch.
vial schools

all priv schools having financial difficulties:
falling enrolment; low pay for teachers; ^{standards for} Bd had meet. with up sec sch teachers, re admitting students for next term. Priv sch teachers thought that they should have been invited. This yr were not many going to up sec so no need for exam. are they emphasizing vocational courses? Priv sch expected to enroll students more emphasis being put on ^{any} dressmaking who failed.

But this year no exam. Priv up sec schools will enroll about 80% of what they expected.
are they establishing special courses? (kinds, purposes, authorized)
Tuition of priv sch is much higher.

2 people in ^{Bus. Sec} priv sch devote full-time to priv schools
But were collecting funds for prof. & priv colleges
Bus. Sec. is a financial sec.; takes care of financial & other matters.
See above: they have charge of Matang. Agric College, but not of priv colleges
app't + trans. of teachers, Agric College
issue licenses for teachers of other schools
have been told that they should do something about curriculum (don't wish to)

Falling off in enroll. of in publ. up see schools. Mr. Lukenio thinks this due to financial distress among farmers + middle class. - Students not so interested in getting more educ.

- 3. In-service training of private school teachers?
 - Mr. Lukenio has recommended consolidation of sch. - but this difficult.
 - miscell. Sch. cutting in to enrollment of regular priv. sch.
 - some teachers will take try under new law.
 - qualifications of priv sch teachers "not bad"
 - up see teacher base pay: ¥6000 (c.); principals, ¥10,000 (c.)

- 4. Relations with Teachers Union?
 - Are the teachers members of the prefectural Teachers Union?
 - ~~a great portion of them are~~
 - see below

Is there a Teachers Union in the school?
 are unions for priv sch teachers in ^{ea. priv.} schools
 these then form a Priv Sch Teachers Union; are a Dept. of China. Ken T. U. (not all priv sch teachers belong to this Dept.)
 have been some troubles because of "thought"; some of ldrs of TU are leftists.

- 5. Organization of private schools under Private School Law

Art. 9, Priv Sch Law
 what progress in formation of a council?
 school board should be formed in accordance with the law

- a. number of members? (10-20) principals, etc. persons of learning (1/3 of council or less)
- b. Is there a private schools association?
 a priv sch league: includes up see sch + attached priv sch; some kindergartens. Mr. Lukenio is uncertain as to exact no. of schools that belong. Says that 43 belong. Did it recommend 1.5 or more times the fixed number of principals, etc.?

Names of members of council? Chairman?

- c. Has administration of private schools been changed in accordance with Art 35 ff.?

- 6. Report of subsidies, loans, transfer or lease of property (Art 59 ff)

have been giving ¥200,000 per yr for each sch. Sch makes report; man. spent for sch equipment. (Subsidy given to up see sch + commercial college; given to juridical person; For Lang College belong to same jurid. person as one of up see)

Renmai = F467

Assoc.
League

000

Prefecture: Kagawa
 Agency (Organiz.): President, Private School Association
 Date: 11 July 1950
 Persons Present: Mr Sato, principal Meigen Up Sec + President of
 Mrs Inagaki Priv Sch Assoc
 Subject: (Private School Council
 Problems of Private Schools

1. Private Sch Assoc of Kagawa Pref. ^{Kochi}
 when established? in 1948 (made up of LS + US sch.)
 now an assoc. of priv sch.
 how many members? 20 schools (incl. kindergartens)
 meetings? (no miscellaneous sch. not provided for
 in Sch Educ Law.)

2. Private sch must become a juridical person. Miscellaneous sch may or may not become a private school. How many wish to become so?

none in Kagawa are Sch Jurid. person. If any should become so, would be eligible to join assoc.

3. Private sch council: does the law provide for terms of 2 and 4 years?

yes. Choice is by lottery.

4. Has the Council decided how to allocate the prefectural subsidy?

Last yr.: allocation based on no. of teachers
 This yr.: have thought, discussed, allocation on basis of no. of teachers, classrooms, students.

5. Has the Council a "classification of enterprises" that may be run by private schools?

6. Will private sch teachers in Kagawa take the in-service training for new licenses? ^{Kochi}

yes.
 To take course, teachers must have taught 5 yrs; Univ graduates not required to take course; some subjects not taught. Aside from these exceptions, priv sch teachers will take training. (23 teachers in Meigen will take training.)

3. If miscell. sch. becomes Sch Jurid Person, would be exempt from tax in tax on buildings, land, & income.

4. Sch are still financial Jurid Persons, must become Sch Jurid Pers by next March. Prefecture will not give subsidy until sch are Sch Jurid Persons. Kindergartens will not receive money this yr; are not even fin. jurid. persons yet.

Pref. gives subsidy —

✓ (A) poor financial condition of priv. sch.

✓ (B) to encourage priv. sch.

First reason is not valid. (Mr S does not admit this)
Also a plan that pref would, one yr, give $\frac{1}{2}$ of subsidy to one sch for a spec. purpose, Mr S thinks this a better plan.

5. Enterprises not yet decided: e.g.,
sell cement, sell sch supplies, a forestation,
deputy insurance office (fire ins.)

re Council

Mr S. says Mr Kamata is [not] a "commissioner" - re. presents a miscell. sch. Superintendent of Bd of Educ + another vps of kindergartens will be included later.

F 467

Kagawa-ken School Board

Excerpt from Sch Bd report for May 1950

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

- 1. Supervision and guidance to these schools by Governor or representatives.

None

- 2. Main problems

- a. Appointing the commissioners of the Kagawa-Ken Council of Private Schools.
- b. Holding the first meeting of the Kagawa-Ken Council of Private School.

The first meeting of the Council was held on 30 May at the prefectural conference room.

1) Attendance

Commissioner: 10 (except Mr. Kamada, Commissioner)
 Director : Vice-Governor, General Affairs Section
 Chief and two section staffs.

2) Substance of meeting.

- a) Mutual election of the chairman
 Mr. Aga, commissioner was appointed
- b) Tenure of office
 Number of Commissioners whose tenure of office is two years: 5
 Number of Commissioners whose tenure of office is four years: 6
- c) Deciding the regulations concerning the operation of the Council. (Refer to the attached sheet)
- d) On prefectural subsidy

A total of ¥1,260,00 has been set aside from the prefectural budget as a grant to the private schools and the allocation problem of the said subsidy was the main target of discussion.

PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS, ETC.

The court was opened and the trial judge advocate stated, in the presence of the accused and his counsel, that he had _____ evidence of previous convictions, which
(No or some)
was read to the court and is attached as Exhibit _____
(Cross out if inappropriate)

The trial judge advocate read the data as to age, pay, service, and data as to restraint of accused as shown on the charge sheet as follows:

Age _____ Pay, \$ _____ per month. Allotments to
(Base pay plus pay for length of service)
dependents, \$ _____ per month.

Government insurance deduction, \$ _____ per month.

Data as to service: _____

Data as to restraint of accused: _____

Prosecution to accused: Is that data correct?

Accused:

On how to decide the allocation basis, a question was raised and there were many opinions on this problem but the final decision was to be made at the next meeting.

- e) Classification of enterprises which are possible to be run by the School Juridical Person.

?

Notification on the classified enterprises to be permitted to be run by the School Juridical Person is to be made by Governor, a question on how to decide its classes was made and actively discussed.

But the final resolution was reserved for the next meeting.

TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION

DIRECT EXAMINATION

By direction of the court the following matters were read to the court by the trial judge advocate, to wit:

The _____ then made _____ opening statement to the court.

TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION

_____, a witness for the prosecution, was sworn and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

Questions by prosecution:

Q. State your full name, grade, organization, and station.

A. _____

Q. Do you know the accused? If so, state his name.

A. I do; _____

Q. Is he in the military service of the United States?

A. _____

Q. What is his grade and organization?

A. _____

List of Members of
Kagawa Prefectural Council on Private Schools

(Appointed on 22 May 1950)

I. Representatives of Private Schools (8 members)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Male or female:</u>	<u>Term of office:</u>	<u>Occupation:</u>	<u>Age:</u>
SAITO Isamu	Male	4	Principal of Meizen US School Principal of LS School, Attached to Meizen US School	53
MATSUDA Sakae	Female	2	Member of Board of Directors, Kojima Gakuen Foundation. Principal of Takamatsu Girls' Commercial LS School. Principal of Takamatsu Girls' Commercial US School	52
KUWAJIMA Yasutaro	Male	4	Member of Board of Directors, Hanaoka Gakuen Foundation. Principal of Sakaide Vocational US School. Principal of LS School, Attached to Sakaide Vocational US School	57
ONISHI Yoshihiro	Male	2	Member of Board of Directors, Fujii Gakuen Foundation Principal of Fujii LS School. Principal of Fujii US School.	55
KURATA Saburo	Male	4	Chairman of Board of Directors, Kurata Gakuen Foundation. Principal of Otemae LS School and of Otemae US School.	52
SASAKI Sakae	Male	2	Principal of Keiai LS School and of Keiai US School	60
OKUBO Nachiro	Male	4	Chairman of Board of Directors, Jinsei Gakuen Foundation. Principal of Jinsei Gakuen LS School and of Jinsei Gakuen US School.	59
KASHIMURA Benichi	Male	2	Head of Mikuni Kindergarten	53

Before me, the undersigned, authorized by law to administer oaths in cases of this character, personally appeared the above-named accuser, this _____ day of _____, 19_____, and made oath that he is a person subject to military law and that he personally signed the foregoing charges and specifications, and further that he *has personal knowledge of the matters set forth in specifications _____
(Indicate by specification and charge numbers); and *has investigated the matters set forth in specifications _____
(Indicate by specification and charge numbers), and that the same are true in fact, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(Signature (TYPED))

(Name (TYPED))

(Grade and organization)

(Official character, as summary court, notary public, etc.)

1st IND.

Headquarters _____, _____, 19_____
(Place) (Date)
 Referred for trial to _____
(Grade, name, and organization of trial judge advocate)
 Trial Judge Advocate of general court-martial appointed by paragraph _____, Special Orders No. _____, Headquarters _____, 19_____
 By command of _____
(Grade and name of commanding officer)

_____, *Adjutant.*

The accused then pleaded as follows:

To _____ Specification _____, Charge _____:
 To _____ Charge _____:

*Strike out phrase not applicable.

II. Representative of other private institutions of learning
(1 member)

KAMATA Masemitsu	Male	4	Chairman of Board of Directors, Kamata Mutual Aid Association. Founder of Dress-Making School Kamata M.A. Association	35
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III. Men of learning and experience (2 members)

IBARAGI Yamaji	Male	2	Member of Kagawa Prefectural Assembly. Chairman of Standing Comm. on Culture and Education, Kagawa Prefectural Assembly	56
AGA Junichi	Male	4	Chief of General Affairs Dept., Kagawa Local Government	42

President of the Council: Aga Junichi

REGULATIONS GOVERNING MANAGEMENT OFKAGAWA PREFECTURAL COUNCIL ON PRIVATE SCHOOLS

(Draft adopted on 30 May 1950)

(Regular-meeting and special meeting)

Article 1. The Kagawa Prefectural Council on Private Schools (hereafter simply called the Council) shall have its meetings classified as regular meeting and special meeting.

2. The regular meeting shall be convened periodically three times a year.

3. The special meeting shall be convened only in case some extraordinary matters require one.

(Convocation of meetings)

Article 2. The meeting shall be called by the President of the Council.

2. In case a request for calling a special meeting is submitted to the President by more than one half of its members together with matters for deliberation in writing, the President shall call a special meeting within seven (7) days from the date of the submittal of the request.

(President)

Article 3. The President shall be Chairman in each meeting, and make it his duties to maintain order and adjust the deliberation of subjects presented during the meeting, and he shall also handle all other general matters relative to the Council.

(Acting-President)

Article 4. In case the President is prevented from attending his duties by inevitable circumstances, a member of the Council designated by the President as Acting-President shall play the role of the President during his absence.

(Quorum)

Article 5. A meeting of the Council shall not be able to carry out any deliberation on any subject unless more than half the members are present in it.

..... and absent.

The trial judge advocate then announced the names of the accuser, the investigating officer, officers who forwarded the charges and any members of the court who would be called as witnesses for the prosecution as follows:

PROSECUTION: If any member of the court is aware of any which he believes to be a ground of challenge by either side against any member, it is requested he state such facts.

PROSECUTION: The prosecution has challenges.

PROSECUTION TO ACCUSED: You now have the right to any member or members of the court for cause, and any one member, other than the law member, peremptorily.

DEFENSE:

The accused was then asked if he objected to any other member present, to which he replied in the

PRESENT

This will not apply to such cases where a meeting called again for deliberation of the same subject that the previous abortive meeting failed to deliberate owing to insufficient attendance of members happens to find again the number of members present short of the required one-half, or where a special decision is temporarily reached to launch a meeting despite of insufficient attendance.

(Open to the public)

Article 6. Any meeting of the Council shall be open to the public.

The Council, however, may hold a secret meeting if a proposal for such a meeting is made by a member and adopted by more than two-thirds majority.

(Decision)

Article 7. Any subject shall be decided upon by a majority vote. In case ayes are as many as noes, it will be up to the Chairman to decide in either way.

2. In the above case the Chairman can not participate in voting in the capacity of ordinary member.

(Voting)

Article 8. When he considers that enough discussion has been made on a subject, the Chairman shall lead the meeting to take a vote on it.

2. A vote to be taken on any subject shall be by the "standing up" method.

The open ballot or the secret ballot method, however, may be resorted to, if necessary.

(Submittal of proposals)

Article 9. A proposal drafted by a member and endorsed by more than three fellow-members may be submitted to the Chairman.

(Submittal of moves)

Article 10. A move may be submitted to the Chairman in writing, or orally in case it is of minor importance.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

1. The present Regulations shall take effective from the date of adoption of the draft thereof or 30 May, 1950.

PRESENT

ABSENT

The court proceeded to the trial of _____
(Grade) (Name)

(Army serial number) (Organization)

who, on appearing before the court, was asked by the trial judge advocate whom he desired to introduce as counsel.

F 467

Received 11 July 1950

List of schools affiliated with the Kagawa
Prefectural Private School League

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. | Jinsei Institute (LSS & USS) | Zentsuji, Nakatado-gun |
| 2. | Fujii LSS & USS | Marugame |
| 3. | Keiai LSS & USS | " |
| 4. | Otemae LSS & USS | " |
| 5. | Sakaide Practical LSS & USS | Sakaide |
| 6. | Meizen LSS & USS | Takamatsu |
| 7. | Takamatsu Girls' Commercial LSS & USS | " |
| 8. | Aiiku Kindergarten | Chokushi-cho, Takamatsu |
| 9. | Ritsurin Kindergarten | Ritsurin-cho, Takamatsu |
| 10. | Kameoka Kindergarten | Miyawaki-cho, Takamatsu |
| 11. | Mikuni Kindergarten | Sanban-cho, Takamatsu |
| 12. | Seibo Kindergarten | Yoban-cho, Takamatsu |
| 13. | Soai Kindergarten | Busshozan-cho, Kagawa-gun |
| 14. | Enza Kindergarten | Enza-mura, Kagawa-gun |
| 15. | Nakafu Kindergarten | Nakafu, Marugame |
| 16. | Shioya Betsuin Kindergarten | Shioya, Marugame |
| 17. | Matsuyama Kindergarten | Matsuyama-mura, Ayauta-gun |
| 18. | Enai Kindergarten | Enai-mura Nakatado-gun |
| 19. | Kikuraji Kindergarten | Tatsukawa-mura, Nakatado-gun |
| 20. | Takuma Kindergarten | Takuma-cho, Mitoyo-gun |

Group 2	0930 - 1000
Group 3	1000 - 1030
Group 4	1030 - 1115
Group 1	1115 - 1215

2. PX ORDERS: One carton of cigarettes will be available for the week of 17 April 1950. Orders may be turned in to Mr. Taylor at any time during working hours until 1500 hrs, 17 April 50. There will be a 5¢ charge to help defray money order expenses.

3. MEDICAL OFFICER: NOTE THE CHANGE OF DATE. Capt R Reid, Medical Officer, will see all those who have made appointments at 1300 hrs Monday, 17 April 1950.

4. THE DENTAL OFFICER: The Dental Officer will be at this station Saturday, 29 April 1950, at 0900 hrs for the purpose of conducting a dental survey. All personnel and their dependents stationed in Takamatsu and Kagawa Detachment will be seen in the following order:

SC/R Personnel	0900
Kagawa Det Personnel	0930
All Dependents	1000

5. MOTOR POOL SERVICES: Motor Pool and Taxi accounts are delinquent unless settled on or before the 10th of the month following that in which incurred. Numerous individuals have failed to settle their March accounts. It will be necessary to curtail service for those who neglect this in the future.

6. INSPECTION OF BOQ: A member of R&U Section - Sgt Carson - will check conditions of all Tatami mats in castle BOQ and in each set of quarters. A member of the household should be present during this check which will begin at 0900 on 20 April in Castle Compound and at 1300 on 20 April for all other quarters.

BY ORDER OF THE CHIEF, SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION:

OFFICIAL:

Ernest H T Schechinger
 ERNEST H T SCHECHINGER
 Lt Col CAC
 Adjutant

ERNEST H T SCHECHINGER
 Lt Col CAC
 Adjutant

INFORMATION

Received 11 July 1950

Statistics of Upper and Lower Secondary Schools
 Affiliated with the Kagawa Prefectural Private
 School League

School	Address	Principal	Students			Teachers	Sex
			LSS	USS	Total		
Jinsei Institute	Zentsuji, Nakatado-gun	Mr. N. Okubo	375	504	879	31	boy
Keiai LSS & USS	Marugame	Mrs. S. Sasaki	136	120	256	19	girl
Otemae LSS & USS	Marugame	Mr. S. Kurata	305	222	527	27	girl (1st grade of LSS coeduc)
Fujii LSS & USS	Marugame Branch - Motoyama-mura Mitoyo-gun	Mr. Y. Onishi	355	239 others 88	682	28	girl
Sakaide Practical LSS & USS	Sakaide	Mr. Y. Kuwajima	266	244	510	25	girl
Takamatsu Girls' Commercial School	Takamatsu	Mr. S. Matsuda	55	130	185	7	girl
Meizen LSS & USS	Takamatsu	Mr. I. Saito	648	743	1391	43	girl

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OFFICIAL:

Ernest H T Schechinger
 ERNEST H T SCHECHINGER
 Lt Col CAC
 Adjutant

ERNEST H T SCHECHINGER
 Lt Col CAC
 Adjutant

I N F O R M A T I O N

RELIGIOUS SERVICES: Chaplain (Lt Col) JW Kilburn, Kobe Base, will conduct general service in the Post Chapel at 1930 hours Monday, 17 April.

NEW CHAPEL THEATRE: Coming soon "BABY MAKES THREE" ROBERT YOUNG
 BARBARA LAWRENCE
 ROBERT HUTTON

APR 17 1950
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Received 11 July 1950

Constitution of the Kagawa Prefectural Private School League

1. This league shall be called the Kagawa Prefectural Private School League and the office of the league shall be in the school where the head director serves.
2. This league shall consist of private lower and upper secondary schools and private kindergartens.
3. The purpose of this league is to help develop private schools in this prefecture.
4. This league shall conduct the following business in order to achieve the purpose of this league.
 - a. Get in touch with each school.
 - b. Discussion and cooperation concerning activities and operation necessary to develop private schools.
 - c. Inspect, research and plan matters related to education and conduct business necessary to realize plan.
 - d. Get in close touch with the All Japan Private School General Federation and Shikoku District Private School Federation.
 - e. Other necessary business.
5. This league shall have the following officers.

head director	1	directors	several
---------------	---	-----------	---------

 - a. One director shall be selected from each school, and head director shall be elected among the directors.
 - b. The term of office shall be two years, but officers may be re-elected. In case of vacancy, successor shall serve during the remaining term of office of the previous officer.
6. The head director shall represent this league. Regular meetings of directors shall be held once every month and temporary meetings

The court was opened and the president the findings and sentence.

The court then, at o'clock, ... M.,, 19.....

.....

AUTHENTICATION OF RECORD

.....

.....
President.

.....

.....
Trial Judge Advocate.

I examined the record before it was authenticated.

.....

.....
Defense Counsel.

shall be called whenever necessary.

7. The expense of the league shall be borne by each school and kindergarten.
8. Amendment and abolition of this constitution shall be decided at the directors' meeting in presence of 2/3 or more of the directors.

(Affix to this page a fiscal copy of the order appointing the court and following it copies of any orders modifying the details.)

Record of the Board
See Appendix A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z

(Affix to this page a literal copy of the order appointing the court and following it, copies of any orders modifying the detail.)

香川縣私立學校連盟規約

一、本連盟は香川縣私立學校連盟と稱し本連盟の事務所を理事長所在の學校に置く。

二、本連盟は私立中學校、高等學校、私立幼稚園を以て構成する。

三、本連盟は本縣私學の振興を計るも以て目的とする。

四、本連盟の目的を達成するため左の事を行ふ。

(イ) 各校相互の連絡提携、

(ロ) 私學の振興に必要な活動並に運営に関する協議協力、

(ハ) 教育に関する調査研究並に企画及び其實現に必要な

なる事業、

(ニ) 全日本私學總連合會並に四国地区私學連合會との密接

な連携、

(ホ) 其他必要な事業、

五、本連盟に左の役員を置く。

(一) 教育に関する調査研究並に企画及び其實現に必要なる事業

(二) 全日本私学總連合会並に四国地区私学連合會との密接な連携

(ホ) 其他必要な事業

五、本連盟に左の役員を置く。

理事長 一名

理事 若干名

(イ) 理事は各校園から一名を選出し理事長は理事の互選とする。

(ロ) 役員任期は二年とする但し重任は妨げない。欠員を生じた場合の補欠役員任期は前任者の残留期間とする。

六、理事長は本連盟を代表し毎月一回定例理事会も其他必要

に応じて臨時に理事会を招集する。

七、本連盟の経費は各校園の負擔とする。

八、本連盟規約の改定は理事会で決定し理事会は理事の三分の二以上の出席も必要とする。