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

CIE

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
COMMUNICATIONS

File

Titles: July 1948.

TSUCHO (Notifications)

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Subject: Scholarship Loans for Students in Schools for Training Teachers (5 July 1948)

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Subject: Enforcement of the New Salary Scale (6 July 1948) Inclosure B (Part III)
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* Bureau of Textbooks HATSU KYO No. 101
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* Bureau of School Education SHO GAKU No. 22
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Titles: August 1948.

TSUCHO (Notifications)

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* Full translation attached.

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TSUCHO (Notifications) (continued)

Bureau of Educational Facilities HATSU SHI No. 907
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Bureau of Science Education HATSU KA No. 246
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Bureau of Educational Facilities HATSU SHI No. 943
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* Acceptability Inquiry Board HATSU TEKI No. 66
Subject: Acceptability of Candidates for Members of the Boards of Education (13 August 1948)

* Acceptability Inquiry Board HATSU TEKI No. 65
Subject: Amendments to the Cabinet Order Governing the Exclusion, Prohibition of Employment, Etc. of Educational Personnel, Etc. (13 August 1948)

Bureau of School Education HATSU GAKU No. 363
Subject: Private School Survey (13 August 1948)

Acceptability Inquiry Board HATSU TEKI No. 67
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TSUCHO (Notification) (continued)

Acceptability Inquiry Board HATSU TEKI No. 68
Subject: Interpretation of the term, "Professional Army and Navy Personnel" (14 August 1948)

Bureau of School Education HATSU GAKU No. 320
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Personnel Section KAN HI No. 67
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Bureau of School Education HATSU GAKU No. 365
Subject: Survey on Vacancies of Educational Personnel in Schools (14 August 1948)

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Subject: Request for Opening Natural Science Courses and the Money Necessary for Them (16 August 1948)

Personnel Section KAN HI No. 66
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Research Bureau HATSU CHO No. 107
Subject: Expenses Necessary for the Election of Boards of Education (17 August 1948)

Bureau of School Education HATSU GAKU No. 101
Subject: Collection of Transaction Tax Stamps, Etc. (17 August 1948)

Bureau of School Education HATSU GAKU No. 356
Subject: Payment of Retirement Allowance, Day Duty Allowance and Night Duty Allowance for Personnel Engaged in Compulsory Education (18 August 1948)

Bureau of School Education HATSU GAKU No. 232
Subject: Research Courses of Normal Schools (17 August 48)

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TSUCHO (Notifications) (continued)

Bureau of School Education HATSU GAKU No. 366
Subject: Second Installment of the 1948 National Subsidy in Compulsory Education for Public New Lower Secondary School Teachers (18 August 1948)

Bureau of School Education HATSU GAKU No. 367
Subject: Second Installment of the 1948 National Subsidies for Various Allowances for Public New Lower Secondary School Teachers (18 August 1948)

Bureau of School Education HATSU GAKU No. 368
Subject: Second Installment of the 1948 National Subsidy in Compulsory Education for Public Elementary School Teachers (18 August 1948)

Bureau of School Education HATSU GAKU No. 369
Subject: Second Installment of the 1948 National Subsidies for Various Allowances for Public Elementary School Teachers (18 August 1948)

Acceptability Inquiry Board HATSU TEKI No. 65
Subject: Inquiry Into Acceptability of Candidates for Members of Local Boards of Education (18 August 1948)

Bureau of Textbooks HATSU KYO No. 118
Subject: Use of New Upper Secondary Textbook, "Mathematics, Geometry Books II" (19 August 1948)

Bureau of School Education HATSU GAKU No. 370
Subject: Survey on Expenses of Former Public Secondary Schools (19 August 1948)

Bureau of School Education HATSU GAKU No. 377
Subject: Revision of the Examination Regulations for Scholarship of the Senior Course in Higher Schools (19 August 1948)

Bureau of Social Education HATSU SHA No. 224
Subject: Meetings for Training leaders for Young People (20 August 1948)

Acceptability Inquiry Board HATSU TEKI No. 69
Subject: Applications for Certification of Acceptability of Candidates for the Metropolitan, Hokkaido, and Prefectural Boards of Education (20 August 1948)

Document Section HATSU BUN No. 117
Subject: Conference of Chiefs of the Education Departments in the Governments of Tokyo, Hokkaido, and the Prefectures (21 August 1948)

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TSUCHO (Notifications) (continued)

Bureau of Physical Education HATSU TAI No. 141
Subject: Processing Coast for Foodstuffs Released by LARA (Wheat, Flour, Japanese Macaroni) for School Lunches (21 August 1948)

Bureau of Physical Education KAN TAI No. 40
Subject: Rationing of Food Oil for School Lunches (23 August 1948)

Bureau of Social Education HATSU SHA No. 208
Subject: Request for Conducting Correspondence Course for Elementary and Lower Secondary School Teachers (24 August 1948)

Research Bureau HATSU CHO No. 112
Subject: Reports on Notices Given in Accordance with Article XXVI of the Enforcement Ordinance for the Board of Education Law (24 August 1948)

Accounts Section KAN KAI No. 170
Subject: Amendment in Over-time Allowances for Employees of the Ministry of Education (24 August 1948)

Bureau of School Education HATSU GAKU No. 378
Subject: First and Second Installments of the 1948 National Subsidy Approved by Law in Compulsory Education for Teachers and Matrons of Public Schools for the Blind and Deaf-mutes (24 August 1948)

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Bureau of Social Education HATSU SHA No. 181
Subject: Request for Carrying out School Extension Courses for 1948 (25 August 1948)

Bureau of School Education SHO GAKU No. 25
Subject: Access to Scientific and Technical Information in Japan (27 August 1948)

Physical Education HATSU TAI No. 162
Subject: District Conferences on Administration of the School Lunch Program (28 August 1948)

Bureau of Social Education HATSU SHA No. 224
Subject: Training Courses for Leaders in Child and Youth Education (28 August 1948)

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TSUCHO (Notifications) (continued)

Document Section KAN BUN No. 222
Subject: Revision in the System for Discounting Transportatio Fares for Teachers and Students (28 August 1948)

Bureau of Educational Facilities KAN SHI No. 332
Subject: "Memorandum on Petroleum Storage Tank Facilities" (31 August 1948)

HORITSU (Law)

Law No. 208
Law Regulating the Training of Communications Personnel (1 August 1948)

SHOREI (Ministerial Ordinance)

* Ministry of Education Ordinance No. 15
Enforcement Regulations for the Law Governing Provisional Measures on the Publication of Textbooks (13 August 1948)

Ministry of Education Ordinance No. 16
Enforcement Regulations for the Board of Education Law (27 August 1948)

SEIREI (Cabinet Order)

Cabinet Order No. 206
Cabinet Order Governing Amendments of the Official Organization of Wireless Telegraphy Training Institute (1 August 1948)

Cabinet Order No. 239
Cabinet Order Governing the Enforcement of the Board of Education Law (19 August 1948)

Cabinet Order No. 255
Amendments of the Official Organization of National Universities, Etc. (23 August 1948)

Cabinet Order No. 256
Amendments of the Official Organization of Government Higher Schools (23 August 1948)

Cabinet Order No. 257
Amendments of the Official Organization of Schools for Training Teachers (23 August 1948)

Cabinet Order No. 258
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SEIREI (Cabinet Order) (continued)

Cabinet Order No. 259
Amendments of the Official Organization of Schools for the Blind and Deaf-mutes (23 August 1948)

Cabinet Order No. 269
Cabinet Order Amending the Official Organization of the National Library, Etc. (28 August 1948)

KUNREI (Directive)

Ministry of Education Directive (No Number)
Amendment of the Regulations Governing the Payment of Overtime Allowances for Employees of the Ministry of Education (21 August 1948)

Ministry of Education Directive (No Number)
Regulations Governing the Payment of Overtime Allowance for Employees of the Ministry of Education (27 August 1948)

Titles: September 1948.

TSUCHO (Notifications)

Bureau of Physical Education KAN TAI No. 33
Subject: Empty Containers and Transportation Expenses for the Articles (Foodstuffs) Released by LARA for summer schools (1 September 1948)

Bureau of Physical Education KAN TAI No. 45
Subject: Second Distribution in 1948 of Imported Canned Food for the School Lunch Program (2 September 1948)

Bureau of School Education SHO GAKU No. 27
Subject: Two "Eiga" Electrocardiograph Instruments and Accessories Removed from the Netherlands East Indies (3 September 1948)

Bureau of Physical Education HATSU TAI No. 173
Subject: Ministry's Assistance for Obtaining Materials for the Facilities of School Food Supply (3 September 1948)

Bureau of School Education ZATSU GAKU No. 285
Subject: Commuters' Tickets for the Blind and Deaf-mutes to Attend Schools (3 September 1948)

Bureau of Social Education HATSU SHA No. 233
Subject: First Class Children and Young People's Organization (3 September 1948)

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TSUCHO (Notifications) (continued)

Bureau of Educational Facilities HATSU SHI No. 907
Subject: Loan for Rehabilitation of Private School Buildings (3 September 1948)

Bureau of School Education HATSU GAKU No. 401
Subject: 1948 National Subsidy for Equipment of Schools for the Blind and Deaf-mutes (4 September 1948)

Bureau of School Education HATSU GAKU No. 403
Subject: 1948 National Subsidy for Encouraging the Blind and Deaf-mutes to Attend School (4 September 1948)

Bureau of School Education ZATSU GAKU No. 286
Subject: Questionnaires Filed by the Educational Personnel Union of Japan, Concerning the Notification and Reply Thereto Made by the Ministry of Education. (4 September 1948)

Bureau of Social Education HATSU SHA No. 172
Subject: Investigation of the Classical Culture Association (6 September 1948)

Bureau of Social Education HATSU SHA No. 236
Subject: Utilization of Educational Films (6 September 1948)

Bureau of School Education HATSU GAKU No. 394
Subject: Handling of Labor Problems After Issuance of General MacArthur's Letter (Dated 22 July 1948) (6 September 1948)

Bureau of Educational Facilities HATSU SHI No. 1070
Subject: Revision of the Instructions for the Use of Cement in Construction under the Jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education (7 September 1948)

Bureau of Educational Facilities HATSU SHI No.1071
Subject: Essentials for Handling Special Categories under the Jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education (7 September 1948)

Bureau of School Education HATSU GAKU No. 300
Subject: Conference for Training of Teachers Engaged in Special Education (7 September 1948)

Bureau of School Education HATSU GAKU No. 406
Subject: Training Course in Special Education (7 Septembe 1948)

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TSUCHO (Notifications) (continued)

Bureau of School Education HATSU GAKU No. 406
Subject: Request for Holding Meetings on Special Education (7 September 1948)

Bureau of School Education KAN GAKU No. 182
Subject: Payment to the National Treasury in Accordance with Article LIX of the Pension Law (7 September 1948)

* Bureau of School Education HATSU GAKU No. 410
Subject: Examination of Participants for Training Courses for Superintendents of Education, Etc., (Teacher Consultants) (8 September 1948) (To Governors)

* Bureau of School Education HATSU GAKU No. 410
Subject: Examination of Participants for Training Courses for Superintendents of Education, Etc., (Teacher Consultants (To Presidents and Directors of Universities, etc.) (8 September 1948)

Bureau of School Education HATSU GAKU No. 381
Subject: Subsidy for Temporary Institutes for Training Elementary School Teachers for the Blind and Deaf-mutes (8 September 1948)

Bureau of School Education HATSU GAKU No. 415
Subject: Meetings for the Study of the Teacher-Training Course (9 September 1948)

Bureau of School Education SHO GAKU No. 25
Subject: Access to Scientific and Technical Information in Japan (9 September 1948)

Bureau of School Education HATSU GAKU No. 416
Subject: Transfer of Fukui Industrial College Students (11 September 1948)

Bureau of Social Education HATSU SHA No. 224
Subject: Training Courses for Leaders of Young People and Children's Outside Activities (13 September 1948)

Bureau of Textbooks HATSU KYO No. 126
Subject: Survey for the Use of the "Course of Study" (Teachers Manuals) (15 September 1948)

Bureau of Textbooks HATSU KYO No.126
Subject: Survey of Use of "Course of Study" (15 September 1948)

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KYODO SHOREI (Joint Ministerial Ordinance)

Prime Minister's Office, Attorney-General's Office and Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Education, Welfare, Agriculture and Forestry, Transportation, and Communications No. 4

Amendment of the Regulations Concerning the Enforcement of Cabinet Order No. 62 of 1947 (Cabinet Order Governing the Exclusion, Prohibition of Employment, Etc., of Educational Personnel (1 September 1948.)

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Translation of Notification

HATSU KYO No. 101

DATE : 9 July 1948

FROM : Chief of the Bureau of Textbooks, Ministry of Education

TO : Metropolitan, Hokkaido, and Prefectural Governors; Directors of Various Schools for Training Teachers

SUBJECT : Handling of "Courses of Study" for Social Studies Courses

In view of the fact that there are some school activities for students suggested in the "Courses of Study" for Social Studies Course, I and II which, if handled carelessly, would infringe on the fundamental principles referred to in SCAP Memorandum for Japanese Government (AG 000.3 (15 Dec.45) CIE, SCAPIN - 448) concerning "Abolition of Governmental Sponsorship, Support, Perpetuation, Control, and Dissemination of State Shinto (Kokka Shinto, Jinja Shinto)", the Ministry of Education is now planning a revision. However, it is considered necessary to carry out the revision not only from the viewpoint of the above mentioned principles, but also from the wider educational angle.

To attain this end, it is expected that one year or more will be necessary. Therefore, pending the revision, each school is required, as a temporary measure, to interpret correctly the said Memorandum concerning students' school activities in order to avoid improper guidance against the Memorandum. Especially will due attention be paid to giving proper guidance in the Social Studies Courses.

You are to study the following suggestions thoroughly so that there may be no errors in guidance:

1. A visit to a shrine, temple, or church sponsored by a government or public school will be prohibited, because it is against the Memorandum.

"A visit sponsored by a school" means and includes all the cases of visits of students in groups according to a plan of the school no matter whether the principal or a teacher acts as the leader of, nor participates in the group.

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It also includes a visit of an individual student under an assignment of the school or a teacher.

Teachers will give no problems of which the purpose of learning cannot be attained satisfactorily unless students visit the religious institutions mentioned above, or Shinto priests, Buddhist monks, Christian ministers, etc.

2. A visit of an individual student to a shrine, temple, or church will not violate the Memorandum, so long as he is not assigned to do so by the government or public school.

Students will be permitted under the Memorandum to talk of their visits to a shrine, temple, or church in a classroom discussion.

Teachers, however, will not require students to talk of such visits.

3. To hold a lecture meeting on religious problems by inviting a Shinto priest, Buddhist monk, or Christian minister in the regular school-hours in the school building of a government or public school, or to have them direct discussions, will violate the Memorandum.

4. When a government or public school requires students to go to see religious festivals or to call on a Shinto priest, Buddhist monk or Christian minister to ask questions on religion, or gives students subjects which cannot be studied thoroughly unless they go to see festivals or visit the above people, the school will violate the Memorandum.

5. When a teacher requires individual students in the school-hours to talk about the religious faith or observances of their own or of their family, he infringes on the freedom of religion and conscience.

Translation of Notification

SHO GAKU No.22

Date : 26 July 1948

From : Chief of the Bureau of School Education, Ministry of Education

TO : Directors of Universities, Higher Schools, Colleges and Various Schools for Training Teachers; Governors of Tokyo, Hokkaido, and the Prefectures.

Subject : Definition of United, Neutral, Enemy, Special Status, and Undetermined Status Nations

(TRANSLATION)

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You were notified of the above definitions by this office in Notification HATSU GAKU No.398, dated 27 September 1947.

We have received another memorandum from GHQ, SCAP, concerning the "Definition of United, Neutral, Enemy, Special Status and Undetermined Status Nations", (AG 312.4, dated 21 June 1948). According to this Memorandum, Memorandum SCAPIN No. 1757 (AG 312.4 (4 August 1947) DS) has been rescinded and a new definition of "United, Nautral, Enemy Special Status and Undetermined Status Nations" has been substituted. The difference between the new and old Memoranda is as follows:

1. The "United Nations" have included hitherto fifty-five nations, but now they have increased to fifty-eight, Burma, Pakistan, and Yemen being added.

2. The "Enemy Nations" have included hitherto five nations, but now they have become two, excluding Bulgaria, Hungary and Roumania.

3. The "Special Status Nations" have included hitherto eight nations, but now they have become twelve, adding Bulgaria, Ceylon, Hungary, and Roumania.

Translation of Notification

HATSU TEKI No. 66

DATE : 13 August 1948

FROM : Chief of the Acceptability Inquiry Board, Secretariat of the Minister of Education

TO : Chairmen of Metropolitan, Hokkaido and Prefectural Acceptability Inquiry Committees for Educational Personnel

SUBJECT : Acceptability of Candidates for Members of the Boards of Education

The Cabinet Order governing the Exclusion, Prohibition of Employment, Etc., of Educational Personnel and other regulations have been revised as a consequence of the enforcement of the Board of Education Law. In this connection, our office notified the Governors as shown in the Inclosure. (Omitted in the original. See notification HATSU TEKI No. 65 issued to Metropolitan, Hokkaido, and Prefectural Governors)

(TRANSLATION)

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The Metropolitan, Hokkaido, and Prefectural Acceptability Inquiry Committees are hereby requested to study the above notification so that the inquiries into the acceptability of candidates for the members of the Local Boards may be executed satisfactorily.

TRANSLATION OF NOTIFICATION

HATSU TEKI NO. 65

DATE: 17 August 1948

FROM: Chief of the Acceptability Inquiry Board, Minister of Education's Secretariat

TO: Metropolitan, Hokkaido, and Prefectural Governors

SUBJECT: Inquiry into Acceptability of Candidates for Members of Local Boards of Education

In Notification HATSU TEKI NO. 65, dated 13 August 1948, "Concerning the Amendments to Cabinet Order Regulating the Exclusion, Prohibition of Employment, Etc., of Educational Service Members," this office notified you to the effect that the date and period for accepting applications for certificates of acceptability would be announced by the Metropolitan, Hokkaido, or prefectural governor concerned. In this connection, if cities, towns, and villages, excepting the five largest cities (Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe, Nagoya and Yokohama) intend to set up Boards of Education in 1948, they should report to that effect to the Metropolitan, Hokkaido, or prefectural governor concerned by 25 August. (Refer to Article XXVI of the Enforcement Regulations for the Board of Education Law)

The Metropolitan, Hokkaido, and prefectural governors are requested to understand that if they receive any such reports, they should make public announcement to that effect.

Ministry of Education Ordinance No.15
(13 August 1948)

Enforcement Regulations for the Law Governing Provisional Measures on the Publication of Textbooks are prescribed as follows:

13 August 1948

Minister of Education Tatsuo Morito

Enforcement Regulations for the Law Governing Provisional Measures on the Publication of Textbooks

Article I. The word "textbook" to be printed on the cover of the textbook in accordance with Article III of the Law Governing Provisional Measures on the Publication of Textbooks (to be referred

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to as the Law hereinafter will appear in such a manner as "Textbook Authorized by the Ministry of Education" or "Textbook Written by the Ministry of Education."

Article II. The report referred to in Article IV of the Law will be be made during the month of February every year. 2. "The textbooks he /publisher/ desires to publish" in the same article will include all the textbooks he desires to publish for use in the school year after the next.

Article III. The list of the textbooks to be reported will include their titles, types of schools for which they are intended, grades and courses in which they are to be used, and other items indicated by the Minister of Education. 2. The report form referred to in the preceding paragraph will be announced in the Official Gazette.

Article IV. The Metropolitan, Hokkaido, and Prefectural Boards of Education are authorized to hold exhibits of textbooks in several districts.

Article V. The exhibits of textbooks will be held during the month of May. The date for its opening and length will be designated every year.
2. The designation referred to in the preceding paragraph will be made in an announcement in the Official Gazette.

Article VI. No discrimination will be made in the treatment of the textbooks shown in the exhibits.

Article VII. The Minister of Education will make a catalogue on the basis of the reports referred to in Article II, and send it to the metropolitan, Hokkaido, and Prefectural Boards of Education two weeks prior to the opening of the exhibit of textbooks.
2. The Metropolitan, Hokkaido, and Prefectural Boards of Education will, in accordance with Article VI, Paragraph 2 of the Law, distribute the catalogue referred to in the preceding paragraph /to the schools in their jurisdiction/ prior to the opening of the exhibits of textbooks.

Article VIII. Persons who desire to exhibit samples of textbooks in accordance with Article VI, Paragraph 3 of the Law, will submit samples to the Metropolitan, Hokkaido or Prefectural Board of Education two weeks prior to the date for the opening of the exhibits.
2. The number of samples to be exhibited in accordance with the preceding paragraph will be announced in the Official Gazette.
3. If the samples referred to in Paragraph 1 are the same as those kept by the Metropolitan, Hokkaido, or Prefectural Board of Education under Article IX, the former may be substituted for the latter.
4. In such a case as referred to in the preceding paragraph, the publisher will notify the Minister of Education and the Metropolitan, Hokkaido, or Prefectural Board of Education to that effect,

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Article IX. The Metropolitan, Hokkaido, and Prefectural Boards of Education will preserve the samples exhibited, for three years.
2. The Metropolitan, Hokkaido, and Prefectural Boards of Education will exhibit the samples they have preserved, when they receive the notice referred to in Paragraph 4, Article VIII.

Article X. The textbook exhibits may be open to the public.

Article XI. The Metropolitan, Hokkaido, and Prefectural Boards of Education will make sure that the parties concerned know the date for the opening, place, etc. of the exhibits.

Article XII. The Metropolitan, Hokkaido, and Prefectural Boards of Education will report on the following items to the Minister of Education by 10 June:
1. Places and number of exhibits
2. Interest of visitors in the exhibits
3. Length of time the exhibits were open to the public
4. Other matters

Article XIII. The City, Town, and Village Boards of Education, heads of government and private schools will submit to the Metropolitan, Hokkaido, or Prefectural Board of Education three copies of the Textbook Order Sheet shown in Appendix I, for each kind of textbook needed.

Article XIV. The Metropolitan, Hokkaido, and Prefectural Boards of Education will classify the Textbook Order Sheets referred to in the preceding article by the kind of book, and submit to the Minister of Education two sets of the classified sheets with a Summarized Textbook Order Sheet as shown in Appendix II by 20 June.

Article XV. The Metropolitan, Hokkaido, and Prefectural Boards of Education will report on the supply of textbooks in comparison with the demand.

Article XVI. According to the situation, on paper the designation of publication referred to in Article VIII of the Law may be made using the following measures:
a. Making the designation determining the order of the publication
b. Making the designation for a part of the number on order on the basis of the total number

Article XVII. When the designation of publication has been made in accordance with Article IX of the law, the Minister of Education will make an announcement to that effect in the Official Gazette.

Article XVIII. The publisher who has accepted publication will submit immediately to the Minister of Education for his approval the program for preparation process and distribution, and the price-calculation account.
2. The Minister of Education may order changes made in the program and account referred to in the preceding paragraph, if there are points he considers improper.
3. The items to be stated in the documents referred to in Paragraph 1 will be indicated by the Minister of Education.

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Article XIX. When the publisher considers it necessary to make changes in the program for preparation process and distribution, or the price calculation account referred to in Paragraph 1 of the preceding article, he may ask for the approval of the Minister of Education with a statement for the reason thereof.

Article XX. When the Minister of Education has approved the price calculation account referred to in Paragraph 1 of Article XVIII, the price indicated will be the price referred to in Article XI of the Law.
2. The prices will be announced in the Official Gazette.

Article XXI. The publisher will distribute the textbook by the date indicated in the distribution program.

Article XXII. The paper, printing, and binding of a textbook to be distributed will be the same as the sample exhibited.

Article XXIII. The publisher will make clear the channel through which the paper and other materials for textbooks were obtained, the quantity in stock and the amount consumed.
2. The publisher will pay careful attention to the custody of textbooks in stock, and make clear the state of distribution.

Article XXIV. The Minister of Education may, if necessary, require publishers to submit reports either on the channel through which the paper and other materials were obtained, on the custody and consumption thereof, or on the progress of the making and distribution of textbooks, or he may send government officials to investigate or to inspect the ledgers and documents.

Article XXV. The securities mentioned in Article XII of the Law will be national loan bonds.

Article XXVI. When the price of a textbook is unfixed by the date for paying the guaranty-money, it will be paid on the basis of the estimated price set by the Minister of Education.
2. When the price referred to in the preceding paragraph has been fixed, or the price has been changed, the balance will be liquidated without delay.

Article XXVII. When the publisher has fulfilled the duties mentioned in Articles XVIII to XXIV, the guaranty-money he has paid will be returned to him within one month from the date of his request therefor.

Article XXVIII. When the Minister of Education has taken punitive measures in accordance with Article XIV or XV of the Law, it will be announced in the Official Gazette with the reason therefor.

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Article XXIX. The designation of books [other than textbooks] referred to in Article XVIII of the Law will be made in an announcement in the Official Gazette.

Supplementary Provisions

Article XXX. These regulations will become effective as of the day of their promulgation.

Article XXXI. Pending the establishment of the Board of Education, the term "Metropolitan, Hokkaido, and Prefectural Boards of Education" in these regulations will read "Metropolitan, Hokkaido, or prefectural governor", and the term "City, Town, and Village Boards of Education" in Article XIII will read "the heads of public schools".

Article XXXII. Regardless of these regulations, special regulations will be made concerning the textbooks to be used in the 1949 school year as follows:

1. The report referred to in Article II will not be required.

2. Regardless of the provisions of Article V, the exhibit of textbooks will be held for a week starting 25 August.

3. Regardless of the provisions of Article VII, Paragraph 1, the Minister of Education will prepare the catalogue, and deliver it to the Metropolitan, Hokkaido, and prefectural governors by the day before the opening of the textbook exhibits.

4. Regardless of the provisions of Article VII, Paragraph 2, the Metropolitan, Hokkaido, and prefectural governors may distribute the catalogue at the places the exhibits are held.

5. The date referred to in Article XIV will be 20 September, regardless of the provisions of the article.

Article XXXIII. The Regulations Governing the Authorization of Textbooks (Ministry of Education Ordinance No. 4 of 1948) will be amended as follows:

In Article VII, "the cover or" will be deleted.

(TRANSLATION)

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

Size (B5 185mm x 257mm)

Textbook Order Sheet			
Name of School		No. of Textbook	
Location of School		First Choice	
Name of Distribution Agency Name of Responsible Person of Agency		Second Choice	
Location of Distribution Agency			

	Markings in Textbooks			Course or Subject	Grade	Name of Textbook		
	Publisher	School	Textbook					
First Choice							Authorized	Min. of Ed.
Second Choice							Authorized	Min. of Ed.

No. of Copies Needed	For Teachers	For Pupils	Total	Remarks
Estimated No. of Teachers and Pupils	Teachers	Pupils	Total	

Date — Name of Principal (Seal)

Date — Name of the Responsible Person of the Distribution Agency (Seal)

Size (B5 182 mm x 257 mm)

Metropolitan, Hokkaido, or Prefectural Textbook Orders Summarized Sheet

Course or Subject	Grade	Name of Textbook			Markings in Textbook		
			Authorized	Min. of Ed.	Publisher	School	Textbook

No. of Copies Needed	No. for Teachers	No. for Pupils	Total

Estimated No. of Teachers and Pupils	Teachers	Pupils	Total

REMARKS

Date

Name of the Person Responsible for Summarizing the Orders of Metropolitan, Hokkaido, and Prefectural Boards of Education

(Seal)

(TRANSLATION)

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

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

Translation of Notification

HATSU GAKU No. 410

DATE : 8 September 1948

FROM : Vice-minister of Education, Bureau of School Education, Ministry of Education

TO : Presidents and Directors of National, Public, and Private Universities, Higher Schools, Colleges and Schools for Training Teachers

SUBJECT: Examination of Participants for Training Courses for Superintendents of Education, Etc. (Teacher Consultants)

Participants to the first training course will be selected from among applicants who are personnel of the Ministry of Education or institutes under the direct control of the Ministry of Education. The number will be one half of the allotted number. The allotted participants are as follows:

Participants of the training courses for superintendents of education	10
for teacher consultants (in elementary schools)	20
for teacher consultants (in secondary schools)	20

When applicants in schools under the direct control of the Ministry of Education apply to the Ministry of Education for the examination, the director of the school will file a report with the prefecture to that effect. Applicants will take the written examination made by the prefectural examination committee.

Inclosure

Copy

HATSU GAKU No. 410

DATE : 8 September 1948

FROM : Vice-minister of Education, Bureau of School Education, Ministry of Education

(TRANSLATION)

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

TO : Governors of Tokyo, Hokkaido, and the Prefectures

SUBJECT: Examination for Participants of Training Courses for Superintendents of Education, Etc.

Translator's note

HATSU GAKU No. 410 has been translated and is included in this report.

TRANSLATION OF NOTIFICATION

HATSU GAKU NO. 410

Date : 8 September 1948

From : Vice-minister of Education, Bureau of School Education, Ministry of Education

To : Governors of Tokyo, Hokkaido and the Prefectures

Subject: Examination of Participants for Training Courses for Superintendents of Education, etc. /Teacher Consultents/

You were informed of the change in date of the examination for participants in training courses for superintendents of education and teacher consultants by telegram. Details of the schedule are below. You are requested to comply.

Duration of the training course has been changed from 4 October to 24 December 1948.

Note:

1. Deadline for receiving applications for the course

   19 September 1948

2. Date of written examination

   9:30 a.m. 20 September 1948

3. In this examination, applicants to the first course (4 October - 24 December) will be examined. You will be instructed as to the date for submitting applications to the second course (January - March 1949) in later notifications.

(TRANSLATION)

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4. Tokyo, Hokkaido, and each prefecture will select one half of the allotted participants for this course. If the allotted number is an odd number, the prefecture is authorized to send either of the two to the first course (Example: when the allotted number is five the prefecture may send either two or three to the first course).

5. Participants will be decided upon soon after the examination. The prefecture will inform successful candidates of their selection to attend the course and file a report on their names listed according to places of training courses with this Bureau not later than 30 September 1948 without delay.

6. You are requested to file by telegram the number of successful candidates and any who wishes to have lodgings provided by this Bureau as soon as they are decided upon.

Telegraphic code

Participants of the training course for superintendents of education..... A

Participants of the training course for teacher consultants (in elementary schools).... B

Participants of the training course for teacher consultants (in secondary schools)..... C

Participants who desire lodgings provided by the Ministry of Education..... D

Example:

Superintendents of education	5
Teacher consultants in elementary schools	4
Teacher consultants in secondary schools	3
Participants desiring lodgings provided by the Ministry of Education	8

The above will be expressed as

A 5, B 4, C 3, and D 8.

7. Participants will have a certificate to attend the training course on the form given below.

(TRANSLATION)

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Form

Certificate

Address
Official position
Name

This is to certify that the above is a participant of the training course for superintendents of education (or teacher consultants)

Date

Name and seal of the Governor of Tokyo, Hokkaido, or a prefecture

or

Name and seal of the Director of school

(TRANSLATION)

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

Mr. Hamada. General - Directive Min of Educ.

Date : Sept. 7 1948 File IC

TO : Metropolitan, Hokkaido, Prefectural Governors
Heads of Teacher Training Schools

CIE

FROM : Vice-Minister of Education

SUBJECT: On the Selection of Participants for Superintendents and Teacher Consultants for Lecture Courses

We informed you by telegram on September 7, of the details concerning the change of the date for the examination for the selection of participants for the training program for superintendents and teacher consultants. We request that you dispose of matters concerning the examination as indicated below.

We also wish to inform you that the beginning of the lecture course has been changed to October 4, 1948.

1. Deadline of application: Sept. 19, 1948

2. Written examination : 9:30 a.m., Sept. 20, 1948

3. At this time, the selection committee shall select the participants for the 1st session (Oct. 4 - Dec. 24, 1948) and the selected participants shall attend this session. Concerning the selection of participants for the 2nd session (January - March, 1949), you will be informed later.

4. Every prefecture shall select half of the alloted number of persons previously designated. In case the alloted number of persons is an odd number, the prefecture shall determine the number to be alloted to each session. (For instance, if the alloted number is five the prefecture shall decide at which session three candidates shall be certified.)

5. The selection shall take place immediately after the examination. As soon as the participants have been determined, they should be notified of their selection and their names and the programs for which they have been selected should be sent to the Ministry as soon after the 20th of September as possible.

6. The number of participants and those who wish the good offices of the Ministry of Education about the lodging shall be reported by telegram to the Ministry of Education immediately after the participants are decided.

Telegraphic code:
Participants for superintendents . . . . . A
" elementary teacher consultants . . B
" secondary teacher consultants. . . C
Participants desiring lodging to be provided by the Ministry of Education . . . . . D

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Example: In case there are 5 participants for superintendents lecture course, 4 elementary schools teacher consultants, 3 secondary schools teacher consultants, and 8 participants desiring lodging under the care of the Ministry of Education, the telegraphic code should be written as "A-5, B-4, C-3, D-8."

7. Each successful participant is requested to bring personally the certificate of participant for the lecture course on the form as shown below.

* * * * * * * * *

FORM

Date

CERTIFICATE

Present address:
Official post :
Name :

I hereby certify that the person above-mentioned is the participant of superintendent lecture course (or the participant of teacher consultant lecture course).

Prefectural governor's Name Signature

or Name of Head of School Signature

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Tanigouchi, Sam
Yamazaki, Jun

Sch. Ed. - Directive - Min. of Ed. -

HATSU-GAKU NO. 59

6 June 1948

TO : Prefectural Governors, and Principals of Teacher Training Institutions

FROM: The Vice-Minister of Education

On Teachers' Educational Activities, Raising Teachers' Culture, and Teachers' Attitudes

At this juncture when the whole nation is endeavoring to recover its strength and attempting to realize the national ideals, the objective conditions and social requirements are focused on the teachers' educational activities and on the elevation of their culture. It is recognized that the responsibility of promoting democratic education lies on the teachers' shoulders. To counteract criticisms concerning the teachers' activities and professional standards, it is recommended that you inform every teacher of the following items and provide for each a proper and immediate service to promote education and meet the present social conditions.

1. Instructional Standards

Sometimes we hear that there are trends toward misinterpreting the meaning of the standards indicated in the Courses-of-Study. Occasionally the teachers neglect these standards. Concerning this matter, attention should be called to the provisions of Article 14 of the School Education Law and Articles 25, 55 and 57 of the School Education Ordinance.

2. Learning and Its Guidance

At all times pupils should be the center of educational activities. It should be kept in mind always that the pupils are the ones who are to learn, as is indicated in the Courses-of-Study. Therefore, the teacher should base his guidance of the pupils upon individual differences, determined by precise observation and collected data concerning the individual pupil; on the importance of creating incentive to learn, and on the encouragement of spontaneous learning activity, which is the main condition in the process. It is recommended that you take measures to encourage pupils in positive learning so they will always pursue the aims of the Course-of-Study as their own and acquire effective results from education.

3. Teachers' Education Activities

Included in the teachers' activities are teaching, extra-curricula activities, and evaluation (tests and measurements, etc.) all of which are necessary for guidance. Occasionally, we understand, the regular teaching schedule is neglected and the teacher abandons his classroom leaving students unattended. Teachers have been known to send students to the playground or back to their

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homes. Such conduct should be prevented because it hinders the pupils' learning interest and betrays their parents' confidence.

Often teachers misinterpret the real meaning of the term"pupils' spontaneous activities" and other similar terms, such as "pupil initiative" and "centering educational activities on the child." It is true that the entire educational program should be centered on the pupil, that pupil initiative should be promoted to the highest degree,and "spontaneous pupil activities" should be encouraged. But this does not absolve the teacher of responsibility. No matter what sort of educational activity is going on in a classroom the teacher should be present and take an active role in guiding the learning activities. There have been many reports to the effect that teachers spend their time in the teachers' room or other places even while their classes are in session. This is a misinterpretation of the concept of pupil initiative. Whenever a class for which a teacher is responsible is in progress, that teacher should be present in the classroom. A teacher should be in the teachers' room only when there is no class in progress for which that teacher is responsible. As nearly as possible, each teacher should have a desk in the classroom where he works, and spend the hours when he is not teaching there. Only those teachers who do not have regularly assigned classrooms should make frequent and regular use of the teachers' room, and then only when their duties do not require them to be elsewhere.

4. The Duties of the Principal and Teacher

The principal's authority and his responsibilities are provided clearly in Articles 28, 40 and 51 of the School Education Law. In schools under the new educational system, the division of responsibility should be defined clearly. The principal should be the highest responsible person in his school, should guide and supervise his staff, promote the pupils' welfare, and establish social confidence by cooperating with his staff. The teachers should pursue their own duties and assist in the performance of educational duties,as well as the maintenance and administration of the school, with mutual respect, love and cooperation among themselves and the principal. Moreover, teachers should endeavor to elevate their professional qualifications by means of free and spontaneous study, and discussions. But it is the principal's responsibility to make decisions affecting his school. We hear that the instruction concerning the Educational Research Committee issued by the Director of the School Education Bureau on Oct. 3, 1947, has been misinterpreted and abused to the neglect of the principal's authority and to the obscuring of his responsibility. It is desired that such misunderstandings should be cleared up hereafter.

In the new system of education principals will not be dictatorial. They should have every consideration for members of their staffs. They will utilize the talents and abilities of their teachers in formulating policy. Before policy decisions are made principals frequently will seek the advice of their teachers. They will organize their staffs in a democratic manner, and will encourage the expression of teachers' opinions. However, the final responsibility for administering a school still belongs to the principal who is a representative of the community.

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5. Mutual Respect Among Teachers

There is no discrimination between male and female teachers, on duty or off duty. But, hitherto, there has been a custom of entertaining guests in the school, and preparation for entertaining naturally was considered the duty of the women teachers. This has been a great hindrance to the performance of their teaching duties. It was not seldom that the men teachers ignored the dignity of women teachers at parties and at other meetings.

In the new system of education there is no justification for discrimination against women teachers. A woman teacher, or any teacher, can be required to perform only her or his professional duties as a teacher. A teacher's private life out of school is a matter for his or her own discretion, entirely outside the authority of the principal or any other educational official. If a teacher is forced against his or her will to perform any duty outside the range of professional teaching duties, such a teacher has a right to report the facts of the case to the appropriate educational authorities, who should take remedial action. If, in any way, the personal dignity of the teacher has been affronted, such a teacher is not obligated by professional ethics to remain silent on the matter.

6. Self-Reflection and Raising Culture of Teachers

It is desirable that teachers endeavor to elevate their personality and culture and improve their educational techniques in consideration of their heavy duties. By so doing they will realize the most effective results of their educational activities and gain the confidence and appreciation of pupils and parents. Due to frequent and severe criticisms concerning the teachers' professional abilities and their activities, local and school authorities should develop a proper program and strive to improve this condition as soon as possible. Since there are a considerable number of young women employed as beginning teachers, special consideration and efforts should be devoted to the elevation of their standards while the program is in progress.

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General - Directives - Min of Ed & Prof Office

CIE - WNG

FILE:	TO : Mr. Textor	INITIALS:
DATE: 15 April 1948	FROM: Yoko Fukata	
SOURCE:	TRANS:	

SUBJECT: List of Symbols

PROBLEM AND/OR REPORT:

Hatsu Gaku: School Education Bureau, Mombusho

Hatsu Se : Educational Facilities Bureau, Mombusho

Hatsu Tai : Physical Training Bureau, Mombusho

Hatsu Teki: Screening Section of the Secretary Office, Mombusho

Kan Hi : Secretary of Education Minister, Mombusho

Hatsu Kyo : Text-book Bureau, Mombusho

Hatsu Cho : Investigation Bureau, Mombusho

Hatsu Ka : Scientific Education Bureau, Mombusho

KEEP ON TOP

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Sch Educ. Directives - Min of Educ.

File

SCHOOL EDUCATION LAW BII

SCHOOL EDUCATION LAW.

Chapter I. General Regulation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Those persons who have been adjudged incompetent, and quasi-incompetent persons.

2. Those persons who have been condemned to six years' imprisonment or a heavier punishment.

3. Those persons who were sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment of less than six years and who have not completed the punishment or have not been acquitted of the punishment yet.

4. Those persons who were sentenced to the cancellation of their teachers' certificates mentioned in Article VIII, and who have not spent two years.

5. Those persons who have been recognized as unacceptable to any position in educational service by the Imperial Ordinance 263 of 1946.

6. Those persons who have been recognized as inferior in character and conduct.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter II Primary School

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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they may obstruct the education of other children.

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

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

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

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

The teachers shall take charge of the education of children.

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

The business clerks shall engage in the office works.

The assistant teachers shall assist the teachers in their duties.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter III. Secondary School

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter IV. High School

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter V University

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The assistant professor shall assist the professors in their duties.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Matters concerning Gakushi shall be decided by the competent authorities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter VI. Education for the Handicapped

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Chapter VII Kindergarten

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

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

1. To cultivate everyday habits necessary for a sound, safe and happy life and to effect a harmonious development of bodily functions.

2. To make children experience in the Kindergarten a group-life and to cultivate willingness to take part in it as well as the germ of the spirit of co-operation and independence.

3. To cultivate the germ of the right understanding of and the right attitude towards the surrounding social life and happenings.

4. To guide the right usage of the language and foster an interest in fairy-tales and picture-books.

5. To cultivate an interest in expression of their own through music, dances, pictures and other means.

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

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

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

It may have others besides them.

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

Teachers shall take charge of nursing of children.

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

Chapter VIII Miscellaneous Regulations

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

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

The provisions of Articles IV to VII, IX to XX, XIII, XIV, and XXXIV shall also apply to miscellaneous schools;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter IX. Penal Regulations

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

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

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

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

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

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

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

a. National Subsidy Law for Public School Teachers' Long Service Allowances.

b. National Subsidy Law for Salaries of Elementary School Teachers in Military Service.

c. National Subsidy Law for Salaries of Youth School Teachers in Military Service.

d. National Subsidy Law for Educational Expenses of Youth Schools.

e. Elementary School Ordinance.

f. Youth School Ordinance.

g. Secondary School.

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i. College Ordinance.

j. Higher School Ordinance.

k. University Ordinance.

l. School for the Blind and School for the Deaf and Dumb Ordinance.

m. Kindergarten Ordinance.

n. Private School Ordinance.

o. Teacher Certification Ordinance.

p. Degree Ordinance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Digests of Directives

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION DIRECTIVE

DRAFT

1. Date 16 April 1947.

2. Chief of the Research Bureau, Education Ministry,

3. TO : Prefectural Governors, Directors of Government and Private schools of University and College grades.

4. SUBJECT: On the thorough propagation of the Gist of the Fundamental Law of Education.

We have seen the promulgation of the Fundamental Law of Education, established for the purpose of clarifying the fundamental ideas of the new education and defining various educational principles connected with the new Constitution. With a view to propagating the gist of the Law, we have already expounded it in the course of "Education and the New Constitution" scheduled in the program of "the Research & Discussion Meeting on New Education," as mentioned in the School Information No. 113, dated March 13, by the Chief of School Education Bureau, & Chief of Text-book Bureau. As such an event will be given at any time hereafter, the addresses of this information are requested, with this in view, to take every opportunity to contribute toward the propagation of the Gist of the Law.

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Digest of Memorandum filed

MI[illegible] OF EDUCATION DIRECTIVE.

Dated: 16 April 1947

TO : The Governors of the Prefectures, Deans of Universities and Colleges, Public and Private.

SUBJECT : Holding Lecture Courses by Coaches responsible for propagating the purpose of the Fundamental Law of Education.

The Fundamental Law of Education was instituted and promulgated to establish and clarify the fundamental ideals of the new education as well as to define the educational principles connected with the new Constitution. With a view to propagation its purport thoroughly, it has been decided to hold lecture courses for coaches, and these meetings to be attended by qualified individuals. At the same time it is requested that every possible occasion be taken to propagate the purport of the aforementioned law, by holding lecture courses in the respective prefectures, with the trained coaches presiding.

N.B.

I. Aim: To clarify the ideals and orientation of the new education and expect to propagate thoroughly the purport of the Fundamental Law of Education.

II. Promoter. The meetings sponsored by Ministry of Education will be held in Tokyo (for Kanto and Shinetsu Districts) and in Osaka (Tokai, Hokuriku and Kinki Districts)

III. Dates.

Scheduled to be held at the early and middle Parts of May.

IV. Lecturers.

Two members from J.E.R. C.

Vice-minister or Director of Investigation Bureau of Ministry of Education.

V. Those who attended the courses.

a. 3 of 5 prefectural officials responsible for education of each prefecture respectively.

b. 6 teachers from each prefecture:

two from elementary schools,
two from middle schools,
one from youth school,
one from secondary school.

c. One professor from each of the university and college grades, chosen by the director or president of each school.

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d. After selecting the members to be sent to such courses, the local governors and directors of Government schools respectively are requested to have liaisoned the case with the Local Military Government to obtain its understanding. (The C.I.E. in Tokyo will have already given the information to the aforesaid Military Government).

e. The travelling and other expenses to be used by the members attending the meeting should be paid by the Prefectural Offices and the Schools respectively.

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VI. Places, Districts, and Dates.

Place	Districts	Hearers	Lecturers	Dates
Tokyo	Ibaraki, Tochigi Gumma, Saitama Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Yamanashi, Niigata.	300	3	Girls' Higher Normal School
Osaka	Gifu, Shizuoka, Aichi, Nagano, Mie, Ishikawa, Toyama, Osaka, Nara, Kyoto, Shiga, Wakayama, Fukui, Hyogo.	300	3	Asking the Osaka. Branch of Education Ministry

REMARKS

The further information about the lecturers, the dates, and the place will be given at the earliest opportunity.

At the end of the lecture, we are going to spare some hours for varied discussions between the lecturers and the audience, on problems concerning the teachers' status, the local educational administration, etc. The members to attend the meeting are requested to be informed of this beforehand.

PROGRAM.

1. A.M.

9.00 -- 10.20 Rehabilitation of Japan and Education.

2.

10.30 -- 12.00 Fundamental Ideal of the fundamental Law of Education.

3. P.M.

0.30 -- 1.50 Explanations of the articles contained in the law.

2.00 -- 3.00 Questions and answers about the Law.

3.20 -- 4.30 Discussion on various problems.

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Mumbicho Direct

School Cleaning

Education Ministry Directive No. 26

Dec. 7, Taisho 15 (1926)

(Revised as of 1 April 1947)

As the school is the place where many pupils and students study and take exercises for long hours, it should be kept clean and the sanitary conditions must be perfect. In order to keep the school clean, care must be first taken concerning the selection of the location of the school and the structure of the school building, and then effort must be made to keep off the dust and dirt and to remove them. Gradual improvement can be seen now as to the selection of location and school building, but, concerning cleaning they are apt to put importance only on customary cleaning and cleaning establishments to keep off dust and dirt from school is still imperfect. There is a danger of harm to the health of the pupils and students because of the dust dispersed from the bad way of cleaning. Such bad ways must be improved promptly.

The prefectural governor shall order the schools to carry out school cleaning in accordance with the following methods according to their local situation.

Methods of School Cleaning

Methods of school cleaning is divided into three, that is daily cleaning, regular cleaning and special cleaning.

a. Daily Cleaning.

1. In building school houses, attention must be paid to the structure - especially to the sizes of class-rooms, hallways and entrances, etc., so that plentiful sun-light and fresh air may come in and go out.

2. Keep open the doors and windows of the school houses and dormitories every day when the pupils and students are out, and clean them occasionally according to the following methods.

Use of watering can and wet the floor so that no dust should disperse and sweep out the dust quietly. Then wipe with damp cloth, scatter wet sawdust, waste tea, and powder on the floor and then wipe them out. Sometimes wiping only with damp-cloth may be enough.

On oiled floor use broom stick and sweep out or wipe with oiled cloth.

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Hallways, entrances, and play-grounds made of asphalt, tarclay, concrete, stones and bricks must be washed with water occasionally.

Rooms laid with mats or where there is no fear of dust dispersion may be swept only with broom without wetting them.

Fittings and school articles must be wiped with wet cloth.

3. Wooden floor and linoleum floor shall be oiled, if possible. The floor must be first washed with soda-water, and be oiled after it gets dry.

Oiling shall be done during the vacations of spring, summer, and winter. The number of times of oiling shall be dependent upon the number of pupils, students and the structure of the school building.

4. In class-rooms, hallways and dormitories, waste boxes and spittoons must be placed properly in order to prevent them from scattering waste papers and others and to prohibit them from spitting phlegm except in spittoons. Phelgm in the spittoons shall be disposed after disinfection.

5. Keep the blackboards and erasers clean. Take care not to disperse chalk powder when erasing or cleaning the eraser. The eraser shall be cleaned out of the room.

6. The entrance of school building or dormitory which is used with shoes on must be equipped with shoe-brushes, door-mats and shoe-washer to keep off dust and dirt. Overshoes, shoe-covers and slippers shall be used occasionally.

7. Toilet articles for urine and excrement should be made of material which is not permeated by fluid. They must be washed with water occasionally and the filth in septic tank must be removed in time. It must be always kept clean to prevent bad smell. Hand washing water must be run out by tap and do not let them use common towel.

8. Night duty room, bedrooms must be paid special attention regarding lighting and ventilation. Bed clothes must be exposed to the sun. Clothing and nightgown must be often washed to keep clean.

9. Dining room, kitchen, bathroom, lavatory and washroom must be paid attention regarding lighting and ventilation and must be kept clean. Especially dining room and kitchen must be kept off from bad smell.

10. Rubbish should be put in waste-boxes or be collected at certain places and be burnt up or carried away.

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11. Pay constant attention to the drainage of play-ground. Sewer should have proper slope. Material which does not permeate fluid should be used for the side and bottom of the sewer. It must be cleaned occasionally and the dirt should be carried away or collected at certain places lest they should disperse. The sewer shall be made culvert, if possible.

12. Play-ground should have proper area. Special attention must be paid to its keeping, cleanliness, and preservation. It must be watered to prevent dust dispersion. Trees may be planted and lawn may be made, if suitable.

13. Place hand-washing-place in the play-ground or at certain places and, if necessary, place foot-washing places in the play-grounds or at entrances.

14. Instrument rooms, specimen room, cupboard, closet, storeroom and garden must be kept clean according to the above-mentioned items.

b. Regular cleaning.

1. Regular cleaning shall take place at least once in a year.

2. Chairs, seats, beds and cupboards in the classrooms and dormitories should be taken out of the rooms and cleaned. Doors, sliding screens and curtains should be taken off and cleaned. Ceiling, wall, and floor should be swept off and kept clean according to the daily cleaning.

3. Instruments and bed-clothes taken out of the rooms must be cleaned, put in the fresh air, exposed to the sun, and after the rooms get dry, they must be brought into the rooms.

4. Inspect school yard, building, instruments, well, sewer and other establishments. They must be repaired, if necessary.

c. Special cleaning.

1.

(a) Over-flooded school building and dormitory should be taken their fittings and floor, if possible, so that they may take in sunshine and fresh air and that they may have mud dirt under the floor removed and get dry.

(b) Fittings, floor, school instruments and others which were under water should be washed with clean water or hot water and then be exposed to the sun and dried.

(c) Over-flooded well should be cleaned, removed mud and dirt. The surface of the well should be washed with clean water. It must be disinfected according to School Infectious Disease Prevention Law No. 18.

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Kitchen, dining room and lavatory and other places should be disinfected properly.

(d) Various items included in Daily Cleaning and Regular Cleaning shall be available.

2. School which has become filthy by other disasters and public gatherings should be cleaned by suitable ways.

Remark:

Education Ministry Directive No. 1 (Meiji 30) shall be abolished.