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Description of contents

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28.	Petition	25 July 50	Gen Almond	A petition to Gen Almond concerning Education.
28A	Yamazaki	25 July 1950	Gen Whitney	Concerning The National Liaison Council.
29	Jiro Ozawa	15 Aug 1950	MacArthur	Petition regardint Restrictions on Political activities of Educational personnal.
30	Federation of Private Schools	19 Sept 1950	ESS	Petition for Establishment of Private Schools Financial Bank
31	OIC, Policy & Programs Branch.	25 Sept 50	Chf. All Media Branches.	Fact Sheet No. 34 on the Board Of Education election 10 Nov. 50
32	Hauge	14 Feb 51	Memo for Record	Ministry of Education Proposal for Revision of Board of Education Law
33	Matsukata	5 Mar 51	Deputy Chief GS	Bill for Supply of Textbooks to Children who Enter Schools in 1951
34	Kyodo News	9 July 51		6-3 Schooling System to be Retained After Peace - AMANO

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21			GS	Successful Candidates in Preliminayr Examinations for Study in U.S. (College)
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22	GS	3 Feb	CIE	Leftist Activity in Tokyo University
23	Program Planning O. Radio Branch	27 March	OIC	Political Info. and Education (Includes Women's democratization)
24	GS	21 April	C/S	Draft Legislation: "Law concerning Securing StandardsCompulsory Education Expense"
25		3 July 1950	GS	Number of Public Bodies that presented the Petitions
26	GS	12 July 1950	CS	Law Concerning Securing Standard Compulsory Education Expense.
27	A. A. Joseph	14 July	M/R	Japanese Local Elections, June 1950.

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16	G-2	8 Mar	CIE	Education Problem among the Koreans in Yamaguchi Prefecture
16A	CSD	30 Mar	PPD	Proposed Law Concerning the Right of Publication, etc., of the Text Books Compiled by the Ministry of Education
16B	PAD	12 Apr	PPD	Comment on Draft Law Concerning Partial Amendment of the Board of Education Law
17	CIE	31 May	GS	Student Travel
18	SCAP	6 June	CG,8th Army	Education Public Service Law
19	CIE	9 June	GS	Town Meeting of the Air
20	CIE	12 Sep	GS	Religion in Relation to the Public Schools of Japan

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1.	GS	16 May	G-2	Clarification of policy.
2.	GS	20 May	CIE	Public Opinion Survey Activities of the Imperial Japanese Government.
3.	GS	4June	CIE	Nippon Agricultural Leaders' Training School.
		1947		
4.	CIE	20 Jan	IMFTE	Request for approval for meeting with and Lecturing to Japanese Diet Reporters.
5.	CIE	11 Mar	GS	Conduct of Public Opinion Surveys by Government Section.
6.	HAUGE	26 July	GORDON	Political Education.
7.	GS	9 Sept	GIE	Programs of Political Education.
		1948		
8.	GS	1 Mar	CIE	Political Education Program (Memo for Record attached - by Hauge)
9.	GS	12 Apr	CIE	Political Education Program.
10.	CIE	3 May	GS	Political Education Program.
11.	GS	25 June	CIE	Interim Legislation for Educational Personnel.
12.	G-1	23 Sept	GS	Travel to U.S. of Jap Natls.
13.	CIE	6 Nov	GS	Educational Public Service Law.
14.	G-2	17 Dec	CIE	Korean Education in Yamaguchi Prefecture.

D D Education

GOVERNMENT SECTION

5 March 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Chief, Government Section

SUBJECT : Bill for Supply of Textbooks to Children who Enter Schools in 1951

The Local Finance Commission in computing the financial needs of the local communities in the fiscal year 1951-52 included ¥139,000,000 to cover the expenses occurring with the passage of the attached draft legislation. This legislation in its original form required free textbooks for first year students in Mathematics, National Language and Science. The plan was to extend this in years to come to all compulsory education grades. The Education Ministry considered this an educational requirement under the Constitution. The Local Finance Commission in opposing this stated that the constitutional requirement only covers education facilities, and if this new interpretation were to be adopted, the Education Ministry had violated the Constitution for the past few years. The subject became a political issue and the Local Finance Commission decided to compromise if the Education Ministry would subsidize half the total cost. Due to rising costs, it is estimated that for National Language and Arithmetic textbooks for the first year the total cost would be ¥500,000,000. The Local Finance Commission opposed this bill in the Vice Ministers' Conference but was overruled.

As the figure 139,000,000 was included in the computation to determine the equalization grant the Education Ministry considers that the equivalent amount is earmarked in the Local Government Budgets. Passage of the bill would force the local governments to include the expense for the textbooks in their budget and add to financial problems. It would further give the Education Ministry a basis for drawing an exact parallel in their request to pass the Compulsory Education Standard Expense bill previously vetoed by SCAP.

M. MATSUKATA

See FOM No. 63 (Revised Bill) rec'd by GS on 3/9/51 JR

Filed under "Laws E" 16

6-3 SCHOOLING SYSTEM TO BE
RETAINED AFTER PEACE---AMANO (Noon Edition)

Kyodo

FUKUSHIMA, July 9.---Education Minister Teiyu Amano stated yesterday that the 6-3 compulsory schooling system (six-year primary school and three-year junior middle school) would be continued after the peace treaty.

Aboard a train Fukushima to attend a convention for the promotion of technical education, Amano said he opposes opinions on an eight-year compulsory school education. He said this does not provide enough schooling.

Amano said his Ministry is contenplating legislation to make the school lunch program perpetual. He denied a rumor that the program would be abolished with the termination of the U.S. Aid Counterpart fund in October.

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6-3 schooling system 2

He said the present number of 71 universities and colleges is not too many for Japan, and added he does not favor the expansion of all colleges to a university status.

The graduate school system will be opened in the spring of 1953, he said, but he wishes to limit the establishment of graduate schools to those universities with qualified facilities both in faculty and equipment.

The Education Minister is dissatisfied with the present Board of Education system. He prefers the Government appointment of members of the Board of Education rather than selecting members by public election.

The Educational System Reform council will go out of existence following the peace treaty, Amano stated. He said he intends to create a Central Education council to study postpeace educational problems.

-more-

6-3 schooling system 3

Amano stressed that the most important post-peace problem is to enhance the people's understanding of international affairs. For this purpose, he said he aims to form a UNESCO-organ within the Government in cooperation with the Foreign Office.

Other post-peace issues, he continued, include promotion of industrial education and supplementary schooling for those finishing compulsory education. Legislation for these are under contemplation, he added.

The Education Minister also is planning to create an ethical course in intermediate schools.

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Kobayashi/kk

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section
Public Affairs Division

Copy for Education File

14 February 1951

GOVT SEC

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Ministry of Education Proposal for Revision of Board of Education Law

1. Mr. Naito, a representative in the Ministry of Education, called at 1500 hours yesterday to discuss a Ministry of Education proposal that the Board of Education Law be amended in such fashion as to deny to prefectural governors or assemblies, or the mayors or assemblies of municipalities served by boards of education, the right to reduce budget proposals for education to a figure below that used by the Local Finance Commission as the basis for determining equalization grant appropriations. He argued that this remedy is essential in order to strengthen the school board system, which is presently so ineffectual it is likely soon to be completely discredited. It was made clear to Mr. Naito that the issue falls directly within the competence of CI&E, that Headquarters advice concerning the matter should come from that Section. He indicated his understanding, but urged that he be permitted to hear an informal expression of GS views. Thereafter I discussed the proposal but with the reservation that I would express personal views.

2. I stated my opinion that the proposal was essentially no different from that contained in the Standard Minimum Education Special Bill, submitted to the Headquarters shortly before the end of the last regular Diet session. Mr. Naito argued that it was fundamentally different because the new proposition would in effect assign to the Local Finance Commission the right to determine minimum expenditures for education, a power reserved to the Education Ministry in the original proposal. I expressed the view that the Local Finance Commission could not be expected to accept any such direct responsibility for education, that the Commission Establishment Law does not provide for any such assumption of authority by the Commission. It was further noted that figures used as the basis for the Commission's calculations are at this stage in the development of the equalization grant system necessarily approximate and inexact, hardly a reasonable basis for determining specific minimum educational requirements. It was pointed out, moreover, that the record of prefectural spending for education, the total average of which is less than one per cent below the standard used in determining the equalization grant, is not as serious as completely to discredit the school board system. It was acknowledged that measures to assure a somewhat greater autonomy for local school boards might be justified, but it was suggested that the proposed cure was ill-suited to remedy the defects complained of. Mr. Naito was advised to consider other means of solving the problem.

OSBORNE HAUGE
Chief, Public Affairs Division

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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 25 September 1950

FROM: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

THRU: Chief, Information Division

TO: Chief, All Media Branches
Information Officers, Policy and Programs Branch

SUBJECT: Fact Sheet No. 34

1. Herewith Fact Sheet No. 34 on the Board of Education election 10 November 1950.

ITEM ONE

BACKGROUND ON THE BOARD OF EDUCATION LAW (Source: Board of Education Law) The Board of Education Law aims "at attaining the primary objectives of education by establishing the Board of Education so as to execute educational administration based upon the equitable popular will and befitting actual local conditions, with the realization that education should be conducted without submitting to undue control and should be responsible to the entire people." It was passed by the Diet 5 July 1948 and was promulgated and became effective ten days later. The law provided for the setting up of prefectural and local boards of education in 46 prefectures (including Osaka-fu, Tokyo-to, and Hokkaido) and the "five major cities" of Yokohama, Kyoto, Osaka, Nagoya, and Kobe by November 1950. This was later amended to provide that "cities, excluding the five major cities and excluding other cities which have already established boards of education, must establish boards of education on 1 November 1950, or 1 November 1952, and towns and villages (excluding those which have already established boards of education) on 1 November 1952." The law provides that prefectural boards of education shall consist of seven members, six of whom shall be elected by the people and one elected by and from the prefectural assembly; local boards shall have five members, four of whom shall be elected by the people and one elected by and from the local assembly. The members are to be elected in accordance with the provisions of the Public Service Election Law. Diet members, members of assemblies of local public bodies (other than the assembly members elected by the assemblies as board members), national and local public service personnel in full-time service, and those who shall be appointed through the election, decision, or consent of the Diet or the assemblies of local public bodies, cannot concurrently be members of any board of education. Board members shall serve for four years, half of the elected members being selected every two years, except for the assemblyman, whose term of office as board member coincides with his term of office as assemblyman.

ITEM TWO

RESULTS OF THE FIRST ELECTION 5 OCTOBER 1948 (Source: Education

Division, CIE) In the first election, held 5 October 1948, boards of education were elected for the 46 prefectures, for the five major cities, and for 46 municipalities. The percentage of qualified voters who participated was 59.5 per cent for the nation as a whole. The voting was higher in rural districts than in cities. Of the 23,000,000 registered voters who turned out, 11,000,000 were women. A number of teachers (66 active and 47 former members of the profession) were elected and, in accordance with the Board of Education Law, resigned their teaching jobs to take the new positions. Twenty-nine women candidates were successful.

ITEM THREE

THE COMING ELECTION (Source: Ministry of Education) The Board of Education Law provided that the term of office for members was to be four years except for the first members elected, where those receiving the largest vote became four-year members, the others two-year members. It is in accordance with the law's provisions for elections every two years for half the membership that the elections are to be held 10 November 1950. In addition to the elections for the 46 prefectures and five major cities, elections will also be held in 62 municipalities throughout Japan.

ITEM FOUR

DUTIES AND POWERS OF BOARDS OF EDUCATION (Source: Board of Education Law) Prefectural boards of education have control over all schools and other educational institutions established by the prefectures concerned, while local boards have control over all schools and educational institutions established by the local bodies concerned. In carrying out its functions, the board of education takes charge of the matters concerning the following:

a. Establishment, control, and abolition of schools and other educational institutions.

b. Acquisition, custody, and disposal of property used or decided to be used by schools and other educational institutions.

c. Curriculum contents and methods of teaching.

d. Selection of textbooks.

e. Appointment, dismissal, and other personnel affairs of principals and teachers in accordance with the provisions of the Law for the Special Regulations concerning Educational Public Service.

f. Appointment, dismissal, and other personnel affairs of the staffs of the board of education, schools, and other educational institutions.

g. Labor unions organized by personnel of the board of education, schools and other educational institutions.

h. Establishment and change of school sites, planning of repair and maintenance of school and other buildings, and performance of such work.

i. Integration of teaching aids and other equipment.

j. Enactment, amendment and repeal of Board of Education Regulations.

k. Budgets of revenue and expenditure under the jurisdiction of the board of education.

l. Administration of endowment funds and reserve funds for educational purposes.

m. Contracts for managing educational affairs.

n. Social education.

o. Study and training of principals, teachers and other educational personnel.

p. Health, well-being and welfare measures for principals, teachers and other educational personnel as well as for pupils, children and kindergarten children.

q. Planning and execution of school health program.

r. Administration of sanitation of school environment.

s. Filing of certificates and official documents.

t. Research and statistics concerning education.

u. Educational affairs under its jurisdiction.

ITEM FIVE

IMPORTANCE OF BOARD OF EDUCATION ELECTIONS (Source: Statement by the Chief, Education Division, CIE) "By participating in board of education elections, the Japanese people are assuming responsibility for the education of their children. The choice of representatives to serve as members of the board of education determines, to a great extent, the scope and quality of education which Japan provides for its future citizens.

"It is no longer possible for the people to blame the faults or the inadequacies of the school system upon an intrenched national bureaucracy or upon untrained and indifferent officials. The whole people are responsible and the fate of the school--the students--even Japan herself--is determined, in considerable measure, by the seriousness and care with which the Japanese

people select the men and women who are to represent them as members of the school boards.

"Board of education members are, first of all, servants of the whole community. In fact, there is no public office which is more important than that of board of education members. It is the responsibility of the whole community to provide an adequate education for its citizens and to assure equality of educational opportunity. The whole community selects, from among its own members, the citizens who are best qualified to represent the interests of the community in operation of the school system. Thus, it is not an overstatement to say that much of the responsibility for the future citizens of Japan, and the future of Japan as a nation, is in the hands of the boards of education which will be elected on the tenth of November."

ITEM SIX

DESIRABLE QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION (Source: Education Division, CIE)

a. Board of Education members should have a deep and lasting faith in education;

b. Board of Education members should be devoted to the building of a real and permanent democratic society in Japan;

c. Board of Education members should be familiar with the educational needs of the community and understand the role of the schools in fulfilling those needs;

d. Board of Education members should be competent and highly respected members of the community;

e. Board of Education members should possess good judgment and be of sound moral character.

ITEM SEVEN

UNDESIRABLE TRAITS FOR MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION (Source: Education Division, CIE) None of the following persons should be Board of Education members:

a. Persons who have not been successful in their vocation;

b. Persons who think of the position as a stepping stone to other positions;

c. Persons who expect to profit financially from the position by doing business with the schools;

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c. Persons who expect to profit financially from the position by doing business with the schools;

d. Persons who would subordinate the interests and needs of the whole community in order to serve the selfish aims of a particular political party, group, association, labor union, organization of any kind, or individual.

e. Persons who wish to administer the schools themselves rather than to represent the community in seeing that the schools are administered by properly qualified professional people.

---------- J. F. S. ----------

Restricted

FACT SHEET NO. 34

SUGGESTIONS FOR TREATMENT

General. The Ministry of Education is distributing various information materials for use in publicizing the Board of Education and the election. These materials will be distributed to the prefectural boards of education which will make them available for the Board of Education election committees which are being set up in each prefecture.

Exhibits. Item Four: Many of the powers and duties of Boards of Education lend themselves to a panel exhibit for wide display in conference halls, schools, department store windows, in railroad stations, etc. A prologue and an epilogue panel might spotlight the fact that since the boards wield such important powers, they should be chosen with the utmost care.

Press and Publications. A series of background news stories are being written for the Ministry of Education by national newspapermen and will be distributed in tear-sheet form for use as straight news, rewrite material, or as background for speeches and discussion. Newspapers should be encouraged to make extensive use of this material as a basis for editorials and news stories on the importance of the boards, the great influence which they exert in the community, the need for capable candidates, the duty of voting for those best qualified. Press interviews could be held with educational and civic leaders concerning the functions of the boards and the importance of the elections. Profiles of all candidates together with their qualifications and campaign pledges should receive due attention. Newspapers should be urged to make their choices of the best candidates and to wage a vigorous campaign on their behalf. A series of news stories could be built around the accomplishments of the boards since the first election two years ago. The mechanics of nominating and electing board members should be explained, using the Board of Education Law and local and national election laws for background material.

Radio. Encourage stations to give over a considerable part of local broadcast time to explanations of the law and election procedures. Round-table and question-and-answer shows are ideal for presenting this type of program. Dramatization could be made of a typical board meeting showing the multiple activities handled by the members and how their decisions affect everyone in the community. Encourage stations to report on candidates and their qualifications, giving each candidate equal opportunity to air his views.

Motion Pictures. Encourage newsreel companies to get a statement from the Minister of Education on what the election means to each household in Japan. Suggest that newsreels get feature clips of pre-election rallies and of action at the voting booths on election day.

Educational Films. Encourage the use of documentaries now in the hands of prefectures, such as Everyone's School, during the weeks preceding the elections.

Restricted

Visual Materials. The Ministry of Education will distribute the following:

1. Two film strips for use in connection with discussion programs. They cover the relationship of the board, the superintendent, and the schools in great detail and will be accompanied by a printed discussion pamphlet. The material in these strips should answer most of the technical questions concerning Boards of Education.

2. Three kamishibai treating of the functions of the Boards and their role in community life for use in rural areas. They are keyed to a fairly low level.

3. One poster urging the election of good board members. These should be useful in publicizing the election date and getting out the vote.

4. Wall newspaper, approximately 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 in size, printed in bright colors. It will feature an explanation of the relationships of the public, the Board of Education, the superintendent, and the schools. The qualifications of good board members are cited and graphically pointed up by a series of cartoons. A use for these materials will be suggested in a "Utilization Guide" which will be sent to all prefectural Boards of Education for distribution to campaign leaders and civic group committees interested in the election. In addition to making effective use of all materials sent out nationally by the Ministry of Education, the prefectures should prepare as much local material as the funds will permit. Care should be taken to see to it that locally prepared items implement, but do not duplicate, those from the Ministry of Education except in cases where it is thought that duplication is necessary to effect ample coverage. If sufficient funds are available, it is strongly recommended that a small, inexpensive leaflet be made available for each household telling very briefly the story of the Board of Education and why each family should take an interest in it. Editors of prefectural wall newspapers should be asked to give at least 20 per cent of their space to Board of Education material between now and election day.

Mr F Rizzo - 26 6238

Petition for Establishment of Private
Schools Fináncial Bank

GS / ESS 19 September 1950

1 The enclosed petition, "The Need for Establishment of Private Schools Financial Bank", received today from the Federation of Private Schools in Japan is forwarded as a matter pertaining to your Section.

1 Incl
Ref Petn in Japanese
w/English translation in quadruplicate

---------- C. W. ----------

GS Files

30

228

THE NEED FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS FINANCIAL BANK

stated by

THE FEDERATION OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN JAPAN

It is a well known and recognized fact among those who are interested in the educational work at home and abroad that the question of rehabilitation of private schools which carry on one-half the burden of the educational work in the country deserve an immediate solution for building up a cultural nation founded upon a sound democratic principles and practices.

At the wake of the war's end the private schools in the country found themselves confronted with severe war damages and losses, followed by completely unbalanced economic conditions still unsettled. Despite those trying conditions however they have endeavored and barely managed to hold their own position and continued to educate the youths to date.

There are at present some 3000 private schools altogether, comprised of 120 Universities, 132 Junior Colleges, 83 Colleges (Semmon Gakko), 870 New Upper High Schools, 850 New Lower High Schools, and 1000 Kindergartens, not counting special vocational schools. These institutions have enrollment of some 1,300,000 students and pupils with some 70,000 educators engaged therein. Numerical consideration alone is sufficient to indicate the magnitude of the problem lying before the country.

The postwar revision of the educational system aimed at higher standards of education further requires better school facilities and equipments, which in turn means additional burden of no small financial requirement for the schools already under extreme pressures.

The tuitions, the major source of school income, have reached the maximum limit bearable by the students, but even this source is quite inadequate to meet unproportionately increased school expenditures in new salaries and maintenance. More recently increasing numbers of students are either leaving school campus or falling arrears in payment of tuitions for financial reasons, thereby augmenting the burden to be borne by the schools. These trends not only place the schools in tighter straits, but it also will have ill bearing upon social security and unnecessarily retard the fulfilment of social ideals.

To be more specific the following points deserve closer considerations:-

I. Under the new system the schools are required to have more buildings and equipments, and in many instance repairs and renovations in varied degrees. Should they fail to meet the standards set for them within the stated period of time the alternative would be the lose of school charters. On the other hand if they are forced to finance for themselves it would require unduly long time at best.

II. General financing agencies are practically unavailable for the private schools to accommodate their financial requirements.

There are two special financial agencies, the People's Financial and the Housing Financial Banks, that have been legalized and are in operation already. At about the same time in the past the need for rehabilitation bank to aid the private schools had been advocated, and the sentiment in favor of it was expressed in the Diet, but it still remains unfulfilled to date.

III. In all events general financial agencies are operated primarily for profit, irrespective of economic conditions, and it would be too much for non-profit making cultural operations such as schools to expect them to accommodate their needs.

On the foregoing basis, therefore, the Federation of Private Schools of Japan maintains that a pertinent measure be adopted by the government as proposed herewith to aid the private schools and their students.

Education

To : General MacArthur, The Supreme Commander
For The Allied Power

Subject : Petition Regarding Restrictions On Political
Activities Of Educational Personnel

The House of Councillors' election recently held was a crucial test to the Public Office Election Law and taught us many things to be reconsidered and criticized.

With the end of the election the eighth session of the National Diet has been convened, attended by the newly elected representatives.

On looking back upon the recent election, we keenly feel the necessity of restrictions on the scope of political activities of educational personnel. Accordingly, we hereby submit this petition before you asking for your fair judgement.

Under Article 137 of the Public Office Election Law, educational personnel are required not to take advantage of their positions in carrying out election campaigns so that elections can be held in a fair and square manner by appealing to their good sense.

It is to be regretted, however, that a considerable number of teachers acted contrary to reason in various places within lawful means, and that they were devoted to election campaigns, going too far in support of a particular political party or particular candidates therefrom.

In the concrete, as many as six candidates were returned in the recent election from among the educational personnel that ran for the national and local constituencies, under the strong support of the union organization.

In this connection it is an undeniable fact that their success in the recent election might be due mainly to the all-out election drive conducted by the teachers' unions; the union members, whether they liked or not, were forcibly mobilized from early in the morning till late at night in accordance with the instructions of the union headquarters; they were busy at their on-the-street campaigns, resorting to all sorts of election tactics. They went so far in their

election campaigns as to make us feel as if the provisions in Article 137 of the Public Office Election Law were entirely dead.

In fact, a great number of teachers deserted their sacred platforms for election campaigns. Such being the case, we cannot but be worried about the grave effect it may have on the future of education in this country.

As stipulated in the Japanese Constitution, public employees are in no way allowed to work for any special group but they have a duty to serve for the common interests of the public at large.

This is a truth universally acknowledged under any democratic regime. Especially, educational personnel are strictly required to devote themselves to the educational works without prejudice to or partiality for any particular party since they owe a heavy responsibility to train and educate the young generation who are to shoulder the destiny of a country.

In this sense, it is quite reasonable that some restrictions be put on the political activities of educational personnel so that we can safely entrust them with the education of our children.

In this connection, we are informed that from the view point as stated above, the central government is planning to put proper restrictions on their political activities, etc. to effect a partial revision to the Special Provisions for Educational Public Service Law.

We fully support the plan as it is considered quite well timed. We earnestly wish that the relative provision for public servants be likewise applied to the educational personnel and they be precluded from participating in any political activities other than exercise of franchise as provided in the National Personnel Authority Regulations, thereby to bring about a fair and righteous election as well as to contribute to the sound development of education.

We sincerely ask you that favorable consideration be given to the present petition to help us construct a democratic Japan.

Jiro Ozawa
Speaker of the Yokohama
Municipal Assembly and
Representative of the Five
Major Municipal Assembly Council

Received Aug 18/50.

Ruggi	Noted
Maj Napier	

TO: Major General Whitney, Government Section, GHQ, SCAP

25 July 1950

As the National Liaison Council for the Members of the Boards of Education adopted the attached resolutions at its general meeting held on 20 July 1950, I ask for your special assistance in their materialization on behalf of the members.

Kyosuke Yamazaki

YAMAZAKI, Kyosuke;
President of the National Liaison
Council for the Members of the
Boards of Education

28A

Resolution concerning Establishment of Educational Finance, especially Enactment of a Law providing for Gurantee of the Compulsory Education Expenses

20 July 1950

Although many educational reforms including the 6-3 educational system and the board of education system have been made to meet the needs of the new age, we are confronting many difficulties in their operation. We think all these difficulties are attributed to the fact that the board of education has no authority over its financial matters and the educational finance has no legal backing. This very fact has led the educational administration of our country to a deadlock in its every aspect.

For this reason we have made a request repeatedly to the quarters concerned for the enactment and materialization of the "Standard Compulsory Education Expenses Law" calling for the establishment of the financial authority of the board of education.

In the past the compulsory education expenses were guaranteed under the system providing for defrayment of those expenses by the national treasury. Yet this system was established through continuous efforts for many years and by the general will of not only educators but men of intelligence in general, and it was a measure absolutely necessary in the light of local conditions in our country.

In consideration of this situation it is recommended that the following two actions that would serve as the abolished Law concerning the National Treasury's Share for the Compulsory Educational Expenses be taken by the Government at the earliest possible date so that the education expenses may be guaranteed legally when the local Finance Equilibration System is put in force.

1. Acquisition of the decisive authority over financial matters by the board of education.

2. Legislation concerning standard compulsory education expenses separately from other administrative expenses.

Convention of the National Liaison Council for the Members of Boards of Education

Resolution concerning the Authorized Short-Course Institute for Teachers

20 July 1950

The Authorized Short-Course Institute under the Certification Law is now being held in the respective prefectures in the face of budgetary and other problems which are rendering operation most difficult.

Your attention is called to the following matters as deserving of urgent consideration.

1. The short-course institute as defined in Paragraph 1, Article 7 of the Law for Certification of Educational Personnel will be continued only up to 21 March 1953. It is recommended that appropriate measures be taken to provide for a five-year extension until 31 March 1958.

   Reason: Considerations such as inadequate transportation facilities, lack of instructors, insufficient funds, and length of course make the attendance of a large number of teachers at one course very undesirable, not only from the standpoint of the teachers themselves, but also from that of school management.

   The training period is largely made up of the summer vacation and consequently can provide for completion of only about four units. A course covering approximately 23 units would on this basis require at least five years.

   Operation of the program by districts would necessarily entail severl times this number of years, so it is recommended that a five-year extention of the program until 31 March 1958 be made.

2. It is desired that operational expenses for the Institute, such as transportation expenses for trainees, lecture hall expenses, and fees for instructorsbe paid from the national treasury.

   Reasons: Under present circumstances, it would be impossible to have the individual trainees pay for transportation expenses. Lecture hall expenses, fees for instructors, and other expenses incident to holding of courses amount to a very large sum; under such current conditions as where provision for even general educational expenses constitutes an excessive burden on local finance, it is recommended that all expenses mentioned above be borne by the national treasury.

3. Steps should be taken to give due consideration to previously earned qualifications and to devise some method whereby conversion of teaching experience into study units may be extended to cover a wider area.

4. It is recommended that correspondence traning facilities be expanded and means provided whereby teachers in service may take courses free of charge.

5. It is recommended that a reduction of unit requirements be effected.

National Liaison Council
for the Members of the
Boards of Education

8 8

CROSS REFERENCE

FILE UNDER: Education

DATE: 25 July 50

FROM: Petition TO: General Almond

SUBJECT: Education

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER: / CLASSIFICATION:

CABINET # /DRAWER #

SHELF #

FILED IN SEPARATE FOLDER UNDER EDUCATION.

28

Elections

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section
Public Administration Division

14 July 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Japanese Local Elections, June 1950

1. During the month of June 1950, a total of 119 local elections were held in Japan to fill 323 vacant elective seats in local public bodies. Of these elections, 57 were "no poll" contests in which 117 candidates secured seats unopposed. In the remaining 62 elections, 435,314 voters cast their votes for an average participation rate of 75.92 percent.

2. The percentage of the total vote accorded each party was:

Social Democrat	6.9
People's Democrat	1.5
Liberal	11.2
Communist	4.7
Minor Parties	0.8
Independent	74.9

3. The number and percentage of seats won by each party follows:

Party	No. of Seats	% of Total
Social Democrat	5	3.7
People's Democrat	2	2.5
Liberal	15	12.8
Communist	3	0.8
Minor Parties	1	0.2
Independents	294	80.0

4. Attached tables, for which the National Election Administration Commission furnished statistics, summarize results of the elections and are given as the source of the above information.

A. A. J.

Incls: Tables 1-9, Summary of Local Elections, June 1950

G/S File

27

TABLE I

SCHEDULE OF LOCAL ELECTIONS, JUNE 1950

Type of Election	Number of Seats Contested	Number of Voting Elections	Number of No Poll Elections	Total Number of Elections
Prefectural Assembly	6	5		5
Mayor	3	3		3
City Assembly	37	2		2
Town Headman	11	9	2	11
Town Assembly	76	10	4	14
Village Headman	33	17	16	33
Village Assembly	157	16	35	51
Total	323	62	57	119

TABLE II

PERCENTAGE OF PARTICIPATION, LOCAL ELECTIONS, JUNE 1950

Type of Election	Percentage of Participation
Prefectural Assembly	52.67
Mayor	76.56
City Assembly	76.13
Town Headman	79.05
Town Assembly	80.51
Village Headman	85.08
Village Assembly	81.47
Average	75.92

TABLE III

NUMBER OF CANDIDATES ACCORDING TO POLITICAL PARTY, JUNE 1950

Type of Election	SD	PD	L	C	MIN	IND	Total
Prefectural Assembly	4	2	6	3		4	19
Mayor	2			2		7	11
City Assembly	4		5	2		43	54
Town Headman		1	1	3	1	18	24
Town Assembly	3		2	2	1	90	98
Village Headman	1		2			53	56
Village Assembly	4	1	3	1		178	187
Total	18	4	19	13	2	393	449

TABLE IV

SEATS WON BY PARTIES IN ALL ELECTIONS, JUNE 1950

Type of Election	SD	PD	L	C	MIN	IND	Total
Prefectural Assembly	1	1	4				6
Mayor						3	3
City Assembly	2		5	2		28	37
Town Headman						11	11
Town Assembly	1		1		1	73	76
Village Headman			2			31	33
Village Assembly	4	1	3	1		148	157
Total	8	2	15	3	1	294	323

TABLE V

SEATS WON BY PARTIES IN 62 VOTING ELECTIONS, JUNE 1950

Type of Election	SD	FD	L	C	MIN	IND	Total
Prefectural Assembly	1	1	4				6
Mayor						3	3
City Assembly	2		5	2		28	37
Town Headman						9	9
Town Assembly	1		1		1	65	68
Village Headman			1			16	17
Village Assembly	3	1	1	1		60	66
Total	7	2	12	3	1	181	206

TABLE VI

SEATS WON BY PARTIES IN 57 NO POLL ELECTIONS, JUNE 1950

Type of Election	SD	FD	L	C	MIN	IND	Total
Town Headman						2	2
Town Assembly						8	8
Village Headman			1			15	16
Village Assembly	1		2			88	91
Total	1	0	3	0	0	113	117

TABLE VII

PERCENTAGE OF SEATS WON BY PARTIES, JUNE 1950

Type of Election	SD	FD	L	C	MIN	IND
Prefectural Assembly	16.6	16.6	66.6			
Mayor						100.0
City Assembly	5.4		13.5	5.4		75.7
Town Headman						100.0
Town Assembly	1.3		1.3		1.3	96.1
Village Headman			6.1			93.9
Village Assembly	2.5	0.6	1.9	0.6		94.4
Average	3.7	2.5	12.8	0.8	0.2	80.0

TABLE VIII

VOTES OBTAINED BY PARTIES IN 65 VOTING ELECTIONS, JUNE 1950

Type of Election	SD	FD	L	C	MIN	IND	Total
Prefectural Assembly	31,338	14,675	80,882	8,006		27,415	162,316
Mayor	9,841			6,373		74,306	90,520
City Assembly	2,224		6,357	2,900		27,185	38,666
Town Headman	1,078		1,498	1,423	1,568	31,766	37,333
Village Headman	454		699			34,208	35,361
Village Assembly	295	657	129	337		31,859	33,277
Total	45,079	15,332	91,672	22,054	1,984	256,193	435,314

TABLE IX

PERCENTAGE OF VOTES OBTAINED BY PARTIES, JUNE 1950

Type of Election	SD	PD	L	O	MIN	IND
Prefectural Assembly	19.3	9.0	19.8	4.9		16.8
Mayor	10.9			7.0		82.1
City Assembly	5.8		16.4	7.5		70.3
Town Headman	2.9		4.0	3.8	4.2	85.0
Town Assembly	7.5		5.6	8.0	1.1	77.8
Village Headman	1.3		2.0			96.7
Village Assembly	0.8	2.0	0.4	1.3		95.7
Average	6.9	1.5	11.2	4.7	0.8	74.9

Sent the conformed carbon C/N-2 to:

Captain G. K. Crew
Executive Assistant, CIE
Room 410, Radio Tokyo

19 July 1950.....

cns

(w/c/s's approval shown)

This belongs in GS Files

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No.: Subject: Law Concerning Securing Standard Compulsory Education Expense

Note No.	From: GS	To: CS	Date: 12 July 1950

2

1. The question raised by CIE C/N #1 above is one which has been settled by command decisions twice within the last three months. In principle it was decided by the Supreme Commander's letter of 11 April 1950 to the Prime Minister concerning the Local Finance Equalization Grant Law and the Local Finance Commission Establishment Law, the pertinent parts of which read as follows:

> ".....the Shoup Mission recommended this form of grant (equalization) as one which would involve 'less detailed control than specific subsidies for particular services' and thus minimize 'detailed national control of local bodies.' It pointed out that the local authorities should of course 'spend with reasonable efficiency an amount (including the grant) at least equal to the standard need' and to raise 'at least the amount of revenue that could be obtained by levying the standard taxes at standard rates,' but otherwise they should 'be completely free to decide on the kinds and amounts of local services to provide and on the kinds and rates of taxes to levy.' .....I am in full accord with the aims and principles embodied in these recommendations."
>
> .....
>
> ".....Specifically, if the legislation in question is to advance these objectives, it should meet the following tests:
>
> "(5) Following the principle of local autonomy, local communities should be left free to determine in the light of local need the distribution of the grant among the essential public services.
>
> .....
>
> ".....Further, the proposals fail adequately to safeguard the vital interests of local communities by requiring that all or certain services be performed by the local bodies in accordance with specific individual standards prescribed by the national government ..... If each individual service rather than the total standard need and total revenue were to be made a criterion of eligibility, the equalization grant would inevitably degenerate into the very system of individual subsidies for specific purposes which it is intended to supplant."

FEC AGO Form No 37a
(13 Dec 49)

9981—FEC Printing Plant—12 49—20M

76/17 S

0899

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No.: Subject: Law Concerning Securing Standard Compulsory Education Expense

Note No.:	From: GS	To: CS	Date: 12 July 1950

2 Cont'd

2. The direct application of the above stated principles to the proposed "Law Concerning Securing Standard Compulsory Education Expense" was decided on 27 April 1950 when the Chief of Staff authorized GS to return the proposed bill to the Japanese Government with the statement that it contravened the policy of the Supreme Commander as set forth in his letter of 11 April 1950 to the Prime Minister.

3. In view of these two decisions reached after careful consideration of the views of the staff sections concerned based upon thorough study and discussions both within GHQ and with Japanese agencies of the findings and recommendations of the Shoup Mission in the light of Occupation objectives, the CIE suggestion that this question be re-discussed with Dr. Shoup is deemed wholly inappropriate.

4. Apart from the above, GS offers the following comments with regard to some of the statements and premises advanced in the CIE checknote:

a. The statement that "subject legislation provides a guarantee that funds provided for compulsory education will be used for compulsory education and will not be used for other purposes" reflects a false assumption that any portion of the equalization grant is or should be earmarked for any specific use. The whole grant for each community is so calculated as to equalize its total revenue and total expenditures based on minimum standards of need for all its essential local services. It should be noted that the total revenue of each community consists of locally raised independent revenue plus the equalization grant which is not a gift from the national government but a device for effecting among the various local communities an equitable distribution of revenues originally collected therefrom for their very use and support, the allocation of which might well be considered a first charge of the national budget. Further, the CIE statement proceeds from the assumption that the local governments cannot be trusted to provide the educational opportunities prescribed by the Constitution and the Fundamental Law of Education without compulsion by the national government. If governors or mayors neglect the educational needs of their communities, the local assemblies have adequate power under the Local Autonomy Law to correct the situation. The remedy for such situations should be sought by the teachers, parents and boards of education by action within the local governments, not by sur-

766/17 S

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No.: Subject: Law Concerning Securing Standard Compulsory Education Expense

Note No.:	From: GS	To: CS	Date: 12 July 1950

2 Cont'd

rendering the self-government rights of local communities to the control of the Education Ministry.

b. GS does not agree that "the Japanese people and their government desire such a law." The legislation was prepared by the Ministry of Education with advice and assistance from CIE. In the Cabinet it was opposed by the Finance Minister as contrary to the Equalization Grant principles and by the Head of the Local Autonomy Agency as destructive of local autonomy. The agitation in its favor by teachers' unions and parent-teachers' associations has been fanned by the expectation of salary increases without regard to the political implications of such legislation. The real power behind the drive may be traced to old guard bureaucrats in the government who see in it a way to arrest the development of strong local self-government in Japan and to turn the clock back to the pre-surrender system of concentration of powers in the central government. Opposed to it is the unanimous opinion of all prefectural governors, city and town mayors and village headmen as reflected in petitions submitted to General Headquarters by the associations representing the various levels of local government in Japan of which the following are pertinent excerpts:

"The attitude of the Education Ministry is not only against the spirit of local autonomy but also tends to foster the spirit of bureaucracy.

"We firmly believe that the above draft (Compulsory Education Expense Law) is not in line with the desire of the majority of the Japanese people."

"Since the expense of compulsory education is essentially a local expense, it is the responsibility of each local body to judge what are reasonable and adequate expenses in each locality.

"The importance of compulsory education and the necessity of appropriation of its ample expense are understood best by local bodies which have most earnest interest in it.

"In view of the fact that the expense of compulsory education is most important among expenses of local administrations, such a bill which puts the said expense under the strong control of the Minister of Education is a great anachronism; it is against both the spirit of autonomy and Dr. Shoup's aim toward the strengthening

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No.: Subject: Law Concerning Securing Standard Compulsory Education Expense

Note No.: 2 Cont'd | From: GS | To: CS | Date: 12 July 1950

of local finance and the establishment of a system of equalization grant; it disregards, consequently, the independence and consolidation of local autonomy body, finally causing the collapse of self-government.

"If a separate law is necessary for the expense of compulsory education, it would become necessary also for all other administration branches, such as election, police, sanitation, fire-fighting, social works and public works; hence the principal object of autonomy would be totally lost."

5. In view of the foregoing, GS recommends:

a. That the issue of a compulsory education standard expense law be considered closed and that the Japanese be so advised if they should raise the question again; and

b. That CIE continue to encourage the boards of education, teachers and parent-teachers' associations to exert their vigilance and influence within their own communities-on the local executives and assemblies-where they can be most effective in strengthening the capacity of the local public entities to discharge their autonomous responsibilities, without surrendering their newly-won rights for the rigidity of centralized bureaucratic control.

2 Incls
N/C

C.W.

CHIEF OF STAFF
APPROVED
7/18
INITIALS

7 6/17 5

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

7 July 1950

TO: Government Section

SUBJECT: Law Concerning Securing Standard Compulsory Education Expense.

For comment and recommendation.

fa ALONZO P. FOX
Major General, GSC
Deputy Chief of Staff

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
AND FAR EAST COMMAND
Office of the Chief of Staff

Date: 21 Jan 50

MEMORANDUM FOR: C & E

It is requested that proposed action on attached paper be forwarded to the Office of the Chief of Staff for approval by 5 July 50

for JOHN H. CHILES
Lt Col., GSC
Secretary, General Staff

7 6/17 5

CHIEF OF STAFF

SCAP and FEC

Date 6/22 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Lt. Col Nugent

Deputy CofS, FEC	G-1	G-4
Deputy CofS, SCAP	G-2	ADC
Sec. Gen. Staff	G-3	AG

Information & your file
Note & return to
Appropriate circulation
Necessary action
Process action to C/S
by draft letter
by draft radio
Comment to C/S
by memo ✓
orally

This refers to
CofS file
Noted
Suspend to
Return with reference dispatches
This slip is part of permanent file
Destroy this slip

EDWARD M. ALMOND
Major General, GSC
Chief of Staff.

0176

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets) Dr. Loomis 26 5679

File No.: 014 Subject: Law Concerning Securing Standard Compulsory Education Expense

Note No. 1

From: CIE To: CS Date: 6 July 1950

1. In compliance with request contained in memorandum from CS, dated 21 June, information and proposed action are set forth herewith:

2. The petitions from Japanese prefectural Parent-Teacher Associations seek support for enactment of a separate "Law Concerning Securing Standard Compulsory Education Expense."

3. The Ministry of Education has reported to CIE the receipt of petitions bearing the signatures of approximately two million persons urging the enactment of such a law. CIE has received 545 petitions signed by 597,750 persons and 255 telegrams representing official actions of parents' organizations expressing strong approval of the proposed bill.

4. The draft legislation on this subject, in simplest terms, guarantees that money made available for the expense of providing compulsory education shall not be diverted to other purposes of local government. It is a supplement to the Equalization Grant Law which was passed by the Diet at its last regular session. A more complete analysis of the proposed bill has been made by GS and submitted to CS in checknote dated 21 April 1950. The proposed bill would:

a. Prescribe the method and standards for calculating the education component of the minimum standard need to be used in computing the total annual equalization grant under the Local Finance Equalization Grant Law, "regardless of the provisions of said Law" (Article 1, para 2), and "in accordance with procedures to be provided for by the Minister of Education" (Article 6, para 1);

b. Authorize the Minister of Education to determine the amount of the basic standard education need of local public entities after conferring with the Local Finance Commission (Article 6, para 4);

c. Impose this measure of standard need as a compulsory measure of minimum performance by requiring that the local public entities must expend for education each year at least this amount (Article 2, para 1);

d. Authorize the Minister of Education, after consulting with the Local Finance Commission, to "give advice" to local public entities which have not expended the full amount prescribed, that they must do so (Article 2, para 2);

e. Obligate the Local Finance Commission, when requested by the Minister of Education, to order a decrease or refund of the equalization grant of any local public body which fails to follow the "advice" of the Minister of Education (Article 2, para 4).

7 6/19 5

0138

3844—FEC Printing Plant—1/48—25M

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets) Dr Loomis 26 5679

File No.: 014 Subject: Law Concerning Securing Standard Compulsory Education Expense (Continued)

Note No. 1 (Cont'd)

From: CIE To: CS Date: 6 July 1950

5. On 21 April 1950 Government Section recommended to the Chief of Staff that GS be authorized to return the proposed bill to the Japanese government with the statement that it contravenes the policy of the Supreme Commander as set forth in his letter of 11 April 1950 to the Prime Minister.

6. On 14 April 1950 CIE submitted to CS a staff study on subject legislation which dealt with the detailed financial provisions of the proposed bill. The principles of the draft legislation were not believed to be at issue at that time. Staff study was returned without action, in view of CinC's letter mentioned in para 5.

7. The Fundamental Law of Education, Law No. 25, 31 March 1947, guarantees equality of educational opportunity and establishes a nine-year period of free compulsory education in accordance with the provision in Article 26 of the Constitution of Japan that, "such compulsory education shall be free."

8. Subject legislation provides a guarantee that funds provided for compulsory education will be used for compulsory education and will not be used for other purposes of local government, thus providing a minimum equality of educational opportunity throughout Japan.

9. On 22 June CIE (Dr. Loomis) conferred with Government Section (Mr. Rizzo) regarding the possibility of receiving consideration of a staff study directed toward approval of such a law in principle. CIE (Dr. Loomis) was informed by GS (Mr. Rizzo) that Government Section would continue to oppose such a law on principle, whatever the justification proposed in support of it might be.

10. It is the conviction of CIE that the Japanese people and their government desire such a law and will continue to press for it until some solution of the problem of assuring basic costs of education are made. They have demonstrated a remarkable ability to adjust educational expenditures to the realities of public finance, but this does not reflect any diminution of their faith that an assured educational program for their children is essential to their democratic future.

11. CIE suggests that the entire problem of separate legislation for minimum compulsory educational expenditures be made the basis of discussions to be arranged with Mr. Shoup upon his return to Japan. CIE is prepared to enter into such discussions in an effort to achieve a solution of the problem presented by the continuing and sincere efforts on the part of the Japanese to obtain guarantees of educational expenditure which will secure to their children the minimum essential education.

2 Incls
1. Petition fm PTA, Yamanashi Pref.
2. Petition fm PTA, Miyagi Pref.

DPM

D. R. N.

7 6 / 17 5

3844—FEC Printing Plant—1/49—25M

TRANSLATION

18 June 1950

SUBJECT : A Petition Concerning the Enactment of a Compulsory Education Budget Plan and Adequate Building Facilities for the 6-3 Education System

FROM : Parent-Teachers Associations of YAMANASHI Prefecture

TO : Maj. Gen. E.M. ALMOND
Chief of Staff, General Headquarters

In spite of the fact that our Constitution specifically stipulates the principles of providing free compulsory education, greater portion of the education expense, excluding the wages of the teachers, is being financed by the Parent Teachers Association. The very existence of this situation reflects an inconsistency of extreme degree. Regardless of how extensively the desire for equal opportunity and educational advancement is advocated, it can never be realized as long as a firm financial foundation is not established. Therefore, it is our most earnest request that an independent measure for the Compulsory Education Budget Plan, which will guarantee at least the minimum expenditures for the compulsory education system for the entire nation, will be enacted at this most opportune moment when the plan for the financial improvement of local governments through tax reform is about to be introduced. At the same time, we also request an increase in the outlay of funds for the completion of school facilities of the 6-3 education system for the following reasons.

For instance, the four and a half billion yen that was granted by the National Treasury to the 6-3 education system for the year of 1950 is approximately ten billion yen short when the minimum requirement of 0.7 TSUBO (TN: One TSUBO = 3.95 sq. yds.) per pupil is fulfilled. However, when we hear rumors to the effect that even the fund from the national treasury is to be reduced or discontinued from 1951, we of the PTA are extremely distressed. Needless to say, the educational advancement, particularly the complete institution of the compulsory education system, constitutes the foundation of our cultural progress and thorough democratization. In view of these facts and in order to eliminate the miserable and inadequate schooling conditions, we earnestly request that every possible effort be made to realize the ten billion yen budget for the current year.

The members of the Parent Teachers Association of YAMANASHI Prefecture in unanimous agreement on the above two points hereby request your utmost efforts.

TN: The above petition submitted by Messrs K. TAKANO, R. NAKAYAMA, S. WATANABE, M. KAGAMI, M. MITSUI, together with about 29,340 signatures.

Encl 1

0138

THE FEDERATION OF
PARENT AND TEACHER ASSOCIATIONS
IN MIYAGI PREFECTURE
SENDAI

19 June 1950

TO: Maj. Gen. E. M. ALMOND
Chief of Staff:
General Headquarters, SCAP

SUBJECT: Petition concerning Gratuitous Compulsory Education and Equal Education Opportunity.

To build up a cultured and peaceful nation in this country is to be greatly depended upon the compulsory education system, which is, no doubt, the foundation of every thing, and without which democratization of Japan can never be realized.

To attain the objective of the compulsory education system should have the full financial backing. However, owing to abolition of the Law for National subsidy for Compulsory Education Expenditure and enforcement of the Local Finance Equilibration Law, there is every likelihood of fear that the budget for education in city, town or village will be slashed by other items of expenditures so long as there is no special measure for securing priority for education; thereby the tendency to depend upon PTA's donation and to impair independency of compulsory education being simply augmented. Further it may be feared that quorum of teachers and minimum expenditures including average salary of teachers, travelling expenses, extra allowances for tuberculous teachers, etc. can not be guaranteed, with a natural result that lower quality of teachers might be caused by poor, deferred or even non payment of their salary.

Under the circumstances the compulsory education, which is plainly guaranteed by the Constitution, looks very gloomy in the future, and its sound development can not be expected at all.

I, the undersigned, beg to hereby petition to you respectfully and earnestly with the will of the Local Federations of P.T.As. and 523 P.T.As. in Miyagi Prefecture, that you would kindly give consideration to enactment of a separate law concerning security of the standard compulsory education expenditure for guaranteeing the minimum contents and standard of compulsory education and realizing our ideal of gratuitous compulsory education and equal education opportunity.

Yours sincerely,

Eitaro Shibuya

EITARO SHIBUYA
President of The Federation
of P.T.Associations in Miyagi
Prefecture

0196

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, JAPAN.
(MOMBU-SHO)

Education

July 3, 1950

Public Bodies that Presented Petitions for the Legislation of the Bill concerning the Standard Compulsory Education Expense

Number of Public Bodies that presented the petitions . . . 13,871

House of Councilors	1	
Prefectural Assemblies	3	(Yamagata, Oita & Miyazaki)
Village Assembly	1	
National Conference of the Boards of Education		
National Conference of the Educational Chiefs		
Conference of the Boards of Education in Hokkaido and Tohoku Area, and in Kyushu Area		
Prefectural Assemblies	39	(All the prefectures except Toyama, Fukui, Osaka, Nara, Tottori, Shimane, and Kagawa)
Local Boards of Education	3	(Ichinomiya City, Kobe City, and Sakai City)
Teachers' Union	60	
United Conference of Teachers' Unions in Kyushu Area		
United Women's Sections in Shikoku Area		
Prefectural Teachers' Unions	12	
District Branches	46	
PTA's	13,749	
United PTA's in a prefecture	3	(Hokkaido, Wakayama & Yamaguchi)
United PTA's in a city	4	(Yokohama City, Ichinomiya City, Itami City, & Kagoshima City)
United PTA's in a town or a village	26	
Individual schools	13,716	
Principals' Associations	10	(Principals Association of Akita Prefecture & of 9 other prefectures)
Educational Association	1	(Educational Association of Tokushima Prefecture)

25

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, JAPAN.
(MOMBU-SHO)

Education

July 3, 1950

Public Bodies that Presented Petitions for the Legislation of the Bill concerning the Standard Compulsory Education Expense

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Village Assembly	1	
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National Conference of the Educational Chiefs		
Conference of the Boards of Education in Hokkaido and Tohoku Area, and in Kyushu Area		
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Educational Association	1	(Educational Association of Tokushima Prefecture)

25

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, JAPAN.
(MOMBU-SHO)

Number of petitioners signed 2,330,267

Number of petitions 19,699

Kinds of petitions

Telegrams	139
Post cards	5,872
Letters	13,684

Number of Prefectures that presented the petitions . . . 46

Note: The above number includes those forwarded from the Diet and the Cabinet.

Education

This is for GS file

Action copy was hand carried by me to C/S on ~~Thur~~ Fri. 2 Apr'd

It is in response to C/N #1 for C/S requesting GS comment on CIE Staff Study, subject: same

Draft Legislation: "Law Concerning Securing Standard Compulsory Education Expense"

GS Chief of Staff 21 April 1950

GS FILES

2 See Memo for Record dtd 4 May 1950 Re: 250.1

1. The CI&E Staff Study states that the problem is to determine the attitude of GHQ toward the amount of ¥3200 stipulated in subject draft legislation as the unit expense per pupil for standard compulsory education. As viewed by GS, however, this statement presents only a very limited aspect of the policy question involved in the legislative proposal in question as may be readily seen from an examination of its contents.

2. Briefly, the proposed bill would:

a. Prescribe the method and standards for calculating the education component of the minimum standard need to be used in computing the total annual equalization grant under the Local Finance Equalization Grant Law, "regardless of the provisions of said law" (Article 1, para 2), and "in accordance with procedures to be provided for by the Minister of Education " (Article 6, para 1);

b. Authorize the Minister of Education to determine the amount of the basic standard education need of local public entities after conferring with the Local Finance Commission (Article 6, para 4);

c. Impose this measure of standard need as a compulsory measure of minimum performance by requiring that the local public entities must expend for education each year at least this amount (Article 2, para 1);

d. Authorize the Minister of Education, after consulting with the Local Finance Commission, to "give advice" to local public entities which have not expended the full amount prescribed, that they must do so (Article 2, para 2);

e. Obligate the Local Finance Commission, when requested by the Minister of Education, to order a decrease or refund of the equalization grant of any local public body which fails to follow the "advice" of the Minister of Education (Article 2, para 4).

3. GS does not question the right of the national Diet as a matter of national policy to establish broad principles and standards and to indicate desired goals in the field of education. This has already been done, however, through the statutory requirement of compulsory education for all school children in accordance with standards for each of the various levels of the school system, and if such educational standards are not sufficiently definite, GS perceives no objection to their being made more so. But the imposition of a legal requirement that each and every local public entity must expend for education a sum of money specified by the Minister of Education appears to GS as a wholly unscientific and arbitrary device of extremely doubtful value in attaining the desired

2 (cont) educational goals. Further, since education costs unquestionably vary markedly from one locality to another, such an artificial requirement would impose undue financial burden on some communities and would in many instances restrict the freedom of local public entities to determine for themselves the kinds and amounts of services to provide in keeping with their local needs, local costs, and financial ability. Under the Supreme Commander's policy as implemented by the Japanese with the advice and assistance of CI&E, the administration of the elementary and secondary schools of Japan is being decentralized from the Ministry of Education to a system of elected boards of education functioning in the local public entities whose obligation and duty it is to strive toward the goals established by the national Diet. The proposed bill, by reconstituting some of the centralized control formerly vested in the Ministry of Education, would seriously invade the area of local government authority, striking at the very roots of local self-government. This view is not held by GS alone but is fully shared by ESS and LS (See Tabs D, E and F). Further, it represents the unanimous opinion of all local public entities in Japan as may be seen from the inclosed petitions from the National Local Self-Government Councils (Tab G), the All Japan Mayors' Association (Tab H), and the National Association of Towns and Villages (Tab I).

4. To insure satisfactory facilities, personnel and services for education as for other essential activities of local governments, the basic need is the provision of adequate finances for their support. This is being accomplished pursuant to the recommendations of the Shoup Mission through a reform of the tax structure which will broaden the independent revenue sources of local governments and the establishment of the local finance equalization grant. The legislative proposals of the Japanese Government as contained in the local Finance Equalization Grant Law and the Local Finance Commission Establishment Law were exhaustively studied by the GHQ staff sections concerned and were carefully considered by the Supreme Commander, whose conclusions and decisions thereon were incorporated in his letter of 11 April 1950 to the Prime Minister. That letter contains a statement of the underlying philosophy and principles which should guide the development of legislation in this field and enumerates certain specific tests which such legislation should meet.

5. In the opinion of GS the bill now in question violates the letter and spirit of the Supreme Commander's policy as expressed in his letter of 11 April 1950. Specifically, it is wholly irreconcilable with those portions of the letter which have been underlined in the inclosed copy (Tab J) in that:

a. It would establish methods and standards for computing the basic standard education need apart from, and to some extent, conflicting with those in the local Finance Equalization Grant Law which, as approved by the Supreme

2 (cont) Commander, is designed to apply to all the essential services of local government, including education.

b. It would authorize the Minister of Education to prescribe procedures for the determination of the standard education need contrary to the principle that such procedures should be fully prescribed in the law and not left for later determination by Cabinet orders (or ministerial orders).

c. It would authorize the Minister of Education to determine the basic standard education need of each local public entity with the Local Finance Commission acting merely in a consultative capacity, contrary to the stated purpose of the Local Finance Commission, which is "to determine the standards of need and of financial ability for local communities."

d. It would impose on every local government in Japan the legal obligation to expend an arbitrary amount for education, contrary to the principle that, provided they spend with reasonable efficiency an amount at least equal to the standard total need for their essential public services and raise at least the amount of revenue obtainable by levying the standard taxes at standard rates, they should be completely free to decide on the kinds and amounts of local services to provide.

e. It would penalize local public entities which did not observe this arbitrary requirement by reducing or withdrawing their equalization grant, contrary to the principle that the local communities should be left free to determine in the light of local needs the distribution of the grant among the essential public services.

f. It would establish a method and set a pattern (which would quickly be followed by other ministries) for stripping the Local Finance Commission of all authority and effectiveness, rendering it at best an advisory agency, but more probably an operating auxiliary performing purely mechanical functions as ordered by the several ministries of the national government.

5. In view of the foregoing, GS entertains no doubt whatsoever as to the position which GHQ should take, not only on the narrow issue of the specific amount of compulsory education expense stipulated in the proposed bill, but on the broader issue raised by the bill as a whole, namely: whether any legislative proposal which would undermine the structure and pervert the purposes of the equalization grant before it is established, emasculate the new Local Finance Commission before it is born, and subject all local governments to the direct dictation and control of the national executive agencies in matters of local

2 (cont) government responsibility - all this in unmistakable contraventism of a policy of the Supreme Commander clearly and fully expounded as recently as 11 April 1950 - should be cleared for introductism in the Diet.

6. Recommend, therefore, that GS be authorised to return the proposed bill to the Japanese Government through its technical liaison channel with the statement that it contravenes the policy of the Supreme Commander as set forth in his letter of 11 April 1950 to the Prime Minister.

2 Incls
n/c
8 Added
3. Tab D, C/N #2, ESS to GS, 7 Apr 50
4. Tab E, C/N #2, ESS to GS, 17 Apr 50
5. Tab F, C/N #2, LS to GS, 10 Mar 50
6. Tab G, Petition dtd 11 Apr 50 fr National Federation of Local Self-Government Councils (Governors)
7. Tab H, Petition dtd 16 Feb 50 fr All Japan Mayors' Association
8. Tab I, Petition dtd 23 Mar 50 fr National Association of Towns and Villages
9. Tab J, Ltr, 11 Apr 50, fr SCAP to PMJ: ppsd legislation concerning national-local govt fiscal relations
10. Tab K, Bill Concerning Securing of the Standard Education Expense

- C. W. - - - - - - - - - - - -

Lt Col Hugent 26-6578

Draft legislation: "Law Concerning Securing Standard Compulsory Education Expense"

CIE c/s 14 April 1950

1 1. Forwarded herewith for approval is staff study, subject as above.

2. Brief of staff study is attached.

2 Incls
1. Brief of Staff Study
2. Staff Study

- D. R. M. - - - - - - -

4 14/78 S

E

Mr. Etter - 26-6155

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

WFM/EMR/AMM/WKE/ec

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No.: 010(17 Apr 50)ESS/PF Subject: Proposed Bill Concerning Securing of the Standard Compulsory Education Expense

Note No.:	From: ESS	To: Govt Sec	Date:

2

1. Objection is made to the introduction of this bill, in its present form, in the Diet, on the ground that it retains the same ¥ 3,200 standard pupil unit cost figure to which objection was made in our Check Sheet, dated 27 February 1950, when the bill was originally submitted for consideration.

2. Objection to this figure is based on the following grounds:

a. The ¥ 72 billion which local governments would be required to spend on compulsory education in 1950-51, based on the standard pupil unit cost figure of ¥ 3,200 prescribed in this bill, is equivalent to 100% or more of total expenditures contemplated for this program, when the size of the Equalization Grant was calculated in compiling the 1950-51 National Budget and when the Local Government Budget Plan for 1950-51 was orginally estimated.

b. A 100% expenditure requirement of this type is not consistent with the Equalization Grant Plan which is being initiated at this time in accordance with SCAP policy based on the recommendations of the Shoup Tax Mission Report. The Equalization Grant Plan was adopted (1) for the purpose of assisting local governments in the assumption of expanded government functions and responsibilities by strengthening their finances through greater equalization of revenues, and (2) for the purpose of promoting more local autonomy by replacing the previous restrictive subsidy system of national aid to local governments with an en bloc grant system which would permit the local governments a wide latitude of choice in expending the funds granted in aid. The Shoup Tax Mission Report recommended that restrictions on the use of the funds be imposed only if local governments abused this freedom. Since local programs, such as compulsory education, are supported not only by the Equalization Grant but by local taxes, the present bill not only dictates the use of the grant but also the use of independent local revenues. The extension of such a principle to all fields of local government in which the various ministries of the National Government have similar concerns, would quickly eliminate autonomous operations on the part of local governments. This Section recognizes fully the possibility of initial abuses in the use of the en bloc grant as well as the necessity of safeguarding a constitutionally guaranteed program such as compulsory education. It is believed, however, that only minimum though reasonable restrictions should be set up until actual experience indicates that maximum safeguards must be invoked.

3. A careful study has been made of the estimates made of compulsory education expenditures and contemplated requirements as compiled by the Ministry of Education, the Finance Ministry and the Local Autonomy Agency. Officials of PTA groups from various parts of Japan have also been consulted

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No.: 010(17 Apr 50)ESS/PF Subject: Proposed Bill Concerning Securing of the Standard Compulsory Education Expense

Note No.:	From: ESS To: Govt Sec Date:
2 (contd)	regarding expenditures and contributions in their areas. In calculating the amount of the Equalization Grant in the 1950-51 National Budget, teachers' expense, including all allowances, was estimated on the basis of newly established teacher-pupil ratios and on the contemplated increase in pupils, and the figures were agreed to at that time by the three agencies mentioned above. On the basis of the factors mentioned, it was contemplated that teachers' expense would be approximately ¥ 53 billion compared with approximately ¥ 46 billion in 1949-50. The Ministry of Education apparently now maintains on the basis of a different set of estimates that teachers' expense should be almost ¥ 57 billion. This figure was not contemplated in the original Budget Plans and can be recognized only if expenses of other programs are curtailed or the Equalization Grant increased through a supplementary Budget. Original estimates of pupil expense in the Local Government Budget Plan for 1950-51, prepared by the Local Autonomy Agency, amounted to approximately ¥ 14 billion but were later increased to ¥ 19 billion by agreement with the Finance Ministry. The Ministry of Education now maintains that expenditures for pupil expense on the part of local governments in 1950-51 should be ¥ 26 billion. Such a figure, however, includes a large amount of expenditures supported by contributions from parents and PTA which are not a part of the present Local Government Budget Plan and cannot be recognized as actual local government expenditures within a budget plan until such contributions are supplanted by additional local taxes, a procedure which local governments appear reluctant to undertake in view of the current opposition in the Diet to the proposed Local Tax Law which would provide for such tax increase. On the basis of the above mentioned ¥ 53 billion for teachers' expense and ¥ 19 billion for pupil expense, total compulsory education expense contemplated in the Local Government Budget Plan is ¥ 72 billion, and the ¥ 3,200 standard student unit cost figure computed on this figure must consequently be regarded as a 100% expenditure requirement rather than a minimum requirement. 4. Investigations reveal that when the Cabinet adopted the ¥ 3,200 figure, it was the attitude of all the interested agencies that this figure would require local government expenditures equivalent to 100% of the whole compulsory education program contemplated in 1950-51. The Finance Ministry and the Local Autonomy Agency have specifically stated that this was their attitude. The Education Ministry has implied that it was its intention that a requirement level as near as possible to 100% of the program should be established since it was of the opinion that aside from the more enlightened metropolitan area, local governments might spend no more than they were required to spend under the present bill. By its approval of the ¥ 3,200 figure, it must therefore be concluded that the Education Ministry likewise considered that this required expenditure would be close to 100% of contemplated expenditures. Any possible

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

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Note No.:	From: ESS	To: Govt Sec	Date:

2 (contd)

doubt in this regard, however, is removed by a statement regarding the methods of calculating the financial needs of local governments for the purpose of computing the Equalization Grant which appears in an article by S. Okuno, Chief of the Finance Section of the Local Autonomy Agency, entitled "The Influence of the Local Finance Equalization Grant System over the Educational Finance," published in Mombu-ziho, No. 869, February 1950, a semi official publication of the Education Ministry. It states, "Each entity will calculate the whole amount of the compulsory education expense, etc. into the financial need amount, as such expense is deemed appropriate to carry out at least the administration of the standard level, but it will calculate into the financial need amount, other expenses, such as educational expenses other than the compulsory education expense, expenses for public works, etc., all of which are deemed to have a considerably more flexible amount of availability at a lower rate than the standard administration expense." The intention of the Cabinet and the interested agencies in drafting the present bill, therefore, was to provide for computation of the local financial need incident to the compulsory education program under the Equalization Grant Plan at 100% of the actual level of total performance in 1950-51, and to require the local governments to spend 100% of the computed amount. This action on the part of the Cabinet in making a complete exception of the compulsory education program to the rules applying to other local programs is entirely inconsistent with the general principles and purposes of the Equalization Grant and Local Autonomy program.

5. Civil Information and Education Section in its Memorandum to the Chief of Staff, III conclusions, Para 3, states, "It is concluded that the amount which the Cabinet has recommended to the Diet to be reserved for compulsory education is not excessive and that a reduction of this amount might well have the result of forcing a reduction in the total expenditures for compulsory education in Japan." In answer, it must be pointed out that the adoption of a minimum standard requiring expenditures of only 80% of the amount recommended by the Cabinet would in no way force a reduction in any expenditures. On the contrary, it would guarantee an expenditure of some ¥ 57 billion, an amount almost ¥ 11 billion greater than that guaranteed under the subsidy system in effect in 1949-50. This would not only insure that no local government, however backward, could disregard compulsory education, but that in addition the poorer local governments would have to maintain a higher level of performance than that required in previous years. The adoption of such a minimum standard should in no way penalize the compulsory education program provided that it is a program in which there is genuine public interest. Local governments would be free to spend as much as they please, in excess of the minimum requirement, from the resources available to them from the en bloc Equalization Grant and

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

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Note No.:	From: ESS	To: Govt Sec	Date:

2 (contd)

their own local taxes and these resources in 1950-51 will permit a considerable expansion in all local programs over the levels of previous years. It is believed that it is an essential part of SCAP policy that these matters should be decided by the local governments themselves, and that they cannot be summarily settled by the dictate of national law if democracy and local autonomy are ever to be developed beyond a mere academic issue in Japan.

1 Incl
n/c

W.F.M.

Education

RADIO CAMPAIGN COVERAGE

FROM: Program Planning Officer, Radio Branch Date: 27 March 1950

TO : CIC, Policy and Programs Branch

Campaign : **Political Information and Education (Includes women's democratization)** SCAP Section : **GS**

CI&L Plans Rep: **Mr. O'Brien** SCAP Sec Rep :

BCJ Contacts : **Mr. Miyagawa** Plan Compiled: _____
Mr. Nagasawa (date)

OBJECTIVES OF CAMPAIGN (Condensed):

1. **Give individual emphasis to both Women's Week and Constitution Week.**
2. **Promote an aggressive campaign for women's Week against the Communist-inspired Women's International Day.**
3. **Give publicity to the laws guaranteeing women's rights.**
4. **Disseminate the essentials of the Constitution especially in regard to the fundamental human rights and the three branches of government.**

(Political Information & Education - Includes Women's Democratization)

Date	Scheduled Time	Program	Contents of Program	Type of Presentation	Tim
Apr. 1	0915-0930	Homemaker's Diary	Art.14 of Constitution	Spot	1'
1	1115-1145	Wings of Melody	Women's Week	Memo	3'
3	1300-1400	Woman's Hour	Art.24 of Constitution	Spot	1'
4	"	"	Parliamentary procedure	Quest.&Ans.	10'
7	"	"	Club news	News	10'
8	1030-1100	Working Woman's Hour	Significance of Women's Week	Talk	8'
9	"	"	Right & Responsibility to vote	Spot	1'
9	2030-2100	Report to the Nation	Women's Week	Narr. & Dec.	10'
9	0835-0900	Early Bird	Women's Week events	Memo	3'
10	1300-1400	Woman's Hour	Women's Week	Talk	15'
10	1115-1145	Wings of Melody	Women's Week	Memo	3'
11	1300-1400	Woman's Hour	Parliamentary Procedure	Quest. & Ans.	10'
11	2115-2145	Man on the Street	What is the modern woman?	Discussion	30'
12	1300-1400	Woman's Hour	What women want in politics	Roundtable	30'
12	1115-1145	Wings of Melody	Join Women's organizations	Spot	1'
12	2000-2030	Window of Society	Women's Week	Documentary	30'
13	2030-2100	Industrial Hour	Women in industry	Narr.-Dec.	3'
14					

(Political Information & Education - Includes Women's Democratization)

Date	Scheduled Time	Program	Contents of Program	Type of Presentation	Time
Apr. 1	0915-0930	Homemaker's Diary	Art.14 of Constitution	Spot	1'
1	1115-1145	Wings of Melody	Women's Week	Nemo	2'
3	1300-1400	Woman's Hour	Art.24 of Constitution	Spot	1'
4	"	"	Parliamentary procedure	Quest.&Ans.	10'
7	"	"	Club news	News	10'
8	1030-1100	Working Woman's Hour	Significance of Women's Week	Talk	5'
9	"	"	Right & Responsibility to vote	Spot	1'
9	2030-2100	Report to the Nation	Women's Week	Harr. & Doc.	10'
9	0535-0600	Early Bird	Women's Week events	Nemo	3'
10	1300-1400	Woman's Hour	Women's Week	Talk	15'
10	1115-1145	Wings of Melody	Woman's Week	Nemo	2'
11	1300-1400	Woman's Hour	Parliamentary Procedure	Quest. & Ans.	10'
11	2115-2145	Man on the Street	What is the modern woman?	Discussion	30'
12	1300-1400	Woman's Hour	What woman want in politics	Roundtable	30'
12	1115-1145	Wings of Melody	Join Women's organizations	Spot	1'
12	2000-2030	Window of Society	Women's Week	Documentary	30'
13	2030-2100	Industrial Hour	Woman in industry	Harr.-Doc.	5'
14	0915-0930	Homemaker's Diary	Art.14,16,Constitution	Spot	1'
14	1300-1400	Woman's Hour	Club news	Talk	10'
14	2000-2030	Local Show	Women's democratization	Varied	30'
14	1300-1400	Woman's Hour	Club news	Talk	10'
16	1300-1400	National Radio Forum	Women's Contribution to Politics	Forum	60'
17	"	Woman's Hour	Nat'l Pub. Serv. Law	Spot	1'
18	"	"	Parliamentary Procedure	Quest.& Ans.	10'
18	2115-2145	Man on the Street	What do you desire of the Diet?	Discussion	30'
19	1115-1145	Wings of Melody	Nursing as a career	Nemo	2'
20	0535-0600	Early Bird	New criminal compensation system	Nemo	2'
21	1300-1400	Woman's Hour	Club news	News	10'
22	0915-0930	Homemaker's Diary	Anniversary of the Constitution	Spot	1'

DBF Approved: CIC, Radio Branch

_____ Approved: CIC Plans and Programs Branch

For Information _____ Section

IL - 21 (Revised 10/28/48)

23

Date	Scheduled Time	Program	Contents of Program	Type of Presentation	Time
Apr.22	0535-0600	Early Bird	Village master's report on political education	Dialogue	10'
24	1300-1400	Woman's Hour	Human rights guaranteed	Spot	1'
25	"	"	Parliamentary procedure	Quest.& Ans.	10'
26	2000-2030	Window of Society	Religion opposed to superstition	Documentary	30'
27	1215-1230	Farmers' Rest Time	Civil liberties commissioners' activities	Name	2'
28	1300-1400	Woman's Hour	Club news	News	10'
28	1115-1145	Wings of Melody	Constitution Week (1-7 May)	Spot	1'
28	2000-2030	Local Show	Examination of progress of democracy in each Pref.	Varied	30'
30	2030-2100	Report to the Nation	Constitution Week	Narr.-Doc.	10'
Thruout Month	Varied	Citizen's Hours, Spots, Bulletin Boards, etc. on 71 Local Stations	Women's Week - activities during observance	Varied	---
2	0535-0600	Early Bird	The new forestry laws	Dialogue	10'
1,8,15,22,29	2000-2030	Primer of Democracy	Story of Democracy at work	Doc.-Drama	2 hrs. & 30m. (30 min each)

C R O S S R E F E R E N C E

FILE UNDER: Education

DATE: 3 Feb 50

FROM: Napier GS

TO: CIE Dahlquist,

SUBJECT: Leftist Activity in Tokyo University

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER: Communist

CLASSIFICATION

CABINET # Cabinte 20,
Drawer 12

SHELF #

22

Education

Successful Candidates in
Preliminary Examination for Study in U. S.
(by College)

Tokyo University	251
Tokyo University of Commerce	39
Tsudajuku College	39
Keio University	33
Tokyo Literature & Science University	32
Kyoto University	29
Hiroshima Literature & Science University	22
Tokyo Christian Women's College	21
Kyushu University	18
Tohoku University	17
Waseda University	12
Osaka University	8
Kobe Jogakuin College	8
Osaka University of Commerce	7
Chuo University	7
Hokkaido University	6
Seishin Women's College	6
Nagoya University	5

Successful Candidates in
Preliminary Examination for Study in U. S.
(by Study Specialized in)

English, English Literature		191
Jurisprudence, Political Science		166
Political Economy, Commerce		93
Engineering		53
(Mechanics	15	
(Electricity	9	
(Aviation	6	
(Applied Chemistry	5	
(Architecture	4	
(Civil Engineering	3	
(Shipbuilding	2	
(Communications	2	
(Mining	1	
(Metallurgy	1	
(Oil	1	
(Metal	1	
(Precision Engineering	1	
(Physical Engineering	1	
(Munitions	1	
Literature		44
(Psychology	9	
(Philosophy	5	
(Ethics	4	
(Western History	4	
(Education	4	
(Sociology	2	
(Religion	2	
(Japanese Literature	2	
(French Literature	2	
(Philology	2	
(Geography	1	
(German Literature	1	
(Hindustani	1	
(History of Arts	1	
(Unknown	4	

Successful Candidates in
Preliminary Examination for Study in U. S.
(by Study Specialized in)

English, English Literature		191
Jurisprudence, Political Science		166
Political Economy, Commerce		93
Engineering		53
(Mechanics	15	
(Electricity	9	
(Aviation	6	
(Applied Chemistry	5	
(Architecture	4	
(Civil Engineering	3	
(Shipbuilding	2	
(Communications	2	
(Mining	1	
(Metallurgy	1	
(Oil	1	
(Metal	1	
(Precision Engineering	1	
(Physical Engineering	1	
(Munitions	1	
Literature		44
(Psychology	9	
(Philosophy	5	
(Ethics	4	
(Western History	4	
(Education	4	
(Sociology	2	
(Religion	2	
(Japanese Literature	2	
(French Literature	2	
(Philology	2	
(Geography	1	
(German Literature	1	
(Hindustani	1	
(History of Arts	1	
(Unknown	4	

Medicine, Pharmacy		33
Science		32
(Physics	20	
(Mathematics	4	
(Chemistry	3	
(Botany	1	
(Zoology	1	
(Geophysics	1	
(Mineralogy	1	
(Anthropology	1	
Others		5
Total		617

V

Education

000.3 | Religion in Relation to the Public Schools of Japan | W.K.Dance 26-5686

CIE | CS | 12 September 1949

1 1. Forwarded herewith for approval is staff study (Tab 2), subject as above, with attached recommended Memorandum to the Japanese Government (Tab 3) and letter to the Commanding General, Eighth Army (Tab 4).

5 Incls
Tab 1. Brief of Staff Study
Tab 2. Staff Study
Tab 3. Drft Memo to Jpse Govt
Tab 4. Drft Ltr CG, Eighth Army
Tab 5. SCAPIN 448

- D. R. M. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

GS File Copy

WKB/bf

20

BRIEF OF STAFF STUDY:

1. As a necessary means of disestablishing State Shinto, which under Government sponsorship and manipulation had contributed so largely to the ultranationalistic tendencies of the Japanese nation, as well as to separate religion from the State and to establish religious freedom, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers issued the Shinto Directive (SCAPIN 448, Tab 5) on 15 December 1945.

2. The directive provided detailed instructions for the complete elimination of Shinto propaganda from the public schools. It stated, however, that Shinto, purged of militaristic and ultranationalistic elements and deprived of Government support, might exist as a religion of the people on the same basis as other religions.

3. The Japanese constitution guarantees religious freedom.

4. Lack of any precise guide for the application of the restrictions on Government sponsorship of religion contained in the constitution and the Shinto Directive to such practical problems as the permissibility of treating the historical and cultural aspects of religion, student religious clubs, use of school property for religious purposes, school-sponsored visits to religious institutions for study of architecture, art, etc., has been confusing to Japanese officials and Civil Affairs personnel alike and has resulted in unnecessary and sometimes irritating interpretations which have hampered the development of a well-rounded school program. Civil Affairs, Japanese officials, and private citizens have requested clarification.

5. Action by the legislative and executive branches of the Japanese Government indicates that the constitutional restriction on religious education are being interpreted as applying only to promotion of the interests of a particular religion.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

6. The fundamental purpose of SCAPIN 448 should be retained, but all unnecessary restrictions under it, either directly or by implication, should be removed.

7. It is proposed to clarify the situation by another memorandum to the Japanese Government which modifies SCAPIN 448, and by a letter to Commanding General, Eighth Army, which provides detailed application of the intent of the memorandum for guidance of Civil Affairs in helping Japanese solve the problem of religion and public education.

CONCURRENCES:

8. Legal and Government Sections concur.

Tab 1

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

AG 000.3 (9 Sep 49)CIE 9 September 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

SUBJECT: Religion in Relation to the Public Schools of Japan

I. THE PROBLEM PRESENTED

To formulate a policy statement clarifying the extent to which matters concerning religions and religious institutions may be dealt with by the public schools of Japan.

II. FACTS BEARING ON THE PROBLEM

1. As a result of the leading role assigned State Shinto in conditioning the Japanese people for authoritarian government and wars of aggression, the Shinto Directive (SCAPIN 448) (Tab 5) was issued on 15 December 1945 to eliminate governmental sponsorship, support, perpetuation, control and dissemination of State Shinto in Japan. It endeavored to separate religion and State by providing for the disestablishment of Shinto and it forbade the dissemination of Shinto doctrines in any form and by any means in any educational institution supported wholly or in part by public funds. Shinto, purged of ultranationalistic elements, is permitted, however, as a religion of individuals, on the same basis as other religions. A lesser known purpose of the Directive was to carry out the Occupation mandate to establish religious freedom by putting all religions, faiths and creeds upon exactly the same basis, entitled to precisely the same opportunities and protection (SCAPIN 448, paragraph 2a) (Tab 5).

2. Elaborating upon the general prohibition eliminating Shinto from the public schools, the Shinto Directive called for the censorship of all teachers' manuals and textbooks then in use and for the deletion of all Shinto doctrine, prohibited the publication in the future of teachers' manuals and textbooks containing Shinto doctrine, prohibited teaching of Shinto doctrine, prohibited school-sponsored visits to Shinto shrines, called for the immediate removal of all godshelves (kamidana) and other physical symbols of Shinto, and prohibited discrimination against any teacher or student because of failure to profess and believe in or participate in any practice, rite, ceremony or observance of Shrine Shinto or of any other religion.

3. In addition, the Shinto Directive ordered the abolition of all public educational institutions having as their primary function either the investigation and dissemination of Shinto or the training of a Shinto priesthood and directed the diversion of their properties to other uses.

Tab 2

Under this provision, the Shinto University (Jingu Kogakukan) connected with the Ise Grand Shrine was dissolved. Private educational institutions for the investigation and dissemination of Shinto and for the training of a Shinto priesthood are specifically permitted by the Directive, provided they receive no support from public funds. The legal status of Shinto schools is exactly the same as that of schools of other religions.

4. Prior to the Occupation, education in religions other than State Shinto was prohibited by government order to all accredited schools. While the Education Ministry's order of 1899 forbidding religious instruction in all schools, public and private, was rescinded shortly after the Occupation began, the new constitution is definite and specific in its prohibition of religious instruction in the public schools.

a. Article 20 provides that "The State and its organs shall refrain from religious education or any religious activity," and that "no religious organization shall receive any privileges from the state."

b. Article 89 of the new constitution also prohibits state aid in the form of public money or other property expended or appropriated for the use, benefit, or maintenance of any religious institution or association.

5. The Local Autonomy Law, enacted by the Diet on 16 April 1947 as Law No. 67, contains the following provision in Article 212: "Any of the property or establishments of an ordinary local public body shall not be appropriated for the use, benefit, or maintenance of any religious institution or association or for any charitable, educational, or benevolent enterprise not under the control of public authority."

6. The Fundamental Law of Education, passed by the Japanese Diet, 31 March 1947, contains in Article IX the following pertinent provision: "The attitude of religious tolerance and the position of religion in social life shall be valued in education. The schools established by the state and local public corporations shall refrain from religious education or other activities for a specified religion."

7. There is no legal restriction of any kind upon the teaching of religion in private schools, save for the ban on ultranationalism. Nevertheless, there is some need for making this clear to the Japanese, who have difficulty in making proper distinctions between schools supported from public funds and those privately supported.

8. It is clear that the Shinto Directive and the Japanese Constitution prohibit the propagation of sectarian religion by public schools. But there is a very real need for solving the question of whether the public schools are also estopped from dealing with the historical and contemporary impact of religion upon man's political, economic, social and cultural

Tab 2

development, as distinct from indoctrination in religion. No systematized interpretation of the Shinto Directive as it applies to religion and the public schools has yet been made. The result is that Japanese Government officials, teachers, textbook writers, religious leaders, and Civil Affairs personnel are confused and uncertain as to how to deal with historical facts associated with religion and with the inter-relationship of contemporary religious, cultural and social life. A natural tendency is to make interpretation unnecessarily restrictive and thus to deprive students of contact with materials essential to the implementation of a well-rounded curriculum.

9. Civil Affairs personnel, from the Chief, Eighth Army Civil Affairs down to Civil Education officers of Corps, Regions and Prefectural Civil Affairs Teams, have requested more precise interpretation of the sections of the Shinto Directive bearing on problems of religious education, school visitation to shrines and temples, use of school rooms by religious groups, and other related problems. Similar requests have come from all levels of Japanese Government officials and from religious leaders and private citizens. Being uncertain of what is permitted, the tendency is for principals and teachers to avoid mentioning religion altogether, thus doing violence to a well-rounded education. The overwhelming opinion is that present practices are too restrictive.

10. It appears that the only way the problem can be solved is to issue the necessary statement of policy as, first, a memorandum to the Japanese Government in which certain revisions of SCAPIN 448 are provided, and, second, a letter to the Commanding General, Eighth Army, in which somewhat detailed application of the new directive is provided as the basis for guidance of Japanese educators and religious leaders. Civil Information and Education Section does not object to this procedure providing it remains clear that the basic purpose laid down in SCAPIN 448, that is, prohibition of indoctrination in State Shinto, remains unchanged. It is believed that the attached memorandum and letter are satisfactory in this respect, are consistent with the policy of relinquishing to the Japanese people an increasing measure of responsibility, and will be welcomed by the Japanese Government.

III. CONCLUSIONS

11. The following basic conclusions, which are believed to be in keeping with the Fundamental Law of Education and with the purpose of the Shinto Directive, derive from a close analysis of the problem and the facts presented:

a. The curriculum and official program of public schools may not be used to propagate sectarian religion.

b. Religious art, architecture and music, and data regarding religion and religious institutions may be included as curriculum materials to be considered objectively and on a non-discriminatory basis, but may not

Tab 2

be included or used for purposes of indoctrination in religion. Such information is essential to a well-rounded education.

c. A distinction may be made between the status of students and teachers as citizens with freedom to participate in religious activities out of school hours and their status while in attendance or on duty during school hours. This is a distinction to which many Japanese are not accustomed and to which much attention should be given.

d. A distinction may be made between the religious leader as an ecclesiastical functionary who is forbidden to utilize the public schools as a forum for propagating particular religious concepts and as a citizen or teacher who may, within limitations, be invited to speak or teach in the public schools on nonreligious subjects.

e. Trips to shrines and temples may be permitted under conditions which make possibility of religious indoctrination unlikely. There is widespread conviction that prohibition of all public school-sponsored trips to shrines and temples of architectural distinction or which contain important art objects will impoverish the artistic education of Japanese youth.

f. Public school properties may be used for religious purposes under certain conditions when schools are not in session providing a reasonable fee is paid for such use.

12. Issuance of the proposed memorandum to the Japanese Government will modify policy at those points which are now most uncertain and unsatisfactory. Issuance of the memorandum is necessary at this time in order to dispel the confusion regarding interpretation of SCAPIN 448 which is retarding the development of an integrated public school program. It is desirable that this statement should reaffirm and point up the basic principles of the Shinto Directive (SCAPIN 448), while allowing that degree of freedom essential to a reasonable school program.

13. Issuance of the letter to the Commanding General, Eighth Army, will help to answer certain questions which may be raised as to the intent of the proposed memorandum. The specific applications contained in the letter are in response to questions posed by Eighth Army and Civil Affairs officers, the Ministry of Education, religious leaders, public officials, private citizens and Japanese educators, and will help to clarify the problem of the proper relationship between public schools and religion. The specific applications are intended as guiding principles rather than as orders, and in their interpretation to the Japanese it is expected that care will be exercised by Civil Affairs in this regard. The best interest of the Occupation as well as those of the Japanese people will be served because issuance of the policy statement will clear up uncertainty which is retarding progress in the educational field and will further the program

of spiritual and intellectual reorientation which is such a necessary measure in the long-range plan of building a democratic Japan.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

14. It is recommended that: (a) draft memorandum to Japanese Government, (SCAPIN_____) be approved; (b) draft letter to Commanding General, Eighth Army, be approved.

CONCURRENCES:

Legal Section_____

Government Section_____

D. R. NUGENT
Lt. Col., USMC
Chief, Civil Information and Education Section

Tab 2

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

AG 000.3 (9 Sep 49)CIE
SCAPIN

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Japanese Government

SUBJECT : Relation of Religion to Public Education

1. Reference is made to Memorandum for the Japanese Government file AG 000.3 (15 Dec 45)CIE, SCAPIN 448, 15 December 1949, subject: Abolition of Governmental Sponsorship, Support, Perpetuation, Control and Dissemination of State Shinto (Kokka Shinto, Jinja Shinto).

2. The prohibitions imposed by reference memorandum upon the dissemination of Shinto doctrine shall not be interpreted as precluding:

a. Objective and non-discriminatory treatment of facts relating to the founders, practices and institutions of the various religions, including Shinto, so that religion as part of man's cultural development may be understood.

b. Voluntary student extra-curricular activities which are concerned with the religious interests and practices of the individuals involved as private citizens, with the use of school facilities usually accorded other student activities.

3. Paragraph 1, h, (2) of reference memorandum is hereby revoked subject to provision that school sponsored visits to shrines, temples and churches may not be made for the purpose of participating in religious ceremonies and that the visits will be entirely voluntary.

4. The provisions of this memorandum do not apply to private schools, which are free to determine their own policy and practice regarding religious

Tab 3

education and voluntary religious activities, save for the requirement that none may teach militaristic or ultranationalistic doctrine under the guise of religion.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

For A. G. Sig.

Tab 3

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

AG 000.3 (9 Sep 49)CIE

SUBJECT: Relation of Religion to Public Education

TO : Commanding General
Eighth Army
APO 343

1. References:

a. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, file AG 000.3 (15 Dec 45)CIE, SCAPIN 448, 15 December 1945, subject: Abolition of Governmental Sponsorship, Support, Perpetuation, Control and Dissemination of State Shinto (Kokka Shinto, Jinja Shinto).

b. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, file AG 000.3 (_____)CIE, SCAPIN_____, subject: Relation of Religion to Public Education.

2. Reference memorandum b, "Relation of Religion to Public Education," is intended to supplement reference memorandum a, by relaxing and interpreting those parts which have been unduly restrictive of a well-rounded education.

3. The fundamental purpose of reference memorandum a remains unchanged; public school indoctrination in imperial household (or Emperor-centric) Shinto with its latent dangers of ultranationalism is prohibited; separation of state and religion continues inviolate as a basic principle.

Sah 4

4. The original purpose of paragraph h of reference memorandum a has been extended by interpretation to a general prohibition of any reference in teaching materials to Shinto and to a general prohibition of school-sponsored visits to Shinto shrines for any purpose as well as a general proscription of visits by student groups to Buddhist temples and Christian and Shinto churches. Though expedient during the initial stages of the Occupation, this strict construction subsequently has caused needless irritation among the Japanese by preventing inclusion of factual information regarding religious groups, including Shinto, in teaching materials and by preventing public school students from visiting many historical sites, national treasures and formerly frequented picnic grounds. As broadly interpreted, these proscriptions have outlived their usefulness.

5. Paragraph 2, a, of reference memorandum b makes possible inclusion of facts regarding the various religions, including Shinto. Objective treatment of such data would provide an understanding of religion as an expression of man's historic and contemporary experience and thus contribute to a well-rounded education. Paragraph 2, a, of reference memorandum a "puts all religions, faiths and creeds upon exactly the same basis, entitled to the same opportunities and protection." Proscription of any consideration of facts regarding Shinto would be contrary to the intent of this provision. Furthermore, paragraph 2, a, of reference memorandum b provides a basis upon which Japanese educators and textbook writers may select and use data regarding religious groups, a basis which is greatly needed as the new curriculum materials are developed.

Tab 4

6. Paragraph 2, b, of reference memorandum b makes possible the encouragement of the religious growth of students and faculty on a voluntary basis and as private citizens without the public school espousing a particular religious sect. Such encouragement is in accord with the Occupation objective of developing democratic experience and encouraging the religious life among Japanese. It is, furthermore, in accord with the best experience in other democratic nations.

7. Paragraph 3 of reference memorandum b makes possible school-sponsored student visits of a voluntary nature, and not conducted for religious purposes, to shrines, temples and churches.

8. It is recognized that surveillance by Civil Affairs over compliance by the Japanese and enforcement by the Japanese Government of the restrictions imposed is hardly possible. It is desired, however, that the general effects of the new policy be observed and that reports of teaching materials used and of visits made indicating evidence of intent to indoctrinate students in Shinto or any other particular religion be investigated and remedial action be taken where needed.

9. In order to assist Civil Affairs in dealing with questions which may be raised regarding the intent of reference memorandum b, the following statement of application is forwarded for the guidance of Civil Affairs. Japanese educators, textbook writers and religious leaders often are not accustomed to the policy of objective and non-discriminatory treatment of religion which underlies the statement of application. In interpreting the statement of application, care should be exercised that it is not construed

Tab 4

as an order. In accordance with present Occupation policy and in the last analysis the Japanese must assume responsibility for production and use of teaching materials consonant with the democratic ideal and in keeping with the provisions of the Japanese Constitution, the Fundamental Law of Education, and the Local Autonomy Law.

10. The specific applications which follow are based upon questions raised in various parts of Japan by Civil Affairs, missionaries and Japanese.

a. Selection and treatment of textbook and curriculum materials:

(1) Facts relating to the founders, practices and institutions of the various religions may be included when necessary to accomplish the aims of a course.

(2) Literary and language textbooks and readers may include reference to religious topics and extracts from religious writings provided the basis of selection is literary or linguistic merit.

(3) In social studies, reference may be made, where relevant, to historical and institutional aspects of religious organizations, e.g., physical plant, welfare and education activities, factual data concerning events, etc. Religious events of historical significance may be dealt with in the study of history.

(4) The meaning of religious freedom should be taught in the social studies. At the appropriate level the materials used should stress that:

(a) In accordance with the provisions of the constitution and laws of Japan, religion is free from control, financial support, interference and surveillance by government; religious activity and membership in religious groups are of a purely voluntary nature; and any government propaganda regarding religion is strictly prohibited.

(5) In the teaching of music, art and architecture, works inspired by religion may be drawn upon. Pertinent information regarding the artists and composers and incidents or influences connected with such works may be given. Study of the influence of religion upon artistic expression is permissible and desirable.

(6) Public school curriculum materials on the elementary and secondary levels may not express approval or disapproval of religious doctrines, practices or experiences. Existence of a conflict between science and religion should not be assumed. This provision does not preclude attribution of natural phenomena to natural causes.

(7) Objective study (comparative or specialized) of the doctrine, history, philosophy and psychology of different religions may be offered as elective courses on the upper secondary and university levels.

(8) Libraries may include books and periodicals on religions for purposes of reference and study.

b. Voluntary religious activities:

(1) Students and teachers are free to participate as private citizens in the religious observances or other activities of churches, shrines or temples outside of school hours.

(2) At the secondary and university levels, the following policies are acceptable with respect to voluntary student religious activities which occur outside normal school hours.

(a) Students may form voluntary religious associations or clubs under such regulations as prevail for non-religious organizations. Prohibition of a particular voluntary student nonreligious organization which violates regulations is not necessarily to be construed as a prohibition of voluntary religious associations or clubs which conform to regulations.

(b) Leaders of religious organizations may work with students for the purpose of initiating and guiding such associations or clubs providing the authority of the school is not utilized either directly or indirectly to influence students to join or participate in such organizations.

Tab 4

(c) Privileges of using the school bulletin boards, student publications, etc., for the announcement of meetings or activities of religious organizations should be the same as those extended to nonreligious organizations.

(d) Local school authorities shall have the power to decide whether or not lecture halls, classrooms, or other facilities shall be used outside school hours for the activities of student religious organizations mentioned in 10b (2) (a)-(c) above.

(e) Student religious organizations may invite faculty members to participate unofficially in their activities, either as members or as advisors.

(f) The privileges listed above must be equally available to any religious organization without discrimination or favor. It is not necessary, however, to await application from other organizations before granting the requests of those who are first in seeking such privileges. It should be made known that such privileges would be provided to all groups if so desired.

c. Status of religious leaders:

(1) Religious leaders may be invited to speak at schools on subjects outside of the field of religion. They may not

Tab 4

interpret doctrines or religious ceremonies.
They shall be informed that the invitation is extended with the understanding that these regulations will be strictly respected.

(2) Priests, clergymen and other members of religious orders who are employed as qualified teachers by boards of education, shall not appear in classrooms in religious garb. They may not

give instruction in sectarian religion, nor shall they use their positions as teachers to advance any particular faith, nor attempt to win converts or encourage visitation or attendance at any shrine, temple or church for purpose of worship or participation in any rituals or ceremonies. They shall be subject to all regulations governing the conduct and duties of teachers.

d. In keeping with the principles of religious freedom expressly stated in the Japanese Constitution, no teacher or other leader of school-sponsored group visits to shrines or other religious institutions should issue a command for bowing or for participation in any religious ritual or ceremony.

e. Many questions have been raised regarding the use of public school buildings out of school hours by non-school community religious groups. Since local school authorities are now responsible for the administration of local school buildings, all such questions should be referred to the school authorities for decision.

11. Ultimately many of the questions referred to above, such as use of school buildings or employment of priests, clergymen or other members of religious orders, may be tested in the Japanese courts as to their legality under the Japanese Constitution and laws.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

Tab 4

RESTRICTED

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

Lt.Col.Nugent--26-3010

CHECK SHEET

Subject: Town Meeting of the Air

Note No 1 From: CIE To: See Distribution Date: 9 June 1949

1. SCAP committee to discuss Town Meeting of the Air Broadcast met 7 June 1949 in Room 411, Radio Tokyo. The following were present:

Lt. Col. D. R. Nugent, USMC, CIE (Chairman)
Lt. Col. H. P. Barnett, ESS
Capt. C. E. Heartsill, PIO
Mr. G. E. DeVille, PHW
Mr. C. A. Meissner, GCS
Mr. L. Levine, ESS
Mr. W. L. Ogden, CTS
Mr. K. Steiner, LS
Mr. M. Weatherby, ES
Mr. D. Brown, CIE
Mr. B. B. Herrick, CIE

2. Subject for discussion at this meeting was list of topics submitted by various SCAP sections as suitable for the broadcast (as distinct from seminars). Chairman requested that topics be considered not only from point of view as to whether they were SCAP-wise, but whether they would make good radio discussions. He stated further that, since Japanese would have to have time to prepare in order to participate intelligently, it appeared wise to end up with not more than five suggested topics. Mr. D. Brown (CIE) emphasized the fact that many of the topics on the list appeared dull and reminded the group that "we are playing to an audience of 150 million people." Mr. Weatherby (ES) stated that topics must be controversial in order to be interesting and to stimulate discussion and that even though a topic is highly controversial the discussion usually "ends up in such a way that nobody's feelings are hurt. The moderator will be an experienced man who will not permit them to get off the track." Other suggestions of a general nature were made, after which each topic on the list was discussed individually. Members were requested to indicate the results of the discussion on their copies of the list.

3. Discussion resulted in eliminating a considerable number of topics and in reserving others for future discussion. After prolonged discussion, both specific and general, Mr. Ogden (CTS) suggested that all members had learned a great deal from the discussion, that it seemed wise for each to submit a new list of topics (bearing in mind the day's discussion) of not more than five suggested topics. Agreement was unanimous on Mr. Ogden's suggestion.

4. It was generally agreed that some topic dealing with labor in Japan should be included. The Chairman pointed out that, since ESS/LA has primary responsibility in this field, it should have the right of veto. However, it was believed that a topic on this subject could be so phrased as to be constructive, and at the same time, controversial and stimulating. All hands agreed to come up with a topic on this subject.

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RESTRICTED

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

QUICK SHEET

Subject: Town Meeting of the Air

Note No

From: GHS To: See Distribution Date: 9 June 1949

1 (cont'd) 5. It was agreed that each committee member would forward its new list of proposed topics to GHS, to arrive by 1700 hours, Friday, 10 June 1949. GHS will consolidate the lists submitted and distribute the consolidated lists to all members prior to the next meeting of the Committee.

6. It was agreed that the Committee would next meet at 1000 hours, Tuesday, 14 June 1949.

NOTED

- D. E. M. - - - - - - - - - - - - -

DISTRIBUTION:
HHS (Lt.Col.Barnett)
G-1 (Maj Young & Capt Koob)
PIO (Capt Loomis)
LS (Mr.Cypler & Mr.Steiner)
GCS (Mr.Foissner)
CTS (Mr.Ogden)
ES (Mr.Weatherby)
ESS (Mr.Levine)
FEW (Mr.Neville)
GS (Mr.Hinse)
CIS (Mr.D.Brown & Mr.Norrick)

RESTRICTED

C R O S S R E F E R E N C E

FILE UNDER: Education

DATE: 6 June 1949

FROM: SCAP TO: 8th Army

SUBJECT: Education Public Service Law

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER: Laws "E" CLASSIFICATION

CABINET #19 Drawer # 2

SHELF #

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CONFIDENTIAL

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CIVIL NEWS

Lt.Col.Nugent--26-5010

Note No: Subject: Student Travel

1 From: CIE To: See Distribution Date: 31 May 1949

1. Forwarded herewith for information is record of conference held 25 May 1949, subject as above. Record was compiled by Mr. Rosse of CIE.

2. Second meeting, same subject, is scheduled for 1000 hours, 2 June 1949, Room 411, Radio Tokyo.

DISTRIBUTION:
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ESS
CCS
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D. R. N.

action completed per Henze 2 June 49

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
APO 500

CONFIDENTIAL 26 May 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

SUBJECT: Preliminary Conference on Travel of Students and National Leaders.

A meeting to discuss the primary phases of the program for travel of students and national leaders was held in Room 411, Radio Tokyo Building, on 25 May and attended by the following representatives of interested staff sections:

Lt. Col. D. S. Nugent, CIE
Mr. Arthur E. Lesnie, CIE
Mr. W.R.F. Boone, CIE
Brig. Gen. C. F. Sams, PHW
Mrs. Joan Birch, PHW
Major J. F. Young, G-1
Capt. W. L. Koch, Jr., G-1
Mr. C. A. Feissner, GCS
Mr. Osborne Hauge, GS
Mr. Arthur E. Mead, ESS
Lt. Col. H. P. Barnett, ESS
Mr. T. L. Blakemore, LS
Mr. James D. Hoover, ESS
Mr. W. L. Ogden, CTS

Background of the program was explained by Col. Nugent who gave information regarding funds expected to be available in Project 468 for FY'50. The sum of $480,000 was expected to provide $264,000 for sending Japanese students to the United States for one year each in American institutions of higher learning, and $216,000 was to be used for the travel of Japanese 'national leaders' who would visit the United States for periods of three to six months. Cost per student was estimated at approximately $2000, while cost per national leader would vary according to amount of travel and type of training involved.

STUDENT PROGRAM:

1. Those present agreed as to advisability of setting up a SCAP committee (possibly chairmanned by one of the Deputy Chiefs of Staff) which would have final responsibility in selecting students. It was suggested that the Chief of Staff be requested to set up such a committee.

2. The feasibility of establishing an advisory committee of Japanese Nationals was discussed pro and con. There was some difference of opinion as to whether such a group could be expected to act [illegible]

Lt. Arthur E. Munk, ESS
Lt. Col. H. P. Barnett, MRS
Mr. T. L. Blakemore, LS
Mr. James D. Hoover, ESS
Mr. W. L. Ogden, CTS

Background of the program was explained by Col. Nugent who gave information regarding funds expected to be available in Project 488 for FY'50. The sum of $450,000 was expected to provide $256,000 for sending Japanese students to the United States for one year each in American institutions of higher learning, and $216,000 was to be used for the travel of Japanese "national leaders" who would visit the United States for periods of three to six months. Cost per student was estimated at approximately $2000, while cost per national leader would vary according to amount of travel and type of training involved.

STUDENT PROGRAM:

1. Those present agreed as to advisability of setting up a SCAP committee (possibly chairmanned by one of the Deputy Chiefs of Staff) which would have final responsibility in selecting students. It was suggested that the Chief of Staff be requested to set up such a committee.

2. The feasibility of establishing an advisory committee of Japanese Nationals was discussed pro and con. There was some difference of opinion as to whether such a group could be expected to act independent of pressure and as to how much authority the group should have.

3. Solution was reached in decision to have all approved Japanese institutions of higher learning make recommendations from senior-year students and graduates. These nominees would be given local screening by Military Government officials; first in the form of a conversation to determine whether applicant's knowledge of English was sufficient to warrant further consideration; second, in the form of a short lecture of a general nature upon which applicants would be tested. (Absolute necessity of a good knowledge of English would be emphasized in all publicity). Applicants satisfying Military Government tests would forward to SCAP committee in Tokyo such documents necessary to their applications as curriculum vitae, academic records, health certificates, etc. Presumably, after further screening in Tokyo (including G-2, CIS security check), applicants selected for final consideration would be interviewed and, finally, assisted in filling out the IIE forms.

4. A radio was to be sent to the Department of the Army to determine how many students actually could be placed by IIE in September, and effort would be made to complete local selections by 1 July.

NATIONAL LEADERS:

1. National leaders would be chosen by interested SCAP sections (with possible advice from appropriate Japanese agencies). Division of funds among interested Sections was suggested as advisable in the initial phases of the program.

CONFIDENTIAL

Incl-1

W.R.P.B.

Education

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section
Public Affairs Division

12 April 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: Parliamentary and Political Division

THROUGH : Executive Officer

SUBJECT : Comment on Draft Law Concerning Partial Amendment of the Board of Education Law

1. Article 70 has been revised to permit the holding of local school board elections coincident with the prefectural school board elections, which are to be held at two year intervals after 1948. The simultaneous scheduling of elections within prefectures is considered advisable in order to secure the benefit of heightened public interest in prefecture-wide elections and to postpone the financial burden of elections during the next six months. This latter consideration is of some importance since the impending austerity program will require local governments to exist on reduced revenues during the 1949-50 fiscal year.

2. Article 86, as it is recorded in the attached draft bill, is inaccurate and misleading. The Liaison Office should be required to check the language of the Japanese original in order to make sure that the article actually means - as it is intended to mean - that the Minister of Education will recommend a number of books considered suitable as text books. From this list each prefectural school board may select the books to be used in schools under its jurisdiction. This requirement is a temporary one, to remain effective only so long as paper rationing is continued.

3. This draft bill has been discussed with representatives of CI&E, who support it and declare that it represents the wishes of the Japanese Government.

4. There are cogent reasons for interposing no objections at the present time, but the advisability of continuing these provisions in force indefinitely is open to question. Certainly there are good reasons for believing that local school boards ought eventually to be permitted to select texts to be used in their own schools - so long as specified minimum educational standards are maintained. Similarly, local public entities, which will bear financial responsibility for their own schools, ought to have the right to decide such things as when board elections are to be held - without being bound by arbitrary limitations imposed by national legislation.

Osborne Hauge

OSBORNE HAUGE
Chief, Public Affairs Division

cc: Mr. Rizzo

1 Incl: Draft of Law concerning Partial Amendment of Board of Education Law.

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File 244

O O. Education

GOVERNMENT SECTION
Civil Service Division

30 March 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: Political & Parliamentary Division, Government Section

SUBJECT : Proposed Law Concerning the Right of Publication etc of the Text Books Compiled by the Ministry of Education.

1. In the proposed law named above it is recommended that Paragraph 5 of Article 3 be amended to read as follows:

> "5. Besides those provided for in the four preceeding paragraphs or in the National Public Service Law (Law No. 120 of 1947), matters needed for the Examination Committee shall be provided for in cabinet order."

2. No objection made to other parts of the proposed law.

Blaine Hoover
on

BLAINE HOOVER,
Chief, Civil Service Division.

GP:mvb

~~HF~~ 16A

Education

CONFIDENTIAL

Educational Problem among the Koreans in Yamaguchi Prefecture

G-2 CI&E 8 Mar 49
THRU: GS CIS/SpInt/FSK/meh

1 1. The following, obtained from a fairly reliable source and considered to be possibly true, is submitted for your information:

a. It has been reported that the Military Government Section in Yamaguchi Prefecture contemplates placing all Korean schools in Yamaguchi Prefecture under the jurisdiction of the Korean Residents Union in Japan.

b. On 15 February 1949, RYO So Ki (梁相基), Chief, Social Section, Korean Residents Union, General Headquarters, Tokyo, was reportedly cautioned of the possible consequences which may arise from the proposed change of Korean school control. The schools are presently under the control of the League of Koreans Residing in Japan, Yamaguchi Prefecture. It is alleged that an effect in the proposed change will result in open violence between the leftist and rightist Korean organizations in the near future.

C.A.W.

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CONFIDENTIAL

✓
Education

Mr. Bunce 26-5686
Interpretation of SCAPIN 448 relative to
Religious Education in the Public Schools of Japan

CIE GS 3 February 1949

GOVT SEC

1 1. Inclosed draft letter to Commanding General, Eighth Army, with supporting Staff Study, is proposed answer to wide spread request for clarification of the extent of the limitations imposed by SCAPIN 448 and the Japanese Constitution upon the freedom with which Japanese public schools may deal with religion and religious organizations.

2. GS concurrence or comment is requested. Concurrence or comment of LS has been requested.

4 Incls
1. Draft ltr to CG 8 A
2. Staff Study
3. SCAPIN 448
4. List of persons consulted regarding policy

---D. R. N.---

Mr. Bunce, 26-5457
2 From: GS To: CIE Date: 11 Feb 49

1. Since the proposed interpretation of SCAPIN 448 would permit action or procedures specifically forbidden by the original directive Government Section does not concur.

2. Considered independently of SCAPIN 448 the substance of the proposed Command Letter is generally reasonable and acceptable. It is manifest, however, that sanction to modify a directive by "interpretation" rather than by official action to rescind or amend would jeopardize the validity and permanence of all directives issued to the Japanese Government.

4 Incls - n/c

---C. W.---

5 June '47

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Education

CONFIDENTIAL

Korean Education in Yamaguchi Prefecture

G-2 CI & E 17 Dec 1948
CIS/SpInt/FSK/ckw

1 1. The following obtained from what is usually considered to be a reliable source is submitted, as indicative of Korean opinion and Korean activities in Yamaguchi, for your information and any action deemed necessary.

2. The following are points suggested and approved at a meeting of the League of Koreans in Yamaguchi on Nov 48:

"Since the Japanese Government gives financial aid to the Japanese schools, yet refuses aid to the Korean schools, a negotiating committee will be appointed to negotiate with the Japanese Government for aid to the Korean schools. The committee will also contact the city officials of Hikari-shi, Yamaguchi-ken for aid in repairing the Korean schools in that city. MIN Ei Seki (閔泳碩), MIN Ki Ko (閔基洙) and RI Tai Kai (李泰海) were appointed to form the committee. The committee will inform the city authorities that 60% of the taxes paid by the Koreans is used for the maintenance of Japanese schools. If no aid is given to the Korean schools in Hikari-shi, the Koreans in that city will refuse to pay taxes."

3. The Yamaguchi Prefectural Headquarters of the League of Koreans Residing in Japan is sponsoring a series of lecture classes. The classes are held nightly except Sunday between the hours of 1800 to 2000, at the Korean League Grammar School. SO Jon Gu (祖 順吳), a member of the Korean Democratic Youth League, is acting as the instructor. The classes are divided into three series known as A, B and C. In the "A" class, the Korean language is taught, while the "B" class consists of Korean history. The "C" class is devoted to discussions in comparing communism and democracy. This school commenced on 21 November 1948 and it is unknown when it will be terminated. Present status of conditions indicate that the school was set up as a long range affair.

4. On 25 and 26 November 1948, the Grammar School of the League of Koreans Residing in Japan, Shimonoseki, Yamaguchi-ken, held an exhibition of the works of the Korean students. Approximately six hundred (600) Korean students from Yamaguchi Prefecture attended the exhibition. All composition and calligraphies were definitely in praise of the North Korean Government. The propaganda accompanying the exhibition was also pro-North Korea.

Copy furnished:
Gov't Section

C. A. W.

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CONFIDENTIAL

GOVERNMENT SECTION - INFO

Education

Mr. Orr 26-5679

000.8 Educational Public Service Law

CIE GS 6 Nov 1948

1 1. CIE recommends that sufficient priority be established for the proposed Educational Public Service Law to assure its consideration by the forthcoming special session of the Diet.

2. The Board of Education Law became effective 1 Nov 1948. Until subject legislation is passed, the prefectural and local school boards do not have control over the appointment, promotion, demotion, dismissal, or discipline of the professional staff, including principals, teachers, superintendents, and other educational personnel. Consequently, school boards will not be in a position to function properly until appropriate legislation transfers such authority from the Ministry of Education to the local levels.

- D.R.N. - - - - - -

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DECLASSIFIED EXCEPT PARAS SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDB # 775 012

El - Japan affairs

EX01-n

E

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET Capt Koob (26-5926)

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No. Subject: Travel to U.S. of Japanese Nationals (Experts, Technicians and Students)for Training under GARIOA Appropriations.

Note No. From: G-1 To: Government Section Date: 23 Sept 1948

1. The Department of the Army has advised the following funds are available for Fiscal Year 1949 for

a. Pay of US Experts and Consultants	$ 166,000
b. Espenses of Japanese Experts going to the US	65,000
c. Expenses of Japanese students going to US	73,333
Total	$304,333

2. In the revised expert and consultant program submitted to the Department of the Army during August of this year, our requirements for experts and consultants alone were shown as follows:

CI&E	$168,870
ESS	34,400
NRS	56,700
Obligations to date	66,024
Total	$ 325,994

3. It will be noted the above requirements do not provide funds to send Japanese experts to the United States to attend conferences, observe up-to-date American methods, etc., nor does it include any funds for sending Japanese students to the United States. Due to the lateness of the availability of funds, no program was developed to send Japanese students to the United States during the first semester. However, it may be possible to send some students for the 2d semester beginning in January.

4. A possibility exists that through savings made as a result of the study currently being made of the missions and functions of SCAP, approximately $25,000 may be available for sending Japanese experts and technicians to the United States and additional funds may be available to permit sending Japanese students for the 2 semester. In order to utilize these funds if and when available, it is requested that the respective staff sections submit to G-1 by 15 October 1948 programs which will show their proposed utilization of any such funds for the balance of Fiscal Year 1949. Similarly, proposed plans for Fiscal Year 1950 for Japanese experts, technicians and students to go to the US are requested.

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773 912

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

DISPATCHED 24 SEP 1948

File No: Travel to U.S. of Japanese Nationals (Esperts, Technicians and Students) for Training under Subject: GARIOA Appropriations.

Note No. From: G-1 To: Date:

In preparing these programs the following factors should be considered:

a. The relatively small amounts of money which must be spread over the needs of the entire Headquarters and Ryukyus Command dictates that only the most vital needs should be presented.

b. In planning for Fiscal Year 1950, the amounts shown in paragraph 1b and c to be used as ceilings.

c. Statutory limitation on use of such funds precludes payments of tuition or other costs directly traceable to the mechanics of education or training. Therefore, only transportation and living expenses may be paid. Arrangements must be made, therefore, to utilize scholarships, Government institutions and similar means to defray direct education or training costs.

d. Since the needs of the entire Headquarters and Ryukyus Command must be covered, those activities which are correlated among several staff sections will receive higher priority than those pertaining to one section only.

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