DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

PRESS RELEASE'S

"Armorclad"
Made in U. S. A. T. M. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
U. S. Patents No. 1,370,424 -- 1,511,268 -- 1,544,818
British Patent No. 224,787

Guides and Folders

Remington Rand Inc.
BRANCHES EVERYWHERE

CAT. NO. 52551-P.4

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

b DD File

THE STATE-ARMY-NAVY-AIR FORCE COORDINATING COMMITTEE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

9 May 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY, JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF:

The Far Eastern Commission policy directive contained in SANA-6367 was released to the press by the Far Eastern Commission on 6 May 1949, therefore the directive is declassified.

For the State-Army-Navy-Air Force Coordinating Committee:

GEORGE H. HASELTON,
Executive Secretary

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

file

THE STATE-ARMY-NAVY-AIR FORCE COORDINATING COMMITTEE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

19 April 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY, JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF:

The Far Eastern Commission policy directive contained in SANA-6361 was released to the press by the FEC on 18 April 1949, therefore the directive is declassified.

For the State-Army-Navy-Air Force Coordinating Committee:

GEORGE H. HASELTON
Executive Secretary

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

THE STATE-ARMY-NAVY-AIR FORCE COORDINATING COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

file

7 April 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY, JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF:

The following Far Eastern Commission Serial Directives and U.S. Government Interim Directives were released to the press on the dates and by the agencies indicated:

Serial 98 - 4 January 1949 - Far Eastern Commission

Serial 99 - 16 March 1949 - Far Eastern Commission

Serial 100 - 29 March 1949 - Department of State

Serial 101 - 30 March 1949 - Far Eastern Commission

FEC Recommendations to Member Governments of the Commission - 1 April 1949 - Far Eastern Commission

For the State-Army-Navy-Air Force Coordinating Committee:

GEORGE H. HASELTON,
Executive Secretary

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

6 May 1949

PRESS RELEASE

State Member
Army Member
Navy Member
Air Force Member
Ass't State Member
Ass't Army Member
Ass't Navy Member
Ass't Air Force Member
File

Sara 6367 3 may 49

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

OFFICIAL PRESS RELEASE NO. 55

One-Hundred Fifty-First Meeting of the Far Eastern Commission

For Release after 1:00 p.m., 6 May 1949

I. The Far Eastern Commission on 28 April 1949 approved a policy decision on agrarian reform in Japan. (text below)*

II. Pursuant to the Terms of Reference of the Far Eastern Commission a directive based upon this policy decision has been forwarded by the United States Government to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for implementation.

AGRARIAN REFORM IN JAPAN

1. In the view of the Far Eastern Commission an equitable and sound agrarian reform program is an important factor favoring the democratization of Japan.

2. The Far Eastern Commission approves the basic principles underlying the following steps which have been taken since the surrender with a view to securing a thoroughgoing reform of the Japanese agricultural system:

a. the directives issued to the Japanese Government by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, in particular that of 9th December, 1945,

b. the Agricultural Land Adjustment Law of 1938, as amended by the Japanese Government in 1945, 1946 and 1947, which, together with the Ordinance relative thereto dated 25th January, 1946, contained provisions designed to bring to an end the system of rents payable in kind and to prevent the exaction of exorbitant rents,

c. the Land Reform Law (known also as the "Law Concerning the Special Measure for the Establishment of Owner Farmers"), enacted on 19th October, 1946, designed to bring about a large scale transfer of the ownership of land from the landlord class to the tenantry and thereby to create a numerous class of independent owner-farmers,

d. the creation of a network of Agricultural Land Commissions covering the whole country to administer the reforms referred to above,

e. the partial execution of the land transfer program as witnessed by the latest returns of the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry,

f. the Agricultural Co-operative Association Law enacted on 7th November, 1947, which facilitated the provision of credits to operating farmers and the extension of education in farming techniques.

RECEIVED MAY 6 1949

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

3. The Far Eastern Commission now decides as a matter of policy as follows:

a. the proper objectives of the reform should be to improve the economic status of all tenant farmers and as far as practicable to create a more numerous class of independent owner-farmers than has previously existed,

b. to these ends, the basic principles underlying the measures set forth in paragraph 2 above, should continue to be applied.

---

* See additional information (attached)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

A D D I T I O N A L I N F O R M A T I O N

(For use in connection with Press Release on Far Eastern Commission Policy Decision Regarding Agrarian Reform in Japan Adopted 28 April 1949)

For Release after 1:00 p.m., 6 May 1949

The Far Eastern Commission at its 151st meeting on 28 April 1949 approved a policy decision endorsing the basic principles underlying the land reform program now being carried out in Japan by the Japanese Government under the guidance of General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP).

The action by the 11-nation body which is charged with formulating the policies, principles and standards for the occupation of Japan, marked its 60th policy decision in its over three years of continuous session in Washington. It also supplemented an earlier policy decision of the Commission, "Principles for Japanese Farmers' Organization" of 9 December 1948 (see FEC press release No. 48), which specified that farmers' cooperatives and farmers' unions were to be encouraged.

A program of agrarian reform was instituted in Japan by SCAP soon after the beginning of the Occupation. Acting by virtue of his authority as Supreme Commander and under the terms of the original Presidential Policy Statement of 22 September 1945 (and later under the terms of the Far Eastern Commission's Basic Post-Surrender Policy of 19 June 1947) General MacArthur issued directives to the Japanese Government ordering it to take immediate steps "to insure that those who till the soil of Japan shall have a more equal opportunity to enjoy the fruits of their labor" (SCAP directive of 9 December 1945).

The three major goals of the Japanese land reform program, as evidenced by the measures listed in the new FEC policy decision, have been: (1) the elimination of the system of rents payable in kind and the exaction of exorbitant rents; (2) the large-scale transfer of the ownership of land from the landlord class to the tenantry and the creation thereby of a numerous class of independent owner-farmers; (3) the facilitation of credit extension and education in agricultural techniques to operating farmers.

Legislation and administrative action to carry out each of these goals has been undertaken by the Japanese Government during the past three years. As a result, over 5 million acres of farm land have been purchased by the Japanese Government from landlords and resold to tenants at reasonable prices. For the remaining approximately 10% of the land still tilled by tenants, rent ceilings have been established and written contracts giving the tenant greater security are required. Close to 30,000 agricultural cooperative associations and 10,000 agricultural mutual relief associations have also been formed.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

18 April 1949

PRESS RELEASE

Sans 636/15 Apr 1949

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

OFFICIAL PRESS RELEASE NO. 54

One-Hundred Forty-eighth Meeting of the Far Eastern Commission

For Release after 1:00 p.m., 18 April 1949

I. The Far Eastern Commission on 7 April 1949 approved a policy decision extending previous Commission policies on access to technical and scientific information in Japan. (text below)*

II. Pursuant to the Terms of Reference of the Far Eastern Commission a directive based upon this policy decision has been forwarded by the United States Government to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for implementation.

EXTENSION OF FAR EASTERN COMMISSION POLICIES ON ACCESS TO JAPANESE TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION IN JAPAN

The Far Eastern Commission decides as a matter of policy that the provisions of the FEC policy decisions entitled "Access to Japanese Technical and Scientific Information in Japan", approved 24 June 1948 and "Access to Japanese Technical and Scientific Information by Non-FEC Countries at War with Japan", approved 23 December 1948, are hereby extended until 31 December 1949.

*See additional information (attached)

SA[illegible]

State Member -----
Army Member -----
Navy Member -----
Air Force Member -----
Ass't State Member -----
Ass't Army Member -----
Ass't Navy Member -----
Ass't Air Force Member -----

File

RECEIVED APR 18 1949

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

A D D I T I O N A L I N F O R M A T I O N

(For use in Connection with Press Release on Far Eastern Commission Policy Decision Regarding Extension of Far Eastern Commission Policies on Access to Japanese Technical and Scientific Information in Japan, Adopted 7 April 1949)

For Release after 1:00 p.m., 18 April 1949

The Far Eastern Commission at its one hundred and forty-eighth meeting on 7 April extended the period of access to Japanese technical and scientific information in Japan for both FEC member countries and non-FEC countries to 31 December 1949.

It will be recalled that the Commission adopted two policy decisions on this subject during the past nine months. The first of these, approved on 24 June 1948, read as follows:

> "During the period from July 1, 1948 through March 31, 1949, technical representatives of the Governments of members of the Far Eastern Commission should be permitted access to and the right to take copies of the details of any technical or scientific processes of industrial or commercial value which are of Japanese origin and ownership and which were developed prior to December 31, 1945.
>
> "Technical or scientific information obtained by any representative of the government of a member of the Far Eastern Commission pursuant to this policy statement should be promptly and fully disclosed to SCAP for dissemination to other interested members of the Far Eastern Commission upon specific request." (FEC Press Release No. 44.)

The second, approved on 23 December 1949, read as follows:

> "1. SCAP may, insofar as it proves administratively practical, and without prejudice to arrangements for FEC member nations in accordance with the principles established in FEC-280/9 ("Access to Japanese Technical and Scientific Information in Japan," approved by the Far Eastern Commission on 24 June 1948 and forwarded to the Supreme Commander on 1 July 1948 as Directive Serial No. 92) permit investigation of Japanese technical processes by non-FEC countries at war with Japan subsequent to 7 December 1941.
>
> "Any technical or scientific information thus obtained should be promptly and fully disclosed to SCAP. Such information should be disseminated by SCAP in response to specific requests.
>
> "2. Technical or scientific information disclosed to SCAP in accordance with paragraph 2 of FEC-280/9 should, upon specific request, be made available to non-FEC countries at war with Japan subsequent to 7 December 1941." (FEC Press Release No. 50.)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

The Far Eastern Commission has had under discussion for some time the problem of extending the right of access to technical and scientific information in Japan beyond the 31 March deadline governing the above policies. At its 147th meeting, held on 31 March, the Commission still had the matter under consideration and agreed at that time to a preliminary extension until 1 July 1949, pending consideration of the advisability of a still further extension. At its meeting on 7 April the Commission agreed to a further extension to 31 December 1949 -- the subject of the present press release.

As a result of this action by the Commission, technical missions of FEC member countries and non-member countries now in Japan for the purpose of investigating Japanese technical and scientific processes may remain until 31 December 1949 to complete their investigations, and those countries not able to send technical personnel to Japan during the period covered by the previous policies will now have an opportunity to do so.

 END.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

1 April 1949

PRESS RELEASE

Sena 6356
no Serial Number
mm

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

OFFICIAL PRESS RELEASE

One Hundred Forty-Seventh Meeting of the Far Eastern Commission

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The Far Eastern Commission on 31 March 1949 approved a recommendation to member governments of the Commission relating to the trial of Japanese war criminals, as follows:

TRIAL OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMINALS

The Far Eastern Commission makes the following recommendations to member governments of the Commission:

If possible, investigations in connection with offenses falling under paragraph 1 b and 1 c of the policy decision of the Far Eastern Commission entitled "Apprehension, Trial and Punishment of War Criminals in the Far East"* (FEC-007/3), passed by the Commission on 3 April 1946, including such offenses alleged to have been committed by persons suspected of offenses falling under paragraph 1 a of the said policy decision, should be completed before 30 June 1949, and all trials thereof should be concluded if possible before 30 September 1949.

State Member
Army Member
Navy Member
Air Force Member
Ass't State Member
Ass't Army Member
Ass't Navy Member
Ass't Air Force Member

File

* See additional Information (attached)

Press Release No. 53

147th FEC Mtg.

RECEIVED
APR 4 1949
State Army Navy Air Force
Coordinating Committee

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

A D D I T I O N A L I N F O R M A T I O N

(For use in Connection with Press Release on Far Eastern Commission Recommendation Regarding Trial of Japanese War Criminals Adopted 31 March 1949)

For Immediate Release

The Far Eastern Commission at its 147th meeting on 31 March 1949 recommended to its eleven member governments that, if possible, investigations of suspected Japanese war criminals, accused either of violations of the laws or customs of war, or of murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation or other inhumane acts committed against any civilian population or prosecutions on political, racial or religious grounds, should be completed by June 30 and trials of such persons completed by September 30, 1949.

It will be remembered that according to a previously announced policy decision of the Far Eastern Commission adopted on 24 February 1949* it was agreed that no further trials should be initiated of suspected criminals whose offenses fell within category of so-called "a" crimes (planning, preparation, initiation or waging of a war of aggression or a war in violation of international treaties, agreements and assurances, or participation in a common plan or conspiracy for the accomplishment of any of the foregoing.).

Investigations and trials of Japanese for war crimes had been called for by the Far Eastern Commission policy decision of April 3, 1946, Apprehension, Trial and Punishment of War Criminals in the Far East.** This policy had set up three categories of war crimes, commonly known as categories a, b, and c. It is the second and third categories which are referred to in the present recommendation of the Far Eastern Commission. The paragraphs in the original FEC policy decision on war criminals referred to in the present decision are as follows:

"1. The term 'war crimes' as used herein, includes:

"a. Planning, preparation, initiation or waging of a war of aggression or a war in violation of international treaties, agreements and assurances, or participation in a common plan or conspiracy for the accomplishment of any of the foregoing.

"b. Violations of the laws or customs of war. Such violations shall include but not be limited to murder, ill treatment or deportation to slave labor or for any other purpose of civilian population of, or in, occupied territory, murder or ill treatment of prisoners of war or persons on the seas, or elsewhere improper treatment of hostages, plunder of public or private property, wanton destruction of cities, towns or villages or devastation not justified by military necessity.

"c. Murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation and other inhumane acts committed against any civilian population, before or during the war or prosecutions on political, racial or religious grounds in execution of or in connection with any crime defined herein whether or not in violation of the domestic law of the country where perpetrated."

---

* See FEC Press Release No. 51, 16 March 1949.

** See Appendix 29, p. 97, Activities of the Far Eastern Commission Report by the Secretary General. Dept. of State Pub. 2888.

Press Release No. 53

END.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

28 March 1949

PRESS RELEASE

Sana 6350
Renia (#101

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

OFFICIAL PRESS RELEASE

One-Hundred Forty-fifth Meeting of the Far Eastern Commission

For Release in A.M. Newspapers, 30 March 1949

I. The Far Eastern Commission on 17 March 1949 approved a policy decision relating to patents, utility models, and designs in Japan. (text below)*

II. Pursuant to the Terms of Reference of the Far Eastern Commission a directive based upon this policy decision has been forwarded by the United States Government to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for implementation.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

POLICY TOWARD PATENTS, UTILITY MODELS, AND DESIGNS IN JAPAN

The Far Eastern Commission decides as a matter of policy the following:

1. The Japanese Patent Office

The Japanese Patent Office should continue to exercise its functions, in such manner as will fulfill the provisions in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 below. The Japanese Patent Law should contain explicit provisions requiring disclosure in the specifications or drawings of all information necessary to the working of a patented invention, and such provisions should be strictly enforced. The Patent Office should resume the publication of official gazettes and patent specifications.

2. Patent Rights in Japan

No action should be taken to interfere with patent rights in Japan which now exist, or which are restored, or which are newly acquired during the period of occupation, except

a. where the continued protection of such rights is in conflict with policies established or to be established in accordance with the terms of reference of the Far Eastern Commission;

b. where such rights interfere with such production, use, sale or importation of products as are necessary to carry out the purposes of the occupation. In such cases the Supreme Commander should request the Japanese Government to invoke appropriate provisions of the Japanese Patent Law to the extent that such action may provide a remedy.

The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to German-owned or former German-owned patents in Japan.

RECEIVED APR 4 1949 State Army Navy Air Force Coordinating Committee

State Member
Army Member
Navy Member
Air Force Member
Ass't State Member
Ass't Army Member
Ass't Navy Member
Ass't Air Force Member
File

101

* See additional information (attached)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

3. Secret Patents in Japan

The future maintenance in secrecy of any patent in Japan should be prohibited, existing secret patents should be published and treated in the same manner as all other patents, and pending applications heretofore treated as secret should be removed from such classification and treated in the same manner as all other applications.

4. Patents in Japan Owned by Allied Nationals

(For the purposes of this paragraph:

(1) An "Allied national" is one whose property was treated as enemy property by the Japanese Government, or whose property rights lapsed owing to the existence of hostilities between Japan and the country of that national.

(2) The "effective date of loss" applicable to the patents or applications therefor of Allied nationals should be the date of entry of the country of that national into war with Japan. When the date of entry into war is clearly inapplicable to the case of a particular Allied national, as defined above, the "effective date of loss" should be the actual date of sequestration of his patent, or the date on which his patent rights lapsed.)

a. Patents existing in Japan on the effective date of loss or granted thereafter on applications filed before that date, which were owned or had been applied for by Allied nationals and which have since lapsed, or have been invalidated or sequestered or otherwise taken away from such owners without their free consent should be subject to revalidation and restoration upon request therefor made by the Allied national owners within a reasonable period and in a manner as may be provided by the Supreme Commander. To such cases the following provisions should apply:

(1) Such owner should be afforded a reasonable time within which to perform all legally required acts in connection with restoration, revalidation, working and/or maintenance of his rights which have not been performed since the effective date of loss.

(2) The owner of a patent so restored or revalidated should be entitled to all the rights and privileges to which any national of any country is entitled under the Japanese patent law existing at the time of such restoration.

(3) The owner to whom such patent is restored should refund to the Japanese Government any sums paid or credited to him that are the proceeds from sale of the patent by the Japanese Government during the war.

(4) Payment of any special or regular fees that may have accrued to the Japanese Government with respect to such patents from the effective date of loss to date of such restoration should not be required.

b. Extension

At the request of the Allied national owner made within a reasonable time (in such form and prior to such date as may be prescribed by the Supreme Commander), the

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

period of duration of any Japanese patent owned by him on the effective date of loss or granted thereafter on an application filed before that date should be extended beyond its normal expiration date. Such extension should be for a period equal to that from the effective date of loss to the effective date of restoration or to the normal expiration date of the patent, whichever is earlier, provided that such owner waives all claim to royalties for use of the patent from the effective date of loss to the date so fixed, and remits any funds received by him or credited to him in a blocked account as royalties for such use.

c. Royalties

The Supreme Commander should not be responsible for obtaining, or attempting to obtain, on behalf of Allied nationals compensation for any use made of their patents prior to date of restoration. However, the Supreme Commander should make available to Allied national owners information as to funds credited to their accounts which constitute royalties for use of their rights from the effective date of loss to date of restoration. If the Allied national owner elects to receive such funds in lieu of an extension of term as provided in para. b above, he should be entitled to do so on the same basis as other funds are restored to Allied national property owners in Japan.

d. Applications Pending on Effective Date of Loss

Applications filed by Allied nationals for patents in Japan which were pending on the effective date of loss and on which patents were not issued should, upon request of the Allied national applicant within a reasonable time and in a manner prescribed by the Supreme Commander, be reinstated as pending applications in the Japanese Patent Office and be restored to the Allied national applicant. Any patents thereafter issued on such applications should be treated in a manner which conforms generally with applicable provisions of subparagraph 4 a above.

5. Application to Registered Utility Models and Designs

This policy applies also to those patents designated as "registered utility models" and, to the extent applicable, to "registered designs".

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

A D D I T I O N A L I N F O R M A T I O N

(For use in connection with Press Release on Far Eastern Commission Decision regarding Policy Toward Patents, Utility Models, and Designs in Japan)

For Release in A.M. Newspapers, 30 March 1949

The Far Eastern Commission at its 145th meeting on 17 March approved a decision setting forth the policy that will re-establish an effective patent system in Japan, assure full publication of all patents in Japan, and provide for the restoration of Allied-owned patent rights which were lost as a result of the war.

This policy decision, the 56th approved by the Far Eastern Commission in its three years of continuous session in Washington, falls logically into two parts: (1) general provisions governing all patents in Japan (paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of the policy decision); (2) special provisions applicable to Allied owners of patent rights whose rights were lost during the war (paragraph 4 of the policy decision).

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Japanese patent office, while already operating under the guidance of the Occupation authorities, will now expand its functions to approximately its pre-war standards, including the publication of official gazettes and patent specifications as in the past. Furthermore, under this policy decision the Japanese patent law must contain explicit provisions requiring the disclosure of specifications or drawings "of all information necessary to the working of a patented invention." The policy decision further requires that those provisions "should be strictly enforced."

In general, protection will be given under the policy to all holders of patent rights in Japan, whether those rights derive from patents now honored in Japan, from rights restored under the policy, or from rights newly acquired during the period of occupation. However, certain qualifications are placed upon the exercise of such rights. For example, the protective provisions do not apply to German-owned or former German-owned patents in Japan. Similarly, in any case where the continued protection of patent rights conflicts with present or future policies of the Far Eastern Commission, Commission policies must be given precedence. Furthermore, in cases where the continued protection of patent rights interferes with the production, use, sale or importation of products "necessary to carry out the purposes of the occupation," the usual protection need not be granted. In such cases the Supreme Commander is empowered to request the Japanese Government "to invoke appropriate provisions of the Japanese patent law" with a view to protecting the interests of the Occupation. The Policy also contains a provision preventing the maintenance in secrecy of any patents in Japan, and requiring that existing secret patents "should be published and treated in the same manner as all other patents." A further provision requires that pending applications heretofore treated as secret "should be removed from such classification and treated in the same manner as all other applications."

101

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR ALLIED OWNERS OF PATENT RIGHTS

The new policy adopted by the Far Eastern Commission contains special provisions whereby those Allied nationals whose patent rights were lost during the course of the war may remedy their situation and in some measure be compensated for losses sustained. Under the policy any Allied nationals who lost their normal patent rights may request, within a reasonable period of time and in accordance with procedures to be established by the Supreme Commander, the revalidation and restoration of their patent rights. Upon restoration or revalidation, such patent-holders are entitled to "all the rights and privileges to which any national of any country is entitled under the Japanese patent law existing at the time of such restoration."

In requesting revalidation or restoration, the Allied patent-holder has a choice under the policy of either accepting such funds as would normally have accrued to him during the period in which he did not enjoy his full rights, or accepting an extension of the duration of his patent for the same period of time. Should he prefer to accept the extension of the period of duration of his patent, he is required to remit any funds received by him or credited to him from the effective date of the loss of his rights to the date of restoration. Similarly, he must waive all claim to royalties for use of the patent during the period of loss. In this connection the Supreme Commander, while not responsible under the policy for attempting to obtain compensation for Allied nationals for any use which may have been made of their patents during the period of loss, is, however, responsible for making available to such persons information regarding any funds credited to their accounts in the form of royalties during that period.

A further provision in the new policy requires that applications for patents in Japan which were filed by Allied nationals and which were pending on the effective date of loss but on which no patents were issued, should, upon request of the original applicant, be reinstated as pending applications in the Japanese patent office and restored to the original applicant.

A final provision makes the policy applicable not only to patents as generally understood but also to "registered utility models" and "registered designs."

Summarizing, the patent policy adopted by the Far Eastern Commission means the return to normal operation of the Japanese patent office, full publication of all patents in Japan, and the restoration to Allied nationals of patent rights lost during the war.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS

MARCH 29, 1949
NO. 198

Serial 100
Sana
6351, 2 marks

CAUTION
FUTURE RELEASE
NOTE DATE

FOR RELEASE AT 7:00 P.M., E.S.T., TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1949.
NOT TO BE PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED, QUOTED FROM OR USED IN ANY WAY.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR EXERCISING RIGHT OF PRIORITY FOR PATENT APPLICATIONS IN JAPAN

The Department of State today announced the issuance by the United States Government of an interim directive to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers regarding the extension of time for exercising the right of priority for patent applications in Japan. The Department pointed out that this interim directive is complementary to a recent policy decision of the Far Eastern Commission regarding patents, utility models and designs in Japan. Because the Commission did not take action on the urgent matter of extension of priority rights, this Government has acted in accordance with the authority granted it in paragraph III, 3 of the Terms of Reference of the Far Eastern Commission which provides: "The United States Government may issue interim directives to the Supreme Commander pending action by the Commission whenever urgent matters arise not covered by policies already formulated by the Commission; provided that any directives dealing with fundamental changes in the Japanese constitutional structure or in the regime of control, or dealing with a change in the Japanese Government as a whole will be issued only following consultation and following the attainment of agreement in the Far Eastern Commission."

The Department explained that the urgency for a policy on priority for patent applications in Japan is accentuated by the long period which has elapsed since it was last possible for nationals of countries at war with Japan to file patent applications in Japan. Under normal circumstances persons who had filed in any country a first application for a patent and wished to have comparable protection in Japan would have filed an application there within a year in order to take advantage of the priority right derived from the previous first filing. By extending the priority period, the interim directive affords protection to persons who have not been able to exercise their priority rights in Japan because of the war. The interim directive also provides that third parties who have, before the filing of the application in Japan, bona fide manufactured, used, sold or leased the subject matter of any Japanese patent obtained with such priorities shall be given the usual protection from liability for infringement.

The text of the interim directive, which has been issued to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and will be filed with the Far Eastern Commission, is as follows:

"Nationals 100

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

16 March 1949

PRESS RELEASE

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

OFFICIAL PRESS RELEASE

Serial 99

One Hundred Forty-Second Meeting of the Far Eastern Commission

For Release in A.M. Newspapers, 16 March 1949

I. The Far Eastern Commission on 24 February 1949 approved a policy decision relating to the trial of Japanese war criminals (text below).

II. Pursuant to the Terms of Reference of the Far Eastern Commission a directive based upon this policy decision has been forwarded by the United States Government to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for implementation.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

TRIAL OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMINALS

The Far Eastern Commission decides as a matter of policy that:

No further trials of Japanese war criminals should be initiated in respect of offenses classified under paragraph 1 a of the policy decision of the Far Eastern Commission entitled "Apprehension, Trial and Punishment of War Criminals in the Far East"* passed by the Commission on 3 April 1946.

*See additional information (attached)

SANACC Participation

State Member
Army Member
Navy Member
Air Force Member
Ass't State Member -----
Ass't Army Member -----
Ass't Navy Member -----
Ass't Air Force Member -----

File -----

RECEIVED APR 4 1949 State Army Navy Air Force Coordinating Committee

Press Release No. 51

142nd Mtg-FEC

99

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

(For use in Connection with Press Release on Far Eastern Commission Policy Decision Regarding Trial of Japanese War Criminals, Adopted 3 March 1949)

For Release in A.M. Newspapers, 16 March 1949

The Far Eastern Commission at its 142nd meeting on 24 February adopted a policy decision stating that no further trials should be initiated with respect to Japanese suspected of having planned, prepared, or conspired to wage a war of aggression -- commonly referred to as "Class A" crimes.

This decision - the 55th policy approved by the Far Eastern Commission since its first meeting on 26 February 1946 - has been communicated to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, General MacArthur, in a directive issued in the usual manner through the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The policy states that "no further trials of Japanese war criminals should be initiated in respect of offenses classified under paragraph 1 a of the policy decision of the Far Eastern Commission entitled Apprehension, Trial and Punishment of War Criminals in the Far East passed by the Commission on 3 April 1946." Paragraph 1 a of the 1946 decision reads as follows:

"1. The term 'war crimes' as used herein includes:

a. Planning, preparation, initiation or waging of a war of aggression or a war in violation of international treaties, agreements and assurances, or participation in a common plan of conspiracy for the accomplishment of any of the foregoing."

The present action of the Commission has no bearing on so-called "B" and "C" offenses: violation of the laws and customs of war and crimes against humanity, such as murder, extermination, enslavement, etc.

It will be recalled that the Potsdam Declaration of 26 July 1945 announced that "stern justice shall be meted out to all war criminals, including those who have visited cruelties upon our prisoners." Pursuant to this agreement the United States Government in October 1945, prior to the establishment of the Far Eastern Commission, forwarded a directive to the Supreme Commander with instructions regarding the prosecution of suspected Japanese war criminals and the establishment of an International Military Tribunal for the Far East. Subsequently, at the Moscow Conference of December 1945, the Far Eastern Commission was established. Five weeks after its initial meeting in Washington the Commission approved the policy decision already mentioned above (Apprehension, Trial and Punishment of War Criminals in the Far East, 3 April 1946). This decision was transmitted to the Supreme Commander through the Joint Chiefs of Staff in accordance with the established procedure, and superseded the earlier United States directive.

On 26 April 1946 an indictment was lodged with the International Military Tribunal for the Far East charging 28 Japanese with having committed crimes falling into all three categories referred to above, namely, Classes "A", "B" and "C". The indictment charged offenses covering a period of 17 years and committed throughout the greater part of Eastern Asia. Trial was formally begun on 4 June 1946. Evidence submitted was collected not only from sources in the Far East but also from sources in Europe and the United States.

The trial lasted for nearly two and a half years. Of the twenty-eight men originally indicted, two died in the course of the trial and a third was adjudged mentally incompetent for trial. The remaining twenty-five were all convicted in a lengthy judgment read to the

*/ See Appendix 29, p. 97, Activities of the Far Eastern Commission Report by the Secretary General. Department of State Publication 2888.

99

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

Tribunal between 4 November and 12 November 1948. All but one were found guilty of the crime of waging or conspiring to wage aggressive war ("Class A" crimes). Eleven were also found guilty of "B" and "C" crimes.

Sentences were passed on the 25 convicted war criminals on 12 November 1948. Seven were sentenced to death by hanging; sixteen received sentences of life imprisonment; and two were sentenced to 20 years and 7 years respectively.

Between midnight and 12:33 a.m. on 24 December 1948, following unsuccessful appeals to the United States Supreme Court to review their sentences, the seven men sentenced to death by the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, including former Premier Hideki Tojo, were hanged in Sugamo Prison in Tokyo.

99

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

3 January 1949

PRESS RELEASE

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

Aerial 98

OFFICIAL PRESS RELEASE

One-Hundred Thirty-fourth Meeting of the Far Eastern Commission

Not to be released prior to 1:00 p.m., 4 January 1949

NOTE: This policy decision is included as Appendix 13 in the Second Public Report by the Secretary General on the Activities of the Far Eastern Commission which has also been issued to the press for release as of 1:00 p.m., Tuesday, 4 January 1949.

I. The Far Eastern Commission on 23 December 1948 unanimously approved a policy decision relating to access to Japanese technical and scientific information by non-FEC countries at war with Japan (text below).

II. Pursuant to the Terms of Reference of the Far Eastern Commission a directive based upon this policy decision has been forwarded by the United States Government to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for implementation.

ACCESS TO JAPANESE TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION BY NON-FEC COUNTRIES AT WAR WITH JAPAN
Policy Decision

1. SCAP may, insofar as it proves administratively practical, and without prejudice to arrangements for FEC member nations in accordance with the principles established in "Access to Japanese Technical and Scientific Information in Japan", approved by the Far Eastern Commission on 24 June 1948 and forwarded to the Supreme Commander on 1 July 1948, permit investigation of Japanese technical processes by non-FEC countries at war with Japan subsequent to 7 December 1941.

Any technical or scientific information thus obtained should be promptly and fully disclosed to SCAP. Such information should be disseminated by SCAP in response to specific requests.

2. Technical or scientific information disclosed to SCAP in accordance with paragraph 2 of "Access to Japanese Technical and Scientific Information in Japan"* should, upon specific request, be made available to non-FEC countries at war with Japan subsequent to 7 December 1941.

---

* Paragraph 2 of "Access to Japanese Technical and Scientific Information in Japan" reads as follows:

"Technical or scientific information obtained by any representative of the government of a member of the Far Eastern Commission pursuant to this policy statement should be promptly and fully disclosed to SCAP for dissemination to other interested members of the Far Eastern Commission upon specific request."

RECEIVED APR 4 1949 State Army Navy Air Force Coordinating Committee

Press Release No. 50

134th Mtg. - FEC

State Member
Army Member
Navy Member
Air Force Member
Ass't State Member
Ass't Army Member
Ass't Navy Member
Ass't Air Force Member

98

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

January 14, 1948

The following is the text of the Yugoslav Note of January 2, 1948, to the Secretary of State:

"The Ambassador of the Federal Peoples Republic of Yugoslavia presents his compliments to the Honorable the Secretary of State and on behalf of the Government of the Federal Peoples Republic of Yugoslavia has the honor to draw the attention of the Government of the United States of America once again to the following:

"Before the German attack on and occupation of Yugoslavia, the National Bank of Yugoslavia transferred the major part of its monetary reserves to the United States and entrusted them to the Federal Reserve Bank in New York. This place of security was chosen because it was deemed that there the monetary reserves would be safest from Nazi plunder and best protected from use for Hitler's war purposes; it was expected that immediately after the end of the war they would be returned to the National Bank of Yugoslavia, for use for their proper and original purposes.

"As is known, the Government of the United States during the war, under the Trading with the Enemy Act, froze all assets of enemy and neutral states, as well as of allied countries which were under or threatened with enemy occupation, because of the danger that these assets might be seized by the quisling governments and used for war purposes.

"As early as May, 1941, the Government of the United States itself had suggested that the Yugoslav reserves be transferred to the Yugoslav Government-in-exile. Moreover, the Government of the United States permitted unlimited use of these reserves by the Yugoslav Government-in-exile, which disposed of a large amount. The Government of the United States did not interfere with this spending even when it became obvious that the Government-in-exile was using these resources against the common war effort of the allied nations.

"When, on March 5, 1945, the Government, recognized by all the Great Allies, was formed in Yugoslavia, it was the natural expectation that full right to dispose of all Yugoslav assets in the United States would be granted to that Government, or to the National Bank of Yugoslavia.

"The Yugoslav Government and the National Bank were told at that time that it was necessary only to authorize the responsible Yugoslav representative in Washington to obtain the assets. However, when this suggestion was put into effect, the Department of State declined to authenticate the signature of the authorized representative, making presentation of the authorization to the Federal Reserve Bank impossible. All requests for the performance of this formality were fruitless. The Department of State would not even explain its attitude, and so completely prevented discussion of this question.

"Finally, in May, 1947, negotiations were started in Washington on the initiative of the Yugoslav Government. During these negotiations the representatives of the United States requested that various American claims for nationalized and other properties, many of which originated considerably after the transfer of the Yugoslav assets to the United States, be first paid from the Yugoslav monetary reserves, to a total amount of $42,300,000, of which $41,300,000 was for industrial enterprises, $700,000 for real estate and $300,000 for agricultural property. The American delegation reached these sums through exaggerated

evaluation

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

evaluation of prewar American investments, as well as by adding claims for investments which were neither of American origin nor made in American currency, and whose owners became naturalized American citizens only during or after the war. Moreover, the American delegation included claims of certain Yugoslav Volks-Deutchers -- claims groundlessly labeled as American. Later, these claims were reduced by the United States Government from ₯42,300,000 to ₯20,000,000, which amount still is four times the official American evaluation. According to the official American statistics of the Department of Commerce, published in 1942, total American investments in Yugoslavia at the end of 1940 amounted to $5,187,000, of which $1,300,000 represented commercial enterprises which have not been nationalized at all. It must be stated also that nationalized enterprises had been damaged during the war, especially the largest two American-owned industrial enterprises, which suffered heavy damages through bombing by the Allied Air Forces.

"When all this is considered, the inacceptability and incongruity of the claims of the American Government are obvious. The surprise of the Yugoslav delegation was the greater because the request of the American Government, placing monetary reserves on the same level with various claims, among them even some originating from long-term investments, was without precedent in international relations. Moreover, this request represented an unquestionable violation of the Bretton Woods Agreement, signed in Washington by forty-three (43) Allied nations, including the United States and Yugoslavia.

"Nevertheless, at the beginning of November, 1947, the Government of Yugoslavia made another effort, prepared for a great sacrifice in order to reach an agreement. The representatives of the Yugoslav Government offered the immediate payment of ₯5,000,000 for the prewar American investments, with a substantial guaranty for the remaining claims. When this offer too was rejected, it was asked how it was that the American Government did not unfreeze and put at the disposal of the National Bank at least that part of the monetary reserve which exceeded the amount of the American claims. This question remained unanswered.

"From the end of the war up to this date the Government of the United States has unfrozen the monetary reserves of all the Allied and neutral countries. Yugoslavia is the only country which so far has been unable to recover the property which it entrusted to the United States to save from the fascist plunderers. Recently a decision was reached, with the Government of the United States participating, that the gold which Hitler had seized throughout Europe be returned to its former owners. Under this decision, not only Italy is receiving back its gold, but also the former enemy nation, Austria, with which a peace treaty still has not been signed.

"For all these reasons, the Government of the Federal Peoples Republic of Yugoslavia considers it necessary once again to draw the attention of the Government of the United States to this question, and, before undertaking other means for the settlement of this problem, wishes to stress the following:

"(1) The Government of the Federal Peoples Republic of Yugoslavia again asserts its readiness to continue negotiations on compensation for American enterprises nationalized in Yugoslavia, such compensation being guaranteed by the Law of Nationalization. But the Government of the Federal Peoples Republic of Yugoslavia firmly refuses to concede that the question

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

question of the unfreezing of the monetary reserves and the other assets of the National Bank be contingent upon previous agreement on the other questions.

"(2) Further delay in the unfreezing of these reserves, under whatever pretext, can be interpreted only as an intention to obstruct the economic reconstruction of Yugoslavia and to hinder her participation in the reconstruction of European economy, thus hampering the reconstruction of Europe in general.

"Washington, D.C., January 2, 1948."

* * * *

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS

JANUARY 23, 1948
NO. 57

BOARD OF FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIPS ANNOUNCES FIRST RULES

The Board of Foreign Scholarships today announced the first broad general rules governing selection of American students, teachers and specialists for study abroad under the terms of the new Fulbright Act.

The Board, which last Saturday approved the first educational exchanges to be undertaken in the program which will be initiated in China and Burma, also detailed the manner in which those desiring to go abroad under these programs may apply for grants. The Board has delegated the preliminary screening of applicants for grants to three agencies. These are: for grants to those desiring to go abroad as students, to the Institute of International Education; for those wishing to teach abroad in national elementary or secondary schools, to the U.S. Office of Education; and for those who wish to teach in institutions of higher learning or to pursue post-doctoral work abroad, to the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils. The Conference Board will also screen applicants for teaching positions in American elementary and secondary schools in foreign countries.

To initiate the program in China, the Board announced that opportunities are now available for 20 United States graduate students to study in institutions of higher learning in China. Persons wishing to inquire about these scholarships, and to obtain application forms, should write to the Institute of International Education, 2 West 45th Street, New York 19, N.Y.

The Board has also announced opportunities for 20 United States professors and 10 post-doctoral research scholars to teach or carry on research in connection with institutions of higher learning in China, and similar openings for 6 United States professors in Burma. Persons wishing to inquire about these grants should write to the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington 25, D.C.

All grants to American citizens under the Act may include tuition or salary, maintenance, and travel expenses, and will be paid to the recipient in the currency of the country to which he goes. Grants will normally be made for the period of one academic year. Selection of candidates in general will be guided by excellence of scholastic or professional achievement, and preference will be given to veterans of World Wars I and II. Applicants will be expected to demonstrate a proficiency in the language of the country to which they go wherever it is essential to the project which they propose to undertake.

The

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

The Board has also approved scholarships to 100 Chinese to study in American colleges in China. Both the China and Burma Fulbright programs are in the initial stages of development and it is expected that further opportunities in both these countries will be announced in the near future.

While there are no grants presently in prospect for persons to teach in either American or national elementary or secondary schools in China and Burma, it is anticipated that such grants will be made when the program is fully underway. Preliminary screening of candidates for teaching positions in the national schools of these countries will be done by the United States Office of Education, Washington 25, D. C. The screening for such positions in American schools in these countries will be done by the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils.

Fulbright programs are also anticipated in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Iran, Italy, the Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Siam, Turkey, and the United Kingdom, with the possibility of future programs in India and Pakistan. However, no action can be taken on request to study, teach, or pursue research in these countries until an agreement has been signed between the United States and the particular country to which the applicant wishes to go. In the meantime requests for information on future programs may be addressed to the Division of International Exchange of Persons, Department of State, Washington, 25, D. C.

* * *

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS

JULY 15, 1947
No. 582

A new directive regarding the Military Government of Germany was sent to General Clay July 11, 1947, by the Joint Chiefs of Staff after approval by the State, War and Navy Departments. The new directive will be effective at once. It supersedes the previous directive to General Eisenhower known as "JCS 1067" which was issued originally in May 1945, and released to the public in October of that year.

The previous directive set forth policies relating to Germany for the initial post-defeat period, with particular emphasis on such immediate tasks as disarmament, demilitarization and establishment of control over Germany. During the course of the past two years the original directive has in effect been partially amended by the Potsdam Agreement, by enactments of the Allied Control Council, and by separate United States directives altering policy on specific subjects. For some time the necessity has been recognized for the issuance of a fresh comprehensive directive which would reflect developments since the formulation of the original directive, as well as the requirements of the present situation in Germany.

While continuing restraints essential to maintain the disarmament and demilitarization of Germany, the new directive instructs our Military Government to take measures which will bring about the establishment of stable political and economic conditions in Germany and which will enable Germany to make a maximum contribution to European recovery.

Text of the new directive follows:

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

DIRECTIVE TO COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF U.S. FORCES OF OCCUPATION, REGARDING THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY, JULY 11, 1947

I

1. Purpose of this Directive

This directive, issued to you as Commanding General of the United States forces of occupation and as Military Governor in Germany, constitutes a statement of the objectives of your Government in Germany and of the basic policies to which your Government wishes you to give effect from the present time forward. It supersedes JCS 1067/6 and its amendments.

2. Authority of Military Government

A. Your authority as Military Governor will be broadly construed and empowers you to take action consistent with relevant international agreements, general foreign policies of this Government and with this directive, appropriate or desirable to attain your Government's objectives in Germany or to meet military exigencies.

b. Pending arrangements for the effective treatment of Germany as an economic and political unit, you will exert every effort to achieve economic unity with other zones.

II

3. United States Policy Toward Germany

The basic interest of the United States throughout the world is just and lasting peace. Such a peace can be achieved only if conditions of public order and prosperity are created in Europe as a whole. An orderly and prosperous Europe requires the economic contributions of a stable and productive Germany as well as the necessary restraints to insure that Germany is not allowed to revive its destructive militarism.

To accomplish the latter purpose the United States Government has proposed to the other Occupying Powers a treaty for the continuing disarmament and demilitarization of Germany and it has committed itself to maintaining a United States army of occupation as long as foreign occupation of Germany continues.

As a positive program requiring urgent action the United States Government seeks the creation of those political, economic and moral conditions in Germany which will contribute most effectively to a stable and prosperous Europe.

III

4. Demilitarization

There should be no relaxation of effort to complete and effectively to maintain the disarmament and the demilitarization of Germany.

5. United

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

IV

5. United States Political Objectives in Germany

It is an objective of the United States Government that there should arise in Germany as rapidly as possible a form of political organization and a manner of political life which, resting on a substantial basis of economic well-being, will lead to tranquillity within Germany and will contribute to the spirit of peace among nations.

Your task, therefore, is fundamentally that of helping to lay the economic and educational bases of a sound German democracy, of encouraging bona fide democratic efforts and of prohibiting those activities which would jeopardize genuinely democratic developments.

6. German Self-Government

a. You will continue to promote the development in Germany of institutions of popular self-government and the assumption of direct responsibility by German governmental agencies, assuring them legislative, judicial and executive powers, consistent with military security and the purposes of the occupation.

b. It is the view of your Government that the most constructive development of German political life would be in the establishment throughout Germany of federal German states (Laender) and the formation of a central German government with carefully defined and limited powers and functions. All powers shall be vested in the Laender except such as are expressly delegated to the Central Government.

c. Your Government does not wish to impose its own historically developed forms of democracy and social organization on Germany and believes equally firmly that no other external forms should be imposed. It seeks the establishment in Germany of a political organization which is derived from the people and subject to their control, which operates in accordance with democratic electoral procedures, and which is dedicated to uphold both the basic civil and human rights of the individual. It is opposed to an excessively centralized government which through a concentration of power may threaten both the existence of democracy in Germany and the security of Germany's neighbors and the rest of the world. Your Government believes finally that, within the principles stated above, the ultimate constitutional form of German political life should be left to the decision of the German people made freely in accordance with democratic processes.

7. Interzonal German Administrative Agencies

Pending the establishment of central German administrative agencies and of a central German government, you will continue, consistent with the objectives of paragraph 6, to make arrangements with other Zonal Commanders for the creation and operation of interzonal German administrative agencies.

8. Political

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

8. Political Parties

a. You will adhere to the policy of authorizing and encouraging all political parties whose programs, activities and structure demonstrate their allegiance to democratic principles. Political parties shall be competitive in character, constituted by voluntary associations of citizens in which the leaders are responsible to the members, and with no party enjoying a privileged status.

b. You will likewise give support to the principle that military government and the German authorities should afford non-discriminatory treatment to duly authorized political parties. Every authorized political party should have the right freely to state its views and to present its candidates to the electorate, and you will tolerate no curtailment of nor hindrance to the exercise of that right; if, however, you find that an authorized party is adopting or advocating undemocratic practices or ideas, you may restrict or withdraw its rights and privileges.

c. You will urge in the Control Council the recognition of nation-wide political parties and the uniform treatment of all authorized parties in all zones of occupation. You will advocate quadripartite supervision of political activities and of elections throughout Germany as a whole.

9. Denazification

You will implement in your zone the decisions on denazification taken April 23, 1947 by the Council of Foreign Ministers, as may be agreed in ACC.

10. War Crimes

You will make every effort to facilitate and bring to early completion the war crimes program subject to the conclusions and recommendations with respect to organizations and members thereof contained in the judgment of the International Military Tribunal.

11. Courts and Judicial Procedures

a. You will exercise such supervision over German Courts as is necessary to prevent the revival of National Socialist doctrines, to prohibit discrimination on grounds of race, nationality, creed or political belief, to enforce the application of the principles expressed in Control Council Proclamation No. 3 and compliance with the provisions of Control Council and Military Government legislation. You will foster the independence of the German judiciary by allowing the courts freedom in their interpretation and application of the law and by limiting the control measures instituted by Military Government to the minimum consistent with the accomplishment of the aims of the occupation.

b. You will maintain sufficient Military Government Courts to try persons accused of offenses involving the safety and security of United States and Allied personnel and all cases in which the interest of Military Government requires such procedure.

c. You

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

c. You may extend the jurisdiction of the German courts to all cases which do not involve the interests of Military Government or persons under the protective care of Military Government, Any German Tribunal established for the purpose of determining internal restitution claims may exercise jurisdiction over any person irrespective of his status who institutes a proceeding therein.

d. As a basic objective of the occupation is the reestablishment of the rule of law in Germany, you will require all agencies under your control to refrain from arbitrary and oppressive measures. Except when it clearly appears that detention is necessary for the security of the occupying forces, no person will be detained except when he is charged with a specific offense and is subject to trial by a duly constituted tribunal. You will protect the civil rights of persons detained under charges assuring them a fair trial and ample opportunity to prepare their defense. You will by regulation limit arrests for security purposes to cases where overriding considerations of military necessity require such procedure. Persons so detained will be permitted to communicate with their nearest relative or friend unless urgent security considerations require an exception, and you will review their cases periodically to determine whether further detention is warranted. When in your opinion it will be compatible with security considerations, you will eliminate such arrests without prejudice to a revival of the practice in emergencies.

12. Legislation

You will exercise your power of disapproval over German legislation only when such legislation conflicts with the legislation or other policies of Military Government.

13. Movement of Persons

a. You will implement the decisions taken 23 April 1947 by the Council of Foreign Ministers with regard to United Nations displaced persons and population transfers.

b. You will, in cooperation with IRO, facilitate the emigration to other countries of those displaced persons unwilling to be repatriated.

c. Pending the movement of displaced persons you will retain overall responsibility for their appropriate care, maintenance and protection. You will utilize the IRO to the maximum possible extent in assisting you to discharge this responsibility.

d. The term displaced persons as used above refers to displaced persons and refugees as defined in the IRO Constitution.

e. You will hold the German authorities responsible for the care and disposition of nationals of former enemy countries not otherwise provided for herein and you will continue to facilitate their repatriation.

f. You

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

f. You will require that persons of German extraction who have been transferred to Germany be granted German nationality with full civil and political rights except in cases of recognized disqualifications under German law. You will take such measures as you may deem appropriate to assist the German authorities in effecting a program of resettlement.

g. You will continue to permit the exchange of Germans seeking permanent residence between the United States Zone and other zones on a reciprocal basis. You will permit free movement for temporary purposes to the greatest possible extent consistent with security considerations and with interzonal or quadripartite agreement.

h. You will continue to receive those Germans whose presence abroad is deemed by your Government to be contrary to the national interest. You will likewise permit the reentry of German and former German nationals who desire to return permanently but in view of restricted facilities you will give priority to those who are willing and able to contribute to the peaceful reconstruction of Germany.

i. You will permit only those Germans to leave Germany who are included in categories approved by Allied agreements or your Government's instructions.

14. Prisoners of War

In carrying out the decision of the Council of Foreign Ministers of 23 April 1947, you will press in the Control Council for the earliest possible return of all German prisoners of war still located in the territories of the Allied Powers and in all other territories.

15. General Economic Objectives

The economic objectives of the United States Government in Germany are:

a. to eliminate industry used solely to manufacture and to reduce industry used chiefly to support the production of arms, ammunition and implements of war;

b. to exact from Germany reparation for the losses suffered by United Nations as a consequence of German aggression; and

c. to encourage the German people to rebuild a self-supporting State devoted to peaceful purposes, integrated into the economy of Europe.

Although the economic rehabilitation of Germany, within the framework of these objectives, is the task and responsibility of the German people, you should provide them general policy guidance, assist in the development of a balanced foreign trade and ensure that German efforts are consistent with, and contribute to the fulfillment of your Government's objectives.

16. Economic Disarmament and Reparation

a. Your Government continues to desire the general fulfillment of the principles of the Potsdam Agreement regarding reparation and industrial disarmament.

b. Your

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

b. Your Government believes that the level of industry eventually agreed upon for Germany as a basis for reparation removals, while eliminating excess industrial capacity which has been used by Germany for the purpose of making war, should not permanently limit Germany's industrial capacity. The German people after the period of reparation removals should not be denied the right, consistent with continued disarmament, to develop their resources for the purpose of achieving higher standards of living.

c. Your Government does not agree to reparation from Germany greater than that provided by the Potsdam Agreement. Nor does your Government agree to finance the payment of reparation by Germany to other United Nations by increasing its financial outlay in Germany or by postponing the achievement of a self-sustaining German economy. Your Government reaffirms the principle that the proceeds of authorized exports shall be used in the first place for the payment of authorized imports.

d. You will attempt to obtain Control Council recognition of the principle of compensation for property taken for reparation or where it has been necessary to destroy property under the agreements for economic disarmament, such compensation to constitute a charge against the German economy as a whole. Except in prohibited industries, you will endeavor to ensure, to the greatest extent practicable, that no plant in which there is foreign ownership or control is removed for reparation as long as German-owned plants are available for that purpose.

e. You will continue to assist in the location of cloaked German-owned assets abroad and where possible you will assist in their liquidation.

17. Restitution

a. You will proceed, consistent with agreements on restitution reached in the Control Council, to restore such identifiable property other than gold and transport essential to minimum German economy, to the government of the country from which it was taken. You will not consent to any extensive program for the replacement of looted or displaced property which has been destroyed or cannot be located whenever such replacement can be accomplished only at the expense of reparation, a self-sustaining German economy, or the cultural heritage of the German people.

b. You will turn over monetary gold uncovered in Germany to the Tripartite Gold Commission in Brussels for distribution in accordance with the terms of the Paris Act on Reparation.

c. In accordance with JCS 1570/9, you will make available for the rehabilitation and resettlement of non-repatriable victims of German action valuable personal property looted from Nazi victims which is not restitutable.

d. It is the policy of your Government that persons and organizations deprived of their property as a result of National Socialist persecution should either have their property returned or be compensated therefor and that persons who suffered personal damage or injury through National Socialist persecution should receive indemnification in German currency. With respect to heirless and unclaimed property subject to internal restitution you will designate appropriate successor organizations.

18. Economic

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

18. Economic Unity and Recovery

a. Your Government is desirous of securing agreement in the Control Council to the treatment of Germany as an economic unit, the formulation of common policies in all matters affecting Germany as a whole, and the establishment of central German administrative agencies for the purpose of implementing such common policies in the fields of finance, transport, communications, agriculture, economics (including industry and foreign trade) and such other fields as the Control Council may consider necessary and appropriate.

b. Your Government likewise desires to secure the adoption of a production and foreign trade program for Germany as a whole which should be directed toward an increasing standard of living in Germany and the attainment at the earliest practicable date of a self-sustaining German economy. Such a program should give highest priority to increased production of coal, food and export goods; provide for such allocation and distribution of German indigenous output and approved imports throughout Germany as are necessary to carry out the production program and attain the agreed standard of living; ensure full payment for all goods and services exported from Germany (other than reparation or restitution) in approved imports or in foreign exchange which can be utilized for the payment of approved imports, and provide for the pooling of all export proceeds to be made available, first to meet the import needs of Germany as a whole for such time and in such amount as may hereafter be determined, and secondly to compensate the occupying powers for past expenditures pursuant to terms and conditions to be established hereafter, priority in the latter case being given to payment of costs sustained for essential imports in direct proportion to the expenditures made by the occupying powers.

c. In cases where the restoration of normal international commercial relations between Germany and the rest of Europe would involve an increase of US dollar expenditures for the government of Germany, or a delay in the attainment of a self-supporting German economy at an appropriate standard of living, funds for German expenditures shall be increased, or the German economy compensated through provision by the US of sufficient relief monies to the country or countries so benefitted to enable them to pay Germany. You will consult other European countries and international organizations representing such countries in matters of German production and trade mentioned above, and ensure that emphasis is given, in the selection of items for export, to goods needed by European countries for their economic recovery and rehabilitation insofar as these countries may provide in payment needed imports for Germany, or foreign exchange which can pay for such imports. Proposed transactions of a substantial nature which would lead to a restoration of general European trade or normal international commercial relations or restore normal trade exchanges between Germany and other European countries but which would not conform to the principles stated in this paragraph should be referred to the US GOVT for decision.

d. You will support the removal of existing trade barriers and will encourage the return of foreign trade to normal trade channels.

19. Finance

a. Your government views the reorganization of German finances on a sound basis and the attainment of financial

stability

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

stability in Germany as among the main factors essential to German economic recovery along democratic and peaceful lines. To that end, you will endeavor to have the Control Council adopt uniform financial policies in conformity with the principles and the objectives set forth in this directive.

b. Pending agreement in the Control Council, or until receipt of further directive from your government, you will continue to be guided by the following policies in your zone:

(1) You will control, within the scope of your authority, all financial transactions of an international character in order to keep Nazi influence out of the field of finance and prevent outward movements of capital from Germany;

(2) You will exercise general supervision over German public expenditures and measures of taxation in order to insure that they are consistent with the objectives of the Military Government;

(3) You will take such action as may be necessary to prevent the establishment of a centralized German banking system and an undue concentration of financial power, but will encourage the establishment of a central authority for the production, issuance and control of currency and for technical banking supervision. You will also encourage the Germans to reestablish normal banking facilities within the limitation prescribed above and within the present blocking of assets and accounts under Military Government Law No. 52,

(4) You will use the resources of the German economy to the maximum extent possible in order to reduce expenditures from appropriated funds of your government. You are authorized, as provided in the Potsdam Agreement, to use the proceeds of exports to pay for imports which you deem essential, subject to strict accounting and auditing procedures;

(5) You will continue to aid economic recovery by collection of full payment for exports of German goods and services; and

(6) You will continue to prevent non-essential imports.

c. You will press for the adoption by the Control Council of a program for financial reform which provides for a substantial and appropriate reduction in outstanding currency and monetary claims, including public and private debt; for the equitable sharing of the costs of war and defeat; and for ancillary measures including adjustments in the wage-price structure necessary to the restoration of balance between the financial structure and the economic realities.

d. (1) You will maintain such accounts and records as may be necessary to reflect the financial operations of the Military Government (U.S.) in Germany, including also such operations undertaken jointly by you with the Military Government in the British and other zones of occupation in Germany.

(2) You will take measures necessary for calculating occupation costs distinguishing those now incurred within Germany and supported by the German economy, and external

occupation

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

occupation costs for eventual settlement with Germany. You will endeavor to agree on a definition of occupation costs of both types within the Control Council and to limit and control internal occupation costs on a quadrilateral basis.

20. Agriculture

a. In accordance with the decision of 23 April 1947 of the Council of Foreign Ministers, you will ensure the carrying out and completion of land reform in your zone in 1947.

b. You will require the appropriate German authorities to adopt and implement policies and practices which will:

Maximize the production and provide for the effective collection and distribution of agricultural products.

c. You will require the appropriate German authorities to adopt and implement similar policies and practices in respect to forestry and fishing resources.

21. Economic Institutions

a. Pending agreement among the occupying powers you will in your zone prohibit all cartels and cartel-like organizations and effect a dispersion of ownership and control of German industry through the dissolution of such combines, mergers, holding companies and interlocking directorates which represent an actual or potential restraint of trade or may dominate or substantially influence the policies of governmental agencies. You will not, however, prohibit governmental regulation of prices or monopolies subject to government regulation, in fields where competition is impracticable. In so far as possible, you will coordinate your action in this field with the commanders of other zones of occupation.

b. You will permit the formation and functioning of cooperatives provided they are voluntary in membership, and are organized along democratic lines and do not engage in activities prohibited under the above paragraph.

c. While it is your duty to give the German people an opportunity to learn of the principles and advantages of free enterprise, you will refrain from interfering in the question of public ownership of enterprises in Germany, except to ensure that any choice for or against public ownership is made freely through the normal processes of democratic government. No measure of public ownership shall apply to foreign-owned property unless arrangements which are satisfactory to your Government have been made for the compensation of foreign owners. Pending ultimate decision as to the form and powers of the central German Government, you will permit no public ownership measure which would reserve that ownership to such central government.

d. Pending agreement among the occupying powers, you will limit new foreign investment in your zone of Germany and will continue to ensure that all property, however owned, and all production and manpower in your zone are subject in all respects to the decisions and directives of the Control Council, and to Military Government and German law.

e. (1) You will permit the organization, operation, and free development of trade unions provided that their

leaders

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

leaders are responsible to the membership and their aims and practices accord with democratic principles. Any federation of trade unions shall not impair the financial and organizational autonomy of member unions. You will encourage the trade unions to support programs of adult education and to foster an understanding of democratic processes among their members. You will permit trade unions to act in the interests of their members and to bargain collectively regarding wages, hours and working conditions within the framework of such wage and price controls as it may be necessary to maintain.

(2) Trade unions may represent the occupational, economic and social interests of their members in accordance with the authority contained in their constitutions. Their basic functions may include participation with appropriate authorities in the establishment and development of a peaceful economy.

f. You will permit the organization and functioning of work councils on a democratic basis for the representation of the interests of employees in individual enterprises and will not prohibit the cooperation of trade unions therewith.

g. You will also permit the establishment of machinery for the voluntary settlement of industrial disputes.

VI

22. Cultural Objectives

Your Government holds that the reeducation of the German people is an integral part of policies intended to help develop a democratic form of government and to restore a stable and peaceful economy; it believes that there should be no forcible break in the cultural unity of Germany, but recognizes the spiritual value of the regional traditions of Germany and wishes to foster them; it is convinced that the manner and purposes of the reconstruction of the national German culture have a vital significance for the future of Germany.

It is, therefore, of the highest importance that you make every effort to secure maximum coordination between the occupying powers of cultural objectives designed to serve the cause of peace. You will encourage German initiative and responsible participation in this work of cultural reconstruction and you will expedite the establishment of these international cultural relations which will overcome the spiritual isolation imposed by National Socialism on Germany and further the assimilation of the German people into the world community of nations.

23. Education

a. In recognition of the fact that evil consequences to all free men flow from the suppression and corruption of truth and that education is a primary means of creating a democratic and peaceful Germany, you will continue to encourage and assist in the development of educational methods, institutions, programs and materials designed to further the creation of democratic attitudes and practices through education. You will require the German Laender authorities to adopt and execute educational programs designed to develop a healthy, democratic educational system which will offer equal opportunity to all according to their qualifications.

b. You will

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

b. You will continue to effect the complete elimination of all National Socialist, militaristic and aggressively nationalistic influences, practices and teachings from the German educational system.

24. Religious Affairs

a. You will, in the United States Area of Occupation, continue to assure freedom of religion. You will assure protection of religious activity and support these principles in the deliberations of the Control Council.

b. You will give freedom to the Germans to decide all questions concerning the constitution, the religious activity and the amalgamation of purely ecclesiastical bodies.

c. You will continue to take such action as may be necessary to prevent the revival of National Socialist and militaristic activity under the cloak of a religious program or organization.

25. Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives

a. You will respect, and permit German authorities to protect and preserve, the property of all cultural institutions dedicated to religion, charity, education, the arts and sciences, historic monuments and historic archives, together with their collections and endowments. You will apply the same principle to all other property of cultural value, whether publicly or privately owned, except for institutions and monuments specifically devoted to the perpetuation of National Socialism or to the glorification of the German militaristic tradition.

b. You are authorized to make such use of German records and archives as may be appropriate.

26. Public Information

a. You will, in the United States Area of Occupation, supervise, encourage and assist in the development by the Germans of media of public information designed to advance the political and cultural objectives stated in this directive.

b. You will arrange through the Allied Control Council for the implementation of the decision of 23 April 1947 of the Council of Foreign Ministers on the free exchange of information and democratic ideas by all media in all of Germany.

c. You will develop and maintain organizations and facilities for the operation of media of information, including those sponsored by Military Government, designed to further the objectives of your Government.

27. Reestablishment of International Cultural Relations

In furtherance of the program of the reorientation of the German people and the revival of international cultural relations, you will permit and assist the travel into and out of Germany of persons useful for this program within the availability of your facilities. You will also permit and assist, to the extent of your facilities, the free flow of cultural materials to and from Germany.

* * *

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

Administration Backs Down Oct 29, 1947

U. S. Security Advisory Board Eases 'Gag Rule' Regulations

Confronted with the charge that the Government was attempting to invoke political censorship, the Administration yesterday backed down on major restrictive items in a proposed set of security regulations.

The security advisory board of the State, War, Navy Coordinating Committee disclosed that it had abandoned plans to classify as "confidential" any Government information which, if divulged, would cause "serious administrative embarrassment."

Another phrase chopped out of the confidential classification involved disclosure of information prejudicial to the interests or prestige of the Nation "or any governmental activity thereof."

The "top secret" classification likewise was further narrowed. After classifying such information as paramount to security, unauthorized disclosure of which would cause exceptionally grave damage to the Nation, the board eliminated a final phrase, "the prestige of the Nation or any governmental activity thereof."

The action of the board came after the American Society of Newspaper Editors and many columnists and newspaper editorials

See SECRETS, Page 2, Column 3

SECRETS—From Page 1

U. S. Security Advisory Board Eases 'Gag Rule' Regulations

denounced the proposed regulations as a "gag rule."

They pointed out that the regulations could be used to cover up Administration errors and inefficiency.

Criticism has been leveled at the Administration because the new rules on classified information henceforth will apply to all Federal departments and agencies, in addition to the recognized "sensitive" departments including State, Army, Navy, Air Force and the Atomic Energy Commission.

It has been pointed out, for example, that the Veterans Administration, which is not apt to be handling top secret, secret or confidential information insofar as national security is concerned, already has applied the Security Advisory Board's original set of rules to its employes.

Michael J. McDermott, special assistant to Secretary of State Marshall, in making public the revised definitions, called the move "a loosening up."

He declined to make public the rest of the Security Board's recommendations, however.

One of the most important of the latter is understood to be that a security officer hereafter shall be installed in each department and agency, charged with protecting classified information.

President Truman directed this standardization in an executive order of last March, applying the "loyalty" test to all Federal employes.

The three-man Security Advisory Board, headed by Hamilton Robinson of the State Department made original recommendations to a coordinating committee representing State, Army, Navy and Air Force. They were approved. Yesterday the board reconsidered and made the current eliminations.

Eventually, as revised, the classifications will be proclaimed by the President in an executive order.

The board said that wherever "security protection . . . for the national welfare" demands it, official information will be given one of these four classifications:

"Top secret. Information, the security aspect of which is paramount, and the unauthorized disclosure of which would cause exceptionally grave danger to the Nation." (Before the amendment, it had read . . . "Unauthorized disclosure of which would cause exceptionally grave danger to the prestige of the Nation or any Government activity thereof)."

"Secret. Information, the unauthorized disclosure of which would endanger national security, or would cause serious injury to the interest of prestige of the Nation, or would be of great advantage to a foreign nation."

"Confidential. Information, the unauthorized disclosure of which, although not endangering the national security, would be prejudicial to the interests or prestige of the Nation, or would cause unwarranted injury to an individual, or would be of advantage to a foreign nation." (Before the amendment, the definition would have covered any information, the publication of which would be prejudicial to the prestige of "any Government activity" or would cause "serious Administration embarrassment.")

"Restricted. Information which requires security protection, other than that information which has been determined to be top secret, secret or confidential."

Adventists Here For Parley on Publications

Three hundred delegates from 20 States met in Takoma Park, Md., yesterday for a four-day church publications convention of Seventh-day Adventists.

The convention is being held at the Seventh-day Adventist Church at Carroll and Willow aves., in Takoma Park.

J. L. McElhany of Takom Park, president of the Seventh-day Adventists' General Conference, told the convention yesterday afternoon that "peace will come to a nation or world only after the hearts of men have been touched with the Spirit of God."

A three-day meeting of teachers of Seventh-day Adveentists schools in the District of Columbia and Virginia closed yesterday afternoon. The meeting, a special educational institute, was attended by 50 persons.

Meanwhile, the Dorcas Federation of the Washington area, a Seventh-day Adventist organization, meeting at the J. W. Andrews Elementary School, Elm and Hickory aves., in Takoma Park, heard a report yesterday that 50 tons of clothing have been shipped overseas for European relief during the past year.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

Press Muzzle

Working up devices to muzzle the press and radio is a favorite indoor sport of a certain group of Washington bureaucrats. It seems that in every Administration one of these schemes is tried out experimentally or given some sort of official sanction. The effect is invariably to bring an outcry from the press, the Congress and the public. Then the whole project is abandoned only to be taken up at a later date when some new excuse can be found for widening the area of confidential Government activity.

The worst scheme of this sort that has come to our attention in recent years was the effort of Attorney General Biddle in 1942 to subject reporters to penalties up to two years in prison and $5000 fines for willful disclosure of any official file, document, letter or memorandum declared confidential by law or administrative fiat. The Roosevelt Administration had the nerve to send that bill to Congress. Had a law of that character been on the books in the twenties, one newspaper man commented, Secretary Albert B. Fall might have escaped punishment and the reporters who exposed the Teapot Dome scandal could have been sent to jail. Congress turned it down flatly.

Now a similar scheme, although less virulent in form, has won the approval of the Security Advisory Board of the State Department, Army and Navy Coordinating Committee. The President had asked that rules be drafted as to the handling of confidential documents in connection with his loyalty order of last March. The bureaucrats responded by drawing up a press-radio muzzling order which has already been embodied in a directive for guidance of the Veterans' Administration. This directive classifies as confidential all "information the unauthorized disclosure of which, although not endangering the national security, would be prejudicial to the interests or prestige of the Nation, any governmental activity or an individual, or would cause administrative embarrassment or difficulty." In short, it is a typical scheme to permit administrative officers to shield themselves from public criticism by keeping the public in ignorance.

Obviously the committee implementing the loyalty order has gone, as pointed out by the directors of the American Society of

House Of Lords

Quite a few Britishers, and not all Laborites, have long regarded the House of Lords as an anachronism. Some members of the Labor Party, indeed, would like to have this hereditary legislative chamber entirely abolished, though they would still retain a second chamber, elective in character. Nothing has been done in this connection during the Labor regime, but Mr. Attlee is venturing to propose that the period during which the Lords may delay non-monetary bills—money bills already are beyond reach of the Lords—be shortened from two years to one. This does not seem to us to be a drastic reform. Rather it is a recognition of the sharp change that has taken place in the type of legislation since 1911, when the last act restricting the power of the Lords was passed. Today much of the legislation passed in London, as elsewhere, is economic in character, and to delay bills of this type for two years might result in complete sabotage of an administration's program.

One look at the composition of the two houses shows what the situation is. Commons has 394 Labor members, 190 Conservatives and 9 Liberals. Incomplete figures for the House of Lords show 414 Conservatives, 75 Liberals and 44 Labor repsentatives. Failure to press the reform in the face of this formidable opposition in the House of Lords would leave Mr. Attlee open to the charge of negligently permitting the defeat of his own policies.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

Bureaus' Censorship Plan Puzzles Congressmen

By JIM G. LUCAS
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

House investigators want to know why the Government is considering plans for peacetime censorship as stringent as those imposed in war.

The Security Control sub-committee of the State-War-Navy-Air Force Co-ordinating Committee has drafted a plan for restricting information in 65 non-military agencies. The regulations, now before the Co-ordinating Committee, were taken from wartime Army regulations. They would apply to all agencies and departments.

Chairman Clare Hoffman (R., Mich.) of the House Expenditures Committee revealed today he had scheduled hearings before a sub-committee Friday afternoon.

PROPOSED RULES

Members include Reps. Hoffman, George H. Bender (R., O.), Forest A. Harness (R., Ind.), J. Caleb Boggs (R., Del.), John J. Delaney (D., N. Y.), Frank M. Karsten (D., Mo.) and Henderson Lanham (D., Ga.).

Rep. Hoffman reached his decision after Rep. Bender showed him copies of the proposed "minimum standards" as well as a copy of regulations which the Veterans Administration twice has started to invoke and each time withdrawn.

"This is a flagrant attempt to gag the public and give it only that information which the Administration feels it should have," Rep. Bender said. "The time to stop it is now, before it has been signed by the President.

MORSE SECONDS PROBE

"The chairman and I feel someone has a great deal to explain. We do not believe the three men who wrote these proposed regulations acted on their own initiative. We are confident the public will not tolerate this unwarranted assault on its freedoms. The frightening thing is that these regulations existed for months before they were uncovered. They might, indeed, have been imposed without public debate or discussion had it not been for their chance discovery."

The committee's decision was approved by Sen. Wayne Morse (R., Ore.) who warned "we must not allow police state methods to take root in America. They will be as destructive of our rights as they have been in Russia."

"I am glad that a House Committee is preparing to expose this threat to free speech," Sen. Morse said. 'It is up to American newspapers once again to publicize on the schemes of some Government officials who seek to infringe on free speech and free press in America.

"Military secrets must, of course, be protected, but this proposed security order is so broad that it would make it possible to declare secret a multitude of administrative orders and thus deny to the press and the voters the fac's to which they are entitled."

HERE ARE WITNESSES

The first witness will be Chairman Hamilton Robinson of the Security Control sub-committee. Mr. Robinson is director of the State Department's Office of Controls. He recently was quoted by the Minneapolis Tribune as saying "public officials should decide" the amount and kind of information made public. Col. Charles Blakeney of Army Intelligence and Lieut. Comdr. Leroy L. Lichliter of Naval Operations, members of the security control sub-committee, also will be called. Another witness is expected to be Nat Howard of Cleveland, president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors which has protested the proposed order.

As originally drawn, the regulations would have kept secret all information which might cause "serious administrative embarrassment or difficulty." Proposed modifications later were forwarded to the Co-Ordinating Committee, but they still restrict information which might injure the "prestige" of the Government.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

Someone cut this out of the Times Herald. Did you see it? Q. ??? Division

Hill May Probe U. S. Bureaus' Censorship

By JIM G. LUCAS Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

A House investigation of "the Administration's attempt to impose military censorship" in Government agencies and departments was sought today by Rep. George Bender (R., O.).

Rep. Bender urged immediate sub-committee hearings in his request to Chairman Clare Hoffman (R., Mich.) of the House Executive Expenditures Committee. Rep. Hoffman indicated he would make his decision today.

Target would be the Security Control sub-committee of the State-War-Navy-Air Force Co-ordinating Committee, which has drafted "minimum standards" for handling classified information. These regulations were lifted verbally intact from the Army's wartime censorship manual. They are now before the Co-ordinating Committee whose secretary, Harold W. Moseley, said they might be approved this week.

"I am increasingly concerned over the encroachment of militarism into our civilian life, and imposition by the Truman Administration of military controls on the normal functions of Government and the free flow of news," Rep. Bender said.

NOT EVEN DURING WAR

"Even during the war, no such sweeping restrictions were imposed. Their effect would be to cloak with secrecy all administrative bungling and incompetence. Military censorship could be applied to the basic statistics and information collected by our Government."

The regulations, drafted in March, have been under fire since they were revealed last month. Directors of the American Society of Newspaper Editors adopted a resolution calling on the President to "nullify this gag rule."

They establish four security classifications—(1) top secret (2) secret (3) confidential and (4) restricted—for "all departments and agencies of the executive branch." Originally, they provided any information could be classified as confidential which "altho not endangering the national security would . . . cause serious administrative embarrassment or difficulty."

These definitions were softened, but the second draft still classifies as confidential information which would be prejudicial to the "prestige" of the nation. The modifications were made as a result of public protests after the original draft went to the Co-ordinating Committee. It can reject them.

VA TRIED IT

Sub-committee members—Chairman Hamilton Robinson, director of the State Department's Office of Controls, Col. Charles Blakeney of Army Intelligence and Lieut. Comdr. Leroy L. Lichliter of Naval Operations—sent the original draft to 65 agency heads for "advice and comment" in July.

The Veterans Administration interpreted it as a Presidential directive and put it into effect. Thus it made secret all (1) veterans' records (2) legislative information, (3) inspections and investigations, (4) administrative matters and statistical information and (5) classified [illegible] from other depart-

colonel, a lieutenant commander and a State Department officer to re-write the Bill of Rights and change the Constitution."

Col. Blakeney said the committee "wasn't thinking about the press" and was "surprised when protests were received." He insisted it was "trying to facilitate rather than impede the free flow of information."

House Group Grills Secrecy Code Writers

By Dillard Stokes
Post Reporter

Writers of the new Government secrecy rules were grilled yesterday by a House subcommittee on Executive Expenditures.

The rules were drafted by a Security Advisory Board set up by the State-Army-Navy Coordinating Committee. Chairman Clare Hoffman (R., Mich.) said he called the three board members to the stand to find out whether the Executive branch of the Government was trying to hide facts from the press, the Congress and the general public.

Draft Not Yet Final

Hamilton Robinson, the board chairman, denied there was such a plan. He is director of the State Department office of controls.

Robinson said the draft of the secrecy rules had not been made public because it was not final. It would not be final, he said, until it was passed by the Budget Bureau, possibly by the Attorney General, and by the President. However, Hoffman asked for and got two drafts of the secrecy rules, which he placed in the record.

At one time the board drew up a rule which blocked the giving out of all "information the unauthorized disclosure of which, although not endangering the national security, would be prejudicial to the interests or prestige of the Nation, any governmental activity or an individual, or would cause administrative embarrassment."

The Veterans' Administration put this rule in force by its Circular 61, but withdrew it last week.

The safeguard against "administrative embarrassment" was taken out of the draft that was to apply to all Government agencies after the plan leaked out. Robinson told the subcommittee the change was made because the protests that came after the leak showed that the rule might be misunderstood.

But J. G. Lucas, a Scripps Howard reporter, told the subcommittee agencies still could hide anything they wanted to, by claiming publicity would harm "Government prestige."

When asked about refusal of a State Department employe to tell [illegible] Post writer what the

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

Someone cut this out of the Times Herald. Did you see it? Q. ??? Division

Hill May Probe U. S. Bureaus' Censorship

By JIM G. LUCAS Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

A House investigation of "the Administration's attempt to impose military censorship" in Government agencies and departments was sought today by Rep. George Bender (R., O.).

Rep. Bender urged immediate sub-committee hearings in his request to Chairman Clare Hoffman (R., Mich.) of the House Executive Expenditures Committee. Rep. Hoffman indicated he would make his decision today.

Target would be the Security Control sub-committee of the State-War-Navy-Air Force Co-ordinating Committee, which has drafted "minimum standards" for handling classified information. These regulations were lifted verbally intact from the Army's wartime censorship manual. They are now before the Co-ordinating Committee whose secretary, Harold W. Moseley, said they might be approved this week.

"I am increasingly concerned over the encroachment of militarism into our civilian life, and imposition by the Truman Administration of military controls on the normal functions of Government and the free flow of news," Rep. Bender said.

NOT EVEN DURING WAR

"Even during the war, no such sweeping restrictions were imposed. Their effect would be to cloak with secrecy all administrative bungling and incompetence. Military censorship could be applied to the basic statistics and information collected by our Government."

The regulations, drafted in March, have been under fire since they were revealed last month. Directors of the American Society of Newspaper Editors adopted a resolution calling on the President to "nullify this gag rule."

They establish four security classifications—(1) top secret (2) secret (3) confidential and (4) restricted—for "all departments and agencies of the executive branch." Originally, they provided any information could be classified as confidential which "altho not endangering the national security would . . . cause serious administrative embarrassment or difficulty."

These definitions were softened, but the second draft still classifies as confidential information which would be prejudicial to the "prestige" of the nation. The modifications were made as a result of public protests after the original draft went to the Co-ordinating Committee. It can reject them.

VA TRIED IT

Sub-committee members—Chairman Hamilton Robinson, director of the State Department's Office of Controls, Col. Charles Blakeney of Army Intelligence and Lieut. Comdr. Leroy L. Lichliter of Naval Operations—sent the original draft to 65 agency heads for "advice and comment" in July.

The Veterans Administration interpreted it as a Presidential directive and put it into effect. Thus it made secret all (1) veterans' records (2) legislative information, (3) inspections and investigations, (4) administrative matters and statistical information and (5) classified information from other depart-

colonel, a lieutenant commander and a State Department officer to re-write the Bill of Rights and change the Constitution."

Col. Blakeney said the committee "wasn't thinking about the press" and was "surprised when protests were received." He insisted it was "trying to facilitate rather than impede the free flow of information."

House Group Grills Secrecy Code Writers

By Dillard Stokes
Post Reporter

Writers of the new Government secrecy rules were grilled yesterday by a House subcommittee on Executive Expenditures.

The rules were drafted by a Security Advisory Board set up by the State-Army-Navy Coordinating Committee. Chairman Clare Hoffman (R., Mich.) said he called the three board members to the stand to find out whether the Executive branch of the Government was trying to hide facts from the press, the Congress and the general public.

Draft Not Yet Final

Hamilton Robinson, the board chairman, denied there was such a plan. He is director of the State Department office of controls.

Robinson said the draft of the secrecy rules had not been made public because it was not final. It would not be final, he said, until it was passed by the Budget Bureau, possibly by the Attorney General, and by the President. However, Hoffman asked for and got two drafts of the secrecy rules, which he placed in the record.

At one time the board drew up a rule which blocked the giving out of all "information the unauthorized disclosure of which, although not endangering the national security, would be prejudicial to the interests or prestige of the Nation, any governmental activity or an individual, or would cause administrative embarrassment."

The Veterans' Administration put this rule in force by its Circular 61, but withdrew it last week.

The safeguard against "administrative embarrassment" was taken out of the draft that was to apply to all Government agencies after the plan leaked out. Robinson told the subcommittee the change was made because the protests that came after the leak showed that the rule might be misunderstood.

But J. G. Lucas, a Scripps Howard reporter, told the subcommittee agencies still could hide anything they wanted to, by claiming publicity would harm "Government prestige."

When asked about refusal of a State Department employe to tell a Washington Post writer what the

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

...they were revealed last month. Directors of the American Society of Newspaper Editors adopted a resolution calling on the President to "nullify this gag rule."

They establish four security classifications—(1) top secret (2) secret (3) confidential and (4) restricted—for "all departments and agencies of the executive branch." Originally, they provided any information could be classified as confidential which "altho not endangering the national security would . . . cause serious administrative embarrassment or difficulty."

These definitions were softened, but the second draft still classifies as confidential information which would be prejudicial to the "prestige" of the nation. The modifications were made as a result of public protests after the original draft went to the Co-ordinating Committee. It can reject them.

VA TRIED IT

Sub-committee members—Chairman Hamilton Robinson, director of the State Department's Office of Controls, Col. Charles Blakeney of Army Intelligence and Lieut. Comdr. Leroy L. Lichliter of Naval Operations—sent the original draft to 65 agency heads for "advice and comment" in July.

The Veterans Administration interpreted it as a Presidential directive and put it into effect. Thus it made secret all (1) veterans' records (2) legislative information, (3) inspections and investigations, (4) administrative matters and statistical information and (5) classified information from other departments.

The regulation was withdrawn but imposed again later. It was withdrawn a second time.

Mr. Bender charged that classification of statistics would "protect anyone guilty of mishandling public funds.

"Any employe who did not respect this classification, however absurd, might be subject to dismissal for disloyalty," he said. "It is inconceivable to me there is any statute or authority which permits Government agencies to cut off the free flow of information in this manner.

"I want to know who told a assistant secretary was paid, Robinson said the employe was "way off base." The salary, said Robinson, is not a secret.

When pressed by Hoffman, a second board member said the new secrecy rules were based on those in force in the Army and Navy. This was Col. Charles Blakeney of the Military Intelligence.

When Hoffman suggested he was trying to clamp military controls on civil agencies, Blakeney said there were many cases where rigid secrecy was needed. For instance, he said, when we are risking American lives to find out the production in the Russian zone of Germany, it would not be wise for some civil agency to give out the figures and where they came from.

Rights of Public

Blakeney told the subcommittee the public had a right to know everything that would support the National Government, as determined by Congress or by the agencies in which the people placed their trust.

The third member of the board—Lieut. Comdr. Leroy L. Lichliter of naval operations—answered only a few questions.

Bruce Catton, publicity officer for the Citizens' Food Committee, testified that the secrecy code would make it much harder for a Government public relations officer to do his job of getting news to the public.

Catton said there are two parts of freedom of the press—a freedom to print the news, and freedom to get it. The secrecy code, he said, would be a blow at the latter.

11 From Area Named for

...INGTON DAILY NEWS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1947

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

Gag Rules for 65 Agencies O. K.'ed

By JIM G. LUCAS
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

The State-War-Navy Co-Ordinating Committee has approved controversial security regulations, currently under fire in Congress, for 65 civilian agencies and departments.

This was learned today as a House sub-committee prepared to continue inquiry into the proposed "minimum standards" for peacetime non-military security, drafted by the Co-ordinating Committee's Security Control Board.

Chairman Hamilton Robinson, director of the State Department's Office of Controls, said the three-agency co-ordinating committee had not yet sent the regulations to the Budget Bureau, next step on the way to the White House.

Rep. George Bender (R., O.) said he would ask Congress to nullify what he termed "an attempt to gag the public" if the regulations were signed by President Truman. Rep. Bender said he would ask Expenditures Committee Chairman Clare Hoffman (R., Mich.) to write the co-ordinating committee today requesting that further action be held up until the investigation has been completed.

LET PUBLIC DECIDE

"Obviously, there is no pressing reason why these regulations can not be debated in public and there is no emergency which requires that they be put into effect at this moment," Rep. Bender said. "They first were drafted in March and it was July before they were brought to the public's attention. They can remain where they are for a while longer so the public can decide just what is happening."

Expenditures Committee sources said at least one more hearing would be held before a report is written. That it will be critical of the Security Control Board's efforts to set up military security restrictions in non-military agencies is indicated by the line of questioning followed Friday by Reps. Hoffman and Bender. Rep. Frank Karsten (D., Mo.) may submit a minority report defending the right of the Government to restrict information which might damage the "prestige" of the nation.

Rep. Bender said committee investigators were at work on evidence for the next hearing. They are expected to delve into conflicting stories told by the Security Control Board and Veterans Administration, which twice has attempted to invoke the controversial regulations.

Veterans Administration officials say they were told the proposed minimum standards were a presidential directive. The board disavows authority to issue directives and says it merely sent them to the Veterans Administration for comment.

JUSTICE DEPT., TOO

Now that the proposed standards have been approved by the Co-ordinating Committee, they will go to the Budget Bureau, which will send them to the Justice Department before they go to the White House. There they will be examined by George Washington, Assistant Solicitor General.

Mr. Bender indicated Mr. Washington and "whoever it was in the Department of Justice" who wrote the executive order setting up the President's loyalty program will be called as witnesses. The Security Board insists it was required to draw up security standards under that order.

The regulations, drafted in March, have been under fire since they were revealed last month. The establish four security classifications—(1) top secret (2) secret (3) confidential and (4) restricted—for "all departments and agencies of the executive branch."

Originally, they also provided any information could be classified as confidential which "altho not endangering the national security would . . . cause serious administrative embarrassment or difficulty."

These definitions were softened, but the approved draft still classifies as confidential information which would be prejudicial to the "prestige" of the nation.

State Dept. Will Delay 'Gag Rule'

Rep. George H. Bender (R., O.), today asked the State-War-Navy Co-Ordinating Committee to "suspend action" on proposed peacetime security regulations until a congressional committee completed its investigation.

State Department sources indicated the committee would comply.

Mr. Bender pointed out that the controversial regulations had been approved by the Co-Ordinating Committee but had not been forwarded to the Budget Bureau. The Budget Bureau and the Justice Department must approve them before they go to the White House.

ment's Jim Hendrick's prize pooch . . . SWINE the super-duper policy coordinating committee had to change initials when the new defense setup included air. Now it's the SANACC (State, Army, Navy, Air Coordinating Committee) and among the ivory tower boys there's a new slogan: "Snap back with San-ak."

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

Publicity

(NOT FOR THE PRESS)
(FOR DEPARTMENTAL USE ONLY)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WHITE HOUSE PRESS AND
RADIO NEWS CONFERENCE

NOVEMBER 6, 1947
10:30 A. M., EST
NO. 24

PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN

Among the questions and answers at the President's conference, the following are of interest to the Department of State:

ELECTIONS

Q. Mr. President, have you had a chance to analyze the elections (November 4) and do you see a trend?

A. The President said that he had not analyzed the elections but that he was very happy to see the large turnout at the various elections, which showed that people were learning their responsibility as citizens and that their interest in free government rests in the ballot box. He added that he was very happy over the Kentucky election.

Q. Mr. President, do you believe a large turnout will help the Democrats next year?

A. The President said that he thought it would help those who like free government.

SECURITY

Q. Mr. President, the American Society of Newspaper Editors sent you a resolution objecting to the proposal of the use of military information secrecy procedures in civilian agencies of the Government. Are you considering any action on that at all?

A. The President said that he had no reason to take any action because no such thing had been put up to him. He added that he thought it a very bad habit of members of the press to get some fragments of a preliminary report and then set up a straw man and knock him down.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Q. Mr. President, what happens to the big report of your Committee on Civil Rights; will that be sent to the Congress?

A. The President said that the report was sent to him and that it could be used as the basis of part of his message on the State of the Union which he would send to the Congress.

Q. Mr. President, in other words, it will be used as part of the message?

A. The President explained that he did not say it would be used for part of his message, but that it would be used as a foundation for part of his message.

Q. Mr. President,

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

Q. Mr. President, what do you think of the report?

A. The President said that he thought it was a good report, adding that he had already commented on it.

TAX REDUCTION

Q. Mr. President, Rep. Robert L. Doughton (D., N. C.) has been quoted as saying that you will veto the tax bill at the next session?

A. The President said that he would make a report on it when it came to him.

Q. Mr. President, do you intend to propose any tax change?

A. Mr. Truman said that he would let the press know about that when he sent his message to the Congress on the State of the Union.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Q. Mr. President, did Mr. James M. Landis (chairman) offer his resignation yesterday?

A. The President said not that he knew of; that Mr. Landis had not offered it to him.

POLAND

Q. Mr. President, would you care to comment on the report that Stanislaw Nikolajczyk is coming to the United States?

A. Mr. Truman said that all he knew about it was what he had read in the papers and that this morning he noticed an announcement that Stanislaw Nikolajczyk had no visa to come to the United States.

GRAIN EXCHANGE INVESTIGATION

Q. Mr. President, do you care to comment on the request of the Grain Exchange for an investigation?

A. The President said that he had no comment.

CITIZENS FOOD COMMITTEE

Q. Mr. President, the Department of Agriculture has estimated that about all the 100-million bushels of grain asked for by Mr. Luckman had been saved in the conservation program. In view of that, do you expect Mr. Luckman's resignation soon?

A. The President said that he did not; that Mr. Luckman had made a report to him which he had just received and that when the correspondent read it, he would be very happy about the success of Mr. Luckman's efforts. Mr. Truman added that Mr. Luckman was doing a good job.

MARSHALL PLAN

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

MARSHALL PLAN

Q. Mr. President, are you going to address the special session?

A. The President said that he was not.

Q. Mr. President, do you know what the special session will consider?

A. The President said that he hoped the special session would be confined to the two things for which he had already announced the session was called.

Q. Mr. President, can you give us anything more concrete as to what you might recommend on inflation?

A. The President said that he could not; that he would let the press have that information when he sent his message to the Congress.

Q. Mr. President, a number of the polls seem to show that a lot of the voters and average citizens do not understand the foreign reconstruction problem too well. I wonder if after the message to Congress, you will give a radio talk?

A. The President said they had been working on a plan to get the matter before the country in as simple a manner as possible so that everybody could understand it. He continued to say that it had been a tremendous job to get the report ready, as it included the report of the sixteen European nations, the Krug survey of our own resources, the Harriman report - which is not ready yet - and the report of the Economic Advisers, which were all being coordinated. The President further remarked that you could not take a single report and say that it was the Marshall plan; that when the Committee finished coordinating the whole thing, it would be sent to the Congress.

Q. Mr. President, that will be a special message on the Marshall report?

A. The President said that he had it under consideration.

Q. Mr. President, do you anticipate any meetings with Secretary Marshall the latter part of this week or over the weekend?

A. The President said that he met with Secretary Marshall two or three times a week or whenever necessary and that they discussed all subjects in which they were interested.

Q. Mr. President, will your message on the Marshall plan go to the regular session of the Congress?

A. Mr. Truman said that he would have to decide that when he got to it - when it was all coordinated and the message was ready, at which time he would decide whether it would be sent to the special session or the regular session.

Q. Mr. President,

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

Q. Mr. President, do you consider inflation or foreign aid more important?

A. The President said that they ran side by side.

Q. Mr. President, at the special session of the Congress, which one of the things do you want them to act on first, the interim proposal or anti-inflation?

A. The President replied that he did not have a crystal ball; adding that he wanted them to act on the interim proposal first, which he would set forth very plainly in his message. He further stated that he could not predict what Congress would do but he was sure they would do the right thing.

Q. Mr. President, does your answer to the previous question mean that the special message to the Congress will be concerned primarily with the interim aid program and not with the so-called Marshall plan as a whole?

A. The President said that the Congress was called for the purpose of going into the interim aid plan and for the control of prices and inflation in this country; that they go side by side; that they are equally important, as one depends on the other.

Q. Mr. President, is it possible that you are not going to submit the Marshall plan to the special session?

A. The President said that whenever he was ready, he would submit it. He said that the committees would commence working on the interim program November 10, and that they would ask whatever questions they desired. Mr. Truman said that the committees would be given all the information there was, which was what he knew Secretary Marshall wanted to do.

THANK YOU, MR. PRESIDENT.

* * *

SA-M:aW

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

STATE-ARMY-NAVY-AIR FORCE COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SANACC)

I. TERMS OF REFERENCE

Effective November 4, 1947 the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee (SWNCC) was reconstituted the State-Army-Navy-Air Force Coordinating Committee (SANACC).

The provisional terms of reference of the Committee signed by the Secretaries of State, Defense, Army, Navy and Air Force are as follows:

> "The State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee (SWNCC) is reconstituted as the State-Army-Navy-Air Force Coordinating Committee (SANACC) and is designated as the agency to reconcile and coordinate the action to be taken by the Departments of State, Army, Navy and Air Force on matters of common interest, and under the Chairmanship of the Department of State will be responsible for the coordination of policy on politico-military questions referred to it.
>
> Action taken and decisions made by the State-Army-Navy-Air Force Coordinating Committee will be construed as action and decisions by and the approved policy of the Secretaries of State and Defense, as well as the Secretaries of Army, Navy, and the Air Force. Dissemination of the decisions of the Committee will be accomplished by the departments concerned for the information and guidance of all concerned and, where appropriate, with necessary instructions for action."

II. MEMBERS

The members of SANACC are: Mr. Charles E. Saltzman, Assistant Secretary of State, (Chairman); Mr. William H. Draper, Jr., Under Secretary of the Army; Mr. W. John Kenney, Under Secretary of the Navy; and Mr. C. V. Whitney, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

III. SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat of SANACC is located in Room 2225 New State. Mr. Harold W. Moseley* is Executive Secretary. (State Ext. 2428, 2685). Other members of the Secretariat are: Mr. John P. Gardiner

*Now on detail in the Office of the Director, Executive Secretariat (S/S) (Ext. 2962).

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

Publicity Washington Post

Security Rules Could Result in Censorship

Truman Must Approve But VA Has Already Invoked Part of Plan

Should Government agencies treat as "confidential" all documents and information which, if disclosed, "would cause serious administrative embarrassment or difficulty"?

How, in such a case, is the public to learn about matters that are potentially embarrassing to Government officials?

These questions arose yesterday when The Washington Post learned that such a rule may be applied to all Government departments and agencies. It has been written into the draft of a set of rules for the handling and transmission of "confidential documents and other documents and information which should not be publicly disclosed."

VA Invokes Rules

The draft was prepared by the security advisory board of the State, War, Navy coordinating committee of which Hamilton Robinson is chairman. If the draft is approved by President Truman, the rules will become the "minimum standards" throughout the Government and will apply to all departments and agencies.

The Veterans Administration, however, already has invoked some of the Security Advisory Board's tentative rules. In Circular No. 61, issued by VA on July 29, 1947, appears this definition:

"Confidential information is information the unauthorized disclosure of which, although not endangering the national security, would be prejudicial to the interests or prestige of the Nation, any governmental activity, or an individual; or would cause administrative embarrassment or difficulty."

Other VA Definitions

Other definitions in the Veterans Administration are "top secret information," "secret information" and "restricted information." Top secret information is defined as something which, if disclosed, would "cause exceptionally grave damage to the Nation." Secret information is defined as something the disclosure of which would cause "serious injury to the interests or prestige of the Nation . . ."

William J. Driver, a special assistant at the Veterans Administration, said the definitions in the VA circular were based on correspondence with the Security Advisory Board of the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee.

He said that thus far the Veterans Administration has no documents that rate classifications such as top secret, secret or confidential.

Definitions Substantially Alike

Robinson, the State Department officer who heads the Security Advisory Board of the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee, was asked whether the VA definition of "confidential information" tallied with his board's. At first he doubted it. After a check, however, he found they were substantially the same.

One difference was this: Whereas the VA definition said that confidential information included anything that would "cause administrative embarrassment," the Safety Board's definition read "serious administrative embarrassment."

Robinson said he could see how a newspaperman might suspect that this was a possible device to help an official to "cover up" something unworthy.

He insisted, however, that such a thing was far from the thoughts of those who did the drafting.

Integrity Assumed

"We had to assume integrity on the part of administrative officials," Robinson said.

He said that there was no intention of setting up a Gestapo in the Government; that, actually, the board hoped to declassify many documents that already were marked "top secret" and "secret." He said he felt that this had been overdone in the past.

The real purpose of a standard code throughout the Government, Robinson said, was to make it possible for the Army, the Navy or the Atomic Energy Commission to transmit a document to some other department or agency and not have to worry about national security being jeopardized by a disclosure of the document.

He said that the board's job really was a "mechanical" one, that of drawing up rules. He pointed out that this was the board's only assignment and that it had no power to put the rules into effect. Only an executive order from the White House can do that.

Executive Authority

The Security Advisory Board has been drafting and redrafting a code of standard rules for nearly eight months. Its authority flows from President Truman's executive order No. 9835, which was titled "Prescribing procedures for the administration of an employes loyalty program in the executive branch of the Government."

The final part of the executive order, little noticed at the time, read:

"The Security Advisory Board of the State-War-Navy Coordinating Commmittee shall draft rules applicable to the handling and transmission of confidential documents and other documents and information which should not be publicly disclosed, and upon approval by the President such rules shall constitute the minimum standards for the handling and transmission of such documents and information, and shall be applicable to all departments and agencies of the executive branch."

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

SANACC 354

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

FOR THE PRESS JANUARY 21, 1948

The following statement was made by General McCoy, the United States Representative on the Far Eastern Commission, at the meeting of the FEC this morning:

"The United States Government has reviewed the accomplishments of the first two years of the occupation of Japan in the light of the ultimate allied objectives as set forth in the Potsdam Declaration and elaborated in subsequent policy statements.

"This review has revealed that in implementation of the basic policy, SCAP has destroyed Japan's ability to make war on the land, on the sea, and in the air. Exceptional progress has been made in establishing political and economic institutions which will permit the development of a democratic and peaceful Japan capable of assuming the responsibilities of a member of the community of nations. The framework of a democratic Japanese Government has been established in accordance with the provisions of a new constitution adopted by the Japanese people, and a popularly elected government is now in office.

"However, the establishment of a self-supporting economy in Japan, without which the achievements of the occupation cannot be consolidated, has not yet been accomplished. Japanese industry and commerce are not yet sufficient to sustain the Japanese economy; there is not yet final Allied determination of the reparations which Japan will be required to pay; and Japan is not yet in a position to participate fully in world trade and to contribute its part to the rehabilitation of world economy. Economic chaos in Japan has been prevented only at the expense of the American people who have financed the importation of vital food and other materials required to prevent widespread disease and unrest.

"It is the view of the United States Government that if the fundamental objectives of the occupation are to be achieved, and if there are to be established the conditions necessary to enable Japan to make its proper contribution to the economic rehabilitation of world economy and to take its place in the community of nations, a much greater effort must be made to bring about the attainment of a self-supporting Japan with a reasonable standard of living. To this end, my Government believes that the Japanese Government and people, the Far Eastern Commission and its member states, and the Supreme Commander, recognizing the conditions which now require that more emphasis be placed on such a program, should take all possible and necessary steps, consistent with the basic policies of the occupation, to bring about the early revival of the Japanese economy on a peaceful, self-supporting basis.

"The Japanese Government, under the supervision of SCAP, must prepare and implement plans under which Japan can become self-supporting at the earliest possible time. Progress has already been made in this direction. Although the primary responsibility for the preparation and execution of such a plan rests on the Japanese Government and people, SCAP must take the requisite steps to ensure that the Japanese Government and people energetically and effectively discharge that responsibility.

Greater

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS

JULY 15, 1947
No. 582

A new directive regarding the Military Government of Germany was sent to General Clay July 11, 1947, by the Joint Chiefs of Staff after approval by the State, War and Navy Departments. The new directive will be effective at once. It supersedes the previous directive to General Eisenhower known as "JCS 1067" which was issued originally in May 1945, and released to the public in October of that year.

The previous directive set forth policies relating to Germany for the initial post-defeat period, with particular emphasis on such immediate tasks as disarmament, demilitarization and establishment of control over Germany. During the course of the past two years the original directive has in effect been partially amended by the Potsdam Agreement, by enactments of the Allied Control Council, and by separate United States directives altering policy on specific subjects. For some time the necessity has been recognized for the issuance of a fresh comprehensive directive which would reflect developments since the formulation of the original directive, as well as the requirements of the present situation in Germany.

While continuing restraints essential to maintain the disarmament and demilitarization of Germany, the new directive instructs our Military Government to take measures which will bring about the establishment of stable political and economic conditions in Germany and which will enable Germany to make a maximum contribution to European recovery.

Text of the new directive follows:

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

DIRECTIVE TO COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF U.S. FORCES OF OCCUPATION, REGARDING THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY, JULY 11, 1947

I

1. Purpose of this Directive

This directive, issued to you as Commanding General of the United States forces of occupation and as Military Governor in Germany, constitutes a statement of the objectives of your Government in Germany and of the basic policies to which your Government wishes you to give effect from the present time forward. It supersedes JCS 1067/6 and its amendments.

2. Authority of Military Government

A. Your authority as Military Governor will be broadly construed and empowers you to take action consistent with relevant international agreements, general foreign policies of this Government and with this directive, appropriate or desirable to attain your Government's objectives in Germany or to meet military exigencies.

b. Pending arrangements for the effective treatment of Germany as an economic and political unit, you will exert every effort to achieve economic unity with other zones.

II

3. United States Policy Toward Germany

The basic interest of the United States throughout the world is just and lasting peace. Such a peace can be achieved only if conditions of public order and prosperity are created in Europe as a whole. An orderly and prosperous Europe requires the economic contributions of a stable and productive Germany as well as the necessary restraints to insure that Germany is not allowed to revive its destructive militarism.

To accomplish the latter purpose the United States Government has proposed to the other Occupying Powers a treaty for the continuing disarmament and demilitarization of Germany and it has committed itself to maintaining a United States army of occupation as long as foreign occupation of Germany continues.

As a positive program requiring urgent action the United States Government seeks the creation of those political, economic and moral conditions in Germany which will contribute most effectively to a stable and prosperous Europe.

III

4. Demilitarization

There should be no relaxation of effort to complete and effectively to maintain the disarmament and the demilitarization of Germany.

5. United

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

IV

5. United States Political Objectives in Germany

It is an objective of the United States Government that there should arise in Germany as rapidly as possible a form of political organization and a manner of political life which, resting on a substantial basis of economic well-being, will lead to tranquillity within Germany and will contribute to the spirit of peace among nations.

Your task, therefore, is fundamentally that of helping to lay the economic and educational bases of a sound German democracy, of encouraging bona fide democratic efforts and of prohibiting those activities which would jeopardize genuinely democratic developments.

6. German Self-Government

a. You will continue to promote the development in Germany of institutions of popular self-government and the assumption of direct responsibility by German governmental agencies, assuring them legislative, judicial and executive powers, consistent with military security and the purposes of the occupation.

b. It is the view of your Government that the most constructive development of German political life would be in the establishment throughout Germany of federal German states (Laender) and the formation of a central German government with carefully defined and limited powers and functions. All powers shall be vested in the Laender except such as are expressly delegated to the Central Government.

c. Your Government does not wish to impose its own historically developed forms of democracy and social organization on Germany and believes equally firmly that no other external forms should be imposed. It seeks the establishment in Germany of a political organization which is derived from the people and subject to their control, which operates in accordance with democratic electoral procedures, and which is dedicated to uphold both the basic civil and human rights of the individual. It is opposed to an excessively centralized government which through a concentration of power may threaten both the existence of democracy in Germany and the security of Germany's neighbors and the rest of the world. Your Government believes finally that, within the principles stated above, the ultimate constitutional form of German political life should be left to the decision of the German people made freely in accordance with democratic processes.

7. Interzonal German Administrative Agencies

Pending the establishment of central German administrative agencies and of a central German government, you will continue, consistent with the objectives of paragraph 6, to make arrangements with other Zonal Commanders for the creation and operation of interzonal German administrative agencies.

8. Political

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

8. Political Parties

a. You will adhere to the policy of authorizing and encouraging all political parties whose programs, activities and structure demonstrate their allegiance to democratic principles. Political parties shall be competitive in character, constituted by voluntary associations of citizens in which the leaders are responsible to the members, and with no party enjoying a privileged status.

b. You will likewise give support to the principle that military government and the German authorities should afford non-discriminatory treatment to duly authorized political parties. Every authorized political party should have the right freely to state its views and to present its candidates to the electorate, and you will tolerate no curtailment of nor hindrance to the exercise of that right; if, however, you find that an authorized party is adopting or advocating undemocratic practices or ideas, you may restrict or withdraw its rights and privileges.

c. You will urge in the Control Council the recognition of nation-wide political parties and the uniform treatment of all authorized parties in all zones of occupation. You will advocate quadripartite supervision of political activities and of elections throughout Germany as a whole.

9. Denazification

You will implement in your zone the decisions on denazification taken April 23, 1947 by the Council of Foreign Ministers, as may be agreed in ACC.

10. War Crimes

You will make every effort to facilitate and bring to early completion the war crimes program subject to the conclusions and recommendations with respect to organizations and members thereof contained in the judgment of the International Military Tribunal.

11. Courts and Judicial Procedures

a. You will exercise such supervision over German Courts as is necessary to prevent the revival of National Socialist doctrines, to prohibit discrimination on grounds of race, nationality, creed or political belief, to enforce the application of the principles expressed in Control Council Proclamation No. 3 and compliance with the provisions of Control Council and Military Government legislation. You will foster the independence of the German judiciary by allowing the courts freedom in their interpretation and application of the law and by limiting the control measures instituted by Military Government to the minimum consistent with the accomplishment of the aims of the occupation.

b. You will maintain sufficient Military Government Courts to try persons accused of offenses involving the safety and security of United States and Allied personnel and all cases in which the interest of Military Government requires such procedure.

c. You

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

c. You may extend the jurisdiction of the German courts to all cases which do not involve the interests of Military Government or persons under the protective care of Military Government. Any German Tribunal established for the purpose of determining internal restitution claims may exercise jurisdiction over any person irrespective of his status who institutes a proceeding therein.

d. As a basic objective of the occupation is the reestablishment of the rule of law in Germany, you will require all agencies under your control to refrain from arbitrary and oppressive measures. Except when it clearly appears that detention is necessary for the security of the occupying forces, no person will be detained except when he is charged with a specific offense and is subject to trial by a duly constituted tribunal. You will protect the civil rights of persons detained under charges assuring them a fair trial and ample opportunity to prepare their defense. You will by regulation limit arrests for security purposes to cases where overriding considerations of military necessity require such procedure. Persons so detained will be permitted to communicate with their nearest relative or friend unless urgent security considerations require an exception, and you will review their cases periodically to determine whether further detention is warranted. When in your opinion it will be compatible with security considerations, you will eliminate such arrests without prejudice to a revival of the practice in emergencies.

12. Legislation

You will exercise your power of disapproval over German legislation only when such legislation conflicts with the legislation or other policies of Military Government.

13. Movement of Persons

a. You will implement the decisions taken 23 April 1947 by the Council of Foreign Ministers with regard to United Nations displaced persons and population transfers.

b. You will, in cooperation with IRO, facilitate the emigration to other countries of those displaced persons unwilling to be repatriated.

c. Pending the movement of displaced persons you will retain overall responsibility for their appropriate care, maintenance and protection. You will utilize the IRO to the maximum possible extent in assisting you to discharge this responsibility.

d. The term displaced persons as used above refers to displaced persons and refugees as defined in the IRO Constitution.

e. You will hold the German authorities responsible for the care and disposition of nationals of former enemy countries not otherwise provided for herein and you will continue to facilitate their repatriation.

f. You

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

f. You will require that persons of German extraction who have been transferred to Germany be granted German nationality with full civil and political rights except in cases of recognized disqualifications under German law. You will take such measures as you may deem appropriate to assist the German authorities in effecting a program of resettlement.

g. You will continue to permit the exchange of Germans seeking permanent residence between the United States Zone and other zones on a reciprocal basis. You will permit free movement for temporary purposes to the greatest possible extent consistent with security considerations and with interzonal or quadripartite agreement.

h. You will continue to receive those Germans whose presence abroad is deemed by your Government to be contrary to the national interest. You will likewise permit the reentry of German and former German nationals who desire to return permanently but in view of restricted facilities you will give priority to those who are willing and able to contribute to the peaceful reconstruction of Germany.

i. You will permit only those Germans to leave Germany who are included in categories approved by Allied agreements or your Government's instructions.

14. Prisoners of War

In carrying out the decision of the Council of Foreign Ministers of 23 April 1947, you will press in the Control Council for the earliest possible return of all German prisoners of war still located in the territories of the Allied Powers and in all other territories.

15. General Economic Objectives

The economic objectives of the United States Government in Germany are:

a. to eliminate industry used solely to manufacture and to reduce industry used chiefly to support the production of arms, ammunition and implements of war;

b. to exact from Germany reparation for the losses suffered by United Nations as a consequence of German aggression; and

c. to encourage the German people to rebuild a self-supporting State devoted to peaceful purposes, integrated into the economy of Europe.

Although the economic rehabilitation of Germany, within the framework of these objectives, is the task and responsibility of the German people, you should provide them general policy guidance, assist in the development of a balanced foreign trade and ensure that German efforts are consistent with, and contribute to the fulfillment of your Government's objectives.

16. Economic Disarmament and Reparation

a. Your Government continues to desire the general fulfillment of the principles of the Potsdam Agreement regarding reparation and industrial disarmament.

b. Your

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

b. Your Government believes that the level of industry eventually agreed upon for Germany as a basis for reparation removals, while eliminating excess industrial capacity which has been used by Germany for the purpose of making war, should not permanently limit Germany's industrial capacity. The German people after the period of reparation removals should not be denied the right, consistent with continued disarmament, to develop their resources for the purpose of achieving higher standards of living.

c. Your Government does not agree to reparation from Germany greater than that provided by the Potsdam Agreement. Nor does your Government agree to finance the payment of reparation by Germany to other United Nations by increasing its financial outlay in Germany or by postponing the achievement of a self-sustaining German economy. Your Government reaffirms the principle that the proceeds of authorized exports shall be used in the first place for the payment of authorized imports.

d. You will attempt to obtain Control Council recognition of the principle of compensation for property taken for reparation or where it has been necessary to destroy property under the agreements for economic disarmament, such compensation to constitute a charge against the German economy as a whole. Except in prohibited industries, you will endeavor to ensure, to the greatest extent practicable, that no plant in which there is foreign ownership or control is removed for reparation as long as German-owned plants are available for that purpose.

e. You will continue to assist in the location of cloaked German-owned assets abroad and where possible you will assist in their liquidation.

17. Restitution

a. You will proceed, consistent with agreements on restitution reached in the Control Council, to restore such identifiable property other than gold and transport essential to minimum German economy, to the government of the country from which it was taken. You will not consent to any extensive program for the replacement of looted or displaced property which has been destroyed or cannot be located whenever such replacement can be accomplished only at the expense of reparation, a self-sustaining German economy, or the cultural heritage of the German people.

b. You will turn over monetary gold uncovered in Germany to the Tripartite Gold Commission in Brussels for distribution in accordance with the terms of the Paris Act on Reparation.

c. In accordance with JCS 1570/9, you will make available for the rehabilitation and resettlement of non-repatriable victims of German action valuable personal property looted from Nazi victims which is not restitutable.

d. It is the policy of your Government that persons and organizations deprived of their property as a result of National Socialist persecution should either have their property returned or be compensated therefor and that persons who suffered personal damage or injury through National Socialist persecution should receive indemnification in German currency. With respect to heirless and unclaimed property subject to internal restitution you will designate appropriate successor organizations.

18. Economic

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

18. Economic Unity and Recovery

a. Your Government is desirous of securing agreement in the Control Council to the treatment of Germany as an economic unit, the formulation of common policies in all matters affecting Germany as a whole, and the establishment of central German administrative agencies for the purpose of implementing such common policies in the fields of finance, transport, communications, agriculture, economics (including industry and foreign trade) and such other fields as the Control Council may consider necessary and appropriate.

b. Your Government likewise desires to secure the adoption of a production and foreign trade program for Germany as a whole which should be directed toward an increasing standard of living in Germany and the attainment at the earliest practicable date of a self-sustaining German economy. Such a program should give highest priority to increased production of coal, food and export goods; provide for such allocation and distribution of German indigenous output and approved imports throughout Germany as are necessary to carry out the production program and attain the agreed standard of living; ensure full payment for all goods and services exported from Germany (other than reparation or restitution) in approved imports or in foreign exchange which can be utilized for the payment of approved imports, and provide for the pooling of all export proceeds to be made available, first to meet the import needs of Germany as a whole for such time and in such amount as may hereafter be determined, and secondly to compensate the occupying powers for past expenditures pursuant to terms and conditions to be established hereafter, priority in the latter case being given to payment of costs sustained for essential imports in direct proportion to the expenditures made by the occupying powers.

c. In cases where the restoration of normal international commercial relations between Germany and the rest of Europe would involve an increase of US dollar expenditures for the government of Germany, or a delay in the attainment of a self-supporting German economy at an appropriate standard of living, funds for German expenditures shall be increased, or the German economy compensated through provision by the US of sufficient relief monies to the country or countries so benefitted to enable them to pay Germany. You will consult other European countries and international organizations representing such countries in matters of German production and trade mentioned above, and ensure that emphasis is given, in the selection of items for export, to goods needed by European countries for their economic recovery and rehabilitation insofar as these countries may provide in payment needed imports for Germany, or foreign exchange which can pay for such imports. Proposed transactions of a substantial nature which would lead to a restoration of general European trade or normal international commercial relations or restore normal trade exchanges between Germany and other European countries but which would not conform to the principles stated in this paragraph should be referred to the US GOVT for decision.

d. You will support the removal of existing trade barriers and will encourage the return of foreign trade to normal trade channels.

19. Finance

a. Your government views the reorganization of German finances on a sound basis and the attainment of financial

stability

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

stability in Germany as among the main factors essential to German economic recovery along democratic and peaceful lines. To that end, you will endeavor to have the Control Council adopt uniform financial policies in conformity with the principles and the objectives set forth in this directive.

b. Pending agreement in the Control Council, or until receipt of further directive from your government, you will continue to be guided by the following policies in your zone:

(1) You will control, within the scope of your authority, all financial transactions of an international character in order to keep Nazi influence out of the field of finance and prevent outward movements of capital from Germany;

(2) You will exercise general supervision over German public expenditures and measures of taxation in order to insure that they are consistent with the objectives of the Military Government;

(3) You will take such action as may be necessary to prevent the establishment of a centralized German banking system and an undue concentration of financial power, but will encourage the establishment of a central authority for the production, issuance and control of currency and for technical banking supervision. You will also encourage the Germans to reestablish normal banking facilities within the limitation prescribed above and within the present blocking of assets and accounts under Military Government Law No. 52,

(4) You will use the resources of the German economy to the maximum extent possible in order to reduce expenditures from appropriated funds of your government. You are authorized, as provided in the Potsdam Agreement, to use the proceeds of exports to pay for imports which you deem essential, subject to strict accounting and auditing procedures;

(5) You will continue to aid economic recovery by collection of full payment for exports of German goods and services; and

(6) You will continue to prevent non-essential imports.

c. You will press for the adoption by the Control Council of a program for financial reform which provides for a substantial and appropriate reduction in outstanding currency and monetary claims, including public and private debt; for the equitable sharing of the costs of war and defeat; and for ancillary measures including adjustments in the wage-price structure necessary to the restoration of balance between the financial structure and the economic realities.

d. (1) You will maintain such accounts and records as may be necessary to reflect the financial operations of the Military Government (U.S.) in Germany, including also such operations undertaken jointly by you with the Military Government in the British and other zones of occupation in Germany.

(2) You will take measures necessary for calculating occupation costs distinguishing those now incurred within Germany and supported by the German economy, and external

occupation

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

occupation costs for eventual settlement with Germany. You will endeavor to agree on a definition of occupation costs of both types within the Control Council and to limit and control internal occupation costs on a quadrilateral basis.

20. Agriculture

a. In accordance with the decision of 23 April 1947 of the Council of Foreign Ministers, you will ensure the carrying out and completion of land reform in your zone in 1947.

b. You will require the appropriate German authorities to adopt and implement policies and practices which will:

Maximize the production and provide for the effective collection and distribution of agricultural products.

c. You will require the appropriate German authorities to adopt and implement similar policies and practices in respect to forestry and fishing resources.

21. Economic Institutions

a. Pending agreement among the occupying powers you will in your zone prohibit all cartels and cartel-like organizations and effect a dispersion of ownership and control of German industry through the dissolution of such combines, mergers, holding companies and interlocking directorates which represent an actual or potential restraint of trade or may dominate or substantially influence the policies of governmental agencies. You will not, however, prohibit governmental regulation of prices or monopolies subject to government regulation, in fields where competition is impracticable. In so far as possible, you will coordinate your action in this field with the commanders of other zones of occupation.

b. You will permit the formation and functioning of cooperatives provided they are voluntary in membership, and are organized along democratic lines and do not engage in activities prohibited under the above paragraph.

c. While it is your duty to give the German people an opportunity to learn of the principles and advantages of free enterprise, you will refrain from interfering in the question of public ownership of enterprises in Germany, except to ensure that any choice for or against public ownership is made freely through the normal processes of democratic government. No measure of public ownership shall apply to foreign-owned property unless arrangements which are satisfactory to your Government have been made for the compensation of foreign owners. Pending ultimate decision as to the form and powers of the central German Government, you will permit no public ownership measure which would reserve that ownership to such central government.

d. Pending agreement among the occupying powers, you will limit new foreign investment in your zone of Germany and will continue to ensure that all property, however owned, and all production and manpower in your zone are subject in all respects to the decisions and directives of the Control Council, and to Military Government and German law.

e. (1) You will permit the organization, operation, and free development of trade unions provided that their

leaders

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

leaders are responsible to the membership and their aims and practices accord with democratic principles. Any federation of trade unions shall not impair the financial and organizational autonomy of member unions. You will encourage the trade unions to support programs of adult education and to foster an understanding of democratic processes among their members. You will permit trade unions to act in the interests of their members and to bargain collectively regarding wages, hours and working conditions within the framework of such wage and price controls as it may be necessary to maintain.

(2) Trade unions may represent the occupational, economic and social interests of their members in accordance with the authority contained in their constitutions. Their basic functions may include participation with appropriate authorities in the establishment and development of a peaceful economy.

f. You will permit the organization and functioning of work councils on a democratic basis for the representation of the interests of employees in individual enterprises and will not prohibit the cooperation of trade unions therewith.

g. You will also permit the establishment of machinery for the voluntary settlement of industrial disputes.

VI

22. Cultural Objectives

Your Government holds that the reeducation of the German people is an integral part of policies intended to help develop a democratic form of government and to restore a stable and peaceful economy, it believes that there should be no forcible break in the cultural unity of Germany, but recognizes the spiritual value of the regional traditions of Germany and wishes to foster them; it is convinced that the manner and purposes of the reconstruction of the national German culture have a vital significance for the future of Germany.

It is, therefore, of the highest importance that you make every effort to secure maximum coordination between the occupying powers of cultural objectives designed to serve the cause of peace. You will encourage German initiative and responsible participation in this work of cultural reconstruction and you will expedite the establishment of these international cultural relations which will overcome the spiritual isolation imposed by National Socialism on Germany and further the assimilation of the German people into the world community of nations.

23. Education

a. In recognition of the fact that evil consequences to all free men flow from the suppression and corruption of truth and that education is a primary means of creating a democratic and peaceful Germany, you will continue to encourage and assist in the development of educational methods, institutions, programs and materials designed to further the creation of democratic attitudes and practices through education. You will require the German Laender authorities to adopt and execute educational programs designed to develop a healthy, democratic educational system which will offer equal opportunity to all according to their qualifications.

b. You will

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

b. You will continue to effect the complete elimination of all National Socialist, militaristic and aggressively nationalistic influences, practices and teachings from the German educational system.

24. Religious Affairs

a. You will, in the United States Area of Occupation, continue to assure freedom of religion. You will assure protection of religious activity and support these principles in the deliberations of the Control Council.

b. You will give freedom to the Germans to decide all questions concerning the constitution, the religious activity and the amalgamation of purely ecclesiastical bodies.

c. You will continue to take such action as may be necessary to prevent the revival of National Socialist and militaristic activity under the cloak of a religious program or organization.

25. Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives

a. You will respect, and permit German authorities to protect and preserve, the property of all cultural institutions dedicated to religion, charity, education, the arts and sciences, historic monuments and historic archives, together with their collections and endowments. You will apply the same principle to all other property of cultural value, whether publicly or privately owned, except for institutions and monuments specifically devoted to the perpetuation of National Socialism or to the glorification of the German militaristic tradition.

b. You are authorized to make such use of German records and archives as may be appropriate.

26. Public Information

a. You will, in the United States Area of Occupation, supervise, encourage and assist in the development by the Germans of media of public information designed to advance the political and cultural objectives stated in this directive.

b. You will arrange through the Allied Control Council for the implementation of the decision of 23 April 1947 of the Council of Foreign Ministers on the free exchange of information and democratic ideas by all media in all of Germany.

c. You will develop and maintain organizations and facilities for the operation of media of information, including those sponsored by Military Government, designed to further the objectives of your Government.

27. Reestablishment of International Cultural Relations

In furtherance of the program of the reorientation of the German people and the revival of international cultural relations, you will permit and assist the travel into and out of Germany of persons useful for this program within the availability of your facilities. You will also permit and assist, to the extent of your facilities, the free flow of cultural materials to and from Germany.

* * *

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

THE
AMERICAN
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. 25, NO. 3 WASHINGTON, D. C. MARCH, 1948

The National Security Council

By James S. Lay, Jr., *Assistant Executive Secretary*

The complex and numerous problems facing this nation and the governmental machinery required to handle them place an extremely heavy administrative burden upon the President of the United States. Nowhere is this more evident than in the field of national security. In its broadest sense this field involves practically every Department and Agency of the Government and is affected to some degree by practically every governmental policy. Yet each Department or Agency has its own field of responsibility and is a spokesman for its particular point of view. The President must reconcile, correlate, coordinate and integrate all of these diverse interests into national policies which will insure the security of the United States.

Recognizing this problem and its vital importance, the President recommended and Congress in the National Security Act of 1947 provided for the creation of a National Security Council "to advise the President with respect to the integration of domestic, foreign and military policies relating to the national security so as to enable the services and the other Departments and Agencies of the Government to cooperate more effectively in matters involving the national security." The President himself was designated to preside over this Council. The other permanent members are the Secretary of State, to present considerations of foreign policy; the Secretaries of Defense, the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, to present considerations of military policy; and the Chairman of the National Security Resources Board, to present considerations concerning the coordination of domestic, military, industrial and civilian mobilization. As required in specific cases and as designated by the President, the Secretaries of the other Executive Departments, the Chairman of the Munitions Board and the Chairman of the Research and Development Board may also sit as Council members.

The National Security Council, except for its direction of the Central Intelligence Agency, is purely an advisory body to the President. It does not itself determine policy. The end result of its deliberations are recommendation to the President who may accept, reject or modify them in his determination of the policies relating to the national security.

Through this new vehicle, therefore, the President is assured that the views of the heads of all Departments and Agencies concerned with the national security have been considered and so far as possible mutually agreed upon prior to Presidential consideration. The Council is in no way a buffer to insulate the President, nor does it detract from or infringe upon the prerogatives of the various Executive Departments and Agencies. On the contrary, it insures that all views are heard and, if agreement cannot be reached, that the divergent opinions are presented to the President.

In order to assist the Council in obtaining and reconciling the views of all interested Departments and Agencies, the National Security Act of 1947 provides the Council with a staff headed by a civilian executive secretary appointed by the President. The first Executive Secretary is Sidney W. Souers. Mr. Souers, a business executive in New Orleans and St. Louis in civilian life, served as a reserve officer in Naval Intelligence during the war and was Deputy Chief of Naval Intelligence when he reverted to inactive status in 1946. Subsequently, he helped to organize the National Intelligence Authority and the Central Intelligence Group, and was the first Director of Central Intelligence. Having completed the formative stages of CIG, he returned to civilian life, but was recently recalled to Washington as a consultant on intelligence matters to the Atomic Energy Commission.

To advise and assist Mr. Souers, each head of a Department represented on the Council has designated his chief policy or operational planner. George F. Kennan, Foreign Service Officer and Director of the Policy Planning Staff, represents the Department of State. The other representatives are Lt. Gen. A. C. Wedemeyer from the Army, Rear Admiral C. W. Styer from the Navy (pending the designation of a successor to Vice Admiral Forrest P. Sherman), and Lt. Gen. Lauris Norstad from the Air Force. In addition, R. H. Hillenkoetter, Director of Central Intelligence, normally participates as a member of this group, generally referred to as the "NSC Consultants."

The NSC staff itself, except for Mr. Souers and James S. Lay, Assistant Executive Secretary, consists largely of individuals detailed from the offices of the above Consultants. The Department of State furnishes the coordinator of this working staff. George H. Butler, former U. S. Ambassador to the Dominican Republic, served temporarily as the first coordinator but no successor has been chosen. The other members detailed to the staff are Henry S. Villard, Foreign Service Officer from the Department of State, Lt. Col. Douglas V. Johnson from the Army, Captain B. L. Austin from the Navy, and Col. R. C. Heflebower from the Air Force. Foreign Service Officer Prescott Childs, who is at present assigned to the Central Intelligence Agency, represents that body, while a representative of the National Security Re-

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

XIII

The members and descendants of the House of Savoy are not electors and may not hold any public office or elective position.

To the former kings of the House of Savoy, their wives, and their male descendants are prohibited ingress into and sojourn in the national territory.

The properties within the national territory of the former kings of the House of Savoy, of their wives, and of their male descendants revert to the state. Transfers of and the establishments of royal rights on these same properties, which took place after June 2, 1946, are null and void.

XIV

Titles of nobility are not recognized.

The predicates of those existing before October 28, 1922, serve as parts of the proper name.

The Order of St. Maurice is conserved as a hospital corporation and functions in the modes established by law.

The law regulates the suppression of the Heraldic Council.

XV

When the Constitution goes into effect the legislative decree of the lieutenancy of June 25, 1944, number 151, on the provisional organization of the state, is held to be converted into law.

XVI

Within one year from the effective date of the Constitution, the revision and coordination with the Constitution of the preceding constitutional laws, not until then explicitly or implicitly abrogated, will be undertaken.

XVII

The Constituent Assembly will be convoked by its President to decide, before January 31, 1948, on the law for the election of the Senate of the Republic, on the special regional statutes, and on the press law.

Until the date of the elections of the new Chambers, the Constituent Assembly may be convoked, if there is need to decide on matters placed within its competence by article 2, first and second paragraphs, and article 3, first and second paragraphs, of the legislative decree of March 16, 1946, number 98.

In this period the standing committees continue to function. The committees on legislation submit to the Government the bills transmitted to them, with contingent observations and proposals of amendment.

The deputies may present questions to the Government with request for written reply.

With reference to the second paragraph of the present article, the Constituent Assembly is convoked by its President on the written request of the Government or of at least two hundred deputies.

XVIII

The present Constitution is promulgated by the Provisional Head of the State within five days of its approval by the Constituent Assembly and takes effect on January 1, 1948.

The text of the Constitution is deposited in the town hall of every Commune of the Republic to remain displayed, during the whole of the year 1948, in order that every citizen may have knowledge of it.

The Constitution, furnished with the seal of the state, shall be inserted in the official collection of laws and decrees of the Republic.

The Constitution must be faithfully observed as the fundamental law of the Republic by all the citizens and by the organs of the state.

Given at Rome, this 27th December 1947.

ENRICO DE NICOLA

Countersigned:

The President of the Constituent Assembly
UMBERTO TERRACINI

The President of the Council of Ministers
ALCIDE DE GASPERI

[NOTE: The Constitution was translated by Howard McGaw Smyth, Mediterranean Section, and Kent Roberts Greenfield, Chief Historian, Historical Division, Department of the Army.]

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1948

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Documents & State Papers

Contents:

THE PROGRAM FOR REEDUCATION IN JAPAN • A SURVEY OF POLICY 3

BASIC INITIAL POST-SURRENDER DIRECTIVE FOR THE OCCUPATION AND CONTROL OF JAPAN . 32

CONSTITUTION OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC . . 46

Vol. I, No. 1 *April 1948*

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

DOCUMENTS & STATE PAPERS

VOL. I • No. 1 *April 1948*

PUBLICATION 3109

DOCUMENTS AND STATE PAPERS, a monthly periodical prepared and edited in the Division of Publications, Office of Public Affairs, will provide, as a complement to the Department of State Bulletin, *long-range information in the field of international relations, the Department of State, and the Foreign Service.*

DOCUMENTS AND STATE PAPERS will include documentary reports and texts, specially prepared policy papers, texts of treaties and international agreements, and basic background studies. Selected official documents and statements regarding general foreign policy, United States occupation policies, participation in the United Nations, international conferences, and foreign economic policies will also be included.

Current official releases, articles, and statements on principal international developments will continue to appear in the weekly Bulletin.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.
SUBSCRIPTION:
12 issues, $3; single copy, 30 cents
Published with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Note: Contents of this publication are not copyrighted and items contained herein may be reprinted. Citation of DOCUMENTS AND STATE PAPERS as the source will be appreciated.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

The Program for Reeducation in Japan

A SURVEY OF POLICY

"Know ye, Our Subjects:

"Our Imperial Ancestors have founded Our Empire on a basis broad and everlasting, and have deeply and firmly implanted virtue; Our subjects ever united in loyalty and filial piety have from generation to generation illustrated the beauty thereof. This is the glory of the fundamental character of Our Empire, and herein also lies the source of Our education. Ye, Our subjects, be filial to your parents, affectionate to your brothers and sisters; as husbands and wives be harmonious, as friends true; bear yourselves in modesty and moderation; extend your benevolence to all; pursue learning and cultivate arts, and thereby develop intellectual faculties and perfect moral powers; furthermore, advance public good and promote common interests; always respect the Constitution and observe the laws; should emergency arise, offer yourselves courageously to the State; and thus guard and maintain the prosperity of Our Imperial Throne coeval with heaven and earth. So shall ye not only be Our good and faithful subjects, but render illustrious the best traditions of your forefathers.

"The Way here set forth is indeed the teaching bequeathed by Our Imperial Ancestors, to be observed alike by Their Descendants and the subjects, infallible for all ages and true in all places. It is Our wish to lay it to heart in all reverence, in common with you, Our subjects, that we may all attain to the same virtue.

"The 30th day of the 10th month of the 23rd year of Meiji. [October 30, 1890.]

"(Imperial Sign Manual Imperial Seal)"

On every October 30, on other special holidays, and as part of the graduating exercises of all schools, this Imperial Rescript on Education was read, accompanied by ceremonies that gave the document the aspect of divine revelation. For more than half a century, the pattern of modern Japanese education, designed according to that rescript, made loyalty and filial piety the bases of national morale and emphasized the sanctity of the Imperial family and superiority of the state over the individual.

At the beginning of the war, the Japanese educational system had provided an ideal instrument in the hands of the military clique for militaristic indoctrination, for the inculcation of a spirit of self-sacrificing willingness to serve the state, and for the production of large numbers of technically trained people capable of supporting the war economy of a highly industrialized modern state. The educational system included 16,000,000 students, 400,000 teachers, 50,000 schools, and an estimated budget of 600,000,000 yen. It is noteworthy that until 1932 the educational budget was larger than that of the Army and Navy combined. Thirty-seven percent of the population was included in the elementary school and pre-school age level, and 99.6 percent adult literacy was claimed by the Japanese Government.

The Japanese Government used the educational system as a means of instilling into the minds of youth the theory of national Shinto ("way of the gods"), which required every Japanese to believe that Japan is a land divinely created, that the family of emperors was descended in unbroken line from the sun goddess Amaterasu-Omikami, and that the people were descended from gods collateral with the ancestors of the Imperial family. Shinto was made the principal instrument of fostering submissiveness, loyalty to the state, and unquestioning acceptance of the official view as to the proper nature of society.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

Japanese school children, regardless of religion, were required to bow before the Shinto "god-shelf" or *kamidana*; to bow before the Imperial portrait, which formed a part of the regular equipment of all schools and which was treated with extreme reverence; to listen reverently to the reading of the Imperial Rescript on Education; and to make visits in a body to local shrines and there do obeisance to the enshrined deities. Most Japanese, whether they were Buddhists, Christians, Moslems, or Shintoists, accepted the official interpretation that these were patriotic, not religious, acts. A few Japanese, however, considered them grave violations of conscience and religious freedom.

Education used religious and mythological materials in such a way as to protect the special status of state Shinto and surround the doctrine of political absolutism with the sanction of religious belief.

Beginning in the 1920's the emphasis on nationalism and traditionalism in education increased. Military officers appointed to active duty gave military instruction from 1925 on in each middle school and above. The outline of physical education was revised in 1942 to include traditional Japanese military arts (*budo*), in the form of fencing (*kendo*) and wrestling (*judo*) for boys and halberd (*naginata*, similar to *kendo*) for girls, as well as the more modern forms of military training, including not only drill but also rifle, grenade, and bayonet practice. As the war continued, the major emphasis shifted to military training, and other forms of physical training became secondary.

Leftist activities in university circles during the 1920's caused the national Government to take steps toward bringing the universities in line with Government policies. The first organ of thought supervision, the Bureau of Student Control, was established in the Ministry of Education in 1929; but when leftist thought movements spread more widely, it was replaced by a stronger Bureau of Thought Supervision. Students in universities and colleges were divided into units and assigned "coaching teachers" who were responsible for their direction and moral training; and those who showed an inclination to diverge from the approved pattern of political thought were imprisoned, placed under surveillance, or put into special corrective classes. On July 21, 1937, the Bureau of Educational Reform replaced the Bureau of Thought Supervision; it served as a further vehicle of ultranationalism and as a tool of the militaristic clique. It was charged with transacting affairs connected with improvements in education, "considered in the light of the fundamental meaning of the National Polity."

The National School Plan introduced into the school system in April 1941 marked a decided swing toward wartime militarism and intensification of ultranationalism. It provided emphasis upon vocational subjects and physical training, elimination of the elective system and development of uniformity, and eight years of compulsory education in a six-year ordinary national school and a two-year higher national school. The last-named provision, however, was not carried out.

A Ministry of Education directive of March 1941 concerning the enforcement of the plan and the regulations for carrying it out stated in part:

"It is urgent that the Japanese people meditate deeply on the fundamental principles of education and establish a unique educational system in accordance with Japan's historical mission in Asia and in the world. Hence we should like to enlarge and systematize fundamental education for all the people so that national education may put on quite a new appearance. Only such a new system of national education will be able to accomplish the necessary fundamental disciplining of the people who have a divine mission to fulfill in the world."

With regard to teachers, this directive went on to say that "educators must realize the solemnity of their responsibilities and study hard so that they may improve themselves day by day and make worthy contributions to the nation through the promotion of education". Teachers' handbooks compiled, edited, and printed under the supervision of the Ministry of Education were increasingly directed toward a nationalistic interpretation of the teaching material and discouraged individual initiative on the part of teachers. Teachers were indoctrinated with nationalistic ideas through the Japan Educational Association, which had an almost universal membership among teachers of all levels. The Education Minister appointed the national president of the Association and the prefectural branches were closely allied with the national headquarters.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

During the war period all media of information, including education, religion, publications, motion pictures, radio, phonographs, and theaters, were mobilized to produce a social unity that would help the Japanese war effort. Programs for radio, motion pictures, phonographs, et cetera, were designed for use in schools and were integrated with the standardized teaching curricula. Religion was closely supervised, and the Religious Bodies Law of 1939 (effective in April 1940) strengthened governmental repression of religions other than Shinto. The practices of officially sponsored Shinto were greatly emphasized, and efforts were made to turn religious sentiment more strongly to the service of the state.

The educational system was called upon for increasing economic and spiritual participation in the war effort. Children, even in elementary schools, were organized into labor corps, industrial and salvage crews, and fire and air-raid precaution squads, and in many cases whole schools were given over to war activities. Children were taught that their first duty as subjects was to understand the will of the Emperor, who, as the embodiment of the spirits of his divine ancestors, was held to be sacred and inviolable. They were made to realize further that, since the Government carries out the will of the Emperor, any act committed against the Government was also committed against the Emperor.

Textbooks were revised during the war to insert intensified militaristic and nationalistic propaganda, particularly in such courses as morals, history, and geography. In July 1945 the Ministry announced a further revision of educational policy designed to prepare the schools for the approaching homeland battle.

Nearly all schools above the elementary level had been closed since large numbers of students and teachers were conscripted for the fighting services, munitions plants, or food production, and many school buildings were turned into factories to produce war goods. On surrender day the Japanese educational system was virtually at a standstill. Millions of students were idle, 4,000 schools had been destroyed, and only 20 percent of the necessary textbooks were available. Military officers were occupying responsible educational positions, teachers were dispersed, and liberal educators were in hiding from the Thought Police.

Policy-Making and Administrative Machinery

The Japanese surrendered to the Allied powers on August 14, 1945; and General of the Army, Douglas MacArthur, designated Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers,[1] on September 2 formally accepted on their behalf the unconditional surrender of Japan.

The military occupation of the home islands of Japan was undertaken to carry out the surrender terms and, in accordance with the provisions of the Potsdam declaration of July 26, 1945,[2] to further the ultimate objectives of the Allied powers: (1) the assurance that Japan shall never again become a menace to the peace of the world, and (2) the establishment of a democratic and peaceful government which shall carry out its international responsibilities, respect the rights of other states, and support the objectives of the United Nations.

From the moment of surrender the authority of the Japanese Emperor and Government became subject to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP), who was to possess all powers necessary to effectuate the surrender terms and to carry out the policies established for the conduct of the occupation and control of Japan.

The policy directives sent to the Supreme Commander for his guidance in the initial period after surrender were issued by the United States Government. Studies and plans looking toward the occupation of Japan began as early as 1942 by special research units and working committees in the Department of State and continued in conjunction with the War and Navy Departments. The statement of United States initial post-surrender policy for Japan, forwarded in substance to General MacArthur by radio on August 29, 1945, and dispatched by special messenger on September 6 after formal approval by the President, is still the basis of all Allied policies and directives on Japan.[3] Supplemental directives covering specific policy matters have been subsequently forwarded through the channels of the United States Government as the occasion required.

---

[1] *Department of State Bulletin* of Sept. 9, 1945, p. 364.

[2] *Ibid.*, July 29, 1945, p. 137.

[3] *Ibid.*, Sept. 23, 1945, p. 423. For statements on basic post-surrender policy for Japan, see *post*, p. 32, and *Bulletin* of Aug. 3, 1947, p. 216.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

JAPANESE REEDUCATION

The formulation of Allied policies relating to Japan since February 26, 1946, has been the task of the Far Eastern Commission, composed of representatives of Australia, Canada, China, France, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Republic of the Philippines, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, and the United States.[4]

The Commission takes action by a majority vote, provided the Representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, and China all concur in the action taken. The terms of reference provide that the Commission should "respect existing control machinery in Japan, including the chain of command from the United States Government to the Supreme Commander and the Supreme Commander's command of occupation forces." They also stipulate that "The United States Government may issue interim directives to the Supreme Commander pending action by the Commission whenever urgent matters arise not covered by policies already formulated by the Commission; provided that any directives dealing with fundamental changes in the Japanese constitutional structure or in the regime of control, or dealing with a change in the Japanese Government as a whole will be issued only following consultation and following the attainment of agreement in the Far Eastern Commission." The Commission may, under its terms of reference, "review, on the request of any member, any directive issued to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or any action taken by the Supreme Commander involving policy decisions within the jurisdiction of the Commission."

Policy decisions of the Commission are transmitted to the United States Government, and this Government is then made responsible for preparing directives in accordance with these decisions and in turn transmitting them to the Supreme Commander. As sole executive authority for the Allied powers in Japan, the Supreme Commander is charged with the implementation of the directives prepared in accordance with the Commission's policy decisions.

The Allied Council for Japan, composed of a United States member (who is chairman), a Soviet member, a Chinese member, and a member representing jointly the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and India, consults with and advises the Supreme Commander with respect to occupation matters.[5]

Among the special staff sections assisting SCAP, the Civil Information and Education Section (CI&ES) advises the Supreme Commander on policies relating to public information, education, religion, and other sociological and cultural problems of Japan. The functions of the Section are, further, "to make recommendations to effect the accomplishment of the information and educational objectives of the Allied Powers . . . to maintain liaison with the Japanese Ministry of Education, [and] Educational Institutions . . . to direct the initiation and production of such plans, materials and programs as are required to implement the information and education objectives of the Supreme Commander . . . to to make recommendations to insure the elimination of militarism and ultra-nationalism, in doctrine and practice, including military training, from all elements of the Japanese educational system, [and to insure] the inclusion of such new courses of instruction in school curricula as are necessary to accomplish the mission of proper dissemination of democratic ideals and principles."

Subdivisions of the CI&ES include the Analysis and Research, Arts and Monuments, Religion, Planning and Special Projects, Information Dissemination, and Education Divisions. The Education Division serves to utilize the educational system of Japan as an instrument for accomplishing the necessary reforms in the basic pattern of Japanese thought, life, and actions. Such reforms are proposed by the Education Division and, after approval, are applied to the educational system through the supervision of the Ministry of Education.

On prefectural and local levels, Military Government officers and units of the United States Eighth Army advise and assist the local Japanese authorities in implementing laws, including educational laws, enacted by the Japanese Government in compliance with occupation policies.

In contrast to traditional forms of military government, SCAP makes use of Japanese governmental machinery and agencies to carry out the

---

[4] *Ibid.*, Dec. 30, 1945, p. 1028. Also *Activities of the Far Eastern Commission, Report by the Secretary General* (Department of State publication 2888, Far Eastern Series 24).

[5] *Bulletin* of Dec. 30, 1945, p. 1029.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

occupation policies. Two distinct procedures are used in dealing with educational matters; the first consisting of technical guidance and suggestions to the Japanese educational authorities; the second being directives, which have the force of law, transmitted to the Ministry of Education through the Japanese Government. Although supervised by SCAP, the Japanese Ministry of Education has furnished the personnel and in many cases has established the mechanisms for reform. SCAP thus endeavors to stimulate the development of democratic procedures in Japan and at the same time maintain close and effective control over Japanese governmental activities.

Basic Educational Policies

Unlike certain other problems of the occupation which may relate particularly to one of the three phases of control into which the occupation tends to resolve itself—the military, the political, and the economic—the process of reeducation and reorientation goes hand in hand with them all and also presents long-range problems extending through decades following the planned withdrawal of controls by the Allied powers.

Educational policies of the occupying powers are twofold, corrective and constructive; they are directed primarily to eliminating militaristic and ultranationalistic ideologies and other objectionable elements which in the past led to military aggression and made of the educational system a tool in the hands of the militant nationalists; and they are ultimately directed to developing new doctrines and practices and reconverting the educational system into an instrument for democracy and peace.

Policy statements regarding the reformation of Japanese education stem from the provisions of the Potsdam declaration, which deals with the elimination of the authority and influence of those who deceived and misled the people of Japan into embarking on world conquest and requires that:

"The Japanese Government shall remove all obstacles to the revival and strengthening of democratic tendencies among the Japanese people. Freedom of speech, of religion, and of thought, as well as respect for the fundamental human rights shall be established."

Certain policy directives to SCAP have aimed at the removal of militarism, ultranationalism, and other obstacles to the revival and strengthening of democratic tendencies:

(*a*) Abrogation of "laws, decrees, and regulations which establish discrimination on grounds of race, nationality, creed, or political opinion"; repeal, suspension, or amendment as required of those which conflict with the occupation objectives and policies; and abolition or appropriate modification of agencies charged specifically with the enforcement of such laws, decrees, and regulations.

(*b*) Suppression of "institutions expressive of the spirit of militarism and aggression"; and elimination of militaristic and nationalistic practices, including para-military training, from the educational system.

(*c*) Cessation of the spread of "militaristic and ultra-nationalistic ideology and propaganda in any form"; discontinuance of "financial and other support of National Shinto establishments" by the Japanese Government; and abolition of all ultranationalistic symbols and the compulsory ceremonies connected with them.

(*d*) Exclusion from text books and other reading materials used in schools of ideas relating to "militarism and ultra-nationalism, state Shinto, veneration of the Emperor, exaltation of the state over the individual, and race superiority".

(*e*) Exclusion from supervisory and teaching positions of those teachers and other educational officials who have been active "exponents of militaristic, ultra-nationalistic, and anti-democratic doctrines and practices".

Supplementing the above directives concerned with the removal of repressive controls are measures leading to the reconstruction of the educational system as a positive democratic force. Constructive educational policies, as outlined in the in the Far Eastern Commission policy decision of March 27, 1947,[6] are based upon the principle that education should aim at preparing individual men and women for life in a democratic nation and training them for the social and political responsibilities which freedom entails.

Essential attitudes to be cultivated in such a democratic system of education, according to that policy decision, include the dignity and worth of the individual, independent thought, and initia-

[6] *Ibid.*, Apr. 27, 1947, p. 746.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

tive; spirit of justice, fair play, and respect for the rights of others, particularly minorities; friendship based upon mutual respect for people of all races and religions; and the sanctity of the pledged word in all human relations, whether between individuals or nations.

Positive educational reforms proposed by the Allied powers include the following:

(*a*) Establishment of academic freedom; encouragement of democratic ideology and practices; and provision of equal educational opportunities for all, "at all levels of education", regardless of sex or social position.

(*b*) Revision of curricula, textbooks, and methods of teaching in accordance with "progressive ideas"; and general improvement of the quality of education by increasing the number of teachers, decreasing the size of classes, extending the period of compulsory education, and facilitating coeducation.

(*c*) Improvement of the professional competency, training, and status of teachers; support for "the formation and reorientation of educational associations and parent-teacher associations"; and encouragement to the exchange of teachers, students, educational methods, and materials between Japan and democratic countries.

(*d*) Decentralization of educational control and democratization of educational administration; allocation of funds for all essential educational reforms commensurate with the needs and resources of the nation; and encouragement to private institutions and "educational institutions of foreign foundation in Japan."

(*e*) Close correlation of educational reforms with "reforms in the social, economic and political life of the nation".

Advisory Educational Groups

American Education Mission

A SCAP directive of January 9, 1946, to the Japanese Government announced that an American Education Mission had been invited to come to Japan to study the educational system for about one month in order to advise the Supreme Commander and the Ministry of Education on such technical matters as the content of courses, curricula, textbooks, teachers' manuals, and visual and auditory aids; educational methodology, language revision, timing and priority of educational reforms, the development of student initiative and critical analysis, and reorientation of teachers; administrative reorganization of the educational system; and the administration of higher education with regard to the use of libraries, archives, scientific laboratories, and museums, and to student and faculty freedom, to reorientation of the social sciences, and to more active participation in the life of the community and of Japan.

The directive also suggested that the Ministry of Education appoint a committee of highly qualified Japanese educators to assist the Mission and that the committee, with later additions from business and professional fields, continue to study educational problems and report its findings and recommendations both to the Ministry of Education and the CI&ES after the departure of the Mission.

The American Education Mission, composed of 27 distinguished educators under the chairmanship of Dr. George D. Stoddard, submitted on March 30, 1946, a report comprising six main sections as follows:[1]

1. *The Aims and Content of Japanese Education.* The report recommends that the educational system be decentralized and rid of regimentation, with teachers taking a greater part in the formulation of curricula. It further suggests a broadening of the morals course to penetrate to all phases of a free people's life, a revision of geography and history books to embody a more objective viewpoint, a broader health program, and an emphasis on vocational training at all levels of education.

2. *Language Reform.* It is proposed that a language commission of Japanese scholars, educators, and statesmen be formed to undertake a comprehensive program directed at bringing some form of romanized writing into common use and at effecting "a more democratic form of the spoken language" (i.e., elimination of honorifics applied to higher social classes).

3. *Administration of Education at the Primary and Secondary Levels.* The report urges that the Ministry of Education become an agency to provide technical aid and professional counsel.

[1] *Report of the United States Education Mission to Japan* (Department of State publication 2579).

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

Educational agencies established at the prefectural and local levels should, according to the Mission, exercise actual control. It is proposed that education be compulsory for nine years or until the student reaches the age of 16; that the schools be tax-supported, coeducational, and tuition-free; and that there be six years of primary school and three years each of lower and higher secondary schools leading to higher education.

4. *Teaching and Education of Teachers.* The report recommends that teaching methods emphasizing memorization, conformity, and a vertical system of duties and loyalties be modified to encourage independent thinking, the development of personality, and the rights and responsibilities of democratic citizenship. A program for the reeducation of teachers is suggested, with normal schools modified to provide the kinds of teachers needed. It is recommended that school administrators and supervisors have a professional education equivalent to that for teachers, as well as any special preparation necessary to qualify them to perform their assigned duties. Higher institutions, according to the report, should develop facilities for advanced study on the part of teachers and administrators.

5. *Adult Education.* The Mission recommends that adult education be encouraged and that parent-teacher activities, evening and extension classes, libraries, and community, professional, and labor groups be utilized to foster adult training.

6. *Higher Education.* This section of the report urges that a general college training be made more widely available through the liberalization of the curricula of the junior colleges, which hitherto have been primarily institutions of preparation for technical training at the universities. It recommends that more universities be established according to a considered plan, but that all institutions of higher learning be free of Government control and enjoy academic freedom.

The Mission's recommendations have had a significant influence on Japanese educators. Commenting on the Mission's report, General MacArthur said in part:

"The report and recommendations submitted to me by the United States Education Mission to Japan cover the whole scope of the education methods and principles very thoroughly . . .

". . . full cognizance has been taken of the views of the Japanese themselves regarding the problems of better schools, better teachers and better tools of learning. . . . The report will be most helpful to the Civil Information and Education section of my headquarters in their further efforts to assist the Japanese government in modernizing the Japanese educational system. . . . Some of the recommendations regarding education principles and language reform are so far reaching that they can only serve as a guide for long range study and future planning.

"The eventual reforms in education as worked out by the Japanese people will provide them with a system of learning that furnishes a thorough ground in the basic knowledge essential to their becoming a member of the family of nations dedicated to the promotion of world peace and respect for the fundamental human rights. The eventual form the education organization shall take will be that as adopted by the Japanese people in their endeavor to establish a peacefully inclined and responsible government in accordance with the Potsdam Proclamation."

Japanese Educational Reform Council

On August 10, 1946, with the education committee nominated by the Ministry of Education, in compliance with SCAP's directive, as a nucleus, a Japanese Educational Reform Council was established by an Imperial ordinance. The Council advised the Prime Minister and SCAP on the decentralization and democratization of the educational system. The Prime Minister appointed members of the Council on the advice of the Cabinet; among those appointed were experienced and learned persons from educational, cultural, religious, political, business, and economic circles. A message from the Prime Minister delivered to the Council at the first of its weekly meetings, held on September 7, 1946, stated that the valuable negative work of the previous year in eliminating militaristic and ultranationalistic elements from Japanese education should be supplemented by positive measures.

The Council's first recommendation, made in November 1946, proposed that the educational system be reorganized at elementary and secondary

782352—48——2

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

levels to provide nine years of free compulsory coeducation, with a six-year program of elementary-school studies and a three-year program for the lower secondary school, and that this program be initiated by the beginning of the following school year, April 1, 1947.

The second interim report of the Council, submitted on December 27, 1946, recommended additional reforms in Japanese education to achieve the stated objective of training all citizens as members of "a democratic and peaceful society and state, composed of individuals who are dedicated to the principles of truth, justice, and cooperation and who value personality; and who respect the dignity of labor." The Council advised that basic education laws be enacted to provide for equality of opportunity in education, compulsory education, women's education, and social, political, and religious education; to define the nature of the school system; to improve the status of teachers; and to reform educational administration. The Council also proposed that the Ministry of Education prepare a draft of the basic law of education.

In this second report, the Council recommended that two three-year schools be established in the educational system between the elementary and university levels, that the first school (grades 7 to 9) be compulsory, that both permit coeducation, and that the second school (grades 10 to 12) provide vocational courses; contiguous to the latter would be four-year institutions, with provision that there also might be three-year and five-year institutions on this level. Recommendations were also made to establish postgraduate courses in universities, to place private institutions on a stronger social and financial basis, and to reform educational administration with stress on the following points: rectification of bureaucratic standardization and formalism; consideration of the opinion of citizens in educational administration; establishment of close connections between various levels of the formal educational system and social education; utilization of studies and researches concerning education; and decentralizing educational administration.

Reforms Concerning Ultranationalism and Militarism, October 1945–March 1947

During the first year of occupation, it was necessary for the occupation authorities to devote their efforts chiefly to the implementation of negative objectives, but increasing emphasis has more recently been placed upon the implementation of the positive aspects of the reorientation program, the ultimate purpose of which is to contribute to the development of a peaceful and democratic Japan that will not again be a menace to international security.

SCAP took the first major step to sever Japan from practices of the past in a memorandum issued to the Japanese Government on October 4, 1945, "Removal of Restrictions on Political, Civil and Religious Liberties", ordering the abrogation and immediate suspension of all laws, decrees, ordinances, and regulations which established restrictions on freedom of thought, religion, assembly, and speech. Unrestricted discussion of the Emperor and the Government was to be permitted, according to the memorandum, and the Japanese Thought Police and other restrictive agencies were ordered to be discontinued.

Since restrictions on the publication and circulation of printed materials formerly banned because of their liberal and democratic content continued to exist despite the directive of October 4, 1945, SCAP issued another memorandum to the Japanese Government on February 13, 1946. This directive required the complete abrogation of all laws, ordinances, edicts, and directives or other regulations, expressed or implied, which restricted the free circulation of books, pamphlets, periodicals, or other publications, in public or educational libraries.

Symbols and Ceremonies

A blind devotion to the Emperor on the part of the common people, susceptible of ready conversion into support of wars of foreign aggression, had been fostered by extreme indoctrination in the schools, by surrounding the Imperial family with a mysterious veil of secrecy, by enforced acts of veneration such as obeisance to Imperial portraits in schools, and by excessive signs of respect in the handling of Imperial rescripts.

The Imperial Rescript of January 1, 1946, disclaimed the concepts of Japanese racial superiority and the Emperor's divine origin. Offering his greetings for the new year, the Emperor referred to "the false conception that the Emperor is divine and the Japanese people are

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

superior to other races and fated to rule the world."

On April 6, 1946, the Education Ministry issued an order stating that obeisance to the Emperor's portrait and the housing of it in a particular shrine were no longer required; in the following July such school shrines were abolished by order of the Education Ministry.

The use of certain subjects in the designs of postage stamps and currency, as media of propaganda, was forbidden by a SCAP directive issued to the Japanese Government on May 13, 1946. The prohibited subjects include representations of Shinto shrines or other symbols of Shinto, symbols of militarism and ultranationalism such as portraits of military and ultranationalistic leaders, scenes of territories no longer under Japanese sovereignty, and any other subjects not in harmony with the objectives of the occupation.

On October 8, 1946, the Ministry issued a regulation which discontinued authorization for ceremonial reading of the Imperial Rescript on Education proclaimed by the Emperor Meiji. Ordinances detailing the prescribed ceremonies connected with the rescript were abrogated. Schools, however, were permitted to retain the official copy of the rescript as an historical document.

Religion

In order to separate religion from the state, to prevent misuse of religion for political ends, and to put all religions, faiths, and creeds upon exactly the same legal basis, SCAP issued a directive to the Japanese Government on December 15, 1945, abolishing governmental sponsorship, support, perpetuation, control, and dissemination of state Shinto, which has been classified as a nonreligious cult as differentiated from the religion of sect Shinto.

The directive forbade the propagation and dissemination of militaristic and ultranationalistic ideology not only in Shinto doctrines, practices, rites, ceremonies, or observances, but also in any other religion, faith, sect, creed, or philosophy. It required that Shinto doctrine be deleted from all teachers' manuals and textbooks in use in any educational institution supported by public funds, and that all physical symbols of state Shinto, such as the god-shelves (*kamidana*), be removed immediately from any official school, institution, organization, or structure supported by public funds. It forbade discrimination against any person because of his failure to profess, believe in, or participate in any practice of state Shinto or any other religion.

In accordance with the basic SCAP directive of October 4, 1945, in which the Japanese people were assured complete religious freedom, the directive of December 15 granted to state Shinto the same protection as to sect Shinto and any other religion. Private educational institutions for the investigation and dissemination of Shinto and the training of priests for Shinto were permitted to operate with the same privileges and subject to the same controls and restrictions as any other private educational institution having no affiliation with government; in no case, however, were such institutions to receive support from public funds or to propagate and disseminate militaristic and ultranationalistic ideology.

As used in the directive, the term "militaristic and ultra-nationalistic ideology" was defined as embracing those teachings, beliefs, and theories which advocate or justify a mission on the part of Japan to extend its rule over other nations and peoples by reason of:

(1) The doctrine that the Emperor of Japan is superior to the heads of other states because of ancestry, descent, or special origin;
(2) The doctrine that the people of Japan are superior to the people of other lands because of ancestry, descent, or special origin;
(3) The doctrine that the islands of Japan are superior to other lands because of divine or special origin; or
(4) Any other doctrine which tends to delude the Japanese people into embarking upon wars of aggression or to glorify the use of force as an instrument for the settlement of disputes with other peoples.

Military Education

Soon after the capitulation of August 14, 1945, the Japanese educational authorities, under SCAP's supervision, took steps toward the following reforms: closing of military and naval academies and disposal of military weapons and equipment used in all schools for military training purposes; abrogation of a former order relative to the assignment of military officers on active duty

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

to schools as instructors in military training; dismissal from school staffs of all military officers; and barring from school staffs of militaristic and ultranationalistic personnel.

In response to a SCAP directive of October 22, 1945, requiring the discontinuance of all military education and drill, the Ministry of Education issued an order on November 6 abolishing all *budo* activities, including militaristic games, plays, and exercises, from all Japanese schools. A further SCAP directive issued to the Japanese Government on November 18, 1945, ordered the abolition of all associations engaged in training related to aeronautics, prohibited individuals from owning or possessing aeronautical apparatus, and prohibited teaching of, or research in, aeronautical subjects. Certain types of experimental research in nuclear physics have been forbidden, and in several instances military and naval installations have been converted to peaceful educational uses.

Reforms in the School System October 1945–March 1947

Types of Schools and Their Systems

At the beginning of the occupation, the framework of the Japanese educational system still remained basically the same as that established during the Meiji era in 1871, when the Ministry of Education was established with jurisdiction over all educational matters, and in 1872 when a uniform educational system was first introduced to the entire country.

The regular academic career of a male student before the war might include—

Six years in an elementary school (plus two or three years in a higher elementary school if he did not intend to continue his education);
Five years in a middle school;
Three years in higher schools (plus one optional year of postgraduate work); and three years in a university (plus two years of graduate work for a doctor's degree).

Because of the keen competition for admission to the middle and higher schools and the universities, and the length of time required to finish such a course of study, only about 15 percent of Japanese students reached the higher levels of education. The rigid entrance examinations, economic selectivity, and social status to a certain extent prevented potential candidates from competing on an equal basis.

After the elementary school, students might attend the two- to five-year vocational schools; the seven-year part-time youth schools, first organized in 1935 to give youth engaged in gainful occupation the equivalent of four years of study beyond the ordinary elementary school; colleges with courses of three years or more, specializing in various fields of vocational education; normal schools offering regular courses of two to four years, with postgraduate and special-investigation courses optional; institutes to train teachers for business and trade schools, with courses extending over three years; and many types of special schools, among which were the peers' and peeresses' schools, military and naval academies, and schools for fishermen, for policemen, for the deaf, dumb, and blind, and for merchant-marine officers.

Schools for women were organized on a different basis. There was generally no coeducation beyond the third grade,[8] except in a few private schools and universities. In the education of girls and women, throughout the history of Japan, emphasis had generally been placed upon training them to become "good wives and wise mothers", and little training had been offered in academic or vocational subjects, or in interests outside the home.

After graduation from the ordinary elementary school, girls having reached the age of twelve years might attend girls' high schools over a period of four or five years and might then take a "supplementary" course of two years followed by a postgraduate course of two or three years. After completion of the high-school course, girls might enter vocational schools, youth schools, universities, normal schools, higher normal schools, special institutes, or private schools.

Since the beginning of the occupation, reforms in the school system have been made in accordance with Allied policies contemplating that measures should be taken as rapidly as possible to achieve equality of educational opportunity for all, regardless of sex or social position.

In October 1946 the Ministry of Education re-

[8] The Japanese Code of Education (1879) states: "In schools in general, pupils of both sexes shall not be taught in the same rooms, but in elementary schools teaching both sexes in the same rooms shall be permitted."

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

pealed the article of the Elementary School Code providing for compulsory establishment of separate classes for girls in all grades above the third. Principals of grade schools were to use their own judgment in adopting the system of coeducation. At the same time, the Ministry of Education reported that 22 women's colleges and 23 girls' high schools had been established since the beginning of the occupation. Men's institutions which were made coeducational included 36 universities and the Tokyo Arts Academy. Prior to the occupation only 10 universities admitted women. In February 1947 the Higher School Ordinance was amended to provide for the admission of women students to higher schools, which action permitted women to attend university preparatory schools and thus eliminated the need for private tutoring in preparation for university entrance.

The new entrance requirements for higher schools announced by the Ministry of Education in February 1947 mark a major step in the democratization of Japanese education. This plan replaced the former discriminatory system of limiting entrance to a small privileged group and provided a broader base for the selection of students for advanced education. Entrance to higher schools and colleges, formerly limited almost exclusively to graduates of boys' middle schools, was extended to permit graduates of girls' high, vocational, and youth schools to compete for admittance.

The former memory-type written entrance examination for higher schools and colleges was replaced by (1) an academic-aptitude test prepared by psychologists under the direction of the Ministry of Education, and (2) scholastic-achievement examinations prepared by each school. Personality and academic ratings made by the applicants' former instructors supplanted oral examinations. Under the new plan, graduates of all higher schools and colleges were eligible to compete for university entrance and students were admitted on the basis of achievement examinations and objective rating charts.

Selection of Teachers and Educational Officials

SCAP directives of October 22 and 30, 1945, called for the elimination of undesirable personnel from the educational system, the reinstatement of liberals purged by the militarists, and the establishment of committees for screening all educational personnel.

Those persons to be removed immediately and barred from future employment in the educational system comprised all those known to be militaristic, ultranationalistic, or antagonistic to the objectives and policies of the occupation. Eligible for reappointment were those properly qualified teachers and educational officials who had been dismissed, suspended, or forced to resign since July 7, 1937, for liberal or anti-militaristic opinions or activities. Discrimination against any teacher or educational official on grounds of race, nationality, creed, political opinion, or social position was prohibited.

The Japanese Ministry of Education was directed to establish administrative machinery and procedures for the effective investigation, screening, and certification of all teachers and educational officials, and to submit to SCAP a report describing the actions taken to comply with these provisions.

The rules and procedures governing the retention, removal, appointment, or reappointment of teachers and educational officials were promulgated on May 6, 1946, by the Japanese Government (Imperial Ordinance 263). All educational officials and teachers were to be examined in order to eliminate career military personnel, notorious militarists, ultranationalists, and individuals hostile to occupation policies, and to provide for the preferential reinstatement of persons previously dismissed for ideological or religious reasons.

Members of the teaching profession and educational administration were also affected by the January 4, 1946, directive which ordered the removal from public office of career military and Navy personnel; persons who had served in the Army or Navy as their principal occupation for more than 10 years; persons who had held positions of importance in designated nationalistic societies; and those who had served for more than two years, during the period from July 1937 to September 1945, in positions designed to limit freedom of thought, such as positions in Protection and Surveillance Offices or the Thought Supervision Section of the Education Ministry.

According to the Education Ministry's recent report (February 1948) on a survey conducted by

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

the Ministry's screening office, a total of 665,324 teachers went through the first screening in the year-and-a-half period between May 1946 and December 1947. Only 5,637 were purged, representing less than one percent of the entire figure: 2,941 were automatically purged; and 2,696 were found unacceptable by the screening committees. An approximate total of 115,000 teachers and administrators had voluntarily resigned prior to the promulgation of Imperial Ordinance 263.

In January 1946, for the first time in Japanese history, professional educators were appointed as Minister and Vice Minister of Education, and throughout the Ministry more and more important positions have been filled by experts in education.

Reeducation of Teachers

To acquaint teachers with the aims and procedures of democratic education, Allied policies call for the reorganization of normal schools and the establishment of teacher-training institutes, vacation schools, short refresher courses, et cetera. In addition they recommend encouragement of independent thinking on the part of the teachers; the interchange of teachers and of techniques of instruction between government and private institutions; the employment as teachers of graduates from professional schools and universities; assistance by the Ministry of Education in furnishing advisers for teacher-training purposes, introducing adequate standards of certification, and applying new ways of teaching, including a wider use of modern audio-visual aids; revision of methods of instruction and examination to minimize the importance of and dependence upon rote-memory work; and adoption of uniform minimum standards for different levels of instruction in all schools of Japan, whether public or private.

Teachers' Manuals. As one means of effecting the reorientation of Japanese teachers from their function in a dictatorial and militaristic society to their responsibilities in a democracy, the Ministry of Education has published new teachers' manuals under the direction and with the approval of SCAP. These manuals point out the fundamental elements of democratic practices and offer guides for the establishment of those practices in Japanese education. They stand in sharp contrast to former Japanese teachers' manuals which, during the period of militaristic control, were little more than handbooks of propaganda for the ruling clique.

In April 1946 the Ministry of Education issued an interim *Teachers' Guide to Civic Education* for secondary-school courses. This was the first manual for teachers prepared in simplified-language form that would insure its readability by all teachers, and this constituted the first move to give responsibility to the teacher for the content and method of a course. Teachers were directed to improve their methods of teaching; encourage student participation in discussions; avoid dry, formal answers; utilize newspapers, magazines, radio, and motion pictures; adjust materials to the intellectual and physical development of students; integrate civic education with other courses; and manage classrooms and school life as practical examples of social living. The publication of a more complete and detailed teachers' manual for use in civic education was announced by the Ministry of Education in November 1946.

The Ministry of Education released in June 1946 a *Teachers' Guide for Drawing and Handicrafts*, designed to aid teachers and school officials in promoting freedom and initiative, developing character and creative ability, fostering a cooperative and understanding spirit through working together, and promoting interests leading to the intelligent choice of an occupation. No textbooks were to be used in these courses. Teachers were encouraged to use the resources of the school and community in developing materials for teaching. The Ministry of Education requested teachers to submit original ideas to the Bureau of Textbooks for inclusion in future materials on this subject for classroom use.

In the same month the first six chapters of another teachers' manual were issued by the Ministry of Education. The manual pointed out these educational objectives as steps in the establishment of a new Japan: the elimination of militarism and ultranationalism, the development of a scientific attitude, the understanding of the worth of the individual, and the study of the functioning of democracy. General principles to guide in teaching activities included stress on education of the individual as such, the promotion of civic education, the elevation of women's education, the dissemination of scientific knowledge, the promotion of physical strength, the advancement of

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

artistic culture, and the renovation of labor education. The manual also discussed the practical application of the new concepts to actual teaching procedures and to the choice and use of teaching and reference materials. Copies of SCAP directives were included for use by the teachers in implementing new teaching methods.

A course of study for the reeducation of teachers was initiated by the Ministry of Education in August 1946, and by November the general outline of the course was determined and work was begun on the basic texts to be used in the program. In January 1947 the manuscript of the first volume of the series was completed. The series of volumes was to cover about a dozen subjects; namely, elementary social studies, secondary social studies, language arts, mathematics, arts and handicrafts, science, vocations, practical arts, English, music, and physical education. The volumes were organized to apprise teachers of the objectives of the subject, pertinent aspects of the physical and psychological development of the child, teaching content and methods, and methods of evaluating instruction. By the end of March 1947 the English and mathematics volumes had been printed and distributed, as well as a general introductory volume, while those dealing with arts and handicrafts, science, elementary social studies, physical education, and music were in the process of publication.

Anticipating the enactment of the new school education law, the Ministry of Education issued on February 17, 1947, a *Handbook of Preparation for the Execution of the New School System*, to prepare all schools for the transition to the new 6–3–3–4 system. This book contains suggestions and recommendations for use by schools and communities in establishing six-year elementary schools, three-year lower-secondary schools, three-year high schools (upper-secondary schools), and four-year universities.

An example of the trend of new teachers' textbooks is afforded by the publication in May 1947 by the Ministry of Education of two new texts to give guidance and information on educational psychology. The first of these, *Education of Children Two to Six*, was written for kindergarten and day-nursery teachers and for parents. Prepared by a special committee of 20 leading child psychologists, this book offered material previously not available to the average Japanese teacher. The second text, *Educational Psychology*, was written by 10 of Japan's outstanding educational psychologists and was designed primarily for normal-school use. Published in two volumes it traces the growth and development patterns of students from elementary school to the college level.

Teachers' Organizations and Conferences. Allied policies recommend that encouragement be given to the formation and reorientation of educational associations and parent-teacher associations, in order to consider practical problems of education and to assist in making the Japanese people aware of the significant changes in the direction of education in a democratic Japan. The American Education Mission urged teachers to hold meetings for the exchange of ideas and added that, since the most effective meetings of teachers are usually those which the teachers themselves organize, teachers' associations of all kinds, including teachers' unions, should be allowed freedom of organization.

The first organization of teachers, the Japan Teachers' Association, was formed in December 1945, with membership open to all teachers in public and private schools and universities in Japan. Two other unions, the All-Japan Council of Teachers' Unions, composed principally of primary-school teachers throughout Japan, and the National Federation of Teachers' Unions, organized among the higher-school teachers in the Tokyo area, have endeavored to improve the economic conditions of teachers. The Japan Teachers' Union, formed in conjunction with the merger of the major teachers' organizations in July 1947, is the bargaining agent for some 500,000 teachers.

A special conference of teachers from 100 normal schools, held in Tokyo in July 1946, concluded that normal schools should be continued as an appropriate agency for reorienting teachers and that the study of national sociological problems should be introduced in normal schools to make teachers aware of the social as well as educational problems and to make teaching more positive and realistic.

In October 1946 the first of a series of special training courses was held to reorient the national school inspectors, who, as members of the Ministry of Education's Division of Superintendents and Inspectors, supervised the school system. Officials

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

of the Ministry of Education explained the changes that were being realized in Japanese education and showed the relation of school inspectors to the solution of impending problems. Close cooperation on the part of school inspectors with the principals and teachers of schools and with community leaders was stressed. In contrast to previous meetings of school inspectors, which consisted only of lectures, the new program was planned to minimize lectures and to emphasize discussion groups, practical observations, and critiques of classroom teaching. Meetings were planned to be held between October 1946 and March 1947 in nine regions of Japan to provide this training for all school inspectors.

To provide for the reeducation of teachers while on the job, the Ministry of Education issued a notification on October 2, 1946, to educational officials that they should establish a teachers' conference for research in every Japanese school. These conferences were designed to enable the teachers within a particular school to study their classroom and professional problems and to give advice and recommendations to the principal on matters of educational practice. Suggested topics for research were furnished by the Ministry of Education. Such groups were to be autonomous and completely free from domination by the principals, but the principals were to retain the authority and responsibility for school administration.

The Federation of Private Schools of Japan met in Tokyo on November 6, 1946. The Private University Association, the Semmon Gakko (College) Association, and the Primary School Association were represented. The Federation, established to promote mutual study and common action on private-school problems, decided to form committees to study various educational problems and to maintain liaison with the Japanese Educational Reform Council mentioned on an earlier page.

In November 1946 a University Professors' Association was formed, with professors, associate professors, and instructors from both governmental and private institutions included in the membership. The organization adopted as its aims the promotion of international cultural relations; assistance in the exchange of professors and lecturers between governmental and private schools; and the promotion of the social and financial status of university teachers. This move was a step toward the elimination of barriers between governmental and private institutions of higher learning.

To encourage the growing interest in the development of parent-teacher associations, the Ministry of Education, in February 1947, prepared and distributed to all prefectural educational officials a pamphlet containing suggestions for the organization of PTA groups, operating procedures, information on the relation of such organizations to communities and schools, and practical suggestions for their financing.

The first series of six area conferences began in March 1947 and extended into April. It was sponsored by the Ministry of Education and was intended for Japanese educators. Its general purposes were to clarify the basic policies and operation of the new educational system; to introduce the new curriculum; to provide opportunity for study and discussion of new courses; and to give guidance and direction for the introduction of the new course of study at the different grade levels. Delegates to the conferences included educational leaders and administrators in each region, and women delegates served at all the meetings and participated freely in all forums. A second series of six conferences began in June and extended for two months.

At the concluding sessions of the first series in April, hundreds of participants responded to invitations to submit their impressions and criticism of the conferences, which were a completely new type in Japan. Features enthusiastically mentioned were the democratic methods of representation, the organization and administration of the meetings, the opportunity for asking questions and for activities of special-interest groups, the importance of women delegates' participation in the meetings along with the men, and the children's exhibits and programs.

Textbooks and Curricula

The SCAP directive of October 22, 1945, provided that existing curricula, textbooks, teaching manuals, and instructional materials, "the use of which is temporarily permitted on an emergency basis", should be examined as rapidly as possible and that those portions designed to promote a militaristic or ultranationalistic ideology should be eliminated.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

New curricula, textbooks, teaching manuals, and instructional materials "designed to produce an educated, peaceful, and responsible citizenry" were to be prepared and substituted for existing materials as rapidly as possible.

A SCAP directive of December 31, 1945, required the suspension of courses in morals, Japanese history, and geography until SCAP headquarters should give permission for their resumption. Militaristic and ultranationalistic ideologies inextricably interwoven in textbooks for these courses made their use impossible even in deleted form. The Japanese Ministry of Education was ordered to collect and destroy texts and teachers' manuals for these courses and to submit plans for revising the textbooks and for substituting courses until revision of the texts was completed. A directive of January 17, 1946, required the Japanese Government to submit English translations of all textbooks, teaching manuals, and instructional materials for review and approval before printing in the Japanese language.

The necessary deletions were made in texts that did not require complete and immediate revision, manuscripts to replace those completely withdrawn were prepared by the Ministry of Education, and the printing and distribution of texts in approved form was begun by the end of July 1946. At that time SCAP announced that 453 texts for elementary, secondary, normal, youth, and vocational schools had been written and approved.

In the past, textbooks for Japanese schools were published in separate editions for boys and girls, reflecting the sharp distinction that has been made in Japanese education between courses and schools for boys and those for girls. The first step toward eliminating such distinctions was made during the preparation of the interim textbooks. Music texts for elementary- and secondary-school use and secondary readers were prepared for use by both sexes.

A new civic-education course, substituted for the morals course suspended by SCAP in December 1945, was introduced in April 1946. The object of the course, according to instructions of the Ministry of Education to secondary-school teachers, was to train citizens to undertake a proper role in local, national, and world life; to develop character and a sense of responsibility through living and working in the community; and to equip the student to contribute to the betterment of society. The Ministry of Education was given permission in July 1946 to reopen courses in geography with textbooks prepared by the Ministry. In October 1946 a SCAP memorandum authorized courses in Japanese history to be reopened. New history textbooks were written by Japanese historians under the supervision of SCAP.

The production of stop-gap textbooks for the year 1946–47 was completed in March 1947. Under this interim program 426 approved textbooks were published, including 67 elementary, 66 secondary, 23 youth, 29 normal, and 241 vocational texts.

The Ministry of Education textbook program for the school year 1947–48 has been directed toward the preparation of textbooks for long-term use. Advisory groups of teachers assisted in the preparation of manuscripts, and criteria for evaluation have been enlarged to include the psychological development, interests, and social environment of the students as well as the elimination of militaristic and ultranationalistic doctrines.

By the end of March, 84 textbooks had been approved. This total included 42 for elementary schools and 26 for lower-secondary schools on language and literature, social studies, mathematics, science, English, and music; 12 for upper-secondary schools on language and literature, science, and English; and 4 for normal schools on social studies, educational subjects, and psychology. In addition, 20 vocational textbooks for normal schools were approved. By June 15, the Ministry of Education had approved 155 textbook manuscripts and had 118 others in process of review. It had authorized 122 for printing, and the printing of 51 had been completed. At the rate of 13 million a month, a total of 81,567,128 textbooks had been printed up to September 1947.

Programs for increased training in the sciences have been stressed not only for the development of scientific improvements for Japan, but also for the development of scientific and critical attitudes on the part of students. Opening of courses to more students, the establishment of new schools of science, provision of special opportunities for promising students, and the introduction of extracurricular instruction in science have formed part of the program.

New curricula for elementary and secondary schools were developed by the Ministry of Educa-

782352—48——3

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

tion. The curricula, based on 60-minute periods, are as follows:

CURRICULUM FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Subject	Hours per week					
	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6
Japanese language	5	6	6	7	[a] 6(7)	6(8)
Social studies	4	4	5	5	5(6)	5(6)
Mathematics	3	4	4	4(5)	4(5)	4(5)
Science	2	2	2	3	3(4)	3(4)
Music	2	2	2	2(3)	2(3)	2(3)
Drawing and handicrafts	3	3	3	2(3)	2	2
Practical arts	...	...	...	.....	3	3
Physical training	3	3	3	3	3	3
Free study [b]	...	...	...	2(4)	2(4)	2(4)
Total for each student's schedule	22	24	25	28(30)	30(34)	30(34)

[a] Figures in parentheses indicate the maximum number of hours which may be taken in the designated subjects, not to exceed the total weekly figures shown in parentheses.
[b] To be utilized by each child in self-directed activities under teacher's guidance.

CURRICULUM FOR LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Subject	Hours per week		
	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9
Required			
Japanese language	5	5	5
Calligraphy	1	1	.....
Social studies	5	4	4
Japanese history	.....	1	2
Mathematics	4	4	4
Science	4	4	4
Music	2	2	2
Fine arts	2	2	2
Physical training	3	3	3
Vocational courses [a]	4	4	4
Elective [b]			
Foreign language	0–4	0–4	0–4
Calligraphy	.....	.....	0–1
Vocational courses [a]	0–4	0–4	0–4
Free study	0–4	0–4	0–4
Total for each student's schedule [c]	30(34)	30(34)	30(34)

[a] This category includes agriculture, commerce, industry, fishing, and practical arts developed to meet the needs of students within the capabilities of each school's staff and facilities. Students elect desired vocational courses from those offered.
[b] Students are permitted to choose a total of four elective periods.
[c] Maximum periods permitted each student are shown in parentheses.

CURRICULUM FOR UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Subject	Hours per week		
	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
Required [a]			
Japanese language	3	3	3
General social studies	5	.....	.....
Physical education	3	3	3
Elective			
Japanese language	2	2	2
Calligraphy	2	2	2
Chinese classics	2	2	2
Social studies [b]	.....	5	5
History of the West	.....	.....	.....
History of the Orient	.....	.....	.....
Social studies [b]	.....	5	5
Current problems	.....	.....	.....
Human geography	.....	.....	.....
Mathematics	5	5	5
Algebra and calculus	.....	.....	.....
Geometry and analytic geometry	.....	.....	.....
Science	5	10	5
Biology	.....	.....	.....
Physics	.....	.....	.....
Chemistry	.....	.....	.....
Physical geography	.....	.....	.....
Foreign language	5	5	5
Music	2	2	2
Drawing	2	2	2
Handicrafts	2	2	2
Vocational courses	10	15	15
Total for each student's schedule [c]	30(34)	30(34)	30(34)

[a] Students are also required to elect one course in science and one in mathematics.
[b] In grades 11 and 12, one of the two listed courses is to be offered in each grade.
[c] Maximum periods permitted are shown in parentheses.

The new curricula are based upon the psychological and social needs of children and are highlighted by the introduction of a course in social studies, an improved general-science program, and a rounded course in physical education.

Extracurricular and Adult Education

Soon after the beginning of the occupation, the Ministry of Education, under SCAP direction, issued orders providing for the inauguration of new youth organizations in place of the disbanded Youth Corps. This wartime organization, composed of the Young Men's Associations, the Young

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

Women's Associations, the Boy Scouts, the Girl Guides, and other youth groups, was formed in 1941 and placed under the direct jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education. When the jurisdiction was transferred to the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in 1943, membership in the Youth Corps was over 15 million.

The Ministry of Education in October 1946 issued a notification to prefectural governors indicating preventive measures to solve the problem of juvenile delinquency and suggesting that school extracurricular activities should be broadened and enlivened; that schools and committees sponsor art, drama, and music festivals; and that student organizations in schools be encouraged. The Ministry's directive pointed out that schools should be not only "places of culture and training, but also places of friendliness and comfort" and that sports and other forms of recreation should be provided for youths working in offices and factories. It further recommended that the character of home life should be renovated, that a close relationship should be maintained between parents and schools, and that parents should be encouraged to improve their civic knowledge.

Volunteer Child Protection Units in Tokyo were organized in September 1946 by the Ministry of Education to give outdoor instruction to children in parks, playgrounds, vacant lots, and other such places where children congregate. The units, intended to offer guidance to children rendered homeless or cut adrift from family protection and influence, were extended throughout the country, in October 1946, by a directive of the Ministry of Education to prefectural and local educational officials. Radio programs, phonograph records, games, physical training, story telling, instruction in art and handicrafts, lectures on hygiene, and lessons in simple English were planned for meetings of the units.

The Ministry of Education issued instructions to all prefectural governors on January 6, 1947, regarding the establishment of a sex-education program for young people. The letter stressed the importance of cultural activities as a means of minimizing sex problems and the need of formulating a permanent program that includes wholesome athletic programs for schools, factories, and young men's associations.

In the field of adult education Allied policies provide that a program should be promoted rapidly by the use of all suitable facilities and media, such as evening classes, university extension courses, radio, motion pictures, and libraries, and that Japanese parents and citizens should be encouraged to feel a sense of individual responsibility for the success of the reorientation program.

One of the first measures taken to comply with these policies was an ordinance issued on November 9, 1945, by the Education Ministry to prefectural governments, educational and social-welfare groups, religious groups, and teachers, providing that school buildings, libraries, and special lecture courses in civics and cultural subjects should be opened to the general public. These included courses designed especially for women and industrial workers and summer sessions in universities.

In response to the ordinance, local governments and colleges and universities established a number of courses. Initially, much of the extension work was designed to prepare for the spring 1946 national election of members to the Diet and to educate the Japanese people in the democratic meaning of the franchise and the responsibility of the individual to use the ballot. Wide coverage of current social, political, and economic problems provided through radio forums, discussions, commentaries, and interviews, continued the plans for education in citizenship.

A program of adult education for local communities that the Ministry of Education inaugurated in June 1946, enabled communities to obtain, through the Ministry of Education, the services of university lecturers for local programs. The program called for the choice of the speakers and their topics by the local communities, and for the provision of advice by the Ministry of Education to those groups requesting assistance.

In July 1946, the Ministry of Education inaugurated the establishment of Citizens' Public Halls in the cities, towns, and villages to provide centers of practical and cultural information in communities throughout Japan. The enterprise as projected combines features of adult schools, public assembly halls, and technical and industrial information centers. Membership is open to all adults, both sexes participating in discussions and debates in town meetings. Managing committees,

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

elected by the citizens of the community, have the responsibility of making plans for the establishment of workshops, libraries, museums, classes in current events, and industrial and technical training. The general financial responsibility is borne by the local community, with further financial support expected to come from individual and group donations. Conferences were held throughout Japan to promote the institution of these Citizens' Public Halls. Because of a serious shortage of funds and building materials, the program has not yet been fully implemented in many areas.

The Ministry of Education directed prefectual governments in January 1947 to publicize the establishment of the halls. Subsidies totaling 3,500,000 yen included grants of 2,100 yen each to be presented to those towns in which Citizens' Public Halls had already been established, and 1,100 yen each to the towns preparing to establish halls.

On August 22, 1946, the Ministry of Education ordered a nation-wide comprehensive series of university-extension lecture courses. The program was designed "to acquaint the general public with the spirit of democracy and science and to strengthen the people's will for the construction of a new culture". By the end of the month 29 universities, colleges, higher schools, normal schools, and social-education bodies had begun organizing the first courses.

The plan provided for instruction in schools, civic halls, temples, and other places convenient for the assembly of the general public. It emphasized explanation of the new Constitution and understanding of social and natural sciences, financial conditions, international affairs, and current events. Round-table discussions, question-and-answer groups, experiments, field trips, and cultural associations supplement formal lectures.

Courses formerly offered by elementary schools for the mothers of school children were enlarged in August 1946 to include fathers. The Ministry of Education directed that classes for parents, conducted by local elementary, secondary, or youth schools or local Citizens' Public Halls, interpret ideas of democracy; develop civic spirit; and give instruction in cultural and vocational subjects, household management, home education, child training, hygiene, physical training, and recreation.

A program, beginning in September 1946 and designed to "assist general factory workers in acquiring the knowledge necessary for good citizenship, scientific knowledge and technical skill in their particular fields", was requested by the Ministry of Education in a letter to all prefectural governors. The Japanese labor unions, to conduct "labor colleges" in general adult education, set aside nearly three quarters of a million yen for the current fiscal year.

Athletic clubs, organized spontaneously by employers and employees in factories and plants throughout Japan, reached a total of about 150 by the end of 1946. Sports programs scheduled participation in gymnastics, baseball, tennis, ping-pong, volleyball, basketball, track and field events, water polo, and mountain climbing.

The first issue of the bimonthly *Social Education News* was published by the Ministry of Education in December 1946 for distribution to all prefectural education offices and all social-education organizations in Japan. Its purpose is to inform adult-education agencies of news and plans on the national level and to provide a medium of exchange for organizations engaged in social education.

In January 1947 the Ministry of Education directed the heads of 55 normal schools, colleges, and universities in various prefectures to establish lecture courses for the popularization of the new Constitution, covering these subjects: popular sovereignty, abandonment of war, fundamental human rights, women's rights, and political structure. A subsidy of 2,000 yen was granted to each of the schools for promotion of these lectures, to be free to the public.

In compliance with Allied policies requiring that foreign books should be made accessible to the general public as well as to teachers, especially in central libraries, plans were initiated as early as September–October 1945 for the establishment of libraries to provide Japanese educators, writers, civic officials, publishers, et cetera, with reference materials. March 1947 marked the first anniversary of the Civil Information and Education Library, which has a staff of 10 Japanese nationals and 10 Americans and a collection of about 3,000 books and 400 current periodicals. During the year daily attendance increased from 300 to more than 600, and the library served a total of 125,000

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

Japanese whose subject interests are about 50 percent technology, 12 percent government and current events, 12 percent economics and labor, and 26 percent all other subjects.

Women have been encouraged to organize democratically and to improve their status socially, politically, and economically. Political parties and feminine leaders have endeavored to promote the political education of women and to encourage their participation in politics. SCAP guided preparation of radio programs, newspaper and magazine articles, and public forums and encouraged discussion of social problems, such as the Japanese feudal family system, paternal dominance, marriage without consent, wage discrimination, and lack of equal educational opportunities.

The Government has shown an increasing tendency to consult women leaders on problems of the day. Appointments of women to official positions in the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health and Welfare were noted in July 1946. Various ministries have included women in advisory citizens' committees, and several women have served as members of the Diet. In October 1946 statistics compiled by the Ministry of Education showed that 2,284 women's organizations had been formed in 40 prefectures. Between December 1946 and April 1947, meetings of women leaders, with a total attendance of 17,595, were reported held in more than half the prefectures of Japan.

New Basic Laws of Education

Reeducation in Japan is based on the nation's new Constitution, which was signed by Emperor Hirohito, was promulgated November 3, 1946, and became effective May 3, 1947;[9] the Fundamental Law of Education, which was promulgated and came into force on March 29, 1947;[10] and the School Education Law, which was promulgated on March 29, 1947, and became effective on April 1, 1947, the first day of the school year.[11]

The Constitution

Although the Meiji Constitution of 1889 (which remained in effect until the new Constitution came into force) provided the means by which a representative parliamentary government might have developed in Japan, it was utilized by militaristic and ultranationalistic elements to obtain political power and to exercise it without restraint in behalf of their designs for conquest.

Respecting education, the new Constitution includes the following provisions:

Article 14. "All of the people are equal under the law and there shall be no discrimination in political, economic or social relations because of race, creed, sex, social status or family origin."

Article 20. "Freedom of religion is guaranteed to all. No religious organization shall receive any privileges from the State, nor exercise any political authority.

"No person shall be compelled to take part in any religious act, celebration, rite or practice.

"The State and its organs shall refrain from religious education or any other religious activity."

Article 23. "Academic freedom is guaranteed."

Article 26. "All people shall have the right to receive an equal education correspondent to their ability, as provided by law.

"All people shall be obligated to have all boys and girls under their protection receive ordinary education as provided for by law. Such compulsory education shall be free."

Fundamental Law of Education

The Fundamental Law of Education (Law No. 25) recites the following in its preamble (in translation):

"Having established the Constitution of Japan, we have shown our resolution to contribute to the peace of the world and the welfare of humanity by building a democratic and cultural state. The realization of this ideal depends fundamentally on the power of education.

"We shall esteem individual dignity and endeavour to bring up a people who love truth and peace, while education which aims at the creation of culture general and rich in individuality shall be spread far and wide."

According to article 1, "Education shall aim at the full development of personality, striving for

---

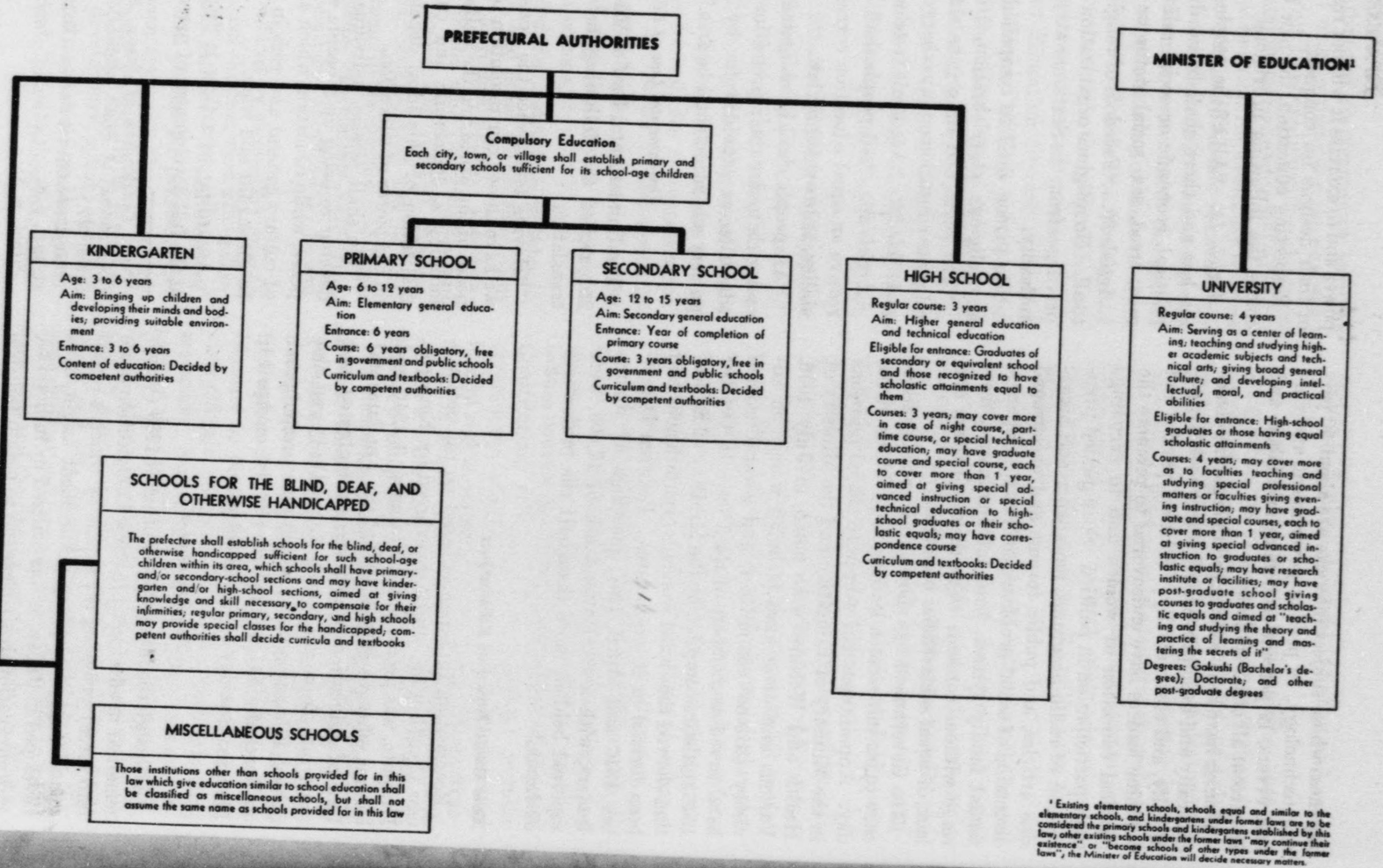
[9] *The Constitution of Japan, Effective May 3, 1947* (Department of State publication 2836, Far Eastern Series 22).

[10] Japanese *Official Gazette* (English ed.), no. 298, Mar. 31, 1947, p. 4.

[11] *Ibid.*, p. 5.

JAPANESE SCHOOL SYSTEM (PROJECTED) UNDER THE SCHOOL EDUCATION LAW OF 1947

[The law classifies schools in three groups, according to the establishing authority, as follows: (1) Government schools, established by the State; (2) public schools, established by prefectural and local public entities; and (3) private schools, established by corporations.]



[1] Existing elementary schools, schools equal and similar to the elementary schools, and kindergartens under former laws are to be considered the primary schools and kindergartens established by this law, other existing schools under the former laws "may continue their existence" or "become schools of other types under the former laws", the Minister of Education will decide necessary matters.

Documents & State Papers

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

the rearing of the people, sound in mind and body, who shall love truth and justice, esteem individual value, respect labour and have a deep sense of responsibility, and be imbued with the independent spirit, as builders of the peaceful state and society."

Article 3 provides for equal opportunity in education, without discrimination on account of race, creed, sex, social status, economic position, or family origin and for financial aid by state and local public corporations to those who have difficulty in receiving education for economic reasons. Article 4 requires people "to have boys and girls under their protection receive nine years' general education" and specifies that no tuition shall be charged for compulsory education in schools established by the state and by local public corporations. Article 5 provides for coeducation.

As to social education, article 7 provides that state and local public bodies shall encourage home education and education carried out in places of work or elsewhere in society.

Political and religious education are the subjects of articles 8 and 9, respectively. They declare that "the political knowledge necessary for intelligent citizenship" and "the attitude of religious tolerance and the position of religion in social life" shall be valued in education, but they provide that "the schools prescribed by law" shall refrain from political education or other political activities for or against any specific political party and "the schools established by the state and local public bodies" shall refrain from religious education or other activities for a specific religion.

School Education Law

Schools specifically provided for in the School Education Law are primary schools, secondary schools, high schools, universities, schools for the blind, schools for the deaf, schools for the handicapped, kindergartens, and "miscellaneous schools". The law identifies "Government schools" as those established by the state, "public schools" as those established by prefectural and local public entities, and "private schools" as those established by corporations provided for under separate law.

Continuance of existing schools under the former laws, however, is provided for under supplementary provisions of the new law. Such elementary schools and their equivalent and kindergartens under the former laws shall henceforth be considered the primary schools and kindergartens established under the new law. With this exception, they provide that schools under the former laws which exist at the time of the enforcement of the new law may continue their existence as schools under the former laws, or may become schools of other types under the former laws. The former school laws are expressly abolished. These provisions authorize continuance of existing universities and higher schools, colleges, normal schools, high schools, middle schools, and youth schools established under the former laws.

Each city, town, or village is required to establish primary and secondary schools sufficient for its school-age children, but in necessary cases a group of communities may organize school unions.

The law effectuates the program for decentralization of control of the schools by vesting in prefectural authorities jurisdiction over public and private schools in the classifications of kindergarten, primary, secondary, and high schools; schools for the blind, deaf, and handicapped; and miscellaneous schools. The Ministry of Education is given jurisdiction over public and private universities. Powers vested in competent local and prefectural authorities include determination of curricula, choice of textbooks, and appointment of principals and teachers for their schools; in addition miscellaneous regulations confer broad powers generally by the provision and other matters to be decided upon by the competent authorities.

The period of transition to full operation of the law is covered by articles in its supplementary provisions, which state that "for the time being" the competent authority under a number of provisions of the law shall be the Minister of Education; that the competent prefectural authority shall be the prefectural governor; and that the managing agent of the city, town, or village primary schools shall be the mayor of a city or the "head man" of a town or village.

Penal regulations included in the law provide a fine or imprisonment for persons who disobey orders of competent authorities for the closing of schools, and a fine for (*a*) employers of children who prevent them from receiving compulsory education, (*b*) protectors or guardians who fail to

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

send school-age children to school after being reminded of their duty, and (*c*) miscellaneous schools which assume the same name as schools provided for under the law.

The law forbids corporal punishment of children, but it provides that principals and teachers may punish their students when they recognize it to be necessary "in the light of education", in compliance with the regulations issued by the competent authorities.

The existing Law for Defrayment by the Treasury of Compulsory Education Expenditure is partially amended to provide for defrayment by the National Treasury of one half "of the expenditure required by the Prefectures for the salaries, special additional grants, death grants, and travelling allowances provided for by the Imperial Ordinance for the teachers and officials . . . engaged in compulsory education in public primary schools and secondary schools."

Schools may collect tuition fees. As to compulsory education, however, in Government and public primary schools and secondary schools, or equivalent schools for the blind, deaf, and handicapped, no tuition fees shall be collected. Matters regarding tuition fees and other expenses in Government and public schools shall be decided by the competent authorities.

Private schools shall make budgets for revenue and expenditure and report them to the competent authorities before the opening of every fiscal year, and shall settle accounts for both revenue and expenditure and report the settlement to the competent authorities within two months after the closing of every fiscal year. Any important changes to be made in the budget for revenue and expenditure shall be reported as well.

In case the competent prefectural authorities recognize that some towns or villages are unable to afford the expenses which they are to defray in establishing primary or secondary schools, organizing school unions, or committing the educational affairs of the whole or part of their school-age children to other cities, towns, or villages or to school unions, the prefecture concerned shall, through the deliberation of its assembly, give necessary aid to the towns or villages.

For primary-school attendance, the city, town, or village shall give necessary aid to the protectors of those school-age children who are recognized to have difficulties in attending school for financial reasons.

Private schools cannot take tuition fees for the compulsory education of school-age children entrusted to them by cities, towns, and villages "for the time being" under the supplementary provisions of the law respecting the transition period.

Japanese Administration of Education

The essential change in the Ministry of Education under the new laws was the diminution of its former vast powers, although the organizational structure, itself has not been greatly altered.

The new laws were designed to effect administrative reforms in conformity with Allied policies, which contemplated that the Japanese Government should exercise such control over the educational system as to insure the achievement of the objectives of the occupation and should allocate sufficient financial aid, supplemented by funds from local and private bodies, for the maintenance of an adequate level of education throughout Japan. The educational system should, according to Allied policies, be freed from party politics and bureaucratic control, and the authority and responsibility for the local administration of educational establishments should, in due time, be decentralized.

Under the new Constitution the Cabinet, in the exercise of the Executive power vested in it, is responsible to the Diet, which is elected by the people. The Prime Minister, designated by a resolution of the Diet and appointed by the Emperor, selects the Minister of Education and the other Ministers of State and may remove them as he chooses. A majority of the Ministers must be chosen from among the members of the Diet.

The School Education Law decentralizes control of education, vesting in prefectural authorities jurisdiction over public and private primary, secondary, and high schools; schools for the blind, deaf, and handicapped; kindergartens; and miscellaneous schools. Jurisdiction over public and private universities is assigned to the Ministry of Education. Many matters for decision by the Ministry of Education are specified by the law, particularly during the period of transition to full effectiveness of the law. Some control remains in the Ministry under article 98 of the new law, providing for continuation of schools existing under former laws when the new law became effective.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

send school-age children to school after being reminded of their duty, and (*c*) miscellaneous schools which assume the same name as schools provided for under the law.

The law forbids corporal punishment of children, but it provides that principals and teachers may punish their students when they recognize it to be necessary "in the light of education", in compliance with the regulations issued by the competent authorities.

The existing Law for Defrayment by the Treasury of Compulsory Education Expenditure is partially amended to provide for defrayment by the National Treasury of one half "of the expenditure required by the Prefectures for the salaries, special additional grants, death grants, and travelling allowances provided for by the Imperial Ordinance for the teachers and officials . . . engaged in compulsory education in public primary schools and secondary schools."

Schools may collect tuition fees. As to compulsory education, however, in Government and public primary schools and secondary schools, or equivalent schools for the blind, deaf, and handicapped, no tuition fees shall be collected. Matters regarding tuition fees and other expenses in Government and public schools shall be decided by the competent authorities.

Private schools shall make budgets for revenue and expenditure and report them to the competent authorities before the opening of every fiscal year, and shall settle accounts for both revenue and expenditure and report the settlement to the competent authorities within two months after the closing of every fiscal year. Any important changes to be made in the budget for revenue and expenditure shall be reported as well.

In case the competent prefectural authorities recognize that some towns or villages are unable to afford the expenses which they are to defray in establishing primary or secondary schools, organizing school unions, or committing the educational affairs of the whole or part of their school-age children to other cities, towns, or villages or to school unions, the prefecture concerned shall, through the deliberation of its assembly, give necessary aid to the towns or villages.

For primary-school attendance, the city, town, or village shall give necessary aid to the protectors of those school-age children who are recognized to have difficulties in attending school for financial reasons.

Private schools cannot take tuition fees for the compulsory education of school-age children entrusted to them by cities, towns, and villages "for the time being" under the supplementary provisions of the law respecting the transition period.

Japanese Administration of Education

The essential change in the Ministry of Education under the new laws was the diminution of its former vast powers, although the organizational structure, itself has not been greatly altered.

The new laws were designed to effect administrative reforms in conformity with Allied policies, which contemplated that the Japanese Government should exercise such control over the educational system as to insure the achievement of the objectives of the occupation and should allocate sufficient financial aid, supplemented by funds from local and private bodies, for the maintenance of an adequate level of education throughout Japan. The educational system should, according to Allied policies, be freed from party politics and bureaucratic control, and the authority and responsibility for the local administration of educational establishments should, in due time, be decentralized.

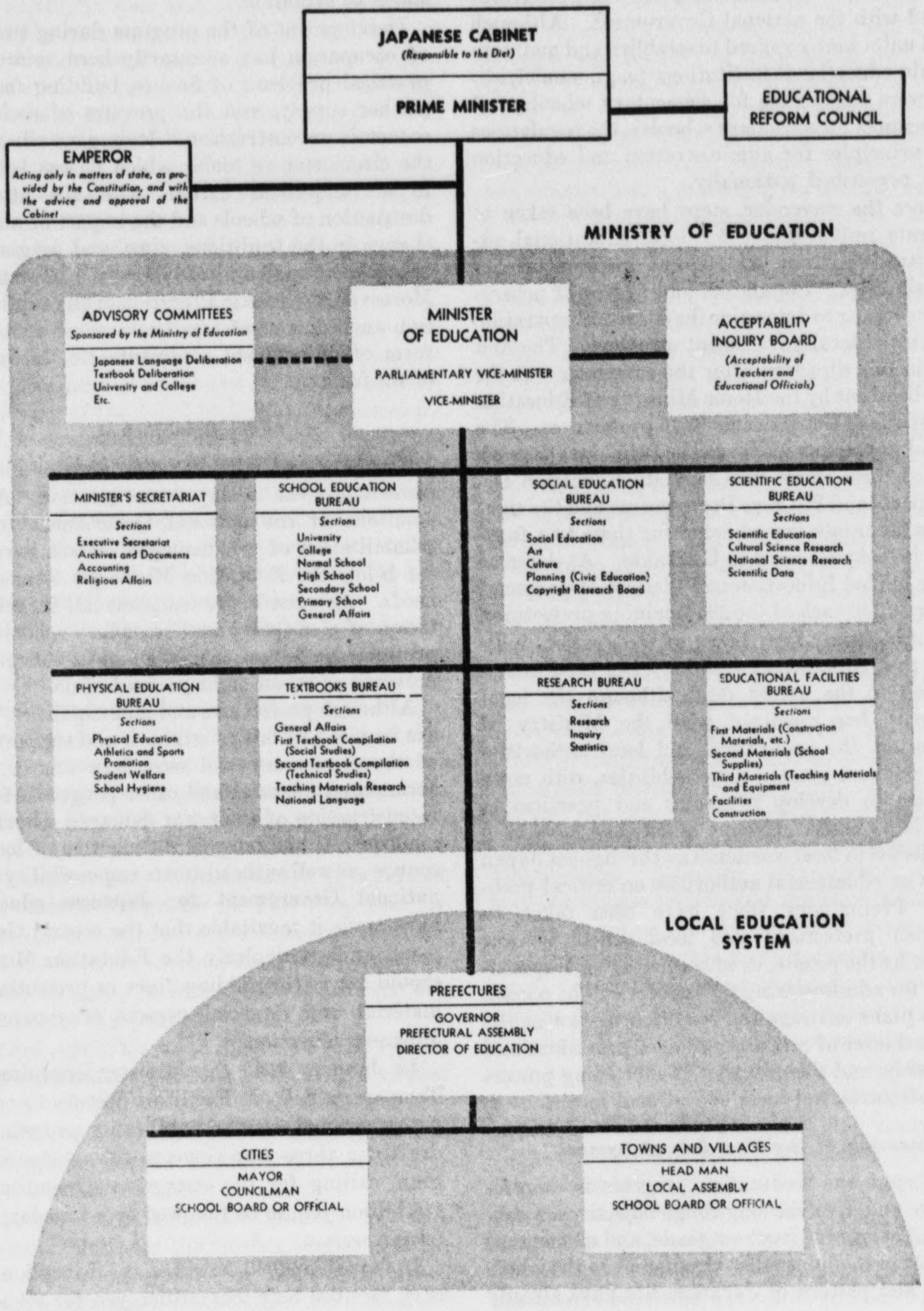
Under the new Constitution the Cabinet, in the exercise of the Executive power vested in it, is responsible to the Diet, which is elected by the people. The Prime Minister, designated by a resolution of the Diet and appointed by the Emperor, selects the Minister of Education and the other Ministers of State and may remove them as he chooses. A majority of the Ministers must be chosen from among the members of the Diet.

The School Education Law decentralizes control of education, vesting in prefectural authorities jurisdiction over public and private primary, secondary, and high schools; schools for the blind, deaf, and handicapped; kindergartens; and miscellaneous schools. Jurisdiction over public and private universities is assigned to the Ministry of Education. Many matters for decision by the Ministry of Education are specified by the law, particularly during the period of transition to full effectiveness of the law. Some control remains in the Ministry under article 98 of the new law, providing for continuation of schools existing under former laws when the new law became effective.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF JAPANESE EDUCATION

OCTOBER 1, 1947



782352—48——4

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

JAPANESE REEDUCATION

Under the pre-surrender pattern of Japanese Government, final authority over local administration in Tokyo-To, Hokkaido, and the prefectures rested with the national Government. Although local units were required to establish and maintain certain educational institutions (e. g., municipalities were responsible for elementary schools, and prefectures for secondary schools), the regulations and principles for administration and education were prescribed nationally.

Since the surrender, steps have been taken to separate responsibility for local educational administration from other local government responsibilities. Population and degree of urbanization appear to determine the degree of separation within the local government structure. The first step in this direction after the surrender was the establishment by the Home Ministry of Education and Welfare Departments in 15 prefectures. The second step, taken in November 1946, was the splitting of these offices into separate Education Departments and Welfare Departments and the creation of separate departments for these two functions in Tokyo-To and in Hokkaido. At the same time a unified Education and Welfare Department was set up in each of the 29 remaining prefectures.

SCAP's report, *Two Years of Occupation*, indicates that educational authority has been decentralized to the extent that, although the legal authority has remained with the Ministry of Education, the prefectural and local authorities have assumed greater responsibilities, with more freedom to develop programs and practices to meet local needs. Groups of citizens have been established in local communities throughout Japan to advise educational authorities on critical problems. Preliminary steps have been taken to establish prefectural and local school boards, elected by the people, in whose hands the responsibility for administering the schools will be placed. These plans envisage the retention by law at the national level of certain minimum provisions and standards, and the granting of increasing powers at prefectural and local educational levels.

Inauguration of the New School System

Although the reeducation program is comprehensive and involves long-range objectives, a substantial beginning has been made, and momentous changes in the internal structure and in the whole fabric and pattern of Japanese life have already occurred. Full achievement of the program, however, is necessarily predicated upon gradual stages of evolution.

Development of the program during two years of occupation has necessarily been retarded by practical problems of finance, building facilities, teacher supply, and the pressure of social and economic reconstruction. It is also affected by the circumstances under which it was launched, in a vanquished nation, with the attendant destruction of schools and the impact of a radical change in the traditions, aims, and usages of an educational system already lowered in standards. Moreover, the drastic alteration of the administration and conduct of education under a changing form of government contributes to the interval of confusion.

Educational Budget

The pressing need of funds remains an ever-present problem of Japanese education. Appropriations of the national Government for the rehabilitation of war-damaged schools have been far below the Education Ministry's estimates of needs. As a result, present plans call for rehabilitation of elementary and secondary schools on a protracted, six-year schedule and of colleges and universities on an eight-year schedule.

Although prefectures and municipalities, which are required by law to establish and support most of the elementary and secondary schools, have formulated financial and other programs for the reconstruction of their war-damaged schools, the inadequacies and unequal distribution of local resources, as well as the ultimate responsibility of the national Government for Japanese education, have made it inevitable that the central Government, and particularly the Education Ministry, should act as the guiding force in promoting the material and financial aspects of recovery in Japanese education.

In January 1946 the Ministry organized the Temporary Schools Facilities Section to coordinate a national school-rehabilitation program, and drafted a three-year Government-assistance program calling for the emergency expenditure of 4½ billion yen, to be followed by a broader, long-term program.

In the fall of 1946, however, the Education Ministry received only 220 million yen for school re-

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

construction, as compared with its request for 1½ billion for the first year of its three-year program. Only 86,949,718 yen and 106,370,968 yen were allocated to reconstruction of public schools out of the first- and second-quarter public-works appropriations of the budget for the fiscal year 1947, despite the steadily declining purchasing power of the yen. Amounts allocated for school reconstruction during 1946 and 1947 have averaged only about 3 percent of the total national funds allocated for public works.

Financial restrictions affect not only the physical rebuilding of schools but also the projected educational reform.

Cabinet discussions beginning in January 1947 disclosed practical obstacles in the way of immediate implementation of the new school system with the opening of the April 1947 school term and resulted in acceptance of the principle of gradual enforcement. As originally prepared in January, Education Ministry plans called for immediate extension of the period of compulsory education to cover all three grades of the lower secondary school. An educational budget totaling 7½ billion yen for all purposes was drawn up.

The schedule was later modified to extend compulsory education to only one grade in 1947 and to postpone the building of separate campuses for the secondary schools. The over-all budget request was cut to 3,890,000,000 yen, and of this total the amount of 800 million yen was designated for implementation of educational reforms, after prominent educators strenuously resisted the efforts of the Finance Ministry to reduce this amount to 200 million yen. The allocation of 3 percent of the national budget for the 1947 fiscal year for "education and culture" was a distinct victory for the educators, since it represented an increase over the 1946 budget, in which only 2 percent was allocated for this purpose.

During April, May, and June 1947 press reports and public comment became increasingly critical of the slow implementation of the new school system. Under the leadership of the teachers' unions, public opinion was marshaled in favor of accelerated educational reform.

Attempts of the Education Ministry to secure additional funds for the further implementation of the new school system met with opposition on the part of officials of the Ministry of Finance and of the Economic Stabilization Board, who seek to curtail governmental expenditures in the face of deteriorating economic conditions. Early estimates of needs ran to 6 billion yen, but a compromise was reached in midsummer 1947 on a figure of 3.12 billion yen, of which only the sum of 1.4 billion was to be appropriated from the national treasury. The balance was to be raised by local government units. Despite the fact that in late August 1947 a resolution demanding transfer of the entire burden of implementing the new system to the national Government was passed unanimously by the Education Committee of the House of Councillors, the Education Ministry was forced to accept further scaling down of the national Government appropriation for education. Only 700 million yen were allocated to education in the current supplementary budget.

Private schools were one of the few strongholds of liberal influence in the prewar Japanese educational system, and their continued development will be important in the post-surrender democratization of Japan. The financial and other difficulties encountered by the 81 higher and 271 lower private educational institutions damaged by the war have been more serious than those faced by the Government schools. Their efforts to repair and maintain the remaining school buildings have been hampered by the shortages of construction materials and the high costs that hamper similar efforts by Government schools and also by financial regulations blocking the payment of insurance benefits, restricting the withdrawal of funds from frozen accounts, and obstructing the collection of contributions. Although Government schools may use shrines and former military institutions without expense, private schools must sometimes pay exorbitant rentals or unreasonable purchase prices. Private-school representatives claim that current regulations favor public schools and continue the discrimination against private schools that existed before the surrender—a situation which, they insist, inhibits the revival of education and the development of democratic institutions.

The Government finally adopted a policy of financial assistance to private schools, and the Diet voted a reconstruction loan fund in the fall of 1946. The 1947 budget also allocates funds for the reconstruction of private schools and calls for the establishment of a fund to provide loans to

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

private schools for maintenance and rehabilitation.

The present Cabinet has, however, refused to appropriate funds for the rehabilitation of private schools on the grounds that state subsidization of private schools would be contrary to article 89 of the new Constitution. This article provides:

"No public money or other property shall be expended or appropriated for the use, benefit or maintenance of any religious institution or association, or for any charitable, educational or benevolent enterprises not under the control of public authority."

Destitution and eventual collapse of the private-school system would probably take effect as a result of the complete block of any Government support at this time. That a way will be found to avoid this is indicated by the arrangement which the Tokyo municipal government has made to provide short-term subsidies to local private schools.

Thus, in consequence of financial and other difficulties, implementation of the School Education Law will have to be achieved on a step-by-step basis. Compulsory education having been extended through the seventh year, it is planned to make the eighth school year compulsory starting in 1948, and the ninth year as soon as practicable from the standpoint of the availability of classrooms, teachers, and funds.

Shortages of Teachers and Physical Facilities

Extension of compulsory education requires additional classrooms and other facilities and the attempt to standardize educational opportunities, even if only at the lower-secondary level, necessitates the construction of laboratories and other special facilities and the reallocation of classroom space in existing schools. For the seventh grade alone, there is a shortage of 12,501 rooms; for secondary schools as a whole, a shortage of 22,866 ordinary and 21,941 special classrooms.

Efforts to cope with this lack of classroom space have involved such practical measures as the running of double, and even triple, shifts in existing educational plants and the utilization of such additional available space as town halls, shrine and temple buildings, factory buildings, and barracks released for these purposes by occupation authorities.

The shortage of teachers is one of the most significant obstacles in the way of immediate implementation of the new system. Approximately 120,000 teachers, or 22 percent of those on duty at the end of the war, resigned or were eliminated by action of screening committees from September 1945 to May 1947. Only about 5,000 of these have been purged; the rest have resigned primarily because of inadequate salaries. Current enrollment in normal schools has fallen to 70 percent of full enrollment.

Extension of compulsory education has aggravated the shortage. Making the seventh grade compulsory throughout the country has created over 60,000 additional positions.

In an effort to alleviate the teacher shortage, the Ministry of Education has initiated a drive to recruit additional personnel to meet the present urgent demand. This included an attempt to induce college graduates to enter the teaching profession by offering them status as instructors, good salaries, and allowances; an appeal to teachers repatriated from overseas to resume their profession in Japan; and the temporary lowering of qualifications for teaching in the lower-secondary schools. Education authorities anticipate a future increase in the number of candidates for teaching positions as a result of the liberalization of the entire teacher-training program.

The revision of textbooks since October 1945 and the preparation of new books and related materials resulted in an acute and continuing shortage of textbooks not only in the newly instituted lower-secondary schools but throughout elementary and higher schools as well.

Lack of paper is the greatest obstacle to elimination of the textbook shortage. This lack, which stems from the loss of pulp resources and from inadequate coal production, has cut heavily into the size and circulation of newspapers and magazines and the publication of books. Competition for supply is severe.

A temporary and partial alleviation of the textbook crisis was achieved in March 1947 when the members of the Japanese Newspaper Association agreed to reduce their publications to tabloid size twice weekly for three months. This reduction made possible the allocation of 6,600,000 pounds of paper for textbook purposes. The American Red Cross gave additional assistance by donating 25,000,000 sheets of paper in June for the printing of

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

supplementary Japanese social-studies readers, and the Junior Red Cross of America assisted by donating supplies of notebooks, pencils, and erasers. Thirteen sets of textbooks, of 400 volumes each, selected by a special Education Committee of the War Department and made available through the American Textbook Institute, were distributed in June throughout Japan for use by educational authorities for their guidance in writing textbooks.

National Language

Any change, reform, or simplification of the Japanese written language is of great importance in the development of the new school system, since the Japanese, no less than other peoples, think by means of the phonetic and written symbols of language, and the quality and efficiency of the entire process are profoundly affected by the character of these symbols. Various possibilities for simplification of the Japanese language have been explored, and some have been put into practice. Among the Japanese people themselves various positions have been taken in favor of retention of the traditional language forms, adoption of particular revised forms, and inauguration of drastic language reform.

During the occupation period, public interest has focused upon the following three basic types of reform: the reduction in the number of *kanji* (Chinese ideographs) which must be memorized; the replacement of *kanji* by *kana* (a phonetic syllabary restricted to Japan); and the complete abandonment of *kanji* and *kana* and their replacement by some form of *romaji* (roman-letter phonetic script).[12]

In implementing language reform, the Government has substituted the use of vernacular language for the difficult literary language in all official documents; has taken steps to limit the number of Chinese characters in general practice; has regularized *kana* spelling; and has instituted the teaching of *romaji*.

In the effort to reduce the number of *kanji*, the Education Ministry's National Language Investigation Council in October 1946 prepared a list of 1,850 Chinese characters for general use. The burden of language study was thereby lessened for students, who had previously been required to memorize 2,500 to 3,000 characters. Subsequent efforts, according to a press report, have resulted in the selection of 881 Chinese characters to be taught in schools covered by compulsory education. Educational officials have expressed the hope that this number may eventually be sufficient for all purposes.

Progress has also been made in the propagation of a phonetic system of writing. The teaching of *romaji* in the third grade of school and above was instituted in April 1947. At this time also, instruction in *hiragana* (cursive form of *kana* in common use), which had previously been confined to the higher grades, was inaugurated in the first grade. The use of *katakana* (square form of *kana*) was restricted to foreign words and onomatopoetic expressions.

Since the problem of improving the national language is so intimately connected with Japan's cultural heritage, the changes which have taken place since the surrender have been slow in their development. The character of these changes more nearly reflects the attitude of the Japanese Educational Reform Council, which favored simplification, than that of the United States Education Mission, which recommended drastic revision. SCAP's attitude is that the reform of the Japanese writing system and the methods by which such a reform is to be achieved are problems to be decided by the Japanese Government, and it favors the adoption of any suitable language form that will contribute to the intellectual development of the Japanese people and the healthy growth of democratic tendencies.

Recent Progress

Outlining his views on the Japanese occupation in a 1947 message to Congress, General MacArthur said that the victory over Japan will remain incomplete until the Allies achieve "a complete spiritual reformation, such as will not only control the defeated generation but will exert a dominant influence upon the generations to follow as well." He said further:

"Thus in the occupation of Japan, while we have destroyed Japan's war-making power and neu-

[12] Writing in *kana* necessitates the use of 48 basic symbols and 2 diacritical marks; the diacritical marks, when added to some of the basic symbols, make a total of 73 distinct symbols. Writing in *romaji* requires the use of only 22 letters.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

tralized from a material standpoint its war-making potential, we are yet in the process of finalizing the victory that the ensuing peace at war's great cost may be vital and real. This will require a complete reformation of the Japanese people—reformation from feudalistic slavery to human freedom, from the immaturity that comes of mythical teachings and legendary ritualism to the maturity of enlightened knowledge and truth, from the blind fatalism of war to the considered realism of peace.

. . . . .

"If we are successful in the accomplishment of this purpose, we shall not only have finalized the victory by bringing under control basic causes of war, but we shall have erected here in the Western Pacific a strong bulwark against the reappearance and spread of those same causes which are calculated to plunge the world into future war—for history has shown the futility of dependence upon the violence of war alone to preserve the peace. This is the stake for which we strive."

A review of events since the inauguration of the new education law affords evidence of expanding activity in educational circles and, beyond the schoolroom, an increased public interest.

Conferences on vocational guidance, the national recreation movement, social studies, teacher education, science teaching, nursery-school care and kindergarten teaching, activities of Japanese college women, and other programs have attracted large gatherings, including local government officials, businessmen, and the nation's educational leaders. The unusually large attendance of women has been the subject of comment.

Activities in the adult-education program have been expanded. Series of conferences on this subject have been held in the various prefectures of the nation, and the well-attended sessions have included delegates representing women's associations, labor unions, parent-teacher associations, citizens' organizations, and youth organizations, as well as national, prefectural, and local officials.

Reeducation of the Japanese people has progressed through various media of expression, including radio broadcasts regularly and specially scheduled; articles in the press; and motion-picture, theater, and library programs. Valuable services have been rendered by these media, particularly in the movement for the popularization of the new Japanese Constitution.

Education is the subject of a number of popular radio programs, such as "Students' Hour", "Teachers' Hour", "Citizens' Hour", "Women's Hour", "Bells of Freedom", and "People's Radio School", as well as the national radio forums. Many broadcasts have explained and interpreted the new educational system. Answers by the Ministry of Education have been part of the "Question Box" program. The very popular Japanese program entitled "Information Please" has been concerned regularly with the subject of education.

Motion pictures generally and educational films in particular have been utilized on a wide scale to disseminate knowledge to school children and their elders. New films are released monthly and attract large audiences, attendance reaching as high as 815,360 in one month for one series of 12 documentary films. Educational Film Catalog no. 2, compiled by the Educational Film Review Board and approved in June 1947 by the Ministry of Education for printing and distribution to schools, contained the titles of, and evaluation data on, 50 new films.

On reviewing the initial record of accomplishment in Japanese reeducation, observers center attention on the ambitious response of the Japanese themselves toward effectuating the new program. Their display of initiative in attempting to reform the Japanese educational system drastically and radically at the present time has been the subject of commendation by some American observers.

In the final analysis, the new educational system, which is being constructed under the guidance of the occupation, remains the keystone of the monumental structure of Japanese reorientation. The Japanese student population is of crucial importance to Japan's future as a democratic state. From the new schools will come the young men and women of the people to fill the crying need for new leaders.

The contemporary school generation has felt the immediate effect of the School Education Law. In the newly organized six primary grades, 10,298,529 children have been in attendance. For the first time, 1,700,000 Japanese pupils entered the seventh grade on equal terms without examinations. Japan's 19,000,000 students, for the first time, were assured of free and equal education for

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

life in a democratic society. Their entrance to the upper-secondary and higher educational levels has been broadened and made more democratic to replace the former complicated educational system designed to grant only a favored few the opportunity to continue their education to the university level.

More than half a million teachers are teaching an entirely new curriculum and courses of study. Japanese school children are now learning history and geography from textbooks which have been revised by the Ministry of Education under the supervision of SCAP. Teaching is now based upon knowledge of the social and mental development of the child and the nature of the community in which he lives, with stress upon international relations, the basic freedoms, and the accompanying responsibilities of citizenship.

Although occupation authorities have pointed out that the foundation for the reformation of the Japanese nation has been laid, they realize that much yet remains to be done. The framework of a democratic Government and educational system has been established. It remains for the Japanese people themselves to learn the full meaning and use of these structural forms in order that the democratization of the nation may be accomplished. The years to come will measure the extent of the realization of this program of Japanese reeducation.

[NOTE: The above policy paper was prepared by Velma Hastings Cassidy, Division of Historical Policy Research, in collaboration with the Japan-Korea Branch of Area Division V (Occupied Areas) of the Department of State and the Civil Affairs Division of the Department of the Army.]

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 740132

Basic Initial Post-Surrender Directive to Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for the Occupation and Control of Japan

November 1, 1945

1. The Purpose and Scope of This Directive

(*a*) This directive defines the authority which you will possess and the policies which will guide you in the occupation and control of Japan in the initial period after surrender.

(*b*) Japan, as used in this directive, is defined to include: The four main islands of Japan: Hokkaido (Yezo), Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku and about 1,000 smaller adjacent islands including the Tsushima Islands.

(*c*) This directive is divided into Part I: General and Political; Part II: Economic and Civilian Supply; and Part III: Financial.

PART I

General and Political

2. The Basis and Scope of Military Authority

The basis of your power and authority over Japan is the directive signed by the President of the United States designating you as Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and the Instrument of Surrender, executed by command of the Emperor of Japan. These documents, in turn, are based upon the Potsdam Declaration of 26 July 1945, the reply of the Secretary of State on 11 August 1945 to the Japanese communication of 10 August 1945, and the final Japanese communication on 14 August 1945. Pursuant to these documents your authority over Japan, as Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, is supreme for the purpose of carrying out the surrender. In addition to the conventional powers of a military occupant of enemy territory, you have the power to take any steps deemed advisable and proper by you to effectuate the surrender and the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration. It is contemplated, however, that unless you deem it necessary, or are instructed to the contrary you will not establish direct military government, but will exercise your powers so far as compatible with the accomplishment of your mission through the Emperor of Japan or the Japanese Government. In the exercise of your powers you will be guided by the following general principles.

3. Basic Objectives of Military Occupation of Japan

(*a*) The ultimate objective of the United Nations with respect to Japan is to foster conditions which will give the greatest possible assurance that Japan will not again become a menace to the peace and security of the world and will permit her eventual admission as a responsible and peaceful member of the family of nations. Certain measures considered to be essential for the achievement of this objective have been set forth in the Potsdam Declaration. These measures include, among others, the carrying out of the Cairo Declaration and the limiting of Japanese sovereignty to the four main islands and such minor islands as the Allied Powers determine; the abolition of militarism and ultra-nationalism in all their forms; the disarmament and demilitarization of Japan, with continuing control over Japan's capacity to make war; the strengthening of democratic tendencies and processes in governmental, economic and social institutions; and the encouragement and support of liberal political tendencies in Japan. The United States desires that the Japanese Government conform as closely as may be to principles of democratic self-government, but it is not the responsibility of the occupational forces to impose on Japan any form of Government not supported by the freely expressed will of the people.

(*b*) As Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers your mission will be to assure that the surrender is vigorously enforced and to initiate appropriate action to achieve the objectives of the United Nations.

(*c*) This directive does not purport finally to formulate long-term policies concerning the treat-