

Def. Doc. No. 637 C

✓ Excerpt from "The Manchoukuo Year-Book", page 382, 383, The Manchoukuo Year Book Co., Hsinking, Manchoukuo, 1942

Improvement of Personnel

Considering that under the previous system, the prestige of the judicature was at an extremely low ebb, owing to the inferior quality of the personnel, the Department of Justice felt an urgent need of improvement in this respect. In October, 1934, therefore, the Department opened a Law School under its control, enrolling mostly Manchus and instructing them in jurisprudence and ethics. The graduates from the School were employed as assistant judicial officers, to be appointed regular officers after examination on the completion of a period of practical training. The School turned out 60 or 70 graduates each year, who gave a satisfactory account of themselves in official life. On the reorganization of the School as a Law College in April, 1939, the Department of Justice created a new training institute for judicial and penal officers, where a good number are now receiving instruction.

Under the former system, the appointment of judicial personnel was swayed by private considerations, for this was done mainly by recommendation, not by examination--with the result that the personnel steadily declined in quality. In order to remove the cause of the decline, so far as the method of appointment went, by making personal character and capacity the criterion for appointment, the Government, in July, 1936, issued the Judicial Examination Ordinance and other regulations, which proved effective in realizing the desired object. The ordinance and regulations above mentioned were abolished in October, 1938, when the Civil Service Ordinance, applicable to the government officials in general, was promulgated and enforced. The object of the Civil Service Ordinance was quite the same as that of the abolished ordinance and regulations, so that there was no change in substance, in the method of appointing judicial officers.

Rejected

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游戯園文書第六三七の二

一九四二年（昭和十七年）滿洲國新報、滿洲國年鑑會社發行
三、滿洲國年鑑一第三八二頁、第三八三頁拔萃

職員の素質改善

定府の制度の下では、職員が劣等なるもの司法の威信は反感に感
落して居つたのに鑑み、司法部は此の山につき素志改善の必要を感じた。
依つて司法部は一九三四年（昭和九年）十月、法科講習所をその監督の下に
開設し、大部分滿洲人を入學せしめ法科講習及倫理學を教へた。同校卒業生
は司法官試補に採用され、一定の實習期間終了後、正規の司法官に任命さ
れたのである。同校は毎年六〇人乃至七〇人の卒業生を送り出し、以ては
官吏生活に於て十分の能力を持つ事を見せしめたのである。一九三九年（昭
和十四年）四月、同校を法科大学に改組するに當り、司法部は判事、以て
養成の爲めに新に講習所を創設し、今や相當数の者が教育を受けらる。
此所の制度の下では司法部職員の任命は個人的の考慮により左右され
ゐたさいふのは試験に依らざるに主として推薦に依つてゐたからである、そ
の爲め職員は次第に低下したのである。

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任用方法に關する限り各個人の品性及能力を任用の標準とし以て世下の原
因を深く爲ゆに、政府は一九三六年（昭和十一年）七月、司法試験令及其他
の法令を發布した、此は所期の目的實現の爲め有效であつた。前述の此等の
法令は一九三八年（昭和十三年）十月、一般政府官吏に適用される又官令が
公布、施行されたので廢止された。文官令の目的は廢止されたこれ等の諸法
令は全然同一であつて實質に於て、又司法官任用方法に於て何等變りがなか
つたのである。