

AG 000.76 (27 Sep 45) CI/2

- a. Shimbunshi-Ho
- b. Kokka Sodo-in-Ho
- c. Shimbunshi-To-Keizai-Seigenrei
- d. Shimbun-Jigyo-Rei
- e. Genron, Shuppan, Shukai, Kessha Rinji Torishimari-Ho
- f. Genron, Shuppan, Shukai, Kessha To Rinji Torishimari-Ho Shiko Kisoku
- g. Senji Keiji Tokubetsu-Ho
- h. Kokubo Hoan-Ho
- i. Gunki Hego Ho
- j. Fuen Bunsho Torishimari-Ho
- k. Gunyo Shigen Himitsu Hogo Ho
- l. Juyo Sangyo Dantai Rei Oyobi Juyo Sangyo Dantai Rei Shiko Kisoku

8. A report will be submitted to the Supreme Commander on the first and the sixteenth day of each month describing in detail the progressive steps taken by the Japanese government to comply with this order and the orders of 10 September and 24 September.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER.

/s/ Harold Fair,
/t/ HAROLD FAIR,
Lt Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst Adjutant General.

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 350 (22 Oct 45) CIE

22 October 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT : Administration of the Educational System of Japan.

1. In order that the newly formed Cabinet of the Imperial Japanese Government shall be fully informed of the objectives and policies of the occupation with regard to Education, it is hereby directed that:

a. The content of all instruction will be critically examined, revised, and controlled in accordance with the following policies:

- (1) Dissemination of militaristic and ultra-nationalistic ideology will be prohibited and all military education and drill will be discontinued.
- (2) Inculcation of concepts and establishment of practices in harmony with representative government, international peace, the dignity of the individual, and such fundamental human rights as the freedom of assembly, speech, and religion, will be encouraged.

b. The personnel of all educational institutions will be investigated, approved or removed, reinstated, appointed, reorientated, and supervised in accordance with the following policies:

- (1) Teachers and educational officials will be examined as rapidly as possible and all career military personnel, persons who have been active exponents of militarism and ultra-nationalism, and those actively antagonistic to the policies of the occupation will be removed.
- (2) Teachers and educational officials who have been dismissed, suspended, or forced to resign for liberal or anti-militaristic opinions or activities, will be declared immediately eligible for and if properly qualified will be given preference in reappointment.
- (3) Discrimination against any student, teacher, or educational official on grounds of race, nationality, creed, political opinion, or social position, will be prohibited, and immediate steps will be taken to correct inequities which have resulted from such discrimination.

- (4) Students, teachers, and educational officials will be encouraged to evaluate critically and intelligently the content of instruction and will be permitted to engage in free and unrestricted discussion of issues involving political, civil, and religious liberties.
- (5) Students, teachers, educational officials, and public will be informed of the objectives and policies of the occupation, of the theory and practices of representative government, and of the part played by militaristic leaders, their active collaborators, and those who by passive acquiescence committed the nation to war with the inevitable result of defeat, distress, and the present deplorable state of the Japanese people.

c. The instrumentalities of educational processes will be critically examined, revised, and controlled in accordance with the following policies:

- (1) Existing curricula, textbooks, teaching manuals, and instructional materials, the use of which is temporarily permitted on an emergency basis, will be examined as rapidly as possible and those portions designed to promote a militaristic or ultra-nationalistic ideology will be eliminated.
- (2) New curricula, textbooks, teaching manuals, and instructional materials designed to produce an educated, peaceful, and responsible citizenry will be prepared and will be substituted for existing materials as rapidly as possible.
- (3) A normally operating educational system will be re-established as rapidly as possible, but where limited facilities exist preference will be given to elementary education and teacher training.

2. The Japanese Ministry of Education will establish and maintain adequate liaison with the appropriate staff section of the Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and upon request will submit reports describing in detail all action taken to comply with the provisions of this directive.

3. All officials and subordinates of the Japanese Government affected by the terms of this directive, and all teachers and school officials, both public and private, will be held personally accountable for compliance with the spirit as well as the letter of the policies enunciated in this directive.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/ H.W. Allen
/t/ H.W. ALLEN
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst Adjutant General

THE JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON THE CAIRO
CONFERENCE
December 1, 1943

President Roosevelt, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Prime Minister Churchill, together with their respective military and diplomatic advisers, have completed a conference in North Africa.

The following general statement was issued:

The several military missions have agreed upon future military operations against Japan. The Three Great Allies expressed their resolve to bring unrelenting pressure against their brutal enemies by sea, land, and air. This pressure is already rising.

The Three Great Allies are fighting this war to restrain and punish the aggression of Japan. They covet no gain for themselves and have no thought of territorial expansion. It is their purpose that Japan shall be stripped of all the islands in the Pacific, which she has seized or occupied since the beginning of the first World War in 1924, and that all the territories Japan has stolen from the Chinese, such as Manchuria, Formosa, and the Pescadores, shall be restored to the Republic of China. Japan will also be expelled from all other territories which she has taken by violence and greed. The aforesaid three great powers, mindful of the enslavement of the people of Korea, are determined that in due course Korea shall become free and independent.

With these objects in view the three Allies in harmony with those of the United Nations at war with Japan, will continue to persevere in the serious and prolonged operations necessary to procure the unconditional surrender of Japan.

THE POTSDAM DECLARATION

This proclamation issued on July 26, 1945, by the heads of governments of the United States, United Kingdom, and China was signed by the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom at Potsdam and concurred in by the President of the National Government of China, who communicated with President Truman by despatch.

HEADQUARTERS I CORPS
APO 301 (Kyoto Honshu)

10 August 1948

SUBJECT: News Releases

TO : See Distribution

1. Letter, dated 8 April 1947 - AG 000.76 Headquarters I Corps Subject: Public Relations, and letter, dated 6 June 1947 - AG 014.13 Headquarters Kinki Mil. Govt. Region, Subject: Public Information, are rescinded.

2. The occupation forces are doing a good job in Japan. The majority of newsworthy effort is currently being performed by Military Government Teams. It is important that this work be kept before the eyes of the American public. Timely first hand accounts by persons on the spot are of national interest.

3. To insure a more thorough and accurate news coverage of Military Government activities in the I Corps Zone the following procedure is prescribed.

a. Commanders are responsible for all information concerning Military Government activities disseminated to Japanese news media. Actual release of information will be made by the unit Civil Information Officer who will review statements and speeches prior to release. Statements will be made in the name of the commander, speeches will be credited to the person making them. The appearance of Military Government personnel, including dependents, before Japanese organizations is often construed as lending support to that organization. Background and aims of all organizations which invite speakers should be carefully investigated.

b. In any publicity attendant to the success of programs initiated and controlled by Japanese Prefectural and City Governments, full credit will be given to the Japanese Agency concerned and not to Military Government Teams or personnel. Examples of such programs are: Crop Collection, Tax Collection, Land Reform, Fish and Vegetable Distribution Control and Civil Liberties.

c. The Japanese press will be continually encouraged to secure from and attribute to Japanese Prefectural officials the news pertaining to activities of the Japanese Government.

d. All features and news stories, written by Military

Government Team personnel and intended for other than the Japanese press, will be released through the I Corps Public Information Office.

e. Stories written by accredited correspondents and obtained through interview with Military Government Team personnel do not come within the purview of this directive. Team Information Officers should attend such interviews. Any material released should be carefully considered from the standpoint of security and propriety.

f. All hometown releases on personnel assigned to Military Government Teams will be forwarded to I Corps Public Information Office.

4. Region and team commanders will give personal attention to the subject of Public Information.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL SWING:

/s/ Widler A. Johnson
/t/ WIDLER A. JOHNSON
Captain, AGD
Asst. Adj. General

DISTRIBUTION:

1 each
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REPRODUCED:

Hq Kinki Mil Govt Region
2 April 1949

that has taken place since the end of war.

They have been told that the power is now vested in the people and that government now derives its authority by the consent of the governed, but they have failed to understand the full import of the change.

Not understanding the change, they resist it, or at best show little or no interest in it.

Editorial columns in local papers should most often be concerned with local problems. They should be diverted from local problems only by national problems of surpassing interest, and which also have a direct bearing on local affairs.

A local paper should be editorially concerned with community or prefectural problems such as the administration of school systems, good highways for the benefit of local industry, the administration of municipal and prefectural government, juvenile delinquency and the need for public playgrounds and supervised recreation, problems of sanitation and public health, and a host of other matters which need the support of the press if they are to be achieved and maintained.

Every newspaper should stand for something. It should have some creed, for example: This newspaper believes in the dignity of the individual. It pledges itself to fight against injustice in the courts and corruption in government and above all to report, in so far as is possible, all the news of this community. It will report this news factually, truthfully and objectively.

A creed such as this should appear over the editorial columns in every edition.

If you will run your newspaper with courage and integrity, keeping in mind that you are running it for the benefit of the majority of the people in the community, - if you will fight for the things you believe to be right and against the things you believe to be wrong, - if you are willing to champion the weak and defy the strong, - if you believe in your newspaper and are willing to fight for it in fair competition, you will have a good future and good journalism.

It is source of considerable alarm to me when I find so many articles in the newspapers these days dealing with graft, crime, and corruption.

I believe the newspapers of this region should take a positive stand against many things happening in governmental circles.

If a public official resigns for some reason or other, his resignation should not be accepted as the end of the matter.

If the matter involves misuse of public funds, or graft in any form, then the editorial columns of the newspapers should not tolerate his retirement as a complete answer for his abuse of public offices.

If necessary, the procurators and courts should be reminded that laws are laws, and as such should be observed and enforced.

As an example, when a governor resigns, a new gubernatorial election costs the taxpayers of that prefecture some 20 million yen. That is a large sum of money.

Where is the money coming from? Can the taxpayers of a prefecture afford to spend 20 million yen, especially during these difficult days, when the money could be used to much better advantage?

I am sure all prefectures need good schools, good roads, good hospitals, good libraries, and many other things for which such money could better be spent.

If you journalists resigned from your positions, and if your newspaper companies were required to pay the sum of 20 million yen to correct some errors for which you were responsible, I feel sure that the owners of your newspapers would demand to know the whole and exact reason or reasons behind your resignation.

Let us look upon government as a business. Newspapers should always lead the crusade to remove graft and corruption from prefectural, city, town, and village government.

It is the responsibility of the newspapers to arouse the feeling of the general public in this regard. If the taxpayers are aware of the fact that the money for government comes, not from some mysterious source, but from their own pockets, then perhaps they will study the qualification of the candidates before they go to the polls to vote.

They should be urged to insist upon clean, business-like government without graft or corruption.

While the newspapers in America were "coming of age", they embarked upon many "crusades". These campaigns were against vice, corrupt politicians, the law's delays, and scores of other ills.

Those of you who have read the history of the "New York Times" remember the famous war which the "Times" declared upon William W. Tweed, a political boss in New York city many years ago.

This war to remove Tweed from public office shook the entire nation. For many years he was a man of tremendous power.

When he fell, many others fell with him.

About 30 years ago, the "Chicago Tribune" exposed a scheme to defraud the City of Chicago and obtained a court verdict ordering the mayor and nine other officials to return almost two million dollars to the taxpayers of Chicago.

To make a long story short, the "Chicago Tribune" broke up a powerful political organization, which had been using public money for political campaigns.

Then there is the story of the Kansas City "Star" which took a firm stand against fraud in city and county elections and corruption in municipal government.

It exposed and denounced those responsible for dishonesty in elections; it offered rewards for the conviction of election crooks; it employed detectives to watch for fraud on election day.

It waged relentless warfare against "gang rule" and against the protection of gambling and vice.

For many years it fought against monopoly in street railway transportation and against the granting of long term franchises, without adequate return to the city.

It prevented a thirty-year extension of the franchise of the monopoly by arousing sufficient public sentiment against it to induce the mayor to veto the proposed grant after it had been passed by the city council.

Publisher William Rockhill Nelson carried on campaigns for these and many other worthwhile projects.

All of these campaigns were carried out in accordance with Nelson's belief that it is the function of a newspaper to bring about all forms of city improvement. "Anybody can print news", he declared, "but the Star tries to build things up. That is what a newspaper is for."

A certain amount of progress has been made in the democratization of Japan.

I would indeed be naive if I told you that everything is all right. You and I know that everything is not all right.

You know that certain matters have been neglected by the press.

You know that many important Japanese people have taken the easy way of "looking the other way".

It seems obvious that some Japanese officials are not interested in honest government; that much action taken to

bring about reform has only been of a token nature; and that the situation calls for corrective action.

In this, the Press must take the leading role.

Now for a few words about subversive groups. While you are resting, they are planning.

While you are sleeping, they are active.

While you are hesitating, they are pushing out propoganda.

They are taking advantage of many situations currently existing in Japan to further their own ends.

Do not think that, after they have read all of these articles appearing in newspapers today on graft and corruption, they will forget them.

They build upon the failure and weaknesses of others.

Do not underestimate the subversive groups. Their propagandists are not as stupid as many of us think.

Once again this matter of democracy in journalism involves both freedom and responsibility.

The very root of democratic government is composed of freedom and responsibility in equal portions. If the root lacks the strong fiber of responsibility, then the great tree itself will most certainly come crashing to the ground.

It, therefore, becomes your responsibility to make doubly sure that the root is not weakened.

Subversive groups are attempting to weaken that root. You can and must strengthen the root. When you think of democracy, think of RESPONSIBILITY.

The Kinki Civil Affairs Region is not in the news dissemination business. I trust that you will consider seriously that these are only words of guidance and assistance. After all, this is your country, and these problems exist in your country.

If I can answer any specific questions I would be glad to do so.

Q - Concerning subversive groups, from which direction do you think the most damage is likely to come, from the "Left" or from the "Right"?

A - Again I can only give you the views of a layman. Regardless of the direction of a typhoon certain damage is bound to occur, the extent of damage depends on the velocity and duration of the wind.

Before leaving, I would like to clear up two or three points to make sure there is no misunderstanding:

First: My appearance before you today was not required by directives from higher headquarters, nor are the views expressed necessarily those of my superiors. I merely wanted to meet you and informally bring to your attention matters which I personally consider of vital importance.

Second: In my reference to corrupt public officials, I do not mean to infer they are in the majority. On the contrary, I consider the great majority of officials in this region, with whom my work brings me in daily contact, to be above reproach and doing their jobs in a commendable manner. It is also in fairness to these faithful public servants that those guilty of abuse of their office should be exposed.

Finally, lest I have painted an overall gloomy picture. With the present prospect of increased foreign trade, I feel confident of better days to come. Of one thing I am sure, should your fine beer, of which I have tasted a sample here this afternoon, be exported to the United States, it would be a very popular product.

I hope you have an enjoyable and profitable meeting. Good bye, and good luck.