HEIGO TEXTBOOK

兵語

1 SEPTEMBER, 1946

PREPARED BY

MISLS, PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA

1946

INTRODUCTION

1. Object of Heigo Course

The main purpose of the Heigo course is to give students at the Military Intelligence Service Language School a fundamental military vocabulary in both Japanese and English in order that they may read, write, speak, and translate elementary military Japanese. In addition to this primary objective, the Heigo course attempts to give students a fundamental knowledge of the subjects listed under paragraph 2 so that when these students graduate and go into the field they can assist their commanders in dealing with documents and all other matters which involve the use of the Japanese military terms. Finally, the Heigo course will correlate with, and review if necessary, the students' basic training on appropriate subjects concerning the United States Army in order that they will know an appropriate military term in English for every one they learn in Japanese.

2. Subject matters to be covered

It is true that the Japanese Army, Navy, and Air Forces have been demobilized in accordance with their acceptance of the Potsdam Proclamation. Furthermore, Japan has even renounced war as a means of settling disputes with other nations. However, no one can deny the fact that there are many problems yet to be solved which involve the use of the Japanese military terms. Some of these problems are listed below:

a. Handling of the demobilized military personnel.

b. Disposition of all war industries, military installations, and

institutions.

c. Matters concerning weapons, equipment and materials.

d. Question of reparations.

e. Investigation of war leaders.

f. Military intelligence work, etc.

In order to give the basic working knowledge of the military terms, the course will attempt to cover the following subject matters in order of the items listed below and at the pace indicated below:

Items	Subject Matters	Contact-hours
(1)	Higher Military Organization (Both Japanese and U.S.)	2
(2)	Conscription and Training	1
(3)	Arms and Services	1
(4)	Grades, Decorations, Court Ranks, Orders of Merit and Peerage	2
(5)	Major Weapons and Equipment	2
(6)	Disarmament and Demilitarization	2
(7)	Other Essential Military Terms	2
	Total Contact-hours	12

INTRODUCTION

1. Object of Heigo Course

The main purpose of the Heigo course is to give students at the Military Intelligence Service Language School a fundamental military vocabulary in both Japanese and English in order that they may read, write, speak, and translate elementary military Japanese. In addition to this primary objective, the Heigo course attempts to give students a fundamental knowledge of the subjects listed under paragraph 2 so that when these students graduate and go into the field they can assist their commanders in dealing with documents and all other matters which involve the use of the Japanese military terms. Finally, the Heigo course will correlate with, and review if necessary, the students' basic training on appropriate subjects concerning the United States Army in order that they will know an appropriate military term in English for every one they learn in Japanese.

2. Subject matters to be covered

It is true that the Japanese Army, Navy, and Air Forces have been demobilized in accordance with their acceptance of the Potsdam Proclamation. Furthermore, Japan has even renounced war as a means of settling disputes with other nations. However, no one can deny the fact that there are many problems yet to be solved which involve the use of the Japanese military terms. Some of these problems are listed below:

a. Handling of the demobilized military personnel.

b. Disposition of all war industries, military installations, and

institutions.

c. Matters concerning weapons, equipment and materials.

d. Question of reparations.

e. Investigation of war leaders.

f. Military intelligence work, etc.

In order to give the basic working knowledge of the military terms, the course will attempt to cover the following subject matters in order of the items listed below and at the pace indicated below:

Items	Subject Matters	Contact-hours
(1)	Higher Military Organization (Both Japanese and U.S.)	2
(2)	Conscription and Training	1
(3)	Arms and Services	1
(4)	Grades, Decorations, Court Ranks, Orders of Merit and Peerage	2
(5)	Major Weapons and Equipment	2
(6)	Disarmament and Demilitarization	2
(7)	Other Essential Military Terms	2
	Total Contact-hours	12

CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1

THE HIGHER MILITARY ORGANIZATION OF JAPAN

SECTION I

GENERAL

POSITION OF THE EMPEROR

1. The old Japanese Constitution provided that the Emperor had the supreme command of the Army and Navy, and that he determined the organization and peace standing of the Army and Navy, and that he alone declared war, made peace, and concluded treaties. Nominally, the supreme command of the Army and Navy was exercised by the Emperor, through the Chiefs of the General Staffs of the Army and Navy, who were directly responsible to the Emperor; not through the Cabinet. The administration of the Army as opposed to tactical command was exercised by the Emperor through the War Minister.

GRAND IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS

2. The execution of war being in the hands of the military and naval authorities, upon declaration of war, the supreme command of the armed forces on land, sea, and in the air was directed from the Grand Imperial Headquarters, nominally under the personal command of the Emperor as Generalissimo. The Grand Imperial Headquarters, a purely wartime organization, consisted of the Board of Field Marshals and Fleet Admirals and the Supreme War Council, these two organizations being the Emperor's highest advisory bodies on national defense.

CONSULTIVE BODIES

3. a. Board of Field Marshals and Fleet Admirals. This board was created in 1898 as the Emperor's highest advisory body on military and naval affairs. Generals and Admirals who were appointed to the rank of Field Marshal and Fleet Admiral by the Emperor automatically became members of the board and were on active service for life.

b. Supreme War Council. This advisory board was created in 1887. Its function was to advise the Emperor on all matters pertaining to war, especially on the coordination of the various departments of military administration.

FOUR COORDINATE AGENCIES

4. The higher military organization of Japan consisted of four coordinate agencies which were responsible only to the Emperor in carrying out their respective duties. They were:

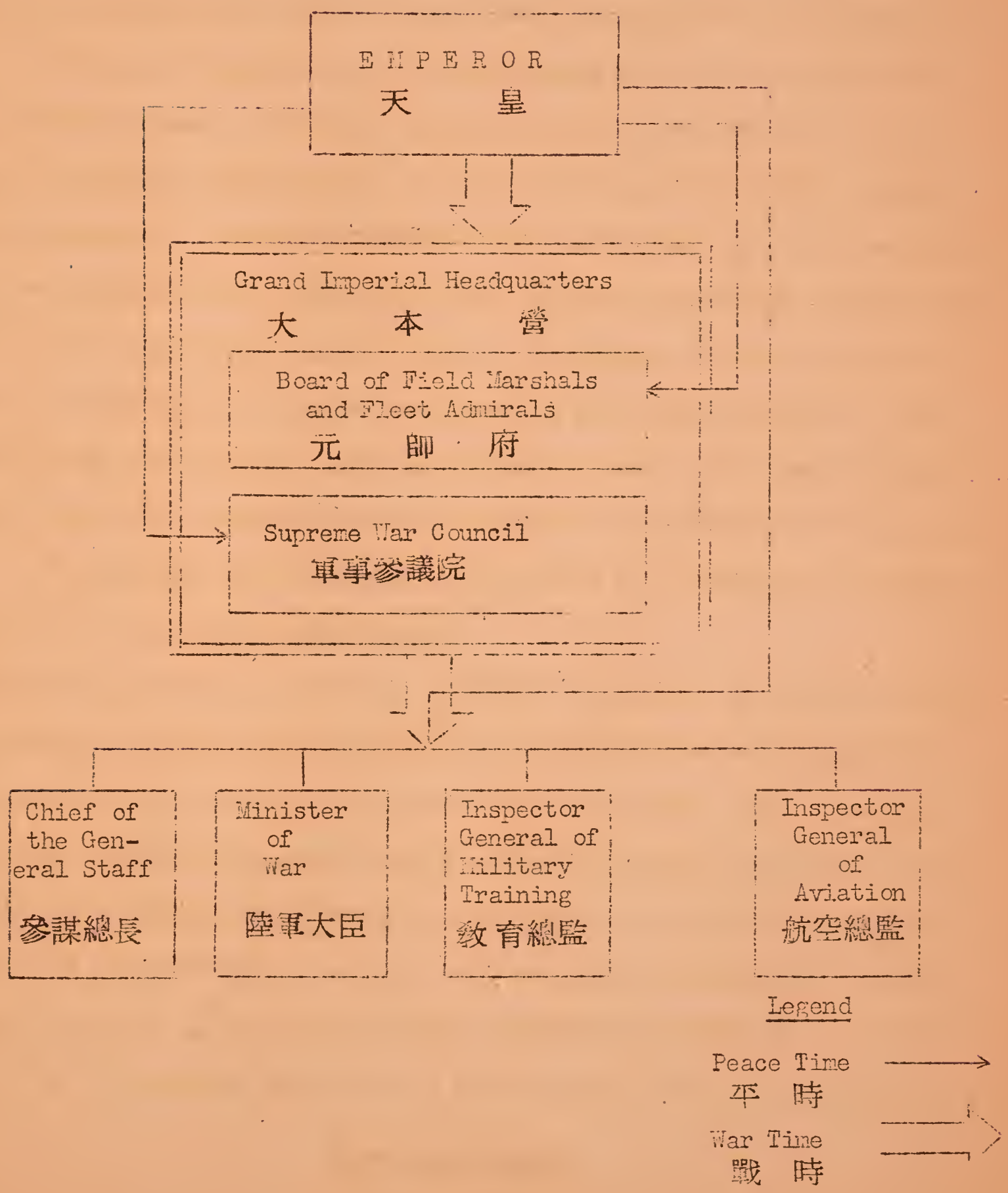
The General Staff

The War Ministry

The Inspectorate General of Military Training

The Inspectorate General of Aviation

Figure 1. Higher Military Organization



SECTION II

THE GENERAL STAFF

5. a. The General Staff was the agency through which the Emperor as Commander in Chief of the Army nominally exercised his function in relation to strategy, tactics, and operations. Orders issued by the Emperor passed from the Grand Imperial Headquarters to the Chief of the General Staff who then issued them to units in the field. The General Staff was charged with the preparation of war plans, the directions of all large scale maneuvers, the movement of troops, the compilations of field service regulations, the preparation of all maps and military history, supervision of the War College, and operation of Fortress Headquarters.

b. The Chief of the General Staff had to be a General or a Lieutenant General in the active service and was appointed by the Emperor upon the advice of the Supreme War Council. Upon appointment he became the actual representative of the Emperor in matters pertaining to the supreme command of the armies in the field and was responsible to the Emperor alone. The Chief of Staff was a member of the "Big Three", the others being the War Minister and Inspector General of Military Training. The "Big Three" and the Inspector General of Aviation composed what was known as the Central Control Board. (The Inspector General of Aviation ranked with but after the "Big Three").

c. The Vice Chiefs of the General Staff had to be a General or a Lieutenant General in the active service and were appointed by the Chief of the General Staff.

d. Under the supervision of the Chief of the General Staff were

the following agencies.

(1) General Affairs Section

1st Section - Operations

2nd Section - Intelligence

3rd Section - Supply and Transportation

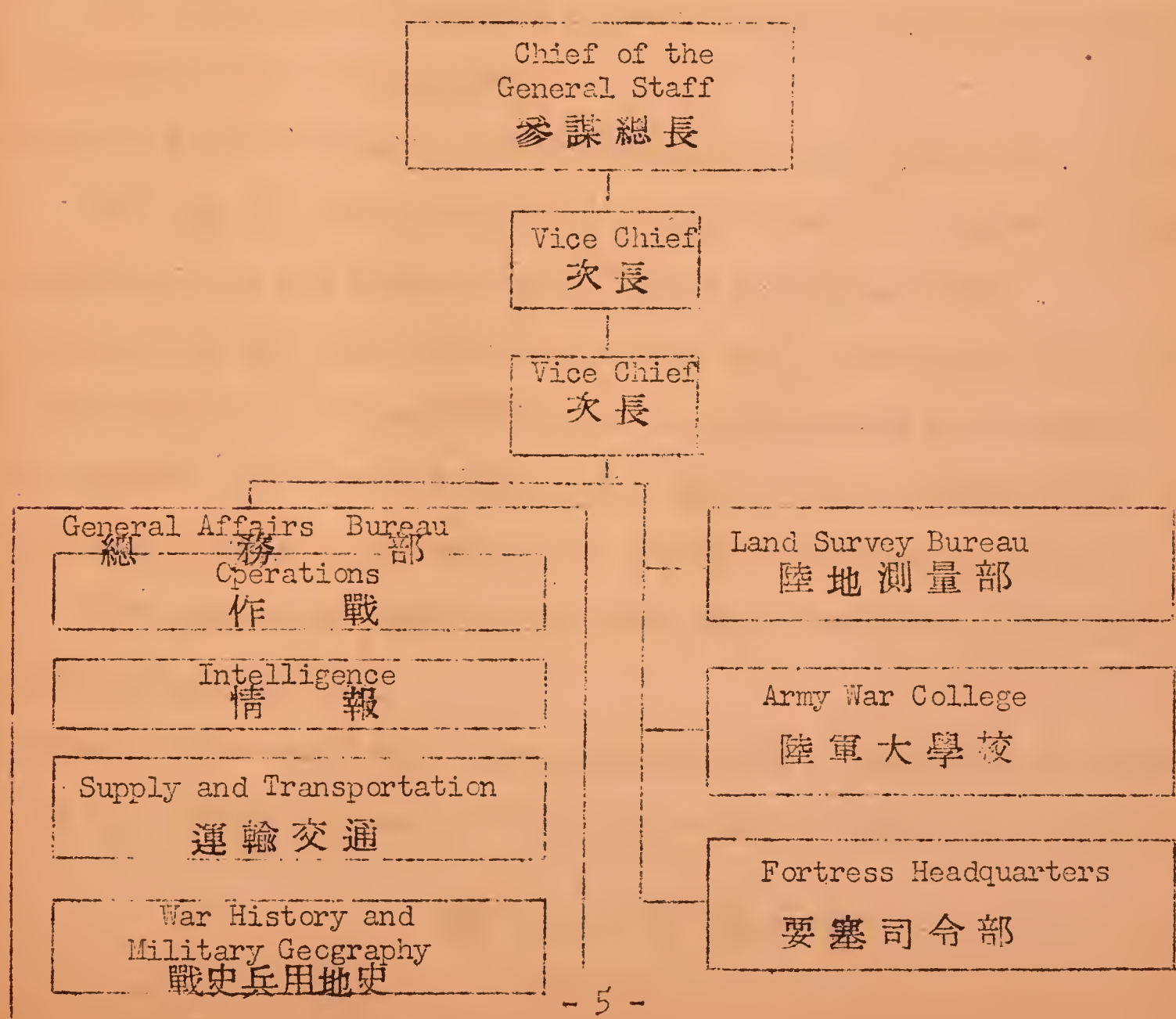
4th Section - War History and Military Geography

(2) Land Survey Bureau

(3) Army War College, Tokyo

(4) Fortress Headquarters

Figure 2. The General Staff



SECTION III

THE MINISTRY OF WAR *

6. The Ministry of War was the administrative, supply and mobilization agency of the Army, and it also functioned as a liaison agency between the Army and the Diet.

a. The War Minister was appointed by the Emperor on the advice of the Supreme War Council and had to be a General or Lieutenant General in the active service. He was the administrative head of all military affairs and was also a member of the Cabinet, but he was not selected by the Prime Minister as were the other Ministers (except the Navy Minister) and he was not responsible to the Prime Minister, but to the Emperor alone.

b. The War Vice Minister had to be a General or a Lieutenant General in the active service and was appointed by the War Minister. He was the assistant to the War Minister.

c. The Parliamentary Vice Minister of War was a civil official who assisted the War Minister in governmental administrative duties but not in military duties. He was a civilian who did not change with the change of administrations but held his office until he retired, and thus he maintained continuity of administration throughout all changes of Ministers and Vice Ministers of War.

d. The Ministry of War was subdivided into the Secretariat and eight bureaus which were:

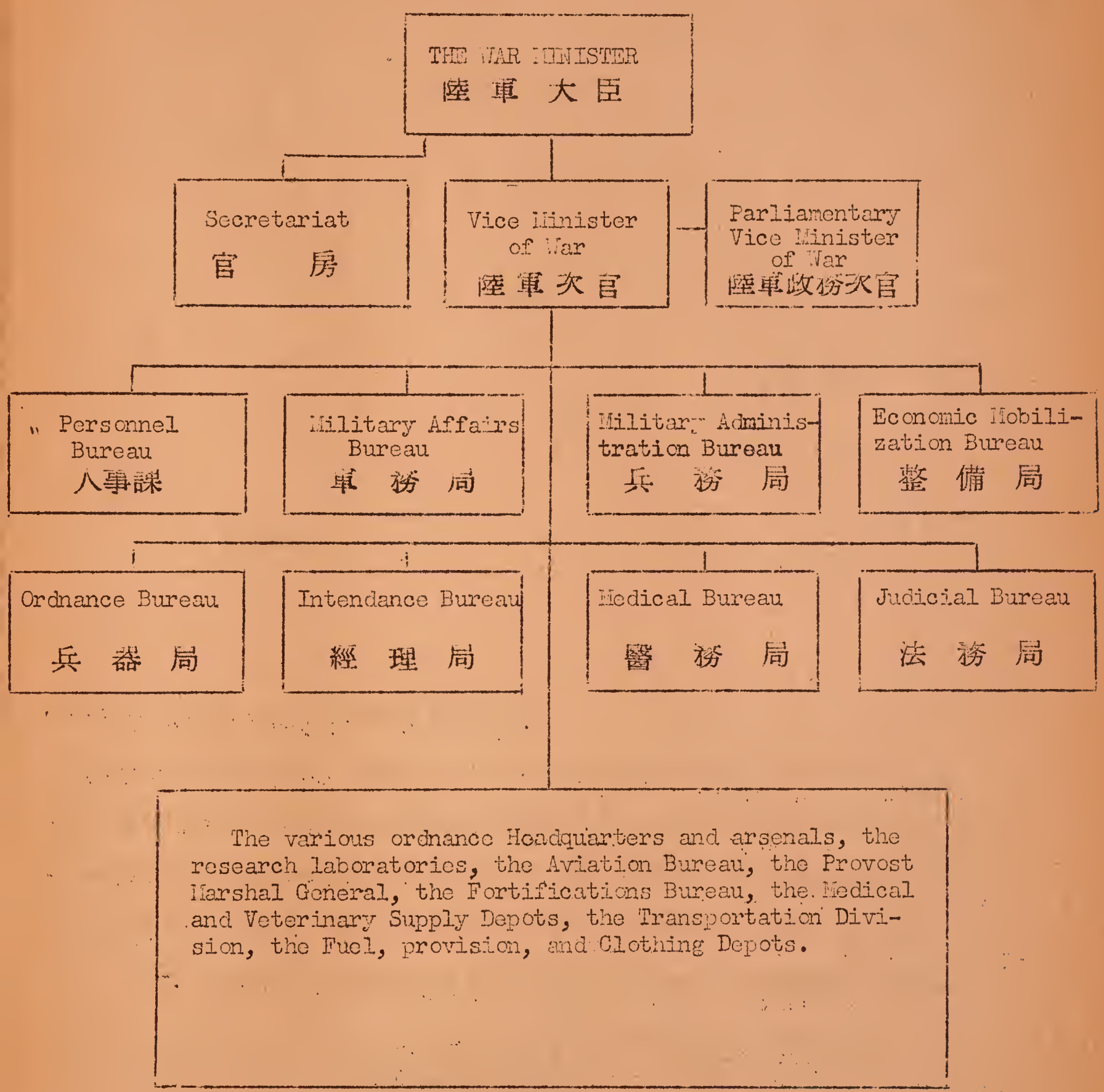
Personnel Bureau
Military Affairs Bureau

* Refer to Chapter 6.

Military Administration Bureau
Economic Mobilization Bureau
Ordnance Bureau
Intendance Bureau
Medical Bureau
Judicial Bureau (this was the only bureau not entirely composed of Army Officers)

e. Several of the Army schools were under appropriate bureaus of the Ministry of War. The War Ministry exercised supervision over the various ordnance headquarters and arsenals, the research laboratories, the Aviation Bureau, the Provost Marshal General, the Fortifications Bureau, the Medical and Veterinary Supply Depots, the Transportation Division, the Fuel, Provision, and Clothing Depots.

Figure 3. The War Ministry



SECTION IV

THE INSPECTORATE GENERAL OF MILITARY TRAINING

7. a. Duties. The Inspectorate General of Military Training was responsible in general for:

(1) The technical and tactical training of the separate arms, except the Air Corps, and of the services not under the War Ministry.

(2) Investigation, research, and the compilation of drill and training regulations.

(3) Education in all military schools except those under the War Ministry, the General Staff, or the Inspectorate General of Aviation.

(4) Military training in schools and colleges.

(5) "Spiritual" training in schools and colleges.

b. The Inspector General of Military Training was appointed by and was responsible to the Emperor and had to be a General or a Lt. General in the active service. He was a member of the "Big Three" and together with the War Minister and the Chief of the General Staff he was a member of the Central Control Board.

c. General Affairs Bureau

d. Inspectorates, each one of which was under an inspector, were charged with the training, education, and inspection of the troops under their jurisdiction.

(1) Inspectorate of Cavalry Troops

(2) Inspectorate of Artillery Troops

(3) Inspectorate of Engineer Troops

(4) Inspectorate of Transport Troops

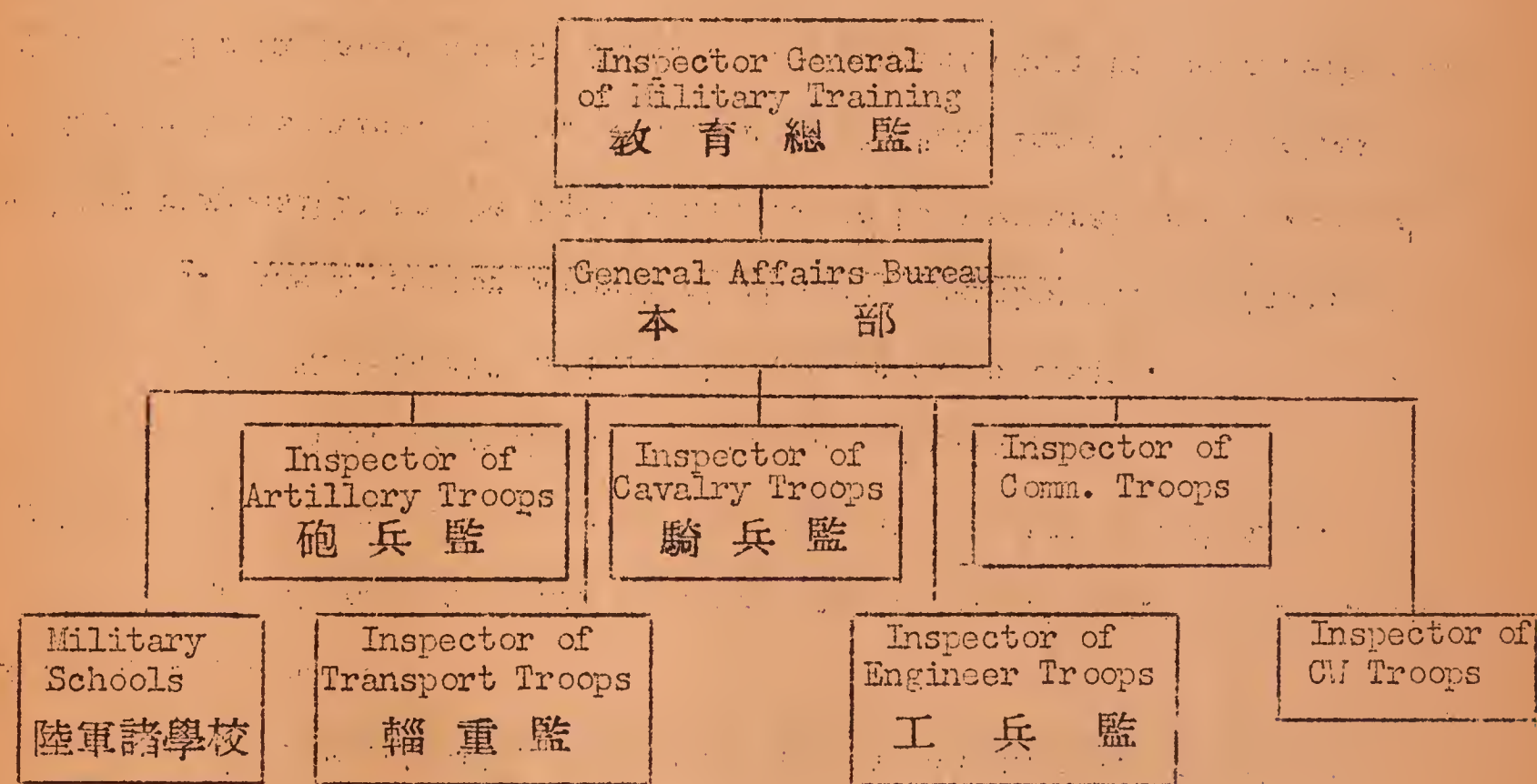
(5) Inspectorate of Communication Troops

(6) Inspectorate of Chemical Warfare Troops

e. Meteorology Bureau

f. Military Schools

Figure 4. Inspectorate General of Military Training



SECTION V

THE INSPECTORATE GENERAL OF AVIATION

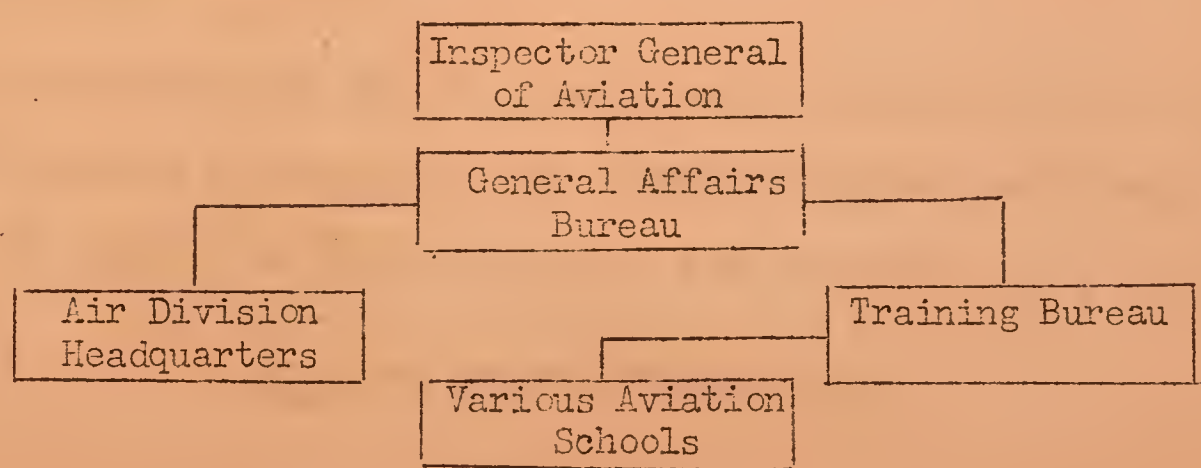
8. a. Organization and duties. This office was created by an order issued December 7, 1938, to take full charge of and supervise the education, training, and inspection of the Air Corps. It was composed of a General Affairs Bureau and a Training Bureau.

b. The Inspector General of Aviation was appointed by and responsible only to the Emperor in matters pertaining to aviation training. He had to be a General or Lt. General in the active service and had full power in developing the Air Corps. In other military matters it may be said that he ranked with but after the Chief of Staff, the War Minister, and the Inspector General of Military Training.

c. General Affairs Bureau. This was the central agency of military aviation and was required to organize the education of pilots and mechanics. It also supervised repairs, replenishment, and the purchase of aeronautical supplies.

d. Training Bureau (Aviation Schools). This department, which was really a part of the General Affairs Bureau, exercised general supervision over the various aviation schools.

Figure 5. Inspectorate General of Aviation



SECTION VI

AMERICAN MILITARY ORGANIZATION

(War Department Circular No. 138, 14 May 1946)

9. a. Purpose of Study. In order that students will be able to translate material pertaining to the Japanese military organization into equivalent American Army terms, a brief outline of the American military organization follows:

b. The President is the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and he exercises command of the Army through the Secretary of War, who carries out the military policies of the President. The power to declare war and make peace, however, belongs to the Congress of the United States and not to the President.

c. Aides de Camp to the President perform such duties as may be assigned to them from time to time by the President.

d. The Secretary of War is a civilian and a member of the President's Cabinet. He acts as head of the War Department and among his other duties he carries out the provisions of the National Defense Act and is responsible for the defense of the United States, for the development of new weapons and equipment, and for the instruction, discipline, and morale of all parts of the Army. He is assisted by the Under Secretary of War, the Assistant Secretary of War, the Assistant Secretary of War for Air, and the Administrative Assistant.

e. The Chief of Staff is the executive who carries out the orders of the President in matters of strategy, tactics, and operations. He is also the adviser to the Secretary of War and is given the duties

of planning, developing, and executing the Army program, and of exercising general supervision over the Army of the United States and all military agencies connected with it.

f. The Deputy Chief of Staff assists the Chief of Staff, acts for him in his absence, and supervises the various divisions of the War Department General and Special Staffs, and the four (4) major commands: The Ground Forces, the Air Forces, the Army Areas, and the Overseas Departments and Commands.

g. The Chief of Public Information advises the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff on matters of policy relating to public relations.

h. The War Department General Staff, under the direction of the Chief of Staff, plans and coordinates the development of the Army and assists the Chief of Staff in the direction of the field operations of the Army. The War Department General Staff includes the following six (6) divisions, each under the control of a director:

Name	Abbreviation
Personnel and Administration.....	WDGPA
Military Intelligence.....	WDGID
Organization and Training.....	WDGOT
Service Supply and Procurement.....	WDGSP
Plans and Operations.....	WDGPO
Research and Development.....	WDGRD

i. The Director of Personnel and Administration plans and supervises activities that concern matters relating to manpower as a whole and officers and men of the Army as individuals. He makes plans to obtain men and officers, to assign them to different duties, to pay them, promote them, transfer them, and finally discharge or retire them.

j. The Director of Military Intelligence collects, evaluates, and disseminates military information which is then sent to all components of the Army by the Military Intelligence Service.

k. The Director of Organization and Training plans and supervises the organization, training, and operation of the military forces except for matters specially assigned to the Director of Plans and Operations.

l. The Director of Service Supply and Procurement makes plans for supplying the Army and for purchasing and distributing or assigning all equipment, buildings, transportation, storage, and supplies.

m. The Director of Plans and Operations is responsible for the formulation, development, direction, supervision, and coordination of strategic and operational plans, current and future, for the Army. He develops his planning in conjunction with joint agencies such as the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee.

n. The Director of Research and Development is concerned with the application of national scientific resources to the solution of military problems. He is also charged with the demonstration of new or improved weapons.

o. The Special Staff Divisions are so designated because of their special fields of activity.

p. The Chief of the Public Relations Division coordinates, processes, and releases all War Department announcements, etc. of public interest.

q. The Chief of the Legislative and Liaison Division formulates,

coordinates, and accomplishes the War Department legislative program except appropriation bills and participates in War Department contact with Congress.

r. The Chief of the Information and Education Division is charged with developing basic plans and policies for information and education activities for military personnel.

s. The National Guard Bureau is the agency through which the War Department maintains relations with the National Guard in the 48 States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico.

t. The Executive for Reserve and ROTC Affairs advises and assists the Chief of Staff in the exercise of his supervision and control of the Organized Reserves and the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

u. The Inspector General's Department investigates and reports upon all matters concerning the efficiency and economy of the Army.

v. The Chief of the Historical Division exercises supervision and direction over War Department and Army historical activities other than current reports.

w. The War Department Manpower Board is charged with continuous survey of the military and civilian personnel employed in operating the zone of interior installations.

x. The Chief of the Budget Division is responsible for formulating and coordinating basic fiscal policy for the War Department.

y. The Chief of the Civil Affairs Division formulates policy and takes action in coordination with other agencies (such as relief and

welfare agencies) on civil affairs and military government matters, including war crimes.

z. The Heads of the Administrative Services are also administrative staff officers of the War Department. As such they are in direct communication with the appropriate staff divisions and give advice to the Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff, and the War Department General and Special Staffs. They also exercise control over the following Administrative Services:

Adjutant General's Department
Judge Advocate General's Department
Corps of Chaplains
Office of the Provost Marshal General
Special Service Division

aa. The Heads of the Technical Services are also technical staff officers of the War Department. Like the Heads of the Administrative Services they are also in direct communication with their appropriate staff divisions and give advice to the Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff, and the War Department General and Special Staffs. They exercise control over the following technical services:

Ordnance Department
Signal Corps
Quartermaster Corps
Corps of Engineers
Transportation Corps
Medical Department
Chemical Warfare Service
Finance Department

bb. The mission of the Army Air Forces is to provide air force units properly organized, trained, and equipped for combat operations.

cc. The mission of the Army Ground Forces is to provide ground force units properly organized, trained, and equipped for combat

operations.

dd. The Commanding General of each of the following Army Areas commands all posts within his area.

Headquarters 1st Army:	New York, N. Y.
Headquarters 2nd Army:	Baltimore, Md.
Headquarters 7th Army:	Atlanta, Ga.
Headquarters 4th Army:	San Antonio, Texas
Headquarters 5th Army:	Chicago, Ill.
Headquarters 6th Army:	San Francisco, Calif.

SECTION VII

OCCUPATION FORCES IN JAPAN

10. The policy of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers is to use, not support, the existing government in Japan, and to permit and favor changes in the form of government initiated by the Japanese people or government in the direction of modifying its feudal and authoritarian tendencies.

The Supreme Commander transmits his instructions through directives and memoranda to the Japanese government. Army and Corps Commanders conduct investigations and make reports, and in case of non-compliance by the Japanese government take appropriate action, as directed by this headquarters.

Directives and memoranda are transmitted through the Liaison Officer, G-2, to the Central Liaison Office of the Japanese government. The latter directs the proper course of the instructions to the appropriate ministries for compliance. Close liaison and expedition is provided for through frequent informal conferences between Special Staff Sections of this Headquarters and the appropriate bureaus within the Japanese ministries.

On the prefectural and local levels, the Eighth Army performs such military government activities as directed by SCAP. Annex No. 8 to Operations Memorandum No. 4, GHQ, 28 August 1945, delegates to Army and Corps, the following responsibilities in addition to those of a strictly military character: (1) the procurement of labor, and (2) the procurement of supplies, equipment and facilities.

Military Government officers and units are assigned to Army, Corps and Divisions. Liaison Officers of the Eighth Army and XXIV Corps are stationed with GHQ SCAP.

Figure 6

ORGANIZATION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT (U.S.)

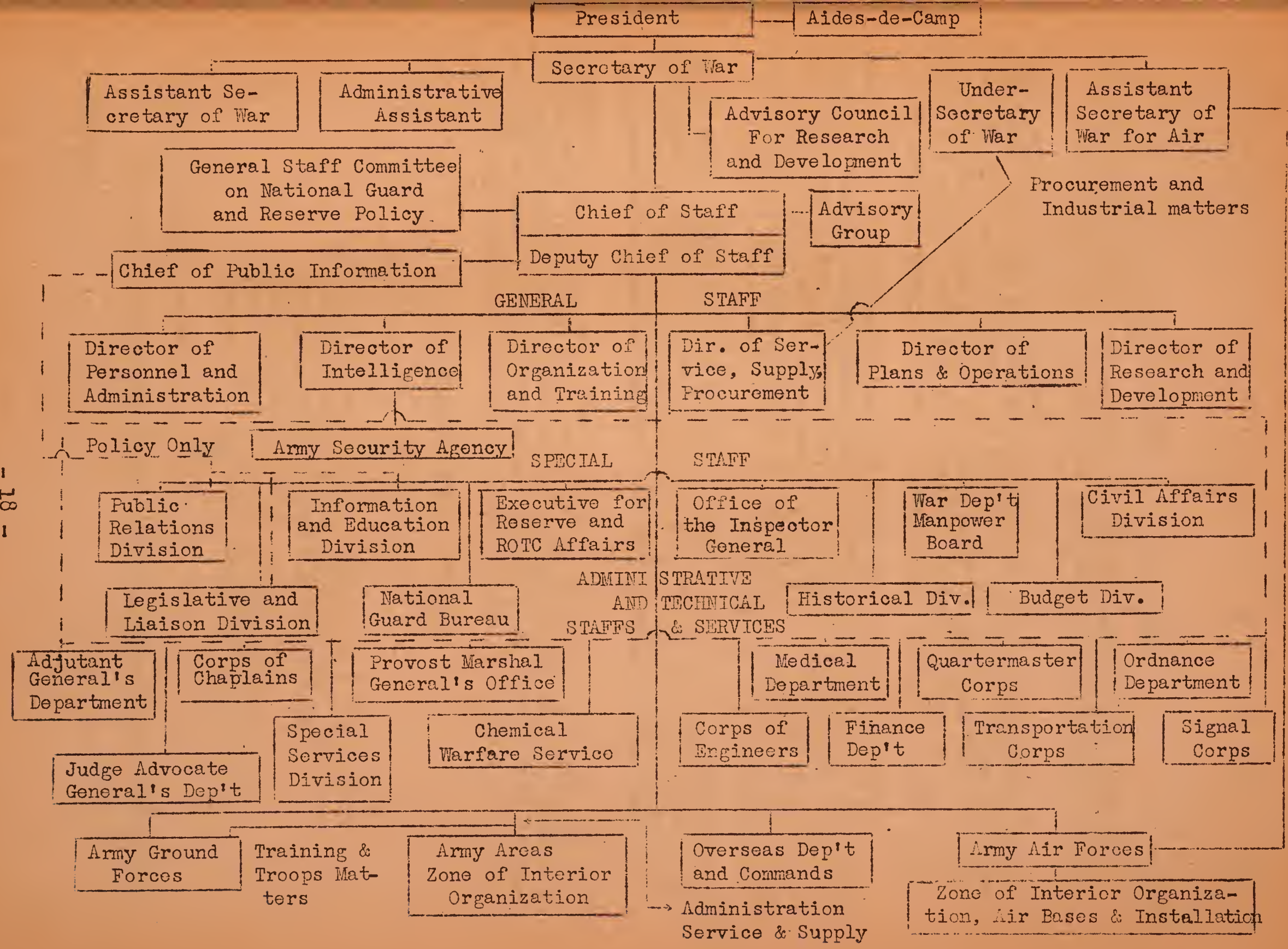
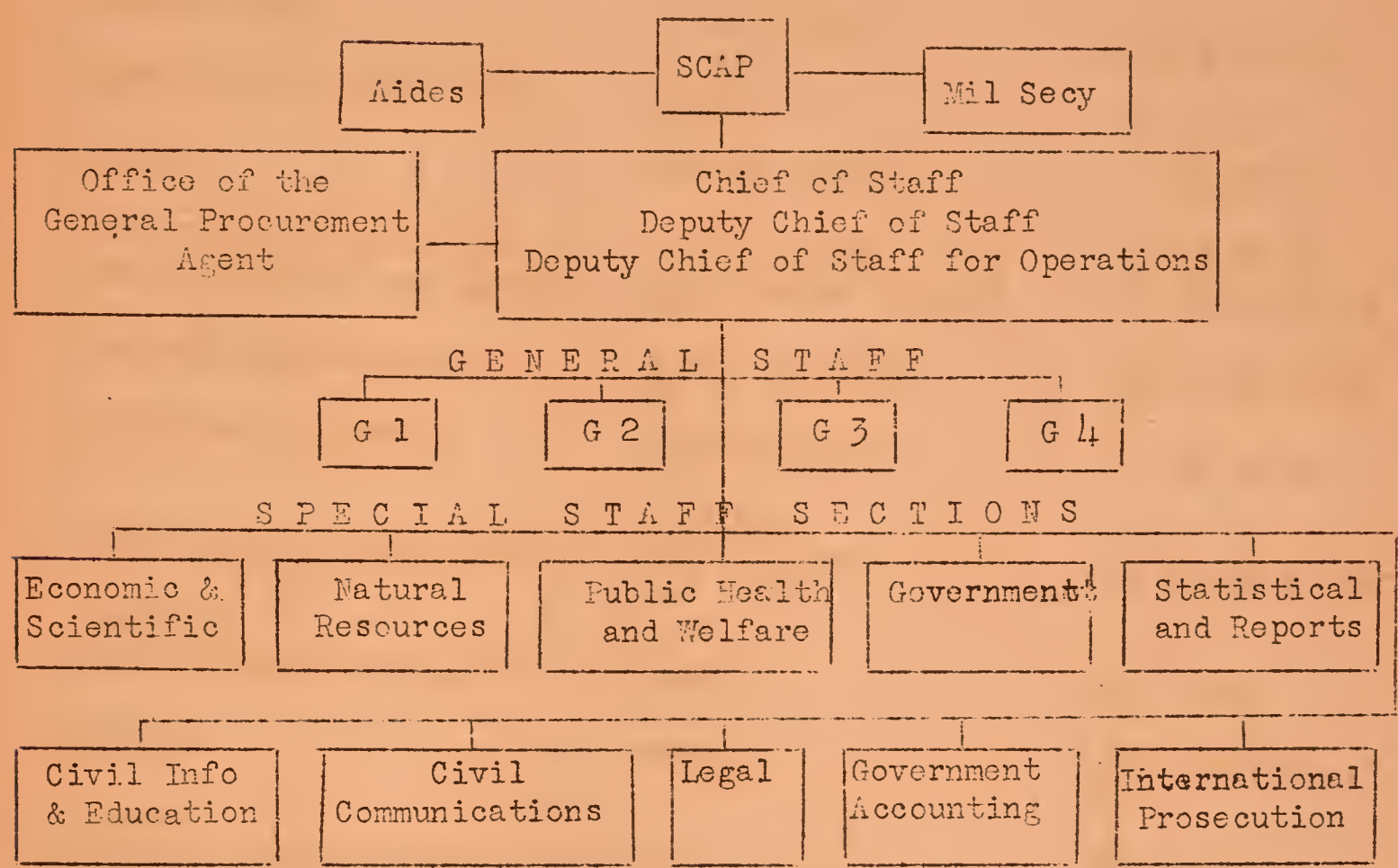


Figure 7.

ORGANIZATION OF SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS GHQ

ORGANIZATION OF SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS GHQ



SECTION VIII

VOCABULARY LIST NUMBER ONE

110. Terms pertaining to Japanese Military Organization:

English	Rōmaji	Kanji
Active service	Gen-eki	現役
Administration	Gyōsei	行政
Aides-de-Camp to Emperor	Jijū Bukan	侍従武官
Army	Rikugun	陸軍
Arms	Kakuheika	各兵科
Arsenal	Zōheishō	造兵廠
Aviation Bureau	Kōkū Hombu	航空本部
"Big Three"	San Chōkan	三長官

English	Romaji	Kanji
Board of Field Marshals and Fleet Admirals	Gensuifu	元帥府
Cabinet	Naikaku	内閣
Central Control Board	Chūō Tōkatsu Kikan	中央統轄機關
Chief of the General Staff	Sambō Sōchō	参謀總長
Chief of the Naval General Staff	Gunreibu Sōchō	軍令部總長
Civil Official	Bunkan	文官
Clothing Headquarters	Hifuku Honshō	被服本廠
Commander-in-Chief	Daigensui	大元帥
Constitution	Kempō	憲法
Consultive bodies	Shijunkikan	諮詢機關
Economic Mobilization Bureau	Seibi Kyoku	整備局
Emperor	Tennō	天皇
Field Marshals and Fleet Admirals	Gensui	元帥
First Section, Operations	Dai ichi-bu, Sakusen	第一部作戰
Fortification Bureau	Chikujō Hombu	築城本部
Fortress Headquarters	Yōsai Shireibu	要塞司令部
Fourth Section, War History and Military Geography	Dai yon-bu, Senshi, Heiyōchishi	第四部戰史 兵用地史
General	Rikugun Taishō	陸軍大將
General Affairs Section	Sōmubu	總務部
General Staff	Sambō Hombu	参謀本部

English	Romaji	Kanji
Grand Imperial Headquarters	Dai Hon-ei	大本營
Inspector General of Aviation	Kōkū Sōkan	航空總監
Inspector General of Military Training	Kyōiku Sōkan	教育總監
Inspector of Artillery Troops	Hōhei Kan	砲兵監
Inspector of Cavalry Troops	Kihei Kan	騎兵監
Inspector of Engineer Troops	Kōhei Kan	工兵監
Inspector of Transport Troops	Shichō Kan	輜重監
Inspectorate General of Aviation	Kōkū Sōkambu	航空總監部
Inspectorate General of Military Training	Kyōiku Sōkambu	教育總監部
Inspectorate of Artillery Troops	Hōhei Kambu	砲兵監部
Inspectorate of Cavalry Troops	Kihei Kambu	騎兵監部
Inspectorate of Engineer Troops	Kōhei Kambu	工兵監部
Inspectorate of Transport Troops	Shichō Kambu	輜重監部
Intendance Bureau	Keiri Kyoku	經理局
Judicial Bureau	Hōmu Kyoku	法務局
Land Survey Bureau	Rikuchi Sokuryōbu	陸地測量部
Lieutenant General	Rikugun Chūjō	陸軍中將

English	Romaji	Kanji
Medical Bureau	Imu Kyoku	醫務局
Members of the Supreme War Council	Gunji Sangi Kan	軍事參議官
Meteorology Bureau	Kishōbu	氣象部
Military Academy	Rikugun Shikan Gakkō	陸軍士官學校
Military Administration Bureau	Heimu Kyoku	兵務局
Military Affairs Bureau	Gunmu Kyoku	軍務局
Military School	Rikugun Gakkō	陸軍學校
Ministerial Secretariat	Daijin Kambō	大臣官房
Mobilization	Dōin	動員
Naval General Staff	Gunreibu	軍令部
Navy	Kaigun	海軍
Ordnance	Heiki	兵器
Ordnance Bureau	Heiki Kyoku	兵器局
Operations	Sakusen	作戰
Organization	Hensei	編制
Parliamentary Vice Minister of War	Rikugun Seimu Jikan	陸軍政務次官
Personnel Bureau	Jinji Kyoku	人事局
Prime Minister	Naikaku Sōri Daijin (Shushō)	內閣總理大臣 (主相)
Provision Headquarters	Ryōmatsu Honshō	糧秣本廠
Provost Marshal General	Kempei Shireikan	憲兵司令官
Second Section, Intelligence	Dai ni-bu, Jōhō	第二部情報

English	Romaji	Kanji
Services	Kakubu	各部
Strategy	Senryaku	戰略
Supply	Hokyū	補給
Supreme War Council	Gunji Sangi-In	軍事參議院
Tactics	Senjutsu	戰術
Transportation Division	Unyubu	運輸部
Treaty	Jōyaku	條約
Third Section, Supply and Transportation	Dai san-bu, Unyu-kōtsu	第三部運輸交通
Veterinary Supply Depot	Jūi Shizaishō	獸醫資材所
Vice Chief of the General Staff	Sanbō Jichō	參謀次長
Vice Minister of War	Rikugun Jikan	陸軍次官
War College	Rikugun Daigakkō	陸軍大學校
War Minister	Rikugun Daijin	陸軍大臣
War Ministry	Rikugunshō	陸軍省

CHAPTER 2

CONSCRIPTION AND TRAINING*

SECTION I

CONSCRIPTION

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

12. a. The system of compulsory military service in Japan was established for the first time during the Taika Restoration, 646 A.D., thereafter undergoing many changes. It was greatly improved by the Taihō Order in 701 A.D., and the number of trained men in Japan in those days is said to have exceeded 100,000. A long period of peace then ensued, with the result that the law gradually dropped out of practice, and people came to be divided into two classes, namely: warriors on the one hand, and farmers on the other.

b. The law relating to military conscription* was issued in 1872 A.D., the fifth year of Meiji, and became effective the following year. However, the law was amended to a great extent in 1927, the second year of Shōwa, and in the intervening years up to the outbreak of World War II, only minor amendments were made to this Conscription Law.

UNIVERSAL MALE SERVICE

13. According to the Conscription Law, all Japanese men between the ages of 17 and 45 except those specifically exempted were subject to military service. During peace time, however, the majority of the men were

* Refer to Chapter 6.

not conscripted for active service until they were 21 years of age, and were retired when they were approximately 38 years old. Due to the exigencies of the last war, drastic changes in the above military service law had been effected during the past several years. On 31 October 1943, the War Ministry issued an amendment of the military service law, effective that day, extending the term of active service to include their 45th birthday. On 18 October 1944, the War Ministry in the Official Gazette promulgated an order, to be effective 1 November 1944, lowering the age for military conscription to 17 years. It was also declared that by virtue of the revision in the Army special volunteer regulations, published 16 October 1944, youths under the age of 17 were eligible as volunteers for reservists. In March, 1943, the conscription of Koreans was authorized. The conscription of Formosans was also authorized in October, 1943.

14. The Army Service was divided as follows:

a. Standing Army

(1) Active service - 2 years

(2) Reserve - 15 years, 4 months

b. Conscript (or replacement) reserve

(1) 1st Conscript Reserve - 17 years, 4 months

(2) 2nd Conscript Reserve - 17 years, 4 months

c. National Army

(1) 1st National Army

(2) 2nd National Army

METHOD OF SELECTION

15. a. All males upon reaching the age of 17 years were subjected to a medical examination for conscription , and as a result of this they were divided into the following classes: A, B-1, B-2, B-3, C, D, and E.

b. The men were then allotted to the different components of the Army as follows:

(1) A, B-1: Active Service

(2) B-2 : First Conscript Reserve

(3) B-3 : 2nd Conscript Reserve

(4) C : Second National Army

(5) D : Unfit for any service (chronic illness).

(6) E : Temporarily ill and expected to recover by the following year.

c. Those who were fit for active service were enrolled by lottery.

EXEMPTION AND REDUCTIONS

16. a. Sole supporters of families, and criminals who had been sentenced to over six years of imprisonment or penal servitude were exempted. Until October, 1943, those attending certain schools could postpone their service until they had completed their studies or reached age limits varying from 21 in the case of middle schools to 26 in the case of medical schools. Since that time all deferments of students who had reached the age of 20 had been cancelled, except for those in certain technical fields defined by the War Ministry. Japanese living abroad (except residents of

Indo-China, Thailand, Burma, the Philippines, Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and other Japanese-occupied areas designated by the War Ministry) could postpone their service by applying for deferment every year, and if they stayed abroad until 37 years of age, except for yearly visits not to exceed 90 days, they were exempted. Those residing in overseas Japanese possessions or in territories adjacent thereto, could be examined and perform military service in nearby units.

b. In peace time, the active service of certain conscripts could be shortened, by an unspecified time (formerly six months) in the case of those who had finished the course of a Young Peoples' School, and by 60 days in the case of Normal School graduates. The term of service could be extended for all conscripts in time of war or in other specified cases of special necessity.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

17. The following were the specifications of the medical examinations:

a. Class A: Not less than 5 feet (1.52 meters) in height and in good physical condition.

b. Class B: Taller than 4 feet 11 inches (1.50 meters) and in poorer physical condition than those of Class A. Subheads B-1, B-2, and B-3 covered grades in physical condition.

c. Class C: Those taller than 4 feet 11 inches (1.50 meters) but physically inferior to those coming under Class B, and those between 4 feet 9 inches (1.45 meters) and 4 feet 11 inches (1.50 meters) who were not suffering from a temporary or permanent disabling physical ailment.

d. Class D: Less than 4 feet 9 inches (1.45 meters) in height or suffering from certain specific physical ailments which were not readily improved by treatment.

e. Class E: A temporary rating. This class included men who were suffering from ailments at the time of the examination but who could be cured by treatments and be passed the following year. Physical standards for the above groups were subject to change at any time by order of the War Minister. The above is summarized and graphically represented as follows:

Figure 8. Components of Conscription

<table>
<tr><td>A & B_1</td><td>B_2</td><td>E_3</td><td>C</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Active Service 2 years

1st Reserve 15 years 4 months

Total 17 years 4 months</td><td>1st Conscript Reserve

Total 17 years 4 months</td><td>2nd Conscript Reserve

Total 17 years 4 months</td><td>2nd National Army</td><td>All service ended at the age of 45 in peace time.

D Rejected and unfit for Service.

E Re-examined the following year and if condition was improved, placed in appropriate class</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">1st National Army Until 45 years of age</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

OPERATION OF THE CONSCRIPTION SYSTEM

18. a. The system as far as the conscript was concerned, worked as follows: When a Japanese male became 17 years of age, he was placed in the Second National Army. During the summer of the year in which by November 30th he would become 18 years of age, he received his conscript examination. The examination consisted of a mental and a physical examination, the latter of which was largely the determining factor.

b. By this time the number of regular two year active duty men and of 1st Replenishments to be inducted had been received by the Divisional Conscription Districts, and the quota was filled by starting with Class A men. When there were more men in the class than were needed, the necessary number was determined by lottery. As a result of the examination and the lottery, there were the following classes of men, who went their ways as follows:

(1) Men selected for regular two year active duty: They entered the service about January 10th of the following year in peace time and on November 30th of the second year left the active service and entered the Reserve. Thus, while the period of service in the active service was normally two years, the actual time spent in barracks was about one year and ten months. After finishing the active service, they entered the Reserve, as mentioned above, and in this the period of service was fifteen years and four months. During their service in the Reserve the men could be called into active service as many as five times, but not more than once a year and not to exceed 35 days at each time. However, the length of one call could be in case of necessity prolonged by not exceeding 50 days; in

such case, the number of calls was reduced by one each. At the end of their service in the 1st Reserve these men entered the 1st National Army, in which they served until forty-five years of age.

(2) Men selected for the 1st Conscript Reserve: These men were subject to call for a six months' training period with the colors, and for additional periods of fifty days upon whatever number of occasions were deemed necessary. At the end of a period covering seventeen years and four months they entered the 1st National Army, where they stayed until they reached the age of 45.

(3) Men selected for the 2nd Conscript Reserve: Same as number (2) above.

SECTION II

VOCABULARY LIST NUMBER TWO

19. Terms pertaining to Conscription

English	Romaji	Kanji
Active Service	Gen-eki	現役
Calls	Shōshū	召集
Class A	Kōshu	甲種
Class B_1	Dai ichi Otsushu	第一乙種
Class B_2	Dai ni Otsushu	第二乙種
Class B_3	Dai san Otsushu	第三乙種
Class C	Heishu	丙種
Class D	Teishu	丁種
Class E	Boshu	戊種

English	Romaji	Kanji
Classification	Bunrui	分類
Conscript	Chōhei Tekireisha	徵兵適齡者
Conscript reserve	Hojū hei	補充兵
Conscription	Chōhei	徵兵
Conscription Law	Hei-eki Hō	兵役法
Conscription system	Chōheiseido	徵兵制度
Deferment	Enki	延期
First Conscript Reserve	Daiichi Hojū Heieki	第一補充兵役
First National Army	Daiichi Kokumin Heieki	第一國民兵役
Lottery	Chūsen	抽籤
Medical Examination	Shintai Kensa	身体檢査
Mental examination	Nōryoku Kensa	能力檢査
Military service	Hei-eki	兵役
National Army	Kokumin hei	國民兵
Normal School	Shihangakkō	師範學校
Official Gazette	Kampō	官報
Period of service	Fuku-eki Nengen	服役年限
Physical examination	Shintai Kensa	身体檢査
Quota	Teisū	定數
Replacement reserve	Hojū hei	補充兵
Reserve	Yobi	豫備
Second Conscript Reserve	Dai-ni Hojū Hei-eki	第二補充兵役
Second National Army	Daini Kokumin Hei-eki	第二國民兵役

English	Romaji	Kanji
Service	Fuku-eki	服役
Standing Army	Jōbi gun	常備軍
Standing Army, Service in the	Jōbi Hei-eki	常備兵役
Time spent in barracks	Zaiei Kikan	在營期間
Universal Military Training System	Kokumin Kaihei	國民皆兵
Young Peoples' School	Seinen Gakkō	青年學校

SECTION III

TRAINING

PRE-ARMY EDUCATION

20. a. General. The following chart will give the reader a brief summary of the Japanese Educational System as it functioned before the last war.

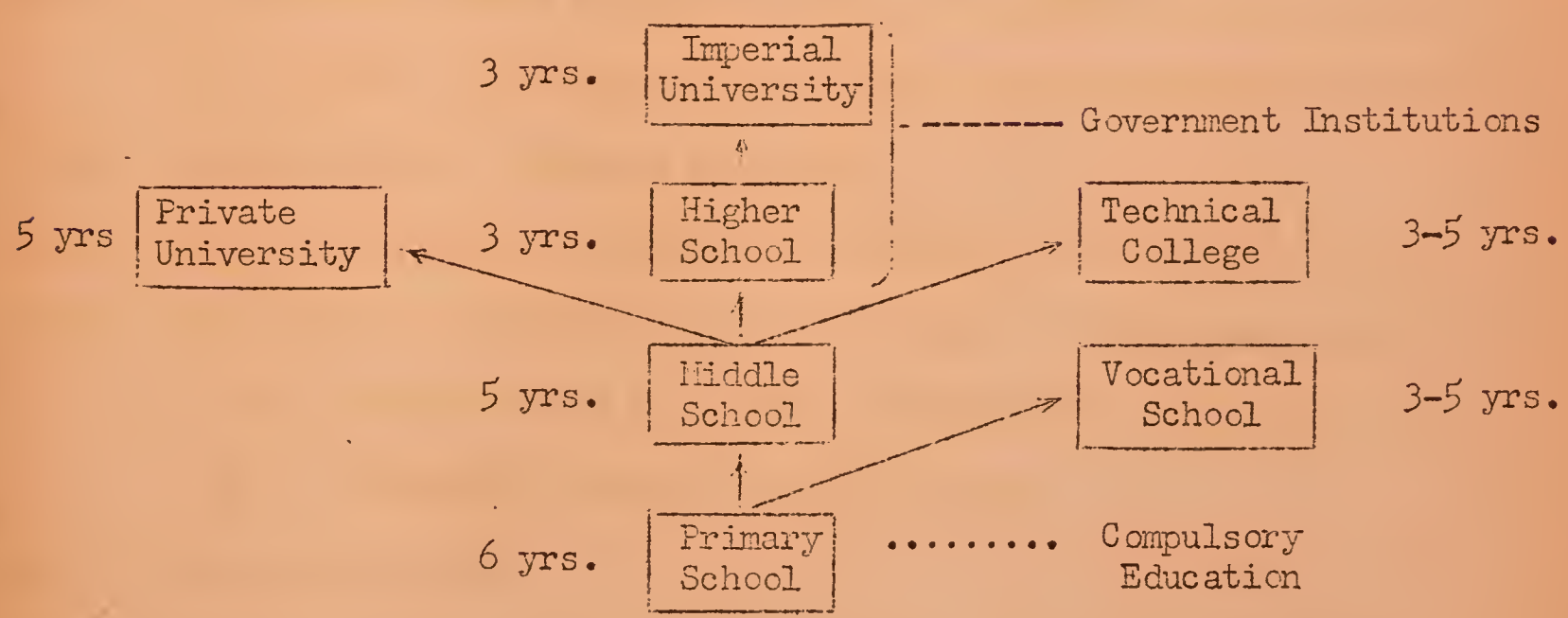


Figure 9. Japanese Educational System

b. General Course of Education. A Japanese boy enters grammar school on April first after reaching his seventh birthday and will spend the following six years there until he completes his compulsory education. Then he will enter either:

(1) A vocational school for 3-5 years or

(2) A middle school by entrance examination. Upon completion of his middle school education he will enter either a government higher school and then continue to a government university, or he will go to a private university or a technical college.

c. R.O.T.C. Military training entered the curriculum in the first year of middle school where a student drilled an average of two hours per week. In his senior year he went on maneuvers for about five days. Upon entering higher school or a private university he continued his R.O.T.C. work an average of two hours per week, which included close order drill, marksmanship, and bayonet drill. Once a year he went on maneuvers which lasted about ten days. Also once a year a parade and a review were held for the Inspector from the Inspectorate General of Military Training. During his enrollment in college a student could be deferred from conscription, but he had to report for conscription upon graduation. Any student who successfully completed his R.O.T.C. course in the middle school or higher institution was eligible for a one year conscription period. These students were eligible for a reserve commission at the termination of their conscription period provided they had successfully passed all of their examinations. The majority of the officers coming from the above source

entered the staff services and very few became line officers.

d. Preparation for an army career. The educational program for those seeking a career in the army varied. Grammar school graduates entered the Junior Military School by competitive examination after completing one year of middle school. There was a tremendous number of applicants each year. Upon the completion of the three year course, graduates entered the Military Academy Preparatory School in Tokyo without examination.

The majority of cadets, however, entered upon graduation from the middle schools. There was a selective entrance examination of about the standard of the fourth year of middle school. There were many applicants but only one in twenty was accepted. The foregoing paragraph is graphically represented as follows:

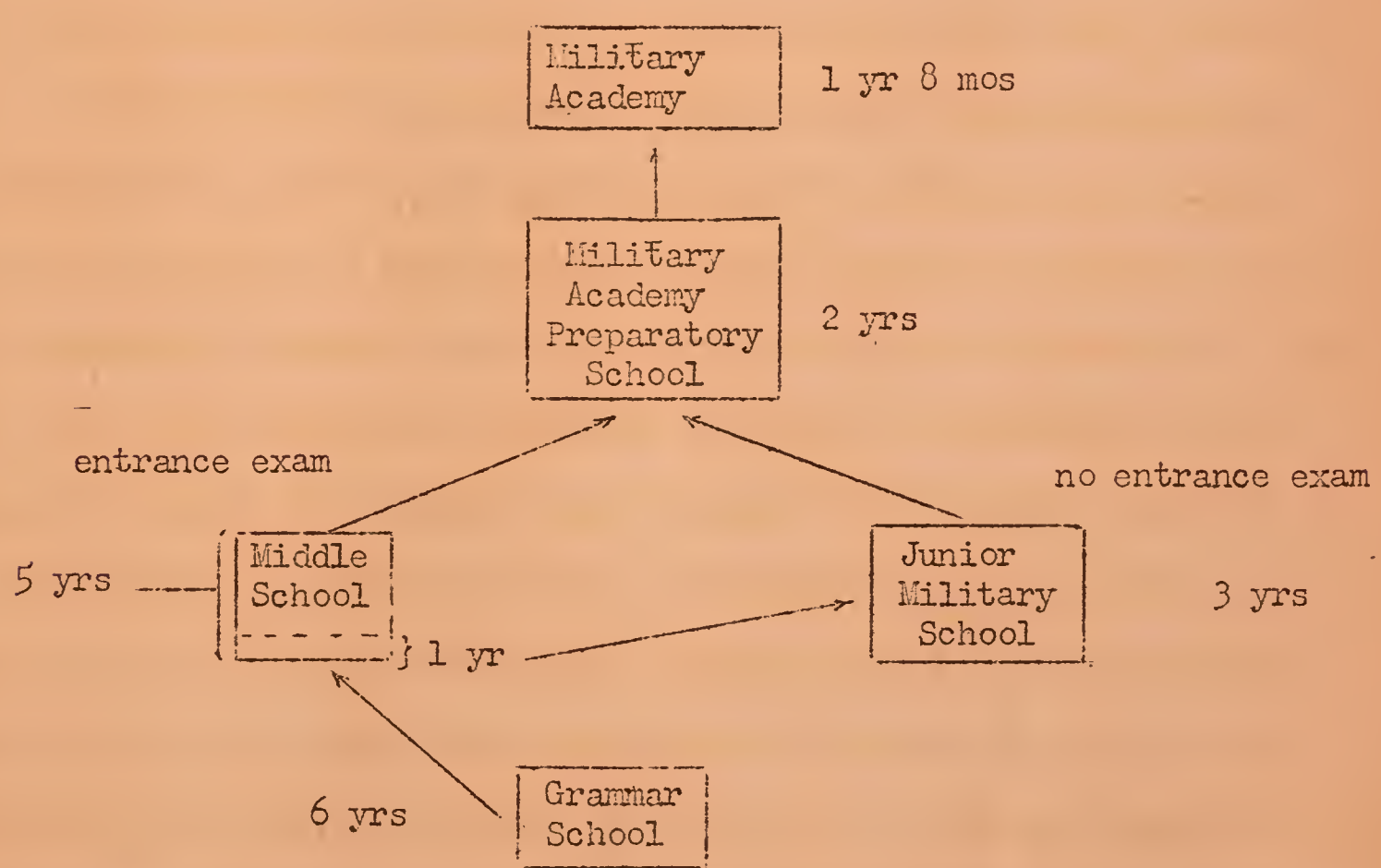


Figure 10. Preparation for an army career

(3) War time speed-up program. By law, on April 14, 1934, the Ministry of Education and Ministry of War inaugurated a further compulsory educational program, requiring boys and girls to attend a Young Peoples' School (Seinen Gakkō) after their completion of grammar school, if their education was not pursued at some other higher institution of learning.

Young Peoples' Schools were created ostensibly for the purpose of cultivating further the character and patriotic spirit of the youths in Japan. They were established for those who could not financially afford higher education. However, the underlying aim of these schools was to train this group, who formed a large majority of the youths, for military or and war occupations. That is, the military planned to complete the primary phase of basic training for all youths (boys) before their conscription date, thereby reducing their time for basic training after their induction into the Army.

The school was to be free to all youths, and was to be controlled and operated by the Japanese Government.

Furthermore, it was the law that no employer could prevent any of his employees from attending the Young Peoples' School.

However, relatively few schools were opened immediately after the passage of the above educational law. It was not until several years later that these schools were actually established all over the Empire. It, however, became an integral part of the Japanese educational system.

The attendance period for boys was 5 years; and for girls, 3 years, in the above school.

MILITARY ACADEMY AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL

21. a. Military Academy Preparatory School. Upon entering the Military Academy Preparatory School, whether from the Junior Military School or Middle School, the student completed the course which ran for two years.

At the completion of the Preparatory School the students were assigned to their branches of service and were assigned to regiments within their service to do six months of troop duty.

b. Military Academy. They then returned and entered the Military Academy at Zama in Kanagawa Prefecture with the rank of sergeant. The course at the Military Academy ran for one year and eight months. At the termination of the Academy course they returned to their respective regiments for a four months period of troop duty as probationary officers although their ranks were those of sergeants. This period from about July 1 to October 20th coincided with the greatest outdoor field activity of the Japanese Army, and the probationary officers got a great deal of practical experience as platoon leaders. In the latter part of October the probationary officers were commissioned as second lieutenants. Since they were assigned to their branches comparatively early, and, before appointment, had had a total of ten months troop duty all with their own branch, by the time they were commissioned they were certainly splendidly trained junior officers, although their general education had naturally suffered from the early concentration on military education.

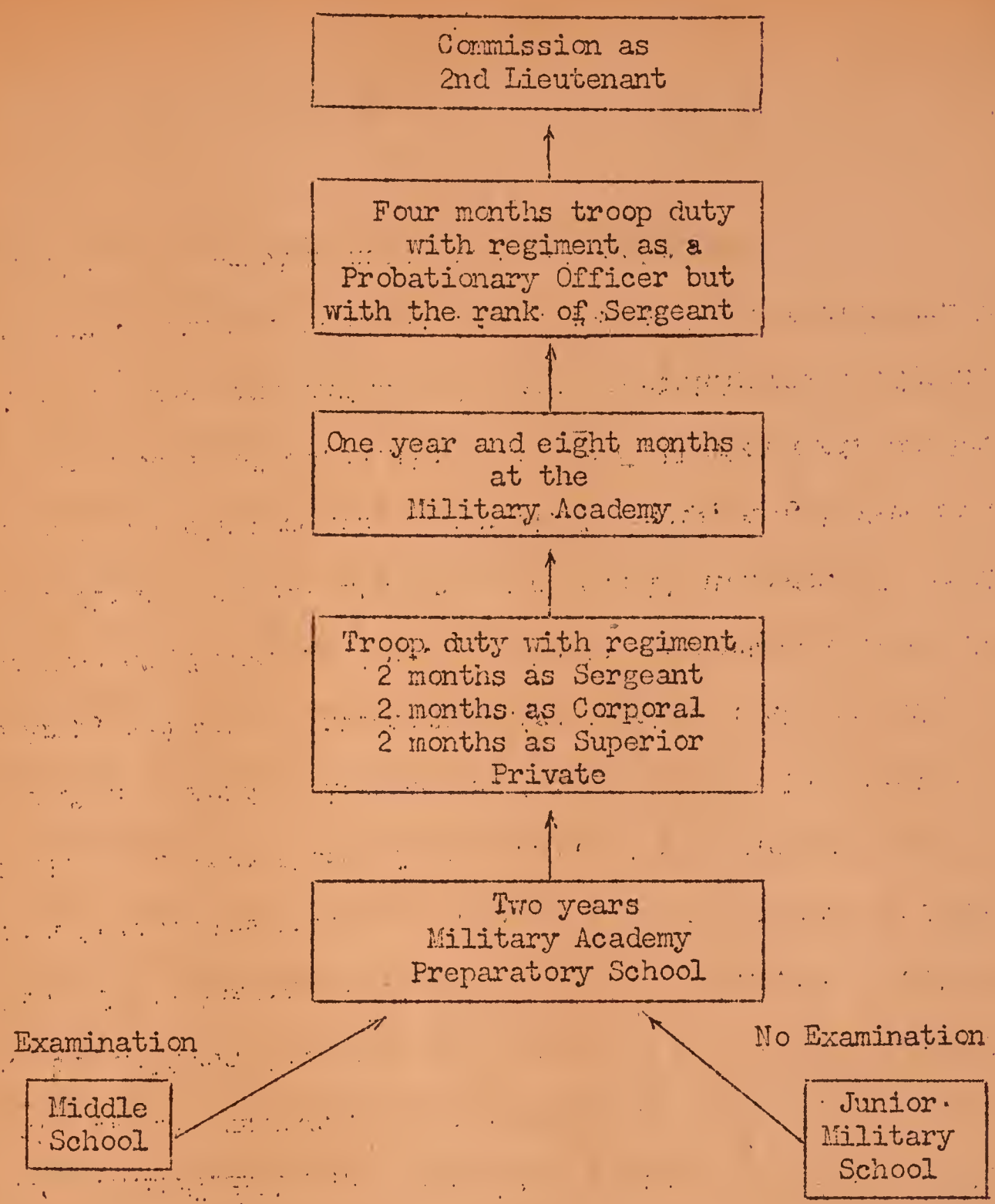


Figure 11. Details of cadet training

THE ARMY WAR COLLEGE

22. The Army War College trained officers in courses pertaining to the command of large units.

The Gakusei (students) consisted of company officers of all line branches (excluding the Military Police) who had received their commissions

within the last eight years, had two years or more troop duty, and who were of high intelligence, in excellent physical condition, diligent in duty, strong in will, showed sufficient promise of future progress, and who had passed the examinations for selection.

There were also the Senka Gakusei (Specialized students) and the Kōkū Gakusei (Aeronautical students) consisting of majors and captains of the various line branches (Military Police excluded).

EDUCATION AT SERVICE SCHOOL

23. Important schools under the jurisdiction of the Inspectorate General of Military Training were as follows:

a. Artillery-Engineer School

b. Infantry School

c. Cavalry School

d. Field Artillery School

e. Heavy Artillery School

f. Engineer School

g. Signal School

h. Automobile School

i. Chemical Warfare School

j. Tank School

k. Air Defense School

l. Toyama School (Band), etc.

VOCABULARY LIST NO. 3

24. Terms pertaining to training.

English	Rōmaji	Kanji
Cadets	Shikan kōhosei	士官候補生
Close order drill	Misshū Kyōren	密集教練
Compulsory Education	Gimu kyōiku	義務教育
Bayonet drill	Jū kenjutsu	銃劍術
Education System	Kyōiku-seido	教育制度
Government School	Kanritsu Gakkō	官立學校
Higher School	Kōtō Gakkō	高等學校
Imperial University	Teikoku Daigaku	帝國大學
Junior Military School	Yōnen Gakkō	幼年學校
Marksmanship	Shagekijutsu	射擊術
Middle School	Chūgakkō	中學校
Military Academy	Shikan gakkō	士官學校
Parade	Bunretsu	分列
Primary School	Kokumin Gakkō	國民學校
Private School	Shiritsu gakkō	私立學校
Private University	Shiritsu Daigaku	私立大學
Probationary officers	Minarai shikan	見習士官
Review	Eppei	閱兵
Technical College	Semmon Gakkō	專門學校
Vocational School	Jitsugyō gakkō	實業學校
War College	Rikugun daigakkō	陸軍大學校
Young Peoples' School	Seinen Gakkō	青年學校

CHAPTER 3

ARMS AND SERVICES

25. Arms. The line branch (Honka) of the Japanese Army consisted of the following branches:

Infantry Branch	(Hoheika)
Cavalry Branch	(Kiheika)
Artillery Branch	(Hōheika)
Engineers Branch	(Kōheika)
Transport Branch	(Shichōheika)
Air Corps	(Hikō heika)
Military Police	(Kempei)

The first six branches were generally called "KAKU HEIKA" (Arms). Therefore, the Japanese line branch (Honka) could be divided into the following:

Kaku-heika	(Arms)
Kempei	(MP)

26. Services. The non-combatant services (KAKU-BU) of the Japanese Army consisted of the following five departments:

Intendance Department	(Keiribu)
Medical Department	(Eiseibu)
Veterinary Department	(Jūibu)
Military Band	(Gungakubu)
Technical Department	(Gijutsubu)

Line Branch (HONKA)	Services (KAKU-BU)
Arms (KAKU-HEIKA): Infantry Cavalry Artillery Engineers Transport Air Corps Military Police	Intendance Medical Veterinary Military Band Technical Dept.

Figure 12. The Arms and Services

27. Unit Designations. Figure 13 shows the various Japanese unit designations and their English equivalents.

Units \ Arms	Infantry 步兵	Cavalry 騎兵	Artillery 砲兵	Engineers 工兵	Transport 輜重兵	Air 飛行
Gun (軍) *						Army
Shidan (師團) **						division
Ryodan (旅團) Dan (團)	brigade; group	brigade	brigade; group			brigade
Rentai (聯隊) Sentai (戰隊)	regiment	regiment	regiment	regiment	regiment	regiment (or group)
Daitai (大隊)	battalion		battalion	battalion	battalion	airfield battalion
Chūtai (中隊)	company	troop	battery or company	company	company	company (or squadron)
Shōtai (小隊)	platoon	platoon	platoon	platoon		flight
Buntai (分隊)	squad	squad	section	section		

* Army

** Division (See Page 43 for the organization of a peace-time Division.

Figure 13. Unit Designations

28. Organization of a peace-time Division.

平時師團ノ編成

(1) Division Headquarters 師團司令部

(2) Infantry Unit 步兵部隊

(3) Cavalry Unit 騎兵部隊

(4) Field (or Mountain) Artillery Unit 野(山)砲兵部隊

(5) Engineer Unit 工兵部隊

(6) Transport Unit 輜重兵部隊

Besides the above, certain Divisions included some or all of the following units:

Cavalry Brigade 騎兵旅團

Heavy Field Artillery Brigade 野戰重砲兵旅團

Independent (or Non-Divisional) Mountain Artillery Unit } 獨立山砲兵部隊

Heavy Artillery Unit 重砲兵部隊

Horse Artillery Unit 騎砲兵部隊

Antiaircraft Artillery Unit 高射砲兵部隊

Railway Unit 鐵道部隊

Telegraph (or Signal) Unit 電信部隊

Air Unit 飛行部隊

Balloon Unit 氣球部隊

Tank Unit 戰車部隊

Army Prisoners Disciplinary Unit 教化隊, etc.

Vocabulary List No. 4

29. Terms pertaining to Arms and Services.

English	Rōmaji	Kanji
Air	Hikō, kōkū	飛行，航空
Arms	(Kaku-) Heika	(各)兵科
Artillery	Hōhei	砲兵
Branches of Arms and Services	Heishu	兵種
Cavalry	Kihei	騎兵
Chemical warfare service	Kahei (or Kagakusen hei)	化兵(化學戰兵)
Combat train	Shōkōri	小行李
Engineers	Kōhei	工兵
Field Hospital	Yasen byōin	野戰病院
Field train	Daikōri	大行李
Headquarters:		
Army —	Gun Shireibu	軍司令部
Division —	Shidan Shireibu	師團司令部
Brigade —	Ryodan Shireibu	旅團司令部
Regimental —	Rentai Hombu	聯隊本部
Battalion —	Daitai Hombu	大隊本部
Company —	Chūtai Hombu	中隊本部
Infantry	Hohei	步兵
Intelligence Unit	Jōhōtai	情報隊
Intendance Department	Keiribu	經理部
Line branch	Honka (or Heika)	本科

English	Rōmaji	Kanji
Military band	Gungakubu	軍樂部
Military Police	Kempei	憲　兵
Medical Department	Eiseibu	衛生部
Reconnaissance Unit	Sōsaku tai	捜索隊
Searchlight Unit	Shōkū tai	照空隊
Services	(Kaku-) Bu	(各) 部
Signal unit	Tsūshintai	通信隊
Technical Department	Gijutsubu	技術部
Transport	Shichō	輜　重
Veterinary Department	Jūibu	獸醫部

CHAPTER 4

GRADES, DECORATIONS, COURT RANKS, ORDERS OF MERIT AND PEERAGE

SECTION I

GRADES

30. Vocabulary pertaining to the grades of officers and men:

English	Rōmaji	Kanji
a. General Officers	Shōkan	將　官
Arms	Heika	兵　科
General	Rikugun Taishō	陸軍大將
Lt. General	Rikugun Chūjō	〃　中將
Major General	Rikugun Shōshō	〃　少將
Technical Department	Gijutsubu	技術部
Technician	Heigi	兵　技
Technician Lt. General	Rikugun Heigi Chūjō	陸軍兵技中將
Technician Major General	Rikugun Heigi Shōshō	〃　〃　少將
Aeronautical Technician	Kōgi	航　技
Aeronautical Technician Lt. General	Rikugun Kōgi Chūjō	陸軍航技中將
Aeronautical Technician Major General	Rikugun Kōgi Shōshō	〃　〃　少將
Intendance Department	Keiribu	經理部
Finance Lt. General	Rikugun Shukei Chūjō	陸軍主計中將
Finance Major General	Rikugun Shukei Shōshō	〃　〃　少將

English	Romaji	Kanji
Medical Department	Eiseibu	衛生部
Surgeons	Gun-i	軍　醫
Surgeon Lt General	Rikugun Gun-i Chūjō	陸軍軍醫中將
Surgeon Major General	Rikugun Gun-i Shōshō	〃　〃　少將
Pharmacy Lt. General	Rikugun Yakuzai Chūjō	陸軍藥劑中將
Pharmacy Major General	Rikugun Yakuzai Shōshō	〃　〃　少將
Dentistry	Shika	齒　科
Dental Major General	Rikugun Shika Shōshō	陸軍齒科少將
Veterinary Department	Jūi-bu	獸醫部
Veterinary Lt. General	Rikugun Jūi Chūjō	陸軍獸醫中將
Veterinary Major General	Rikugun Jūi Shōshō	〃　〃　少將
Military Band	Gungaku-bu	軍樂部
Judicial Department	Hōmubu	法務部
Judicial Lt. General	Rikugun Hōmu Chūjō	陸軍法務中將
Judicial Major General	Rikugun Hōmu Shōshō	〃　〃　少將
b. Field Officers	Sakan	佐　官
Arms	Heika	兵　科
Colonel	Rikugun Taisa	陸軍大佐
Lt. Colonel	Rikugun Chūsa	〃　中佐
Major	Rikugun Shōsa	〃　少佐

English	Romaji	Kanji
Military Police	Kempei	憲兵
Military Police Colonel	Rikugun Kempei Taisa	陸軍憲兵大佐
Military Police Lt. Colonel	Rikugun Kempei Chūsa	〃 〃 中佐
Military Police Major	Rikugun Kempei Shōsa	〃 〃 少佐
Technical Department	Gijutsu-bu	技術部
Technician	Heigi	兵技
Technician Colonel	Rikugun Heigi Taisa	陸軍兵技大佐
Technician Lt. Colonel	Rikugun Heigi Chūsa	〃 〃 中佐
Technician Major	Rikugun Heigi Shōsa	〃 〃 少佐
Aeronautical Technician	Kōgi	航技
Aeronautical Technician Colonel	Rikugun Kōgi Taisa	陸軍航技大佐
Aeronautical Technician Lt. Colonel	Rikugun Kōgi Chūsa	〃 〃 中佐
Aeronautical Technician Major	Rikugun Kōgi Shōsa	〃 〃 少佐
Intendance Department	Keiri-bu	經理部
Finance Colonel	Rikugun Shukei Taisa	陸軍主計大佐
Finance Lt. Colonel	Rikugun Shukei Chūsa	〃 〃 中佐
Finance Major	Rikugun Shukei Shōsa	〃 〃 少佐
Medical Department	Eisei-bu	衛生部
Surgeons	Gun-i	軍醫

English	Romaji	Kanji
Surgeon Colonel	Rikugun Gun-i Taisa	陸軍軍醫大佐
Surgeon Lt. Colonel	Rikugun Gun-i Chūsa	〃 〃 中佐
Surgeon Major	Rikugun Gun-i Shōsa	〃 〃 少佐
Pharmacy	Yakuzai	藥 劑
Pharmacy Colonel	Rikugun Yakuzai Taisa	陸軍藥劑大佐
Pharmacy Lt. Colonel	Rikugun Yakuzai Chūsa	〃 〃 中佐
Pharmacy Major-	Rikugun Yakuzai Shōsa	〃 〃 少佐
Dentistry	Shika	齒 科
Dental Colonel	Rikugun Shika Taisa	陸軍齒科大佐
Dental Lt. Colonel	Rikugun Shika Chūsa	〃 〃 中佐
Dental Major	Rikugun Shika Shōsa	〃 〃 少佐
Veterinary Department	Jūi-bu	獸醫部
Veterinary Colonel	Rikugun Jūi Taisa	陸軍獸醫大佐
Veterinary Lt. Colonel	Rikugun Jūi Chūsa	〃 〃 中佐
Veterinary Major	Rikugun Jūi Shōsa	〃 〃 少佐
Military Band	Gungaku-bu	軍樂部
Judicial Department	Hōmu bu	法務部
Judicial Colonel	Rikugun Hōmu Taisa	陸軍法務大佐
Judicial Lt Colonel	Rikugun Hōmu Chūsa	〃 〃 中佐
Judicial Major	Rikugun Hōmu Shōsa	〃 〃 少佐
c. Company Officers	Ikan	尉 官
Arms	Heika	兵 科

English	Romaji	Kanji
Captain	Rikugun Taii	陸軍大尉
1st Lieutenant	Rikugun Chūi	〃 中尉
2nd Lieutenant	Rikugun Shōi	〃 少尉
Military Police	Kempei	憲 兵
Military Police Captain	Rikugun Kempei Taii	陸軍憲兵大尉
Military Police 1st Lieutenant	Rikugun Kempei Chūi	〃 〃 中尉
Military Police 2nd Lieutenant	Rikugun Kempei Shōi	〃 〃 少尉
Technical Department	Gijutsu-bu	技術部
Technician	Heigi	兵 技
Technician Captain	Rikugun Heigi Taii	陸軍兵技大尉
Technician 1st Lieutenant	Rikugun Heigi Chūi	〃 〃 中尉
Technician 2nd Lieutenant	Rikugun Heigi Shōi	〃 〃 少尉
Aeronautical Technician	Kōgi	航 技
Aeronautical Technician Captain	Rikugun Kōgi Taii	陸軍航技大尉
Aeronautical Technician 1st Lieut.	Rikugun Kōgi Chūi	〃 〃 中尉
Aeronautical Technician 2nd Lieutenant	Rikugun Kōgi Shōi	〃 〃 少尉
Intendance Department	Keiri-bu	經理部
Finance Captain	Rikugun Shukei Taii	陸軍主計大尉
Finance 1st Lieut.	Rikugun Shukei Chūi	〃 〃 中尉
Finance 2nd Lieut.	Rikugun Shukei Shōi	〃 〃 少尉

English	Romaji	Kanji
Medical Department	Eisei-bu	衛生部
Surgeons	Gun-i	軍　醫
Surgeon Captain	Rikugun Gun-i Taii	陸軍軍醫大尉
Surgeon 1st Lieut.	Rikugun Gun-i Chūi	〃　〃　中尉
Surgeon 2nd Lieut.	Rikugun Gun-i Shōi	〃　〃　少尉
Pharmacy	Yakuzai	藥　劑
Pharmacy Captain	Rikugun Yakuzai Taii	陸軍藥劑大尉
Pharmacy 1st Lieut.	Rikugun Yakuzai Chūi	〃　〃　中尉
Pharmacy 2nd Lieut.	Rikugun Yakuzai Shōi	〃　〃　少尉
Dentistry	Shika	齒　科
Dental Captain	Rikugun Shika Taii	陸軍齒科大尉
Dental 1st Lieut.	Rikugun Shika Chūi	〃　〃　中尉
Dental 2nd Lieut.	Rikugun Shika Shōi	〃　〃　少尉
Sanitary Corps	Eisei-bu	衛生部
Sanitary Corps Captain	Rikugun Eisei Taii	陸軍衛生大尉
Sanitary Corps 1st Lieutenant	Rikugun Eisei Chūi	〃　〃　中尉
Sanitary Corps 2nd Lieutenant	Rikugun Eisei Shōi	〃　〃　少尉
Veterinary Department	Jūi-bu	獸醫部
Veterinary	Jūi	獸　醫
Veterinary Captain	Rikugun Jūi Taii	陸軍獸醫大尉
Veterinary 1st Lt.	Rikugun Jūi Chūi	〃　〃　中尉
Veterinary 2nd Lt.	Rikugun Jūi Shōi	〃　〃　少尉

English	Romaji	Kanji
Veterinary Administrative	Jūi-mu	獣醫務
Veterinary Administrative Captain	Rikugun Jūimu Taii	陸軍獣醫務大尉
Veterinary Administrative 1st Lieut.	Rikugun Jūimu Chūi	〃 〃 中尉
Veterinary Administrative 2nd Lieut.	Rikugun Jūimu Shōi	〃 〃 少尉
Military Band	Gungaku-bu	軍楽部
Military Band Captain	Rikugun Gungaku Taii	陸軍軍楽大尉
Military Band 1st Lieut.	Rikugun Gungaku Chūi	〃 〃 中尉
Military Band 2nd Lieut.	Rikugun Gungaku Shōi	〃 〃 少尉
Judicial Department	Hōmu-bu	法務部
Judicial Captain	Rikugun Hōmu Taii	陸軍法務大尉
Judicial 1st Lieut.	Rikugun Hōmu Chūi	〃 〃 中尉
Judicial 2nd Lieut.	Rikugun Hōmu Shōi	〃 〃 少尉
d. Warrant Officers	Jun-shikan	准士官
Arms	Heika	兵 科
Warrant Officer	Rikugun Jun-i	陸軍准尉
Military Police Warrant Officer	Rikugun Kempei Jun-i	陸軍憲兵准尉
Technical Department	Gijutsu-bu	技術部
Technical Warrant Officer	Rikugun Heigi Jun-i	陸軍兵技准尉
Aeronautical Technician Warrant Off.	Rikugun Kōgi Jun-i	陸軍航技准尉

English	Romaji	Kanji
Intendance Department	Keiri-bu	經理部
Finance Warrant Officer	Rikugun Shukei Jun-i	陸軍主計准尉
Tailor Warrant Officer	Rikugun Hōkō Jun-i	陸軍縫工准尉
Artificer Warrant Officer	Rikugun Sōkō Jun-i	陸軍裝工准尉
Medical Department	Eisei-bu	衛生部
Sanitary Corps Warrant Officer	Rikugun Eisei Jun-i	陸軍衛生准尉
Sanitary Corps Technician Warrant Off.	Rikugun Ryōkō Jun-i	陸軍療工准尉
Veterinary Department	Jūi-bu	獸醫部
Veterinary Administrative Warrant Off.	Rikugun Jūimu Jun-i	陸軍獸醫務准尉
Military Band	Gungaku-bu	軍樂部
Military Band Warrant Officer	Rikugun Gungaku Jun-i	陸軍軍樂准尉
e. Non-commissioned Officers	Kashikan	下士官
Arms	Heika	兵　科
Sergeant-Major	Rikugun Sōchō	陸軍曹長
Sergeant	Rikugun Gunsō	陸軍軍曹
Corporal	Rikugun Gochō	陸軍伍長
Military Police	Kempei	憲　兵
Military Police Sergeant-Major	Rikugun Kempei Sōchō	陸軍憲兵曹長
Military Police Sergeant	Rikugun Kempei Gunsō	〃　〃　軍曹

English	Romaji	Kanji
Military Police Corporal	Rikugun Kempei Gochō	陸軍憲兵伍長
Technical Department	Gijutsu-bu	技術部
Technician	Heigi	兵　技
Technician Sergeant-Major	Rikugun Heigi Sōchō	陸軍兵技曹長
Technician Sergeant	Rikugun Heigi Gunsō	〃　〃　軍曹
Technician Corporal	Rikugun Heigi Gochō	〃　〃　伍長
Aeronautical Technician	Kōgi	航　技
Aeronautical Technician Sergeant-Major	Rikugun Kōgi Sōchō	陸軍航技曹長
Aeronautical Technician Sergeant	Rikugun Kōgi Gunsō	〃　〃　軍曹
Aeronautical Technician Corporal	Rikugun Kōgi Gochō	〃　〃　伍長
Intendance Department	Keiri-bu	經理部
Finance	Shukei	主　計
Finance Sergeant-Major	Rikugun Shukei Sōchō	陸軍主計曹長
Finance Sergeant	Rikugun Shukei Gunsō	〃　〃　軍曹
Finance Corporal	Rikugun Shukei Gochō	〃　〃　伍長
Tailor	Hōkō	縫　工
Tailor Sergeant-Major	Rikugun Hōkō Sōchō	陸軍縫工曹長
Tailor Sergeant	Rikugun Hōkō Gunsō	〃　〃　軍曹
Tailor Corporal	Rikugun Hōkō Gochō	〃　〃　伍長

English	Romaji	Kanji
Artificer	Sōkō	装工
Artificer Sergeant-Major	Rikugun Sōkō Sōchō	陸軍装工曹長
Artificer Sergeant	Rikugun Sōkō Gunsō	〃 〃 軍曹
Artificer Corporal	Rikugun Sōkō Gochō	〃 〃 伍長
Medical Department	Eisei-bu	衛生部
Sanitary Corps	Eisei-bu	衛生部
Sanitary Corps Sergeant-Major	Rikugun Eisei Sōchō	陸軍衛生曹長
Sanitary Corps Sergeant	Rikugun Eisei Gunsō	〃 〃 軍曹
Sanitary Corps Corporal	Rikugun Eisei Gochō	〃 〃 伍長
Sanitary Corps Technician	Ryōkō	療工
Sanitary Corps Technician Sergeant-Major	Rikugun Ryōkō Sōchō	陸軍療工曹長
Sanitary Corps Technician Sergeant	Rikugun Ryōkō Gunsō	〃 〃 軍曹
Sanitary Corps Technician Corporal	Rikugun Ryōkō Gochō	〃 〃 伍長
Veterinary Department	Jūi-bu	獣医部
Veterinary Administrative Sergeant-Major	Rikugun Jūimu Sōchō	陸軍獣医務曹長
Veterinary Administrative Sergeant	Rikugun Jūimu Gunsō	〃 〃 軍曹
Veterinary Administrative Corporal	Rikugun Jūimu Gochō	〃 〃 伍長

English	Romaji	Kanji
Military Band	Gungaku-bu	軍楽部
Military Band Sergeant-Major	Rikugun Gungaku Sōchō	陸軍軍楽曹長
Military Band Sergeant	Rikugun Gungaku Gunsō	〃 〃 軍曹
Military Band Corporal	Rikugun Gungaku Gochō	〃 〃 伍長

f. Men

Arms	Heika	兵 科
Leading Private	Rikugun Heichō	陸軍兵長
Superior Private	Rikugun Jōtōhei	〃 上等兵
First Class Private	Rikugun Ittōhei	〃 一等兵
Second Class Private	Rikugun Nitōhei	〃 二等兵
Military Police	Kempei	憲 兵
Military Police Leading Private	Rikugun Kempei Heichō	陸軍憲兵兵長

g. Japanese Translation of American Terms:

General of the Armies	Gensui	元 帥
Brigadier General	Daishō or Junshō	代將 or 准將

31. Grades of Japanese Naval Officers and EM.

Japanese naval officers were designated by the same terms as the army officers. "Taishō", therefore, means either an Admiral or a General. When necessary to differentiate the two services, grades of naval officers were prefixed by the word "Kaigun"; those of army officers, by the word

"Rikugun". The term "Kaigun Shōshō", therefore, means Rear-Admiral; "Rikugun Shōshō", a Major General.

The basic ranks of Japanese naval officers and EM were as follows:

Romaji	Kanji	English	Army Equivalent
Taishō	大 將	Admiral	General
Chūjō	中 將	Vice Admiral	Lt. General
Shōshō	少 將	Rear Admiral	Major General
Taisa	大 佐	Captain	Colonel
Chūsa	中 佐	Commander	Lt. Colonel
Shōsa	少 佐	Lt. Commander	Major
Taii	大 尉	Lieutenant	Captain
Chūi	中 尉	Lieutenant (j.g.)	1st Lieutenant
Shōi	少 尉	Ensign	2nd Lieutenant
Junshikan or Heisōchō	准士官 兵曹長	Warrant Officer	
Jōtōkashikan	上等下士官	Superior Petty Officer	
Ittōkashikan	一等下士官	Petty Officer 1st Class	
Nitōkashikan	二等下士官	Petty Officer 2d Class	
Heichō	兵 長	Leading Seaman	
Jōtōhei	上等兵	Superior Seaman	
Ittōhei	一等兵	Seaman 1st Class	
Nitōhei	二等兵	Seaman 2d Class	

SECTION II

DECORATIONS (勳章)

32. To recognize and reward persons who rendered distinguished and meritorious services to the state, decorations had been created in 1875 and supplemented in later years.

The following are the different kinds of orders:

a. The Orders of Chrysanthemum Daikun-i shō 大勳位章

The Collar of the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum

Daikun-i Kikkashō Kubikazari 大勳位菊花章頸飾

The Grand Cordon of the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum

Daikun-i Kikka Daijushō 大勳位菊花大綬章

The Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum

Daikun-i Kikkashō 大勳位菊花章

The Orders of Chrysanthemum were given to the families of royal blood.

b. The Imperial Orders of the Rising Sun (8 Classes)

Kyokujitsushō 旭日章

The Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun with Paulownia Flowers (1st class senior)

Kun-ittō Kyokujitsu Dōka Daijushō 勳一等旭日桐花大綬章

The Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun (1st class junior)

Kun-ittō Kyokujitsu Daijushō 勳一等旭日大綬章

The Imperial Order of the Double Ray of the Rising Sun (2nd class)

Kun-nitō Kyokujitsu Jūkōshō 勲二等旭日重光章

The Medium Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun (3rd class) Kun-Santō Kyokujitsu Chūjushō 勲三等旭日中綬章

The Small Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun (4th class) Kun-yontō Kyokujitsu Shōjushō 勲四等旭日小綬章

The Imperial Order of the Dual Rays of the Rising Sun (5th class)

Kun-gotō Sōkō Kyokujitsushō 勲五等雙光旭日章

The Imperial Order of the Single Ray of the Rising Sun (6th class)

Kun-rokutō Tankō Kyokujitsushō 勲六等單光旭日章

The Imperial Order of the Blue Paulownia Leaf (7th class)

Kun-shichitō Seishoku Dōyōshō 勲七等青色桐葉章

The Imperial Order of the White Paulownia Leaf (8th class)

Kun-hachitō Hakushoku Dōyōshō 勲八等白色桐葉章

The Imperial Orders of the Rising Sun were awarded to those who had rendered distinguished service.

c. The Imperial Military Orders of the Golden Kite (7 classes)

Kinshi-Kunshō 金鵄勲章

(1) Kō-ikkyū Kinshikunshō 功一級金鵄勲章

(2) Kō-nikyū Kinshikunshō 功二級金鵄勲章

(3) Kō-sankyū Kinshikunshō 功三級金鵄勲章

(4) Kō-shikyū Kinshikunshō 功四級金鵄勲章

(5) Kō-gokyū Kinshikunshō 功五級金鵄勲章

(6) Kō-rokkyū Kinshikunshō 功六級金鵄勲章

(7) Kō-shichikyū Kinshikunshō 功七級金鵄勲章

The Imperial Military Orders of the Golden Kite were limited to the military who were engaged in operations against a foreign country and had rendered conspicuous services.

d. The Imperial Orders of the Sacred Treasure (8 classes)

Zuihōshō 瑞寶章

(1)	Kun-ittō Zuihōshō	勳一等瑞寶章
(2)	Kun-nittō Zuihōshō	勳二等 〃
(3)	Kun-santō Zuihōshō	勳三等 〃
(4)	Kun-shitō Zuihōshō	勳四等 〃
(5)	Kun-gotō Zuihōshō	勳五等 〃
(6)	Kun-rokutō Zuihōshō	勳六等 〃
(7)	Kun-shichitō Zuihōshō	勳七等 〃
(8)	Kun-hattō Zuihōshō	勳八等 〃

The Imperial Orders of the Sacred Treasure were awarded to those who had served the nation well both in peace and war.

e. The Imperial Orders of the Precious Crown (8 classes)

Hōkanshō 寶冠章

(1)	Kun-ittō Hōkanshō	勳一等寶冠章
(2)	Kun-nitō Hōkanshō	勳二等 〃
(3)	Kun-santō Hōkanshō	勳三等 〃
(4)	Kun-shitō Hōkanshō	勳四等 〃
(5)	Kun-gotō Hōkanshō	勳五等 〃
(6)	Kun-rokutō Hōkanshō	勳六等 〃
(7)	Kun-shichitō Hōkanshō	勳七等 〃
(8)	Kun-hachitō Hōkanshō	勳八等 〃

The Imperial Orders of the Precious Crown were awarded in both peace and war to those women who had rendered distinguished or meritorious services to the state.

f. Cultural Decoration

Bunkashō 文化章

The cultural decoration was awarded to those who had made outstanding contributions to science, arts, literature, or other fields of culture.

g. Medals and Badges

In addition to the decorations, there are the following:

Medals Kishō 記章

Badges Kishō 徽章

Medals (or Ribbons) of Honors Hōshō 褒章

f. The holders of decorations, badges, and medals can now return them to the government in accordance with the Imperial Ordinance No. 699 of 1945, which is reproduced below:

朕樞密顧問ノ諮詢ヲ經テ位勳章等ノ返上ノ請願ニ關スル件ヲ
裁可シ茲ニ之ヲ公布セシム

御名御璽
昭和二十年十二月六日

各國務大臣副署

勅令第六百九十九號
有位者又ハ勳章記章若ハ褒章ヲ有スル者特別ノ事情アル場合ニ
於テハ其ノ位又ハ勳章記章若ハ褒章ノ返上ヲ請願スルコトヲ得

SECTION III

COURT RANKS, ORDERS OF MERIT, AND PEERAGE

33. Court Ranks (Ikai 位 階)

Court rank is specially conferred on persons who distinguish themselves, peers, and their heirs, both civil and military officials. There are eight (8) court ranks from 1st to 8th, and each rank is divided into a senior grade (正) and a junior grade (從); therefore, there are sixteen (16) grades altogether: 1st through the 8th senior and 1st through the 8th junior.

	位				階			
正	一位	二位	三位	四位	五位	六位	七位	八位
從	一位	二位	三位	四位	五位	六位	七位	八位

Figure 14.

34. Order of Merit. (Kuntō 勳 等)

This order depends on the higher grade one holds of either the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun or the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure. (Refer to paragraphs 32b and 32d). Therefore, there are eight (8) classes.

	勳				等			
旭日章	勳一等	勳二等	勳三等	勳四等	勳五等	勳六等	勳七等	勳八等
瑞寶章	勳一等	勳二等	勳三等	勳四等	勳五等	勳六等	勳七等	勳八等

Figure 15.

35. Peerage (Kazoku 華族)

There are five grades in the Peerage:

Prince	Kō-shaku	公爵
Marquis	Kō-shaku	侯爵
Count	Haku-shaku	伯爵
Viscount	Shi-shaku	子爵
Baron	Dan-shaku	男爵

The following is the translation of Article XIII of the Draft Constitution of Japan:

"All natural persons 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. No right of peerage shall from this time fourth embody within itself any national or civic power of government, nor shall peerage extend beyond the lives of those now in being. No privilege shall accompany any award of honor, decoration or any distinction; nor shall any such award be valid beyond the lifetime of the individual who now holds or hereafter may receive it."

CHAPTER 5

MAJOR WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT

SECTION I

WEAPONS

36. Infantry Weapons. The following is a list of major Japanese infantry weapons:

a. Bayonet	Jūken	銃 剣
b. Pistol	Kenjū	拳 銃
c. Revolver	Kaiten dansōshiki kenjū	廻轉彈倉式拳銃
d. Rifle	Shōjū	小 銃
e. Carbine	Kijū	騎 銃
f. Rifle grenade launcher	Tekidan-yō jūkōkan-sōgu	擲彈用銃口筩裝具
g. Machine gun	Kikanjū	機關銃
(1) Light machine gun	Keikikanjū	輕機關銃
(2) Heavy machine gun	Jūkikanjū	重機關銃
h. Grenade discharger	Tekidantō	擲彈筒
i. Mortar	Kyūhō	臼 砲
j. Grenade	Tekidan	擲 彈
(1) Hand grenade	Shuryūdan	手榴彈
(2) Incendiary grenade	Shōiyō tekidan	燒夷用擲彈
(3) Incendiary stick grenade	Shōiyō konjō tekidan	燒夷用棍狀擲彈
(4) Molotov cocktail incendiary grenade	Shōiyō kaembin	燒夷用火焰瓶

(5) Frangible smoke grenade	Hatsuenyō kaembin	發煙用火焔瓶
(6) Frangible hydrocyanic acid grenade	Seisan kanembin	青酸火焔瓶
k. Land mines	Jirai	地　雷
l. Booby traps	Shikake wana	仕掛罠
m. Antitank rifle	Taisenshajū	對戰車銃
n. Antiaircraft antitank automatic cannon	Jidōhō	自動砲
o. Antiaircraft antitank machine cannon	Kikanhō	機關砲
p. Flat trajectory infantry gun	Heisha hoheihō	平射步兵砲
q. Rapid firegun	Sokushahō	速射砲
r. Antitank gun	Taisenshahō	封戰車砲
s. Battalion gun	Daitaihō	大隊砲
t. Regimental gun	Rentaihō	聯隊砲

37. <u>Artillery Weapons</u>. The artillery weapons of the Japanese Army can be classified into the following types according to their functions.

a. Field artillery	Yasenhōhei	野戰砲兵
(1) Light field artillery	Yahōhei	野砲兵
e.g. 75mm Gun, M 1905		
75mm Field Gun, M 90	Yahō	野　砲

(2) Mountain (or Pack) Artillery	Sampōhei	山砲兵
e.g. 75mm Mountain Gun, M 94	Sampō	山　砲
(3) Heavy Field Artillery	Yasenjūhōhei	野戦重砲兵*
e.g. 105mm Howitzer, M 91	Ryūdanpō	榴弾砲
150mm Gun, M 1929		
150mm Howitzer, M 1905		

* Note: "Yasenjūhōhei" is often translated as medium field artillery.

b. Heavy Artillery	Jūhōhei	重砲兵
(1) Siege Artillery	Kōjōhōhei	攻城砲兵
e.g. 240mm Howitzer, M 12		
(2) Fortress Artillery	Yōsaihōhei	要塞砲兵
c. Antiaircraft Artillery	Kōshahōhei	高射砲兵
e.g. 75mm AA Gun, M10		
75mm AA Gun, M28		
88mm AA Gun, M99	Kōshahō	高射砲

38. Additional terms pertaining to the infantry and artillery weapons.

English	Rōmaji	Kanji
Ammunition	Danyaku	弾　薬
Angle of depression	Fukaku	俯　角
Angle of elevation	Gyōkaku	仰　角
Balloon	Kikyū	気　球

English	Romaji	Kanji
Barrage	Dammaku	弾幕
Barrel	Jūshin	銃身
Bolt	Yūtei	遊底
Breech	Hōbi	砲尾
Breech-block	Heisaki	閉鎖機
Bullet	Dangan	弾丸
Butt	Shōbi	床尾
Caliber	Kōkei	口径
Counter-recoil	Fukuza	復坐
Field of fire	Shakai	射界
Firing data	Shagoki shogen	射撃諸元
Firing pin	Gekishin	撃針
Front sight	Shōsei	照星
Fuse	Shinkan	信管
Gun carriage	Hōga	砲架
Gun cradle	Yōga	揺架
Muzzle	Hōkō	砲口
Muzzle	Jūkō	銃口
Observation post	Kansokujo	観測所
Quadrant	Shōgengi	象限儀
Range	Shatei	射程
Rear sight	Shōshaku	照尺
Recoil	Kōza	後坐

English	Romaji	Kanji
Rifling	Kōsen	腔綫
Safety-pin	Anzensen	安全栓
Shell	Ryūdan	榴彈
Target	Mokuhyō	目標
Trigger	Hikigane	引鐵
Trunnion	Hōji	砲耳
Tube	Hōshin	砲身

39. Tanks. The tanks found in the Japanese Army can be classified into the following general types according to weight.

(a) Tankettes (5 tons and under)

Shōsensha 小戰車

Chōkei sensha 超輕戰車

Keisōkōsha 輕裝甲車

(b) Light tanks (5 to 10 tons)

Keisensha 輕戰車

(c) Medium tanks (10 to 20 tons)

Chūsensha 中戰車

(d) Heavy tanks (20 tons and over)

Jūsensha 重戰車

40. Terms pertaining to tanks and armored cars.

English	Rōmaji	Kanji
Amphibian	Suiriku ryōyō jidōsha	水陸兩用自動車

English	Romaji	Kanji
Amphibian tank	Suiriku ryōyō sensha	水陸兩用戰車
Armament	Busō	武　裝
Armored car	Sōkō jidōsha	裝甲自動車
Body	Shatai	車　体
Brake	Seidōki	制動機
Cam	Wairin	歪　輪
Carburetor	Kikaki	氣化器
Caterpillar	Mugenkidō	無限軌道
Chassis	Shadai	車　臺
Clutch	Rendōki	連動機
Cooling system	Reikyaku sōchi	冷却裝置
Cylinder	Kitō	氣　筒
Differential gear	Sadōki	差動機
Drive shaft	Dendō jiku	傳動軸
Exhaust valve	Haikiben	排氣瓣
Filter	Rokaki	濾過器
Four-wheel drive	Yōrinkidō	四輪軌道
Fuel system	Nenryō sōchi	燃料裝置
Gear	Haguruma	齒　車
Gear Shift	Hensokuki	變速機
Half-track	Han-mugenkidō	半無限軌道
Ignition system	Tenka sōchi	點火裝置
Muffler	Shō-onki	消音器

English	Romaji	Kanji
Piston	Kassoku	活　塞
Radiator	Hōnetsukan	放熱管
Spark-plug	Tenkasen	點火線
Speedometer	Sokudokei	速度計
Steering equipment	Dashu sōchi	舵取装置
Storage battery	Chikudenchi	蓄電池
Tire	Rintai	輪　帶
Tractor	Ken-insha	牽引車
Tread	Tekkan kyori	轍間距離
Turret	Hōtō	砲　塔
Universal joint	Jizai kansetsu	自在關節
Wheel	Sharin	車　輪

41. Aircraft. Japanese military land planes can be classified according to their use as follows:

a. Reconnaissance planes	Teisatsuki	偵察機
(1) Distance reconnaissance planes	Enkyori teisatsuki	遠距離偵察機
(2) Close reconnaissance planes	Kinkyori teisatsuki	近距離偵察機
b. Fighter planes	Sentōki	戰鬪機
c. Bombers	Bakugekiki	爆擊機
(1) Light bombers	Keibakugekiki	輕爆擊機
(2) Heavy bombers	Jūbakugekiki	重爆擊機
(3) Long range heavy bombers	Enkyori jūbakugekiki	遠距離重爆擊機

d. Transport planes	Yusōki	輸送機
e. Attack planes	Shūgekiki	襲撃機

42. Terms pertaining to aircraft.

English	Rōmaji	Kanji
Aerial photograph	Kūchū shashin	空中寫眞
Aileron	Hojoyoku	補助翼
Airship	Hikōsen	飛行船
Atomic bomb	Genshidan	原子彈
Balloon	Kikyū	氣球
Biplane	Fukuyōki	複葉機
Bomb sight	Bakugeki shōjunki	爆撃照準器
Ceiling	Jōshō gendo	上昇限度
Cockpit	Zasekibō	座席房
Compass	Rashimban	羅針盤
Daylight bombing	Chūkan bakugeki	晝間爆撃
Dive bombing	Kōka bakugeki	降下爆撃
Elevator	Shōkōda	昇降舵
Fuselage	Dōtai	胴体
Glider	Kakkūki	滑空機
Hangars	Kakunōko	格納庫
Instrument flying	Keiki hikō	計器飛行
Level bombing	Suihei bakugeki	水平爆撃
Parachutes	Rakkasan	落下傘
Propeller	Rasenki	螺旋機

English	Romaji	Kanji
Retractable undercarriage	Hikkomi ashi	引込脚
Rudder	Hōkōda	方向舵
Monoplane	Tan-yōki	單葉機
Night bombing	Yakan bakugeki	夜間爆擊
Nose	Kishu	機首
Single-seater	Tanzaki	單座機
Stabilizer	Anteiban	安定板
Struts	Shichū	支柱
Super-fortress	Chōyōsai	超要塞
Three-seater	Sanzaki	三座機
Two-seater	Fukuzaki	複座機
Wing	Yoku	翼

SECTION II

EQUIPMENT

43. Chemical Warfare (Kagakusen 化學戰).

Chemical warfare equipment held by the Japanese Army include:

Gas mortars	Gasu tōshaki	瓦斯投射器
Gas cylinders	Gasukan	瓦斯罐
Gas bomb	Gasu bakudan	瓦斯爆彈
Gas shell	Gasudan	瓦斯彈
Gas candle	Gasu tō	瓦斯筒
Gas projector	Gasu hōshaki	瓦斯放射器
Gas generators	Sandokuki	撒毒器

Protective equipment:

Gas masks	Bōdokumen	防毒面
Gas protective clothing	Bōdokui	防毒衣

44. Other important equipment:

Aiming devices	Shōjungu	照準具
Binoculars	Sōgankyō	雙眼鏡
Collapsible boat	Tatamibune	疊船
Height finder	Sokkōki	測高機
Large landing barge	Daihatsu	大發
Motorcycle	Jidō jitensha	自動自轉車
Periscope	Sembōkyō	潛望鏡
Ponton bridge	Shūkyō	舟橋
Prime mover	Ken-insha	牽引車
Radar	Dempa tanshinki (gi)	電波探信器〔儀〕
Range finder	Sokuenki	測遠機
Receiver	Jushinki	受信機
Sound locator	Kūchū chō-onki	空中聽音器
Telescope	Bōenkyō	望遠鏡
Transmitter	Sōshinki	送信機

CHAPTER 6

DISARMAMENT AND DEMILITARIZATION

45. The Potsdam Declaration. Paragraph (6) of the Potsdam Declaration, defining terms for Japanese surrender, issued on 26 July 1945 jointly by the President of the United States, the President of the National Government of the Republic of China, and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, states as follows:

"There must be eliminated for all time the authority and influence of those who have deceived and misled the people of Japan into embarking on world conquest, for we insist that a new order of peace, security and justice will be impossible until irresponsible militarism is driven from the world."

Militarily, the objective of the Potsdam Declaration, therefore, is to prevent Japan from ever again becoming a menace to the peace and security of the world.

46. White House Statement on Occupation Policy in Japan. The following has been extracted from a statement of general initial policy relating to Japan after surrender prepared jointly by the Department of State, the War Department, and the Navy Department, and approved by the President on 6 September 1945:

"The ultimate objectives of the United States in regard to Japan, to which policies in the initial period must conform are:

(a) To insure that Japan will not again become a menace to the

United States or to the peace and security of the world.

(b) To bring about the eventual establishment of a peaceful and responsible Government....."

"These objectives will be achieved by the following principal means:

(a) ... Omitted.

(b) Japan will be completely disarmed and demilitarized. The authority of the militarists and the influence of militarism will be totally eliminated from her political, economic and social life. Institutions expressive of the spirit of militarism and aggression will be vigorously suppressed."

(c) and (d) ... Omitted.

"Disarmament and demilitarization are the primary tasks of the military occupation and shall be carried out promptly and with determination. Every effort shall be made to bring home to the Japanese people the part played by the military and naval leaders, and those who collaborated with them, in bringing about the existing and future distress of the people.

"Japan is not to have an army, navy, air force, secret police organization, or any civil aviation. Japan's ground, air and naval forces shall be disarmed and disbanded and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, the General Staff and all secret police organizations shall be dissolved. Military and naval material, military, naval and civilian aircraft shall be surrendered and shall be disposed of as required by the Supreme Commander.

"High officials of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, and

General Staff, other high military and naval officials of the Japanese Government, leaders of ultra-nationalist and militarist organizations and other important exponents of militarism and aggression will be taken into custody and held for future disposition.

"Persons who have been active exponents of militarism and militant nationalism will be removed and excluded from public office and from any other position of public or substantial private responsibility. Ultra-nationalistic or militaristic social, political, professional and commercial societies and institutions will be dissolved and prohibited.

"Militarism and ultra-nationalism, in doctrine and practice, including para-military training, shall be eliminated from the educational system. Former career military and naval officers, both commissioned and non-commissioned, and all other exponents of militarism and ultra-nationalism shall be excluded from supervisory and teaching positions."

47. Departments for the Settlement of Unfinished Affairs. The Imperial Ordinance No. 631 concerning the temporary establishment of various Departments for the Settlement of Unfinished Affairs was issued on 9 November 1945 and became effective on 15 November 1945. These Departments were charged with the settlement of unfinished affairs resulting from the abolishment of various military units and were under the jurisdiction of the War Minister, who was authorized to dissolve the Departments as they complete the remaining affairs.

48. Abrogation of Imperial Ordinances. The Imperial Ordinance No. 632, dated 13 November 1945, authorized the Ministers concerned to

abrogate by 31 March 1946 Imperial Ordinances pertaining only to the Japanese Army and Navy and becoming obsolete as a result of their demobilization.

In accordance with this Imperial Ordinance, both the War and Navy Ministries had issued various Ministerial Ordinances, Announcements, etc. to abrogate regulations governing military installations and institutions, such as Military and Naval Academies, etc.

49. Abrogation of the Conscription Law.

In accordance with the acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration, the Imperial Ordinance No. 634 was issued on 16 November 1946 to abrogate the Conscription Law and several other military laws.

50. Abrogation of Regulations Governing the Board of Field Marshals and Fleet Admirals and the Supreme War Council. The Imperial Ordinance No. 669 was issued on 29 November 1945 to abrogate the regulations governing the Board of Field Marshals and Fleet Admirals, the Supreme War Council, and other higher military organizations, resulting in the official abolishment of such higher military organizations.

51. Temporary Establishment of Demobilization Ministries. The Imperial Ordinances No. 675 and 680, issued on 30 November 1946, had abolished the War and Navy Ministries and replaced them temporarily by the First and Second Demobilization Ministries, respectively. The following text in Japanese is the Imperial Ordinance No. 675, to which the Imperial Ordinance No. 680 is similar:

朕樞密顧問ノ諮詢ヲ經テ第一復員省官制ヲ裁可シ茲ニ之ヲ公布セシム

御名御璽

昭和二十年十一月三十日

内閣總理大臣　男爵　幣原喜重郎

陸軍大臣　下村　定

勅令第六百七十五號

第一復員省官制

第一條　臨時ニ第一復員省ヲ置キ本令ニ定ムルモノノ外各省官制通則ヲ適用ス

第二條　第一復員大臣ハ陸軍大臣ノ所掌シタル事項ニ關シテ復員及之ニ關聯スル事項ニ關スルモノヲ掌ル

第三條　大臣官房ニ於テハ通則ニ掲グルモノノ外左ノ事務ヲ掌ル

一　史實調査ニ關スル事項

二　在外陸軍部隊ノ實情調査ニ關スル事項

三　終戦連絡ニ關スル事項ニシテ他ノ所掌ニ屬セザルモノ

四　翻譯ニ關スル事項

五　醫務ニ關スル事項

六　他ノ所掌ニ屬セザル事項

大臣官房中其ノ事務ヲ分掌スル爲第一復員大臣ノ定ムル所ニ依リ部及課ヲ置クコトヲ得

第四條　第一復員省ニ左ノ四局ヲ置ク

總務局

業務局

經理局

法務局

局中局務ヲ分掌スル爲第一復員大臣ノ定ムル所ニ依リ部及課ヲ置クコトヲ得

第五條　總務局ニ於テハ左ノ事務ヲ掌ル

一　所管行政ノ綜合調整ニ關スル事項

二　部外交渉一般ニ關スル事項

三　軍需工業及軍需品（他ノ所掌ノモノヲ除ク）ノ整理ニ關スル事項

第六條　業務局ニ於テハ左ノ事務ヲ掌ル

一　人事ニ關スル事項

二　復員實施一般ニ關スル事項

三　運輸及通信ニ關スル事項

第七條　經理局ニ於テハ左ノ事務ヲ掌ル

一　豫算、決算、賃金、契約及給與ニ關スル事項

二　會計ノ監査ニ關スル事項

三　衣糧、需品及營繕ニ關スル事項

四　國有財産ニ關スル事項

第八條　法務局ニ於テハ左ノ事務ヲ掌ル

一　司法及刑務ニ關スル事項

二　規律ノ維持ニ關スル事項

第九條　各局長ハ勅任ノ、各部長ハ勅任又ハ奏任ノ、秘書官ハ奏任ノ第一復員官ノ中ヨリ之ヲ補ス

第十條　第一復員書記官ハ專任一人ヲ以テ定員トス

第十一條　第一復員屬ハ專任九十二人ヲ以テ定員トス

附則

本令ハ公布ノ日ヨリ之ヲ施行ス

左ニ掲グル勅令ハ之ヲ廢止ス

陸軍省官制

昭和九年勅令第九十二號

昭和十六年勅令第八百九十八號

他ノ法令中陸軍大臣、陸軍省及陸軍部內ニ關スル規定ハ第一復員大臣、第一復員省又ハ第一復員部內ニ關スル規定トス但シ第一復員大臣ノ特ニ指定スルモノハ此ノ限ニ在ラズ

52. Establishment of Demobilization Board. Between 1 December 1945 and 14 June 1946 the Demobilization Ministries accomplished their mission almost completely so that at that latter date there was no more necessity for individual Ministries. Consequently, through the Imperial Ordinance No. 314, issued on 14 June 1946, the Demobilization Ministries were abolished and replaced, through the Imperial Ordinance No. 315, by the Demobilization Board.

The Demobilization Board is under the supervision of the Prime Minister and the function is to demobilize Army and Navy, and transact the affairs concerned.

The Personnel of the Demobilization Board are as follows:

President	Sōsai	総裁
Chief of Secretary	Kambōchō	官房長
Director of Bureau	Kyokuchō	局長
Demobilization Administrative Officials	Fukuin Jimukan	復員事務官
Demobilization Technical Officials	Fukuin Gikan	復員技官

In the Demobilization Board, the Secretariat (Kambō 官房) and the following two Bureaus are established:

First Demobilization Bureau	Daiichi Fukuin kyoku	第一復員局
Second Demobilization Bureau	Daini Fukuin kyoku	第二復員局

The President of the Board is the Minister of State and supervises the duties of the Board.

53. Renunciation of War. The following is Article IX of the proposed new Japanese Constitution, which is not only to change Japan's ideological and political outlook, but to make war illegal:

"War, as a sovereign right of the nation, and the threat or use of force, is forever renounced as a means of settling disputes with other nations.

"The maintenance of land, sea, and air forces, as well as other war potential, will never be authorized. The right of belligerency of the state will not be recognized."

The inclusion of so novel a policy into the supreme law of a nation like Japan calls for special attention. Actually this is the first time that such a policy has ever been openly proclaimed. Of course it still remains to be seen whether the simple outlawing of the use of force can prevent wars. But if such a declaration outlawing war should inaugurate a new era of understanding, Japan will have contributed a remarkable part towards the ultimate freedom of all the peoples of the world.

The following Japanese text concerning the renunciation of war has been reproduced from the Mainichi Shimbun, dated 22 August 1946:

第二章　戰爭の放棄

第九條　日本國民は、正義と秩序を基調とする國際平和を誠實に希求し、國權の發動たる戰爭と、武力による威嚇又は武力の行使は、國際紛爭を解決する手段としては、永久にこれを放棄する。

前項の目的を達するため、陸海空軍その他の戰力は保持しない。國の交戰權は、これを認めない。

（解）　本章は僅か一ヶ條であるが、徹底した平和主義の國是を力強く闡明したもので、新憲法の最大特徴の一つである。即ちわが國は今後一切の戰爭を放棄し眞に戰爭なき平和世界の確立といふ偉大なる理想を掲げて平和を愛好する諸國の先頭に立たうとするのである。このためにわが國はいはば捨て身の態勢に立つて、陸海空軍は固より、戰爭となれば直ちに戰力化するやうなものをも一切保持せず、又從來國家の基本權と認められて來た交戰權をも自ら認めないといふ決然たる態度をとつた。

前文で述べてゐるやうに、わが國の生存と安全を平和愛好諸國民の公正と信義に安ねるからである。

現在國際聯合が戰後の平和機構として發足してをり、わが國が國際社會に伍して名譽ある地位を占めるための第一段の努力はこの國際聯合に加入することであると考へられる。ところが國際聯合規約は世界の平和を攪亂する國家に對する共通の防衛戰爭のために加入國が一定の軍備をもつことを定めてゐる。わが國が聯合に加入する際に、從つて本條の規定は差支へがあるとも考へられる。これは將來の問題であるが、わが國としては、國際聯合も亦究極においては目的としてゐるのが、戰爭なき世界の確立といふことにあることを思ひ、國際聯合をもリードするといふ誇りをもつべきであらう。

54. Terms pertaining to disarmament and demilitarization.

English	Rōmaji	Kanji
Career military and naval personnel	Shokugyō kikukaigun shokuin	職業陸海軍職員
Demilitarization	Gunsei tekkyo	軍政撤去
Demobilization	Fukuin	復　員
Demobilization Board	Fukuinchō	復員廳
Department for the Settlement of Unfinished Military Affairs	Rikugun zammu seiribu	陸軍殘務整理部
Disarmament	Busōkaijo	武裝解除
	Gumbi teppai	軍備撤廢
First Demobilization Ministry	Daiichi fukuinshō	第一復員省
Imperial Ordinance	Chokurei	勅　令
Militant nationalism	Kōsen kokkashugi	好戰國家主義
Militarism	Gunkoku shugi	軍國主義
Militaristic regime	Gunkoku shugiteki seiken	軍國主義的政權
Potsdam Declaration	Potsudamu Sengen	「ポツダム」宣言
Renunciation of War	Sensō no hōki	戰爭ノ拋棄
Right of belligerency	Kōsenken	交戰權
Second Demobilization Ministry	Daini fukuinshō	第二復員省
Secret patriotic society	Himitsu aikoku dantai	秘密愛國團體
Supreme law	Saikō hōki	最高法規
Terroristic society	Bōryokushugiteki dantai	暴力主義的團體

English	Romaji	Kanji
Threat of force	Buryoku ni yoru ikaku	武力ニ依ル威嚇
Ultra-nationalism	Kyokutan naru kokka shugi	極端ナル國家主義
Use of force	Buryoku no kōshi	武力ノ行使
War criminals	Sensō hanzai-nin	戰爭犯罪人
War potential	Senryokuka dekiru mono	戰力化出來ルモノ

English	Romaji	Kanji
Surprise attack	Kishū	奇襲
Tactics	Senjutsu	戰術
Troop distribution	Guntai kubun	軍隊區分
United Nations	Kokusai Rengō	國際聯合
U.S.S.R.	Soren	ソ聯