

It may be that there is sufficient food in the country districts to supply each person in Japan with a subsistence diet for some weeks to come, provided this food could all be equitably distributed. But people are terrified at the prospect of starvation and hoard what extra supplies they may have on hand; and the farmers largely refuse to sell rice at the very low official price.

In any case it is generally agreed that food supplies will be so depleted by May-June that what remains will not provide a minimum subsistence for the population as a whole and that the shortage will cause starvation for many. The office of SCAP reports, "It has been determined that there will not be sufficient food to carry over the population, from about May until the next harvest, on a minimum essential caloric intake."

The Chief of the Price Control and Rationing Division of SCAP recently stated that it will be necessary to import food into Japan, and "the sooner the better."

General MacArthur stated in his first overall report on Japan, issued early in January, that Japan faces probable starvation for many within some three months unless an emergency food supply is imported, and that at least 3,311,000 metric tons of food may have to be brought in. He has recently provided for the importation, as a first step, of a small shipment of wheat from the Philippines, and his office has stated that further shipments will follow.

5. Industry.



5. Industry, Foreign Trade, Currency, and Reparations.

Obviously the normal way for the Japanese to obtain food from abroad, as well as other essentials, is to purchase it by their exports; and since raw materials in Japan suitable for export are limited, largely to raw silk, the exports must in the main be goods manufactured in Japanese factories. Probably the most acute need in Japan at present, next to the provision of the minimum food supplies, is the revival of Japan's industries and its export trade. This revival is also necessary to help solve the unemployment problem in Japan. It is estimated that in the near future over 6,000,000 will be out of work and require some form of direct relief.

The revival of the industries faces many difficulties, as is pointed out both by SCAP and the Japanese. Many of the plants have been destroyed. The supplies of coal and of raw materials for manufacturing are often inadequate. In the bombed cities it is difficult to find laborers since food is scarce and there are no available homes. Wages, too, present a problem. The workers, as a result of inflation, are demanding increases in wages of three to five times the current levels. The Japanese manufacturers claim that if they pay these higher wages and are forced to sell their products at existing Government prices, they face bankruptcy. However, some industrialists are ready to start their factories if they can obtain the consent of SCAP.

If industries



If industries should be revived there is the problem of export. In view of the disorganized condition of industry, trade and finance, SCAP does not permit any private foreign trade. Exports and imports are limited to transactions between governments and then only upon special permission in each instance. However, SCAP is anxious to develop Japanese foreign trade and many Japanese businessmen state that they are waiting only for word from the Occupation authorities to manufacture and ship their products abroad.

One of the obstacles to uncontrolled private trade is the present inflation in Japan. The official exchange rate for yen is 15 to the dollar, while the real value, as revealed by black market transactions, is about 70 yen to the dollar. As a pre-requisite to private foreign trade the stabilization of the yen is highly desirable and possibly essential.

The most urgent step for the revival of industry is an early initial settlement of reparations. A corporation which owns a factory, especially a large one, will naturally be unwilling to go to the expense of putting the factory into condition for manufacturing some peace time product if the Allies may shortly take it over as reparations. The Japanese manufacturers need, first of all, some assurance that they may keep the factories in which they are permitted to start manufacturing. Several members of the Commission

have become



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have become convinced that the first important task of the Commission is to make policy decisions which will lead to an early, interim decision on reparations, which will give the Japanese sufficient assurance as to the factories which they may keep so that the most immediate obstacle to a revival of industries may be removed.

#### 6. The Emperor

Aside from economic problems the chief topic of discussion on the Commission's visit to Japan was the Emperor. The outstanding fact is that the great majority of the Japanese desire him to remain on the throne and that the Occupation finds him of great service and is opposed to any effort by Allied authorities to remove him or to try him as a war criminal.

A Japanese Gallup Poll reports that 92% of the Japanese people are in favor of retaining the Emperor; and approximately this estimate was generally supported by Japanese with whom members of the Commission talked. Of political parties only the Communists have expressed a wish to remove him.

Not only are the Japanese in favor of retaining the Emperor; they have a deep emotional attachment to the Imperial Institution. Thoughtful Japanese state that the Emperor is needed in Japan as a symbol of national unity, binding the people together by strong ties of sentiment, and as a moderating and harmonizing factor in Japan's

political



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political life. The people regard the Emperor not merely as head of the state, but as head of the national family of which they are all members.

Japanese with whom we talked stated that monarchy and democracy are not incompatible and that they are quite willing to have the political authority of the Emperor limited, although they are not in agreement as to the extent of the limitations. The leaders of the Progressive Party possibly the strongest political party today, have had long discussions on the subject, and as yet have not decided upon a policy. Four views have been presented in party councils: (1) the Imperial institution should be retained as it is; (2) it should be somewhat modified; (3) it should be revised to become similar to the British Crown; and (4) it should be completely separated from politics.

On the basis of conversations with Japanese the impression was gained that the majority of the Japanese would not be averse to a Constitutional revision which would restrict the political authority of the Emperor to actions taken on the advice of the Cabinet, which in turn would be responsible to the Diet; but that many of them believed that it would be advisable to have the Emperor exercise in some way greater influence than does the British sovereign.

In favor of the present Emperor is the fact that the people as a whole are deeply grateful to him for ending

the war



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the war, and that among the well-informed it is common knowledge that in August, 1945, when his advisers were divided as to continuing the war or making peace, he decided for peace and subsequently, when doubts arose, strongly maintained his position. His New Year's Rescript, disclaiming divinity, was apparently approved by most well-educated Japanese and was received with acquiescence by the people at large. The Emperor's advisers are older statesmen of well-known liberal views and friendly sentiments toward the United States.

The Occupation has found the Emperor to be a great asset in its task of disarming and administering Japan. The Chief of the Civil Information and Education Section, who spoke to the Commission on the subject of the Emperor, said that the Occupation could do a great deal through the Emperor that could not be done otherwise, and that to try the Emperor as a war criminal would be the greatest mistake the Allies could make.

#### 7. Politics and Parties

The Japanese have only a mild interest in politics and the masses are comparatively apathetic. Some interest exists, however, which may have been stimulated by the announcement that elections for the new House of Representatives of the Diet will be held on March 31.

In place of the pre-war parties, the Minseito and the Seiyukai, and of the totalitarian parties of the war period, the most widely known of which was the Imperial Rule

Rule



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Rule Assistance Association, there have arisen since the surrender five major political parties and many minor parties: 60 in metropolitan Tokyo and 30 in other parts of Japan.

The five major parties, from right to left on the basis of the political views, are the Progressive, the Liberal, the Cooperative, the Social Democratic or Socialist, and the Communist Parties. The Progressive Party, which might be characterized as conservative-liberal, probably has the greatest number of experienced political leaders, the best political organization, and the strongest financial backing. It has liberal and conservative wings; in the party's board of directors of 16, the liberals are in a slight majority. It stands for various reforms, none of them of a striking character. It will be weakened by the Purge Directive of January 4, which will bar from public life a substantial number of its political leaders.

The Liberal Party stands for a free economic system and is strong in business circles. It has a number of experienced political leaders and includes a small proportion of journalists, diplomats, and professors. The Cooperative Party depends for what political strength it may possess upon farmers' cooperatives throughout Japan. It is much weaker than either the Progressive or the Liberal Party and has made futile efforts to form a union with the more promising Social Democratic Party.

The Social



The Social Democratic or Socialist Party was formed by a union of the remnants of three former left-wing parties, the Social Mass, the Labor Farmer, and the Proletarian Parties. As its name implies, it stands for a socialist economy and for the nationalization of iron, steel, coal, electric power, and other basic industries, and of all banks, trusts and insurance companies. It may possibly win the plurality of seats in the next Diet. It is divided into right and left wings. Proposals have been discussed for union with both the Liberal and the Communist Parties.

The Communist Party has a typical communist platform, although it stands for an interim period of democracy before the establishment of a communist peoples' republic. It is generally believed that the Communists will win only a few seats in the next Diet, and that they will develop little strength in the rural districts. The upper and middle classes, however, are in great fear of the growing power of the Communists in the future.

Under the leadership of NOSAKA Sanzo, a prominent Communist recently returned from Yenan, China, a movement for a Democratic Front has gained strength in Japan. The Front would consist in greatest part of the Social Democrats and the Communists who have much in common. As to the Emperor, NOSAKA now is willing to permit the Imperial Household to continue as a symbol although he stands for the destruction of the Imperial Institution.

There are



There are several factors of uncertainty in the political situation. The women will vote for the first time, and no one seems to be at all clear what effect their votes will have on the election. By March 31, two or three million former Japanese soldiers will vote, and their political attitude is a matter of speculation.

The Progressive Party claims that it will control the next Diet. A recent American estimate, however, ranks the parties approximately as follows: Social Democrats, 125-150; Progressives 100; Liberals 100; Independents, Cooperatives and Communists together 100.

It may be assumed with some confidence that the next Japanese House of Representatives will be relatively democratic - either conservative-liberal or socialist; and that the first step in the political regeneration of Japan will have been accomplished.

#### 8. Education and the Universities

Another step in Japan's advance towards democracy is the reform of the Japanese educational system. School texts have been censored to remove militaristic and ultra-nationalistic teachings, militaristic regulations abolished, militarists expelled from the school system, and militaristic sports and games eliminated from school curricula. Teachers are being screened to remove militaristic influences. Courses in Morals (Shushin), Japanese History, and Geography in all educational institutions for which textbooks and teachers' manuals have been published or sanctioned by  
the Ministry



the Ministry of Education have been ordered to be suspended until permission for their resumption has been given by the Occupation Headquarters. The dissemination of Shinto doctrines has been prohibited in any educational institution supported by public funds. Provision has been made for the reinstatement of previously discharged liberal teachers. Steps are being taken to make the teaching in the Japanese schools democratic by the inculcation of concepts and the establishment of practices in harmony with representative government and fundamental human rights.

In the Universities a marked change has taken place since the surrender. Many of the ultra-nationalist professors have retired and many of the former liberal professors who had been displaced have been reinstated. This change has been due in some instances to the students who organized student strikes against reactionary members of the faculty and in favor of the discharged liberal members. It must not be assumed that all University professors have now adopted a democratic philosophy of life. One of the foremost of the retired professors estimates that the University faculties are now composed almost equally of liberal and of nationalistic members.

The main fact is that the Japanese universities are now intellectually free and that an intellectual ferment is taking place throughout Japanese educational circles. Intellectual freedom is the basis on which rests true democracy.

VI THE FUTURE



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VI THE FUTURE

The accomplishments of the Occupation within the relatively short period of five months have been remarkable and far greater than anticipated before the surrender. The Japanese armed forces have largely been demobilized and disarmed and their military materiel destroyed. Security in Japan has been established. Militarists and ultra-nationalists have already been removed from important posts, and the Japanese Government is functioning under the strict supervision and direction of the Supreme Commander. The democratization of Japan has been well begun, especially in the fields of Government and Education, and along lines which it is hoped the Japanese themselves will wish to follow and to complete. All of these achievements appear to have the approval of the large majority of the Japanese people.

Nevertheless, Japanese sentiment at present is still plastic. The Japanese have not yet completely adjusted their thinking to their shattering defeat and to the changed world in which they must live. To mold and to harden Japanese thought and institutions in accordance with a pattern desired by the United States will require much more than has already been achieved and will necessitate the utmost wisdom <sup>on the part of</sup> by the Occupation.

The kind of a Japan which the United States should desire, some twenty to thirty years from now when the immediate problems of the war have been settled, is a

Japan



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Japan peaceful, democratic, efficient, meeting its obligations to other states and cooperating with them for the common interests of the family of nations, particularly in the Far East, and with a measure of prosperity which will be deserved under the existing circumstances. It is particularly desired that Japan should continue to develop the type of democracy which has already been started by the Occupation and that it should be friendly to the United States and sympathetic with American ideals.

To achieve these ultimate objectives and to avoid the dangers which threaten them it is essential to prevent economic distress for the Japanese and to introduce such further reforms as the Japanese will eventually approve and make permanent. The immediate problem is economic. A sane democracy cannot rest on an empty stomach. Economic distress normally leads to an attempt to change the existing government to one which promises relief - either an extreme right wing or an extreme left wing movement.

In Japan a right wing movement would probably be led by the militarists. At present they are so widely discredited that it is believed they could not gain any strong popular support, but organized underground as champions of relief from economic suffering, they might become politically dangerous. An extreme left wing movement is more probable. It is the natural tendency in history for every fundamental change in a nation to develop toward the extreme left, and

the trend



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the trend in political thought in Japan since the surrender has been distinctly to the left. Economic distress might well result in the establishment of a political and economic system in Japan closely similar to that in the Soviet Union - with all of its unfortunate political, economic, international and even military consequences for the United States.

To safeguard the American type of democracy in Japan and to remove the causes of either right or left wing movements, the Occupation and the United States should prevent acute food shortage and should take such measures as may be feasible to help the Japanese revive their industries and their export trade. As pre-requisites, the stabilization of their currency and especially an initial decision on reparations will be almost necessary.

To establish an American type of democracy which will give promise of permanence, it will be advisable for SCAP, now that the broad foundations of democracy have already been laid and appear to be acceptable to the Japanese, to proceed with moderation in his administration and in introducing further drastic changes. All reforms should be such that the Japanese will themselves probably wish to continue them after the withdrawal of Allied troops. Finally, as friendly Japanese point out, it will be particularly helpful to the Japanese to give them some assurance of hope for the future of their people and their nation.

VE/R:GEBLakeslee  
2/19/46



STANDARD FORM NO. 64

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: April 2, 1946

TO :

~~HK~~~~HL~~~~HB~~~~JKP~~

FROM :

JKE

SUBJECT :

Tokyo's Despatch "Educational Affairs  
in Japan, January 1-31, 1946"

This despatch is rather a complete review of educational developments during the month of January.

The following items may be of interest:

- 1) The "liberal" press (Yomiuri-Hochi, Minpo) attacked the Education Minister's order that the Emperor's New Year's rescript "should be reverently observed without fail". The newspapers commented that the Education Minister seemed still to take the attitude that imperial rescripts were infallible.
- 2) Figures regarding destruction and damage to schools are 100 universities and colleges, 4,007 primary and secondary schools.
- 3) Prof. Ikuo OYAMA, now at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., has been suggested for the presidency of Waseda University.
- 4) Ideological strife has apparently split the teachers' unions. Dr. KAGAWA has stated he will permit no one in his union who advocates abolition of the Emperor system.





THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER

Tokyo, Japan, March 13, 1946

No. 305

SUBJECT: Educational Affairs in Japan, January 1-31, 1946

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,  
Washington.

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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RECORDS BRANCH  
DC/K

I have the honor to transmit a memorandum on "Education-  
Affairs in Japan, January 1-31, 1946" prepared by a member  
of the staff of this Office. It has not been practicable to  
prepare copies of the appendices to the memorandum, and they  
are therefore submitted only in single copy.

The memorandum mentions the chief official acts and  
orders of Occupational authorities and of the Japanese Minis-  
try of Education; other sections give summaries of activities  
in universities, teachers' unions and associations, student  
unions, and significant press comment on other educational  
topics.

There has been a decrease in activity in both teachers'  
and students' unions during the period covered by this memo-  
randum—in part the result of the extended winter vacation.

Respectfully yours,

*Max W. Bishop*  
Max W. Bishop  
Foreign Service Officer

Enclosure: *atm*

Memorandum: Educational  
Affairs in Japan, January  
1-31, 1946.

Original and hectograph to Department

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
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Enclosure to despatch No. 305 dated March 13, 1946, from the Office of the United States Political Adviser, Tokyo, Japan, on the subject "Educational Affairs in Japan, January 1-31, 1946".

MEMORANDUM

February 6, 1946.

Educational Affairs in Japan, January 1-31, 1946.

1. Official Action.

a). On January 4, SCAP announced that it had requested the assistance of American educators to revamp the Japanese educational system. This announcement received a favorable press. Brigadier General Ken R. Dyke, Chief of C I & E, held a press conference on education January 5 which had a clarifying effect. On January 9 the Supreme Commander issued a directive to the Japanese authorities instructing them to appoint a committee of Japanese educators to cooperate with the American educators who had been invited to Japan.

On January 17, 1946, SCAP issued a directive concerning the "Administration of the Educational System of Japan" for the purpose of clarifying the temporary use on an emergency basis, if revised, editions of existing textbooks. It required that proposed revised texts, with English translations, be submitted for approval before printing. Occupational authorities directed the Japanese government to suspend YAMAOKA Mannosuke, president of Nippon University of Tokyo, "Japan's largest private educational institution", and to prohibit the president from being employed by any educational institution until he had been screened in compliance with an earlier directive. General Ken R. Dyke, had informed the Supreme Commander that YAMAOKA was an "ultra-nationalist leader in educational circles" and gave details of his past activities. (Stars and Stripes, February 11, 1946).

A recent investigation showed that fifteen schools in Shimojima had not deleted items of military nature from their books and charts nor had they destroyed militaristic newspapers and pictures. These facts were called to the attention of the Japanese authorities.

b). Ministry of Education Activities and Statements.

Dr. ABE Yoshishige was appointed (January 14, 1946) Minister of Education succeeding Dr. MAEDA Tamon. Dr. ABE has held university professorships and was at one time Headmaster

of



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the First Higher School at Nagoya. The new minister announced that he agreed with the policies of his predecessor. In an interview with an Asahi reporter January 14, 1946, his program is stated to be:

1. To make the educator's position free from the interference of government officials and political parties, thus providing him with full security.
2. Establishment of a committee for the renovation of the educational system.
3. Unification of educational administration; establishment of branch offices of the Education Ministry throughout the country.
4. Restoration of the "three-year system" in the Koto-gakko (Higher School) to provide adequate training, the "5-year system" for Chu-gakko (Middle School), and the "6-year system" for Kokumin-gakko (Elementary School).
5. A democratic explanation of Japanese history will not necessarily provide the truth. A profound study of history with the divinity element eliminated may be a shorter cut to the understanding of history.
6. Enlightening the people for the general election is a work of the Education Ministry. The basic thing is to clarify the point that it is the duty of the people to improve the state and society. Individual-society relationship must be explained. (A slightly different report is made by Mainichi Shimbun, January 16, 1946. This will be found as Appendix No. 1).

The first issue of "Sekai", a new magazine edited by Dr. ABE Yoshishige has a lead article which reveals some of Dr. ABE's opinions. He expresses concern over the moral degradation of Japan and is fearful that slavish dependence on Occupational Headquarters will produce a subservient mentality which would continue the teaching of the militarists to the effect that "in Japan people have no rights but only duty". Dr. ABE writes, "We have the duty to obey literally the orders of the victors, but we should not indulge in mere flattery and adulation.... Unless the Japanese people and particularly the intellectuals 'keep their autonomous morality, based on reality and illuminated by truth', a new Japan will never arise' in spite of all the benevolent and drastic measures of SCAP". (Adapted from Press Review Summary No. 1388, January 22, 1946).

Minister ABE's appointment to the revised Cabinet was the only one that received general approval in the press.

Educational Policy Following the Imperial  
Rescript of January 1, 1946

The Minister of Education, Mr. MAEDA, sent an order to the  
  
schools,



- 3 -

schools, colleges, universities, and local governors to the effect that the Emperor's New Year Rescript renouncing his divinity "should be reverently observed without fail". Many papers and government officials commended the statement of the Minister of Education, while other papers of the so-called "liberal press" attacked the statement as a reactionary misinterpretation of the Rescript. "Judging from the contents of the directive, the Education Minister's idea was based on the conception of divinity that the superstition arises that any and all Rescripts by the Emperor should be considered divine and infallible.... It is pitiful at this time (that) such a foolish directive should be issued by the Minister of Education. He cannot ever understand the meaning of the Rescript. Unless such feudal and mysterious ideas are swept away, democracy will exist in name only". (Yomiuri, January 10, 1946).

Another paper, Mimpo, goes farther. "It is entirely wrong to adopt this Rescript, which is no more than the Emperor's self declaration, as a policy of education.... The Minister of Education is trying to use it (the Rescript) as a guiding principle of education in accordance with the theory of 'Infallible Observance of Imperial Rescript'. This indoctrination by the school authorities of the 'infallibility theory' reveals that they have no recognition of the true meaning of this Rescript. The use of this Imperial Rescript may have a very strong retarding effect on school education". (Adapted from ATIS Press Review Summary No. 1386, January 20, 1946).

A new guide for teachers is being prepared by the Education Ministry to aid the teachers in educating pupils by the use of old texts minus the material which is to be deleted. (Asahi, January 3, 1946).

#### A New Education

The fundamental policy for a civic education for the new era has been under consideration by the Committee for the reform of Civic Education, established by the Ministry of Education. It is proposed to have a plan prepared for adoption when the school term re-opens in January.

The committee has decided that "it is necessary to make a better nation by the improvement of education, and that the new civic education should be based on the spirit of the Imperial Rescript on Education.... The interpretation of this however has always stressed the mysticism of the State and the racial superiority of the Yamato race. This distorted interpretation has been adopted so as to indoctrinate school children with the ideal goals of the State. It cannot be denied that such educational policy has resulted in our defeat". A new interpretation of the Imperial Rescript on Education is being prepared which "will give life to the spirit of the late Emperor Meiji, who taught us to cooperate with the rest of the world, to love freedom, and to extend charity to all people". (Tokushima Shimbun (Fukushima City), January 1, 1946. Taken from ATIS Press Translations No. 96, Social Series: 150. January 7, 1946).

(An interview with Mr. NAKANE, Chief of the General Affairs Section of the Ministry of Education regarding the use of the Imperial Rescript, the withdrawal of the pamphlet "The Way of the Subjects" and the editing of new texts is included as Appendix No. 2).

New



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New Committee set up for editing of school  
text books

"In order to edit new texts for the schools the former Textbook Investigation Committee was abolished. It was officially announced on the 8th that a totally new textbook committee was set up in the Education Ministry. Differing from the old committee which was composed mainly of university professors, the new committee will include outstanding men from various fields such as government and politics, education, economics, business, labor as well as journalists and writers. The number will be limited to 20 whereas it was 80 heretofore. Aside from these men there will be a special as well as an expert committee. The specialist committee will be composed of capable men regardless of their age or social standing. The new committee will not only edit national texts but also act as an all-around textbook advisory organ. Its membership is being checked up by GHQ. The decision is expected during this month followed by its initial meeting. The committee plans to have the national school texts ready by April of next year. Whether or not the committee will work on middle school texts is still undecided". (Asahi, January 9, 1946).

Educational Rehabilitation A temporary Educational Establishment Office has been established within the Ministry of Education Secretariat. The number of universities and colleges burnt down or damaged is over 100. The total figure including secondary schools, youths' schools and primary schools is given as 4,007. (Chubu Nippon, Nagoya, January 15, 1946).

The Science Board of the Ministry of Education decided to adopt the "metre system" and to teach it in the primary and middle schools. (Mainichi, January 16, 1946). Mr. YAMAZAKI Kyosuke, Head of the Science Education Board, was appointed Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Education. He retains his former responsibilities. (Mainichi, January 17, 1946).

The level of scholarship of school boys has shown a marked decline recently. Six months supplementary courses have been instituted in the higher schools to meet this problem. Mr. YATOMI, Chief of the Middle School Education Section in the Ministry of Education, is quoted as follows: "Since the lowering of scholarship is a serious matter, last November we ordered that middle schools and technical schools take suitable steps to overcome this. It is believed that measures are now being studied in every prefecture. The course of study in middle schools, girls' schools and technical schools will be prolonged and a temporary special course for pupils desiring further study will be prepared". (Tokyo Shimbun, January 21, 1946.)

A representative article on entrance examinations for higher schools follows:

"The entrance examinations will be (one of the) most serious problems in (the spring). This year, entrance to schools is regarded more difficult as a result of demobilization and repatriation".

A



- 5 -

A plan made last year is expected to be clarified soon. It is expected that the examination will be held two or three months later than the usual date "because in higher schools supplementary courses will be given for six months, until October, to improve the student's scholarship which is considered inferior owing to the war circumstances.

"Middle school supplementary courses, which are not compulsory, will be given for three months, and students will be graduated formally in March".

Entrance examinations to universities will be given in October, and to higher schools in June or July. It has been decided to continue the present oral and written type, supplemented by reports from the schools and by a physical examination. (Tokyo Shimbun, January 3, 1946, ATIS Social Series 147, No. 619, January 6, 1946).

The Ministry of Education abolished the Japanese History Editing Board (Kokushin Henshu In). The Board had nineteen officials appointed by the Emperor. They were attempting to edit Japanese History in a 15-year plan, in which the successive Emperor's policies were to be studied for the purpose of making clear the real history of Japan. However, the change in conditions made the performance of the plan impossible. The Ministry of Education is of the opinion that the history must not be edited by government officials. (Asahi Shimbun, January 27, 1946).

Appendix No. 3 discusses the Japanese history texts problem which received much attention in city and provincial papers.

The Ministry reported January 30 that a thirty per cent decrease in the personnel of the Ministry of Education staff had been decided upon, calling for the release of 233 staff members.

The Education Bureau of the Tokyo Office decided to discharge about 1,300 teachers from the national schools to make room for new and younger teachers: About 200 of the teachers to be discharged are over fifty years of age, there are some 400 "women pensioners" aged forty or more, about 200 teachers are classed as inefficient, and five hundred assistant women teachers, "are of marriageable ages". The Tokyo Office will demand their voluntary (?) resignations through their school masters.

Many school masters will be dismissed because burned schools are to be liquidated.

It is planned to appoint for each school a special teacher of science and a teacher to take charge of the business of the school.

It is now planned to liquidate 141 of the 355 national schools burned in Tokyo. Thus the present number of national schools, 675, will be reduced to 534.

Of middle schools it is planned to abandon about thirty. (Hochi, January 19, 1946.)

Mainichi Shimbun, January 23, 1946, gives additional items regarding these plans for Tokyo Metropolitan schools. See Appendix No. 4.

In



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In Oita Prefecture six heads of secondary schools, youths' schools and primary schools were admonished recently by prefectural authorities because they have neglected to fulfill their duty completely. They had not complied with the Allied Directive and handed over arms and other things used for military training purposes. (Nippon Sengyo-keizai from Press Translations No. 998, January 29, 1946).

Kagawa Prefecture authorities have agreed to establish a "Teacher's Qualifications Investigation Committee" to begin work late in January. (Yomiuri-Hochi, January 20, 1946).

Yamaguchi prefectural authorities have decided on an outline of education in the Young Men's Schools and sent instructions to every master January 14, 1946. The instructions state:

"The aim of education for young men hereafter is to construct a cultural country through education in citizenship, science and technical subjects, labor problems, etc." (Bocho Shimbun, Yamaguchi, January 15, 1946).

#### Universities

a) During the month many changes were made in university administration.

Dr. ESO Bunpei, the head of the Economics Department of Nippon University, was selected by representatives of all departments as their selection for president of the university. (Yomiuri-Hochi, January 7, 1946).

At a faculty meeting at Kyoto Prefectural Medical University, Dr. KATSU Yoshiatsu, chief professor of the Department of Anatomy was recommended as new president by unanimous approval. The former president had resigned. (Asahi Shimbun, January 19, 1946).

Following the resignation on January 11 of the President SHIBUSAWA, Nagoya Imperial University opened a conference of professors on January 24 to decide the succeeding President. As a result of the ballot Doctor TAMURA Harukichi, present Head of the Medical Department of the University, was officially decided on as the President. He is 64 years old and an authority in dermatology. (Asahi, January 25, 1946).

Nippon University faculty council voted to re-appoint YAMAOKA Mannosuke, former president who recently resigned. (Nippon Times, January 25, 1946.)

Dr. YAGI Hideji was appointed president of Osaka Imperial University at the extraordinary cabinet meeting held, January 20, 1946. (Asahi, January 31, 1946).

Dr. SATAKE Yasutaro, present head of the medical department, has been elected by ballot of the faculty as president of Tohoku Imperial University. (Asahi, January 31, 1946).

b) Other



- 7 -

## b) Other university changes.

The first step toward the establishing of a "Communist University" was taken by the Communist Party when it opened a Party school at the headquarters with a view to training capable future leaders of the Party. For the present, the school is open only on Mondays and Fridays due to limited space and funds. Young men and boys are being invited to enter the school.

The Party intends to expand as rapidly as possible with the "hope of eventually developing the school into a full-fledged Communist University". Textbooks now being used include Stalin's "Fundamentals of Leninism", books on Marxist economics and materialistic interpretation of history. The school is open only to members of the Communist Party. (Jiji Press, January 21, 1946).

At Kyoto Imperial University a movie will be made based on the "Kyoto Imperial University Case in 1935". At that time some of the professors fought against the pressure applied by the Ministry of Education. (Nippon Sangyo Keizai, January 10, 1946).

Doshisha University authorities have reorganized to meet the post wartime situation. It has been decided to reinstate professors dismissed for their democratic tendencies. The university organization has been expanded. The Law Department will be divided into three courses: economics, law, and politics while the Literary Department will offer English literature, literature, mythology and welfare". (Nippon Times, February 15, 1946).

Representatives launch drive to democratize Waseda University

"Taking the advantage of the resignation of President NAKANO, ASANUMA Inajiro, NAKAMURA Takaichi, HASHIMOTO Tomizo and FURUSAWA Isojiro had an interview with Mr. HAYASHI Tomio, Director of the University, and submitted the following letter of demand to him concerning the democratization of the University and the problem of the succeeding President: 1) Directors who had taken part in the management of the University during the war should retire from their post and 2) The succeeding President should be selected officially not by the boards of Directors but by a Conference. The authorities of the University should set about the democratization of the University as soon as possible.

"Some representative asked Director HAYASHI, "What is your opinion about the appointment of Mr. OYAMA Ikuo who is now in America as the succeeding President?" Director HAYASHI replied to this question, "If professors and students agree and also if Mr. OYAMA has an intention to come back to Japan, it is of course very good". (Asahi, January 31, 1946).

Co-education and Woman's Schools

Considerable progress has been made toward providing education for women at various levels. The following item has been selected to give information on these points.

Kinjo



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Kinjo Woman's University in the Nagoya district is preparing to file a request for a license with the Ministry of Education so that the university may open by April. This year only the Literary Department featuring English Literature will be opened. Agriculture and Engineering Department are planned for opening in 1947, and Economic and Domestic Science Departments for 1948. The buildings of the Nagoya Army Munitions Supply Arsenal will be used by the new university. (Nippon Sangyo Keizai, January 24, 1946).

The Ministry of Education has clarified its revolutionary intention of bringing about educational equality between men and women. The new policy was made public in a pamphlet "New Outline on the Renovation of Female Education". It is announced that Japan Woman's University and Tsuda-Juku Professional School will be raised to the status of universities next April. (Mainichi Shimbun, January 13, 1946 - See ATIS No. 767, January 15, 1946, Social Series 169).

The Woman's College at Meguro has made application to the Government for official sanction. The statement issued by the college says that it is to be reformed and made an ideal democratic university. (Mainichi Shimbun, January 23, 1946).

Tokyo Shimbun, January 23, 1946, published a letter from a young woman in the Girls' High School of Tokyo. She writes that girls lost culture and learning during the several years spent working in the factories. The hope was expressed that the Ministry of Education could assist.

A reply from the Ministry of Education is to the effect that all prefectural offices had been instructed to institute post-graduate business courses, especially for the students in higher grades.

(Special attention is called to Appendix No. 5, "The Problems of Co-education", from the Asahi Shimbun, January 23, 1946).

#### Teachers Unions

There appears to have been a decrease in the activities of teachers' unions. The following items illustrate the activities that have taken place.

In Niigata prefecture a teachers' association has been organized. "Its main object is to demand the improvement of conditions, stabilization of educational authority and constant supervision of educational activities". Claims are being presented "for a reasonable increase in salaries". They are also asking for consumers' guilds and welfare facilities.

"One point we cannot understand is the fact that the primary school teachers' association was founded separately from the youth school teachers' association and that teachers above middle school grade were not included.... If minor associations, holding each to its own sphere, should fail to unite as a body, they will become quite impotent in gaining these objectives...."

"The activities of the associations hereafter should be directed

to the



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to the reorganization of the educational world. Rejection of militaristic and nationalistic teachers, and reappointment of approved ones...." (Niigata Nippo, December 27, 1945).

The Tokyo Imperial University Engineering Department has formed a union. Their first objective is to request a three fold salary increase. (Asahi, January 5, 1946).

#### Teachers' Associations

"A consumers' co-operative (Hisho Sogo) for the improvement of teachers' life is being organized and a committee composed of representative of middle schools, primary schools, adult schools, the Educational Association, the Agricultural Production Section of the Prefectural Office, and the Agricultural Association has been established". The objects of the consumers' cooperative are the purchase of vital goods, assistance in renting of houses and the setting up of accommodations, and entertainment for the recreation of teachers. The cooperative will be composed of city sections and town and village sections...." (From ATIS No. 689, January 9, 1945, quoting Tokushima Shimbun, January 5, 1946).

The Japan Teachers' Association (Dai Nippon Kyoikusha Kai) Miyagi Branch, saw the Prefectural Governor and the Chairman of the Prefectural Assembly about their program of improving the salaries and living conditions of the teachers. The Association plans to "adopt a self-governing scheme and open teachers' unions, with officials elected solely from active teachers". (Kahoku Shimpo, Sendai, January 11, 1946).

A special meeting of the association of Boys' and Girls' Private Schools in Yamaguchi Prefecture was held January 17. They discussed association rules, better treatment of teachers, a two to three hundred per cent salary increase, revision of school fees to be fixed at 10 to 15 yen a month, and plans for assisting in rebuilding damaged and destroyed schools. (Bocho Shimbun (Yamaguchi) January 18, 1946).

The All Japan Teachers' Union (Zen Nippon Kyojin Kumiai) and the Japan Educators' Union (Nippon Kyoikusha Kumiai), organized in early December 1945, have been unable to consolidate into one union because they have different opinions on the Emperor System.

The All Japan Teachers' Union has called a conference of teachers' unions for January 19, 1946, at Keio University to try again to form a United Teachers' Union of All Japan. (Yomiuri-Hochi, January 17, 1946).

The first meeting "demanded" the dissolution of the Great Japan Educators' Society (Dai Nihon Kyoiku Kai) and a reformation of the present system of training teachers. Teachers' salaries and the costs of living were discussed.

The Tokyo Metropolitan Branch of the Union raised opposition to the Metropolitan educational authorities' plan for reducing the number of teachers by 1,300. They also demanded a 300 per cent

increase



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increase in salary. A demonstration was agreed upon for January 25. (Asahi Shimbun, January 20, 1946).

Dr. KAGAWA, one of the leaders of the Japan Educators' Union (Nippon Kyoikusha Kumiai), is resisting the movement to join the National Teachers Union (Zenkoku Kyoin Kumiai) in order to form one national union of teachers.

In an interview with the Jiji Press, Dr. KAGAWA declared that his union has pledged (itself) to the safeguarding of the Tenno System and that the union will persist in refusing to include in the union anyone known to be advocating the abolition of the Tenno System.

Dr. KAGAWA also stated that a teachers' union is different from a labor union.... Teachers' union is an organization by teachers for the purpose of improving their living conditions.... In achieving its objectives a teachers' union should strictly refrain from taking such violent action as strikes. (Nippon Times, January 26, 1946).

Teachers' unions continue to be organized throughout Japan with programs to improve the condition of teachers. A new union in Miyagi prefecture agreed that membership will be limited to teachers, as a precautionary measure against the union being used as a tool for political campaigns. (Kahoku Shimpo (Sendai) January 19, 1946).

Representative of all teachers' unions in Tokyo agreed on demands to be made to the governor of Tokyo and to the Minister of Education. (See Appendix No. 6, Yomiuri-Hochi, January 24, 1946).

#### Student Activities

Most students, especially those in the higher schools, colleges, and universities, were on the extended winter vacation, resulting in a lessening of student activities. The students utilized the holidays to get food and to build themselves up as well as to earn money to continue their education. The extension of the New Year holidays period for over a month gave the students an opportunity "to catch up with their vitamins to gain enough energy to continue their school work after the holidays". The students carried texts and other books to the country to trade for food. The Ministry of Education is quoted as hoping "that some measures can be taken to provide food in the schools for all of the students but the outlook for such a step is quite dark". (Nippon Times, January 21, 1946).

Since students who are twenty years of age can vote and those who are twenty-five years of age can hold elective political offices they have been included in the political campaign plans. It is not clear to what extent the students will participate in the campaign.

"The Mainichi polled the political opinions of various college and university students of voting age at a round-table meeting and reported that the SCAP directives were favorably acclaimed. The students voiced general approval of the Tenno System as their basic reason for favoring the Social Democratic Party. No interest was shown for the Progressive Party and only contempt for such men as Mr. HATOYAMA, leader of the Liberal Party. The attitude of the students toward woman suffrage was pessimistic because of the woman's lack of political training". (GHQ SCAP CI&E Press Analysis, January 12, 1946).

The



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The notices which follow give examples of other student activities:

"Students of the Tokyo Technical University decided at a students' meeting to open school for themselves, despite orders from the school authorities that lectures were to be suspended till February 3 on account of the present difficulties of transportation and food. They say that they will not support the suspension of school work. Although the food problem is too serious for immediate solution, they feel they can overcome the transportation difficulty.

"Thus they began to attend school on January 12, but the opening is quite independent of the authorities, and only professors staying in Tokyo are being asked to lecture. The number of students attending is 30 or 40 per cent of the total enrollment. Lectures are merely on fundamental of subjects in order to enable the students to grasp the basis of their studies which were cut short by mobilization". (Asahi Shimbun, January 15, 1946).

"The Waseda University Newspaper (Japanese edition) and Waseda Garden (English edition) will be republished from February by the students of the Waseda University". (Asahi, January 22, 1946).

The Japan Student Culture League has arranged meetings for students and for young men and women who have become eligible to vote. (Asahi, January 18, 1946).

The Union to Assist Families in Overseas Areas was organized two months ago by students of universities, high schools, and technical schools whose families were suffering in overseas areas. At present the union has a membership of about 1,500.

As well as working for their own living and school expenses, the students carried many plans to assist repatriates from overseas. A medical treatment group was set up by students of the medical departments of universities to help ill repatriates. Other groups went to Tokyo Station to give food to repatriates who detrained there as other groups endeavored to give shelter to repatriates who had no place to stay, who detrained at Tokyo, Ueno, and Shinagawa Stations at night. (The Welfare Ministry operates only during the day).

Mr. TANAKA, Chief of the Education Bureau of the Ministry of Education, so admired their spirit that he requested school masters and prefectural governors to remit the school fees of these students.

The Nippon Gekijo gave the union its profits for three days, a sum of 64,112 yen, for disbursement by this union. (Yomiuri-Hochi, December 31, 1945).

#### Educational Notes Not Classified

The use of commonly used characters and words and a very limited use of uncommon ones is advocated in order to re-educate the people

for



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for democracy. The example of the Emperor's use of current language in the New Year's Day Imperial Rescript is cited as an example which should be followed. (Yomiuri-Hochi, January 5, 1946).

The proposal is made by a letter to Hyuga Nichi Nichi January 5, 1946, that a part of the abolished military budget be applied for the purpose of paying teachers. The improvement of educators' salaries is a most urgent problem to be solved as quickly as possible.

The following incident taken from the Kahoku Shimpo (Sendai) January 6, 1946 shows one way in which help is reaching teachers in their desperation. "The teachers of the Yamagata Middle School have not been able to live on their present salaries, so they have made a semi-compulsory monetary collection from the parents of each student in the name of ENDO, representative of the Parents' Association, fixing the lowest contribution at 50 yen. It is not clear whether this decision was made by the teachers, some of the parents, or the students.... This regrettable individual action has, however, already set a precedent which other elementary and middle schools are following". The writer states that many parents cannot afford such a contribution. He writes that the prefectural office should have been consulted and a "public collection" made.

An article in Niigata-Nippo, January 8, 1946, under the title "Democracy and Education", discusses changes that are being made to democratize Japan. Referring to the revolution in education and the new textbooks being planned the writer says: "We must conclude that the education of Japan since Meiji Era has been an imitation of that of the West, and too much importance was attached to intellectual training. As soon as it betrayed its weakness during the recent war, the authorities, in a flurry, changed it primarily to an education of militarism and of self-conceited seclusionism based on the idea of the elect".

"Now we ardently hope that all concerned with education in all parts of the country will bear close to their hearts the idea that the association of virtue with knowledge is real culture. Also association of culture with the spirit of racial co-operation should be the basic principle in the education of new Japan".

In a similar article in Tokyo Shimbun, January 6, 1946, the thought is expressed that "true democracy in education will be realized only when on the basis of highly democratized school curricula and educational principles all our people are well educated and united in their civic life.... Knowledge without virtue does not breed culture but vice. Intellectual culture must also be accomplished by moral training.... It may be said that the poverty of culture in Japan was the cause of the China Incident and the war and is accordingly responsible for our defeat".

The Kahoku Shimbun (Sendai) January 7, 1946, has a lengthy statement on these school problems. See Appendix No. 7.

Many



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Many middle schools are changing their courses so as to include technical subjects. Examples are given in the Kobe Shimbun, January 10, 1946. Appendix No. 8.

Seeking to reform the "present stagnant educational world, as well as the reconstruction of education along democratic lines, a teachers' round table conference was held January 12, by volunteers among primary school teachers of Kanazawa City. Twenty four teachers attended. Topics discussed included guidance of pupils during vacation periods, teachers' unions, reconstruction of education and improving the living conditions and the social position of teachers. They approved the formation of a teachers' union and decided to hold another conference under the name of "Young Teachers' Federation of Kanazawa City". (Hokkoku Mainichi, January 13, 1946).

An article discussing teacher training in normal schools and the too close supervision of teachers by the Ministry of Education published in the Yomiuri-Hochi Shimbun, January 12, 1946, is an example of several similar statements. See Appendix No. 9.

Yomiuri-Hochi, January 20, 1946 states that the "History of the Pacific War" and other books edited by SCAP will be temporarily adopted about the end of February to replace courses in morals, geography and history. A "Teachers' Manual" is being prepared by the school authorities and is expected to be ready by the end of February. The subject of the manual will be given out by radio, newspapers and magazines. The "provisional textbooks" will be ready for use in April but the "complete state texts" will not be completed until some time in 1947 or 1948.

The Chubu Nippon (Nagoya), January 20, 1946, gives the story of an education center planned for Nagoya by a group of Catholics. It is hoped that the Nanzan School for Foreign Languages can be opened in March. (See Appendix No. 10).

The press commented favorably upon the calling to Japan of an American Educational Commission and the appointment by the Ministry of Education, at the direction of SCAP, of a Japanese Educator's Committee for liaison and advice to the Japanese Ministry of Education. Some papers commented upon the fact that no representatives of the private institutions were on this Japanese Committee (See Appendix No. 11).

The final Appendix (No. 12) from the Stars and Stripes quotes Dean OMORI Teichi of Tokyo Imperial University on needed reforms in the University.

Karl C. Leebrick.



Appendix No. 1.

Statement by new Minister of Education - Mainichi Shimbun - 16  
Jan 46, Translator: S. Inoue.

Summary:

Dr. ABE, Nosai, is the new Education Minister in the recent re-organization of the Cabinet. He is heartily welcomed because of his conservatism. The cultural rehabilitation as directed by Dr. ABE will be as follows:

- 1) Regarding the Emperor, he is strongly insistent that a strict scientific investigation be made in order to show the real figure of the Emperor to the Nation. The Emperor system must not be used as an implement for any political conflict.
- 2) Dr. ABE insists that the renovation of the educational system begin with a resurrection of a three-year system in the higher school, a six-year system in the national school, five-year in the middle and three-year in the university and higher school for the cultural completion of individual personality.
- 3) Regarding the improvement of treatment for teachers: He hopes that this problem will be solved at the earliest possible date. Their campaign for organizing a union must not be abused by any politicians.
- 4) He is so enthusiastic that he will efficiently hasten the educational business and administrative reshuffle, and as for information service, especially in liaison with the SCAP, experts shall be appointed for various activities.

At an interview with the press on 15 January, Dr. ABE said:

"In the present thinking world, the word 'democracy' is prevalent, but its true meaning seems to be misunderstood. The Government must lead the Nation towards democracy by establishing a relationship between the protection of the state system and democracy, the Emperor system, etc.



Appendix No. 2.

On the "New Education" - Tokyo Shimbun - 12 Jan 46. Translator: T. Ogawa.

Summary:

In response to complaints in the Diet and by the intellectual classes regarding the pamphlets entitled "The Way of the Subjects" (SHIMMIN NO MICHI) and "The Basic Principles of Our National Polity" (KOKUTAI HONGI), which have been inspiring the public with militarism, the Education Ministry authorities have ordered that the printing of these pamphlets be halted.

In this connection our reporter interviewed Mr. NAKANE, Chief of the General Affairs Section of the Education Ministry. During the interview the reporter asked Mr. NAKANE the Ministry's plans for changing the trends of thought they have been directing for so many years and whether or not they are planning to edit new books replacing the above-mentioned pamphlets. Mr. NAKANE's answer to these questions was as follows:

"It is true that we have put these pamphlets out of print, as the Education Minister stated at the Diet. We must, however, clean up the misguided thoughts of the past by means of a new educational policy. It is a duty which is imposed on us. We are planning to establish a new system as a first step by reforming the existing educational system in order to wipe out militarism. We have already decided to adopt the Imperial Rescript issued on New Years Day as a primary basis for future education. The interpretations of the Imperial Rescript, written by various learned and experienced men, will be our reference. A thorough carrying out of civic education methods, based on the new interpretation of the Imperial Rescript on Education, is also planned. The latter is the most unique plan that has ever been drafted since the institution of our educational system. This is indicative of our new policy to dispel the uniform guidance which has been practised heretofore."

The concrete steps to be taken in the extension of this new policy to educators as well as to the Teachers Re-education Institute are points under consideration. Nevertheless, with regard to the problem of whether or not new books should be edited by the Education Ministry before publication, we think it is reasonable that they should not be edited. We further believe that the very fact that such books are not subject to editing is democracy, and it is preferable to leave the matter to the discretion of the educators.



Appendix No. 3.

Ministry of Education Decides on Measures for Revision of History Lessons in Schools - Mainichi Shimbun - 13 January 1946.  
Translator: Y. Akabane.

Full Translation:

In accordance with a SCAP directive Japanese history is to be fundamentally revised, and for this purpose the Bureau of Textbooks in the Education Ministry is contemplating the compilation of new, correct and authentic textbooks on Japanese history within the next two years. A thorough scrutiny will be made of the books from the view points of history, anthropology, archaeology, and racial characteristics by qualified scholars, who will be selected soon. In the meantime, temporary textbooks will be published in pamphlet form for the next school term beginning in April.

The draft of temporary history textbooks has already been prepared, and methods for their compilation are expected to be fixed at a meeting of members of the compilation committee to be held at the Education Ministry on 15 January. The members are IMAI, Kiyoshi; RYU, Shiku, ITAZAWA, Takeo, HIGO, Kazuo, SAKAMOTO, Taro, WADA, Kiyoshi, and YAMAZAKA, Kenji. Particulars will be decided upon at this meeting, and important revisions made in regard to ancient and modern histories.

**ancient history:** The chapter on the divine age will be erased, in consequence of which the mythical period from the sun goddess to the descent to earth of the descendants of the sun goddess. The most important part in the old textbooks will be completely deleted, making it impossible to teach traditional myths. School history will begin with the accession to the throne of the Emperor JIMMU. The exact dates of eras and the unbroken line of Emperors, on which different views are expressed, will be set forth simply. No mention of differences of opinion, however, will be made in textbooks for national and secondary schools in order to avoid possible confusion of the students.

**Modern history:** Descriptions intended to justify JAPAN's aggressive actions after MEIJI Restoration will be revised fundamentally, and stress will be placed on the present defeat being caused by her aggressive actions from the Sino-Japanese incident up to the present war. There may arise some doubt as to whether it is permissible to teach old Japanese historical records such as KOJIKI (TN: Ancient chronicle) or NIPPON SHOKI (TN: Ancient history). The Education Ministry is of an affirmative opinion on this point.

The history of the Japanese defeat in the PACIFIC War will be taught until the new term, in place of morals, history, and geography. The task of compiling this history has been entrusted to Mr. KODAMA, Kuju, of the MEISEI Middle School and Mr. AKAI, Yonekichi, of the TAMAGAWA Schools.



Appendix No. 4.

Ban on instruction in morals, history, civics, etc. - Mainichi Shimbun -  
23 Jan. 46. Translator: T. Ogawa.

Summary:

In accordance with the Allied Headquarters' directive, the Education Bureau authorities of the Metropolitan Office have recently instructed all the schools in the metropolis to suspend promptly the teaching of morals, civics, national history and geography. The utilization of the surplus hours, however, will be left to the policy of each school until the end of March. It was decided that a drastic reform will be made in militaristic and ultra-nationalistic teaching by selecting provisional text books as soon as possible in the new term which commences in April. The items to be abolished, and the plan to replace these items, are as follows:

1. At each Primary, Secondary, Business and Normal Schools the teaching of morals, civics, national history, and geography shall be suspended promptly until definite instructions are issued.
2. At other schools, the use of these text books also shall be suspended promptly.
3. Schools not coming under the above-two classifications (for instance if they are not using state text books or authorized text books) can continue the teaching of morals, national history, geography, etc. They shall be taught, however, in an extremely detached and critical manner and be based on scientific facts.
4. The surplus hours due to the suspension of the above subjects shall be applied to other courses, such as study, athletic exercise, increasing the production of food, etc., according to the school authorities discretion. All the abolished text books shall be collected and kept in safe custody.



Appendix No. 5.

The Problems of Coeducation - Asahi Shimbun - 29 Jan 46. Translator:  
Y. Akabane.

**Summary:**

The long awaited co-education of men and women will be realized next April, but the movement of various universities, high schools and women's special schools is not very active at present. The reason for this is that, as yet, these universities and high schools have not presented a formal application of inauguration to the Ministry of Education. Such inactivity is supposedly due to the long interval until the beginning of the new term. This year it is April or May for high schools and October for the universities. This, coupled with various difficulties in school management are the chief hindrances. Even in the Ministry of Education the method of dealing with women's special schools, in relation to high schools, has not yet been decided. If capable women's special schools having a long history are given the qualification of "women's high school", men's special schools will demand equal recognition of qualifications for admission to colleges and universities. If, however, certain designated women's special schools are simply given the secondary qualifications for such admission, as is now the case with men's special schools, this would not achieve the fundamental objective of granting equal rights to women.

On the other hand, if certain designated women's special schools are allowed to be treated as men's high schools, each Imperial university will have to enlarge its facilities as they are already at full capacity. At present, this is an extremely difficult problem.

Furthermore, there is the question as to whether domestic science may be considered as a course of learning in schools. It is a serious matter as the question involves the revision of university ordinances. The TOKYO Medical Special School has disclosed its intention of creating three classes - one for women - in the preparatory department, enabling graduates, both men and women, to attend the university on an equal footing. This may be said to suggest clearly the future of the co-educational plan.

Generally speaking, the attitude of the universities toward co-education is rather negative. Apart from schools already accommodating female students, such as the WASEDA University, there is no school which has discussed the enforcement of co-education at any faculty meeting. This by no means indicates any positive opposition to co-education but is probably due to the following reasons:

- a. Private universities all have their respective preparatory department, the graduates of which are being given priority for entering the university; therefore, no room is left to accept applicants from other schools.
- b. Most universities have been more or less damaged by the war and there is a lack of class rooms, so an increase in students is impossible.
- c. Many difficulties awaiting immediate solution, such as the treatment of demobilized students, the question of food, clothing and housing, as well as the revision of teaching methods, are accumulating.

The HOSEI University has admitted female graduates from certain designated women's special schools treated as high schools, so far as its literary department is concerned. The attitudes of the various universities are as follow:



TOKYO Imperial University: This institution is already at its capacity with graduates from high schools. If necessary, therefore, it may be unavoidable to open special classes for students over the fixed number, according to the chief of the business management bureau.

RIKKYO University: The literary department will be re-opened next April, together with Principles of Christianity and English courses. Women will be permitted to enter.

KEIO University: No concrete plan has yet been made, although school authorities are advocating a co-educational system in order to raise the position.

WASADA University: Women have been admitted to the literary department for the past few years, there being seven students in that department and one in the economic department. This system will be extended to other departments.

MEIJI University: Co-education is already in force, there being about 50 female students.

In accordance with the "Outline for the renovation of women's education", disclosed recently by the Ministry of Education, several schools are now going to take necessary measures to raise their status to a formal university; therefore, women's universities conforming to the university ordinance will appear in the coming new term beginning in April. They are expected to be as follows:

a. TOKYO Women's Medical School, headed by Mrs. YOSHIOKA, Yayoi. The necessary steps will be taken in one or two weeks. At present, the school has a one-year preparatory department and four-year regular department system, but in the new system each department will be three years, making the whole course six years, the same as the men's universities. In addition, an advanced course will be opened, and facilities will be enlarged. Female doctors of medicine are a monopoly of this school, numbering 60 in all. The Women's Welfare Special School, a four-year course established the year before last, will be maintained.

b. NIPPON Women's University, headed by Mrs. INOUE, Hideko. In compliance with the revision of the special school ordinance during the war, this school had adopted the three-year system, but the new university will have the six-year system.

c. TSUDA JUKU, headed by Mrs. HOSHINO, Ai. At present, the school has an English literature department (three-year course) and a science department (four-year course). In the new system, the university structure will be on this basis, with a literary and science department.

d. TOKYO Women's University, headed by ISHIHARA, Ken. Although generally rumored as remaining in the present status, the school is now preparing to make it a new university, fully conforming to the university ordinance, revising the existing five courses of national language, history, foreign language, economy and mathematics from a three-year system to a six-year system.



Appendix No. 6.

Teachers Plan Strike - Yomiuri Hochi - 24 Jan 46. Translator:  
H. Nishihara.

Summary:

On January 23, as a result of a decision reached at a committee meeting of the all JAPAN Teachers Union (ZENNIPPON KYOIN KUMIAI), representatives of all teachers unions in TOKYO issued a demand to the Governor of TOKYO and the Minister of Education for the following: (1) allow-

ances equivalent to half the salaries; (2) 50 yen allowances to each member of a family; (3) a 500 per cent increase in housing allowances; (4) free passes for street cars; (5) no discharge or purge of responsible men in educational circles; and (6) immediate revival of the supply of food for schools.

The teachers demanded a reply from the authorities on or before the 25 January. If the demand is rejected, a demonstration meeting will be held at the HIBIYA Park. The Union is also planning a meeting of fathers and brothers of the school children in every ward.

The unions which will take part in the struggle, are the Teachers Unions of TOSHIMA-Ku and TAMA. Preparatory meetings are being held by teachers of SUGINAMI, SETAGAYA, YODOBASHI, ASABU, OMORI, HACHIOJI and tother wards.

In TOSHIMA-Ku, every female teacher will bring one handful of rice in the demonstration on 28 January.

KUDO, Chiyo, a female teacher of TSUKADO National School has printed posters.



Appendix No. 7.

Conference of Miyagi Middle School Principals - Provincial Newspaper  
Yahoku Shimbun (Sendai) - 7 January 1946. Translator: Y. Akabane.

Summary:

For the purpose of moulding school education on the lines of the SCAP directive on education, a conference of principals of secondary schools in MIYAGI-Ken was held in the city of SENDAI on 4 and 5 January. Governor CHIBA addressed the assembly as follows:

"Although the causes of our defeat are manifold, lack of internal unity caused by moral degradation and **poverty of scientific technique** are the most conspicuous from an internal standpoint. In his New

Year's message, the Emperor graciously said, "We must construct a new JAPAN by abolishing the old evil customs. To abolish the old customs is particularly necessary in educational circles. The burden of constructing a new JAPAN must be born not so much by ourselves as by the students you now are teaching, so that you are requested to do your best to disseminate moral and scientific education in conformity with the Imperial Rescript."

His address also referred to school discipline, the introduction of new educational principles for secondary schools, religious education, etc. As to the abolition of geography, history, and morals under the SCAP directive, various questions were raised by the principals, most of whom were anxious to know if European and American history can be taught in lieu of Japanese history, and how teachers of the three courses to be abolished can be employed. These questions are to be settled later in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Education.

Regarding the selection of students to be admitted to secondary schools for the coming school year, opinions were exchanged, and it was decided to hold examinations in almost the same way as the preceding year. Slight modifications will be made to bring them into line with the changes in the present social and educational conditions. Composite examinations and the regional school system are opposed by private and suburban schools. The composite examination system and the regional school system were opposed by almost all the private schools and some of provincial schools. The latter, however, suggested improvements on this system, based on their experiences during the past two years. A few urban schools supported this system. The following are some of the opinions expressed at the conference:



1. Students admitted to the school they have listed as their second choice are apt to change schools. Though inferior in ability, students living near the school are preferred from the standpoint of school management.
2. The existing bureaucratic composite examination system and regional school system must be eliminated, and freedom of choice in selecting a school must be given to students. Composite examinations are too troublesome.
3. The composite examination system aims at the exclusion of personal influence and favoritism in admission, but in reality the trouble involved outweighs any benefit it may have. The regional school system is far better if traffic, food, and postwar conditions are taken into consideration.
4. The composite examination system would not be so bad if methods of marking were made more simple. The regional school system should be abolished in the city of SENDAI. Written examinations must be added. Entrance examinations must not be given on the same day in public and private schools.
5. To avoid admission to schools by personal influence, the composite examination system is preferred.
6. The composite examination system should be abolished. Examination questions should be prepared by a meeting of representatives of the schools concerned.
7. There must be more written examinations. Verbal examination is apt to be subjective.
8. It is hoped that in national schools students will be taught in accordance with their desires as far as possible.

In a certain private girls' high school, many students wanted to leave after the war to go to other schools. This was found to be an expression of dissatisfaction since they had been forced, as a result of the composite examination system, to enter a Protestant school in spite of their being children of Catholic families; and so a change of schools was allowed.

At a round-table conversation the same day an education inspector declared the attitude taken by this school was due to the old regulations prohibiting students from changing schools. This naturally caused grave concern to the religious schools, as it clearly indicated an attitude denying the freedom of religion. The principal of a certain prefectural school expressed his desire to have entrance examinations held on different days in public and private schools so that if students failed to enter his school, they may be given a chance to go to a private school. This proposal once again provoked severe attacks from private school principals.

The above two examples of educators, who are in charge of our democratic education, show, to our great regret, how deep-rooted is the old bureaucratic idea among some of them.



Appendix No. 8.

SOCIAL SERIES:  
Democratization of Schools in Hyogo Ken - Provincial Newspaper  
Kobe Shinbun (Kobe) - 10 Jan 46. Translator: M. Ohno.

Full Translation:

Many middle schools were changed into technical schools, and girls' schools into commercial schools during the war. Following the move to democratize education, a desire to do away with the changes made during the war has been aroused in HYOGO-Ken.

The HOKUSHIN Technical School, the HOTOKU Technical School, and the NISHIYA Municipal Technical School, wish to revert to their former status as commercial schools; the NISHIWAKI Girls' Commercial School, the OGIMINATO Girls' Commercial School, the YAMANOTE Girls' Commercial School, and the SUMANUTSU Girls' Commercial School wish to become ordinary girls' schools again.

There are also several other schools which wish to revert to their former status. The prefectural schools have so far shown no wish to do so, but the private schools are very much in favor of the change. Consequently, HYOGO Ken authorities are taking steps to meet the situation.

In the opinion of the prefectural authorities, pupils in the first or second grades in the converted schools will be able to start their new lessons as before. The immediate conversion of lessons for pupils who would expect to graduate from grade school this spring, will be impossible because the pupils' ability is not sufficiently high, but when these pupils have graduated, the change can be effected in full.

In the meantime, special supplementary courses to meet the lowered standards of knowledge are requested by ten girls' schools. Requests to increase the number of pupils in a class are coming in from provincial middle schools.

HYOGO Ken authorities have decided to apply to the Education Ministry for a solution to these problems.



Appendix No. 9.

The Evils of the Normal School Curriculum. (II) All Political Parties!  
Announce Your Economic Measures - Yomiuri Shimbun - 12 Jan 46. Trans-  
lator: Y. A. Suzuki.

## Full Translation:

What clearly symbolizes the normal school, with an atmosphere half feudal and half democratic, is the scholarship system. The reason is because this system is so similar to the slave system in the middle ages. It is an illogical system restraining freedom. That is to say, normal school students have to study, and incur debts every month in the name of scholarship. These have to be repaid when they get out of school. At a glance, it seems quite normal, but in reality freedom of study and the search for truth are being stamped out among many students. This also forced and entrapped every student into terrorizing.

The debt repayments were heavy burdens for those who lived only on their small salaries. Therefore as the debts increased each year, students merely carried out orders announced by the Education Ministry and the school, regardless of whether it was right or wrong. Hence, to criticize or accuse them meant a threat to their livelihood. They were crushed under the weight of debts and lost the desire for study. These evils caused by the scholarship system extended into the elementary educational sphere as an obligatory term of service.

When teachers objected to the Education Department's orders or showed any sign of discontent to the school, they were immediately dismissed and requested to pay their debts. Teachers, afraid of the police, had to teach lies plausibly. Yet, some people blame the decline of the people, which caused the defeat, on the teachers. Education was built on lies. The chief blame lies with the makers of the normal scholarship system, which restricted the teachers' liberty in spreading truth.

Moreover, with whose money did they pay the teachers? It came from taxes squeezed from the people. They established Education only to maintain their own benefits. What happiness could be gained while educational authority was in such hands? We must abolish such an anti-demo-

cratic system of educating teachers and let the people themselves share in educating teachers. JAPAN's democracy may never be attained unless this reform is carried out. (Letter from KURATA, Tetsuji).



Appendix No. 10.

A Big Education Center Is Planned in NAGOYA-Shi  
Provincial Newspaper Chubu Nippon (Nagoya)  
20 January 1946

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Translator: J. Kinoshita

**Summary:**

A great education center to include all grades from the national school to the university level has been projected in NAGOYA-Shi by a group of Catholics, among whom are Bishop MATSUOKA Magoshiro, MAKINO Fusao, the principal of the NANZAN Middle School, TANAKA Kotaro, ex-chief of the Law Department in the TOKYO Imperial University, and others. The center will be built on the site of the NANZAN Middle School, which is to be expanded from the present 10,000 tsubo to some 20,000 tsubo (some 16.6 acres), and will include national, secondary, and technical schools and a university with a chapel, a lecture hall and dormitories.

The first step in the scheme is the establishment of the NANZAN School for Foreign Languages, which is to be opened this March. The school will be run on the four-class system and the courses will last three years. There will be classes in English, French, Spanish, Russian, Chinese, economics and law. The school teachers will be foreign Catholic missionaries - IOHATAGASHIRA Shinjiro, professor at KOBE University of Commerce, and YAMAMURO Munetada, the ex-secretary general of MITSUBISHI and graduate of Cambridge University, and others.

The establishment of the University is the second step in the plan. "The aim of this education center", said Bishop MATSUOKA, "is to give the individual a highly cultured character, through the Catholic faith, in all grades of the center".



Appendix No. 11.

Educators to Come From AMERICA - Asahi-Shimbun - 18 Jan 46. Translator:  
S. Inoue.

Full Translation:

The American Commission for Japanese Education (TAINICHI KYOIKU SHISETSU DAN) which has been endowed with the great mission of enabling JAPAN to establish a system for a true democratic education, is now preparing for its trip to JAPAN. It is expected to arrive here in February. This commission consists of 37 members, divided into four sections, with Dr. John Ward STUDEBAKER, who belongs to the Education Board of the UNITED STATES State Department, as its Chief. They are all world-famous educators, and their mission is to co-operate with JAPAN in her educational reconstruction.

In conformity with this, it has been decided that the Japanese Educators' Committee (temporary name) be organized within the Education Ministry to facilitate smoother negotiations with the visitors. As for the organization of a committee for this purpose, a SCAP directive, dated 9 January, was issued. The Education Ministry will organize a committee consisting of 18 to 25 members, some of whom will be selected from among education administration circles. The rest will represent pure educators. The details will be reported to SCAP by 20 January. Furthermore, the Ministry of Education plans to organize an Educational System Reform Committee. It was discussed in the last Diet session, along with the formation of the Japanese Educator's Committee, and was put there on a permanent basis, under the administration for democratic education. The selection of the members is almost completed.

Mr. KAWAHARA, Shunsaku, councilor of the Privy Council, Mr. YAMAZAKI, Vice-Minister of Education, Dr. TANAKA, Director of the School Education Department, and Mr. SEKIGUCHI, Director of the Social Education Department, shall be appointed members representing the administrative circles. Dr. NANBARA, President of TOKYO Imperial University, and representatives of various other schools shall become members as pure educators. The American envoys of education are scheduled to stay in JAPAN for a month. The committee shall be enlarged so as to enable it to perform the task of educational rehabilitation, as a consultative organ of the Education Ministry, after the envoys have left our country.



59



THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER

Tokyo, Japan, March 14, 1946.

No. 307

SUBJECT: Establishment of Office of Civil Property Custodian,  
Supreme Command for the Allied Powers.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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RECORDS BRANCH

The Honorable  
Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Sir:  
I have the honor to refer to this Office's despatch no. 21  
October 18, 1945, on the subject "Transmission of Orders Setting Up  
General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers", and  
transmit copy of a press release of the Public Relations Office,  
SCAP, dated March 11, 1946, announcing the establishment of an  
"Office of Civil Property Custodian" as a special staff section  
under the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

It is stated that this new staff section, which is under the  
command of Brigadier General Patrick H. Tansey, will "make recom-  
mendations and establish procedures for the control or custody and  
disposition of property and assets of the United Nations, neutral  
nations and nations whose status has changed as a result of the war,  
and their nationals". This Office has been orally informed that the  
Office of the Civil Property Custodian will cooperate in the hand-  
ling of requests transmitted through the Department of State for  
information concerning the status of American properties in Japan.

Respectfully yours,

*Max W. Bishop*  
(Max W. Bishop  
Foreign Service Officer

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AND KOREAN  
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

APR 4 1946

Enclosure: *att*

Press release.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
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60

Enclosure to despatch no. 307 of March 14, 1946, from the Office of the United States Political Adviser, Tokyo, on the subject "Establishment of Office of Civil Property Custodian, Supreme Command for the Allied Powers".

Press Release:

11 March 1946

BRIG. GEN. TANSEY HEADS NEW CIVIL PROPERTY CUSTODIAN OFFICE

The Office of the Civil Property Custodian was set up Saturday as a special staff section to advise SCAP on control of properties and assets over which SCAP has jurisdiction. Brig. Gen. Patrick H. Tansey, recently G-4, deputy commander and chief of operations for USASCOM-C, was named Civil Property Custodian.

The new special staff section will "make recommendations and establish procedures for the control or custody and disposition of property and assets of the United Nations, neutral nations, and nations whose status has changed as a result of the war, and their nationals," the SCAP general order setting up the office said.

Programs for blocking and impounding property which has been transferred under duress, wrongful acts of confiscation, dispossession or spoliation also will be recommended and their execution will be supervised by the Civil Property Custodian. The office also will be concerned with properties and assets of Japanese persons and organizations.

The office "will seek out and reduce to possession or control all Japanese public and private foreign exchange and external assets within Japan. In the case of such Japanese properties outside of Japan it will make recommendations for submission on the highest government levels.

General Tansey's office also will make recommendations for handling property in Japan of the governments, nationals, or residents of enemy nations other than Japan. Such actions may include the "blocking, custody or control of this property; the disposition of such of this class of property as is vested in other authorities, acting as an agent for the person or organization in whom such property has been vested;" and "the disposition of the remainder of this class of property upon the direction of higher authorities." Programs along these lines which are approved also will be executed by the Civil Property Custodian.

Requests of Allied authorities in other occupied nations for the disposition of Japanese assets in Japan also will be in the hands of the new special staff section.

Functions of the new office formerly were handled by a branch of the Finance Division of Economic and Scientific Section.

General Tansey, before coming to Japan, was chief of the logistic group, Operations Division, War Department General Staff. He had served 2 1/2 years previously on the logistic staff of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Combined Chiefs of Staff. Earlier he had been deputy engineer commissioner of the District of Columbia, and acted as assistant PWA administrator for Hawaii in 1934-35.



61



THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER

Tokyo, Japan, March 14, 1946.

No. 308

SUBJECT: SCAP Directives Concerning Exercise of Criminal and Civil  
Jurisdiction Over United Nations Nationals in Japan.

The Honorable  
The Secretary of State,  
Washington.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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Handwritten initials: HB, HW, TJA, TFEK, TORT, TPEC, FE, and a circular stamp: DEPARTMENT OF STATE, MAR 29 1946, with 'Central Japan' written below.

I have the honor to refer to this Office's telegram no. 212, December 17, 1945 raising certain questions in regard to SWNCC draft Directive 192/3 November 28, 1945, concerning the exercise of criminal and civil jurisdiction over United Nations nationals in Japan.

There are transmitted copies of two directives of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to the Japanese Government dated February 19 and 26, 1946, concerning the exercise of criminal and civil jurisdiction respectively over United Nations nationals in Japan. There is also enclosed a press release of the Public Relations Office, SCAP, dated February 19, 1946, describing the operation of the military occupation courts established by the directive of that date.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
DIVISION OF FOREIGN  
REPUTING SERVICES  
MAR 27 1946

These directives are presumably in implementation of the SWNCC directive referred to above. It is apparent, however, that certain questions raised in telegram no. 212, such as the exact status of jurisdiction over Formosans, Koreans and neutral foreigners, remain obscure.

The policy set forth by these directives appears to have caused considerable discussion in private Japanese circles, with some members of the Japanese legal profession calling attention to the extraterritoriality aspects. However, the Japanese press has contented itself with purely factual reporting and no editorial comment has come to the attention of this Office.

Respectfully yours,

*Max W. Bishop*  
Max W. Bishop  
Foreign Service Officer

Enclosures:

1. Directive dated February 19, 1946.
2. Directive dated February 26, 1946.
3. Press Release dated February 19, 1946.

Original and hectograph to Department.

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Enclosure no. 1 to despatch no. 308 of March 14, 1946, from the Office of the United States Political Adviser, Tokyo, on the subject "SCAP Directives Concerning Exercise of Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction Over United Nations Nationals in Japan".

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

19 February 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: Imperial Japanese Government.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: : Exercise of Criminal Jurisdiction.

1. Japanese courts will henceforth exercise no criminal jurisdiction over United Nations Nationals or organizations, including corporations. All pending criminal proceedings in which Nationals of the United Nations are defendants will be reported to this headquarters; further action by Japanese Courts with respect to such defendants will be stayed; and the defendants will be held subject to directions from authorized representatives of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

2. Japanese courts will henceforth exercise no criminal jurisdiction over the following offenses:

a. Acts prejudicial to the security of the Occupation Forces, or any member thereof, or any person attached to or accompanying such forces.

b. Killing or assaulting any member of the Occupation Forces, or any person attached to or accompanying such forces.

c. Unauthorized possession, taking, receipt or disposal of property of the Occupation Forces or any member thereof, or of any person attached to or accompanying such forces.

d. Interfering with or hindering the arrest of any person sought, or assisting in or furthering the escape of any person detained, by the Occupation Forces or by others pursuant to the direction of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or his authorized subordinates.

e. Interfering with, refusing information required by, making any false or misleading statement orally or in writing to, or defrauding in any manner, any member of the Occupation Forces or any person attached to or accompanying such forces in a matter of official concern.

f. Acts on behalf or in support of any organization dissolved or declared illegal by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or dissolved or declared illegal at the order of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

g. Conspiracies to commit, or acts which aid or abet the commission of, any of the foregoing offenses.

3. Japanese courts will continue to exercise jurisdiction over acts prejudicial to the objectives of the occupation in so far as such acts constitute violations of Japanese law. However, military occupation courts may also assume jurisdiction over such acts or any other acts which are prejudicial to the objectives of the occupation.

4. The Commanding General of the Eighth Army and the Commander, Fifth Fleet, have been directed to appoint military occupation courts including commissions and provost courts with jurisdiction over the foregoing persons and offenses.

5. a.



- 2 -

5. a. Military commissions are authorized to impose sentences which may include:- fines; imprisonment at hard labor, or both, or specified alternative imprisonment in lieu of payment of fines; expulsion; confiscation, padlocking and forfeiture of estates; and death.

b. Provost courts are authorized to impose sentences including:- fines not to exceed Seventy-five thousand (¥75,000) Yen; imprisonment at hard labor not to exceed five (5) years, or both, or specified alternative confinement in lieu of payment of fine; expulsion; confiscation and padlocking respecting properties not exceeding Seventy-five thousand (¥75,000) Yen in value.

6. The Imperial Japanese Government shall have no authority to arrest United Nations Nationals, except (a) in areas where Allied troops are not actually present on duty and there is a reasonable suspicion that a serious crime has been committed by a United Nations National, or (b) when otherwise directed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or his authorized subordinates: provided that, when such persons are taken into custody, the apprehending authority will immediately report the incident to the nearest Allied Military Authority and deliver such persons upon instructions from such Authority.

7. The Japanese people and all other persons in Japan will be informed of this directive.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

B.M.FITCH  
B.M.FITCH,  
Brigadier General, AGD,  
Adjutant General.



Enclosure no. 2 to despatch no. 308 of March 14, 1946, from the Office of the United States Political Adviser, Tokyo, on the subject "SCAP Directives Concerning Exercise of Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction Over United Nations Nationals in Japan."

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

26 February 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Exercise of Civil Jurisdiction.

1. a. Japanese tribunals will henceforth exercise no civil jurisdiction with respect to United Nations nationals or organizations (including corporations) attached to or accompanying the Allied Armed Forces.

b. Civil Claims against such persons or organizations will be presented to the Imperial Japanese Government, which, if it believes the claims to be meritorious and supported by good and sufficient evidence, will forward them to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

2. a. Decisions in all civil cases affecting other United Nations nationals or organizations, or in which such nationals or organizations are or may become parties, shall be subject to review, including revision or such other action as may be considered necessary, by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or his authorized representatives.

b. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or his authorized representatives will take such steps as are deemed necessary, including suspension of proceedings, to ensure that in the conduct of such civil cases the rights of the United Nations nationals or organizations parties thereto are adequately protected.

3. The Imperial Japanese Government will immediately report to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, all civil cases hereafter instituted or now pending in Japanese tribunals affecting United Nations nationals or organizations (including corporations). Such reports will include names and nationalities of the parties, nature of the case, the relief sought and the status of the proceedings.

4. The Japanese people and all other persons in Japan will be informed of this directive.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

B. M. FITCH  
B. M. FITCH,  
Brigadier General, AGD,  
Adjutant General.



Enclosure no. 3 to despatch no. 308 of March 14, 1946, from the Office of the United States Political Adviser, Tokyo, on the subject "SCAP Directives Concerning Exercise of Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction Over United Nations Nationals in Japan".

Press Release:

19 February 1946

MILITARY OCCUPATION COURTS ESTABLISHED IN JAPAN.

General MacArthur today ordered established in Japan a system of Military Occupation Courts which will have the power to impose severe sentences, including death.

At the same time the Japanese Government was provided with a list of seven acts and offenses which will be triable only in Military Occupation Courts.

The new military court system provides for the punishment of certain offenses against the occupation which are not crimes under Japanese law. It also removes from Japanese courts jurisdiction over United Nations nationals or organizations, including corporations.

All criminal cases involving such persons or organizations now before Japanese courts were suspended by the directive and must be reported to SCAP.

Among offenses which the present order makes triable in Military Occupation Courts are "acts prejudicial to the security of the occupation forces", "refusing information" to the occupation forces in "a matter of official concern" and "unauthorized possession, taking, receipt or disposal of" property of the occupation forces or members of the forces.

"It is expected that the naming of the latter offense will deal a serious blow to black market dealings in Allied military and PX supplies by causing all potential unauthorized possessors of such materials to think twice before risking trial before Military Occupation Courts which are empowered to impose severe sentences," Col. Alva C. Carpenter, chief of the Legal Section, SCAP, stated.

The problem of establishing a system of Military Occupation Courts to fit the present role of the Allied Forces in Japan was first considered by attorneys and military government officers last October.

Today's order to the Eighth Army and Fifth Fleet establishing the system of Military Occupation Courts and the directive to the Japanese Government were prepared under the direction of Capt. Henry P. Andrae, head of the Law Division of the Legal Section.

Capt. Andrae explained that Americans and citizens of other United Nations who are in Japan, but who are not connected with the occupation forces, now are subject to the sole criminal jurisdiction of the Military Occupation Courts. Previously, Japanese courts possessed technical jurisdiction over all persons in Japan, regardless of nationality and including United Nations nationals, except members of the Allied Armed Forces, who are subject to court-martial jurisdiction, or persons attached to the Armed Forces.

Formerly, Japanese criminal courts also had jurisdiction over offenses against the occupation, unless the occupation forces elected to exercise the right of an occupant under international law to try the

offender



- 2 -

offender, regardless of nationality, in a specially appointed military court.

Under the new system the same Military Occupation Courts will be available for the trial of United Nations nationals for criminal offenses as for the trial of Japanese and non-United Nations nationals for criminal offenses against the military occupation.

In Military Occupation Courts, Japanese will have several rights similar to those granted to the accused in American criminal courts. Some of the rights, enumerated today in the SCAP memorandum, are:

"To have a copy of the charges before trial; to consult his counsel before the trial and to be represented by him before the Military Occupation Court; to be present at the trial, to present available witnesses in his own behalf, and testify in his own behalf if he so desires; to cross-examine witnesses; to have present with him and his counsel a qualified interpreter in case the accused does not understand the language of the court."

All death sentences must be confirmed by the Supreme Commander before execution.

In spite of the removal of a sector of its criminal jurisdiction, the Japanese Government was informed by the present directive that it will continue to punish acts which are "prejudicial to the objectives of the occupation." The directive also states, however, that Military Occupation Courts "may also assume jurisdiction over such acts or any acts which are prejudicial to the objectives of the occupation." This is a recognition of the inability of the Japanese courts to punish all violations of SCAP directives under certain circumstances and that SCAP may desire to punish such violations in its own courts.





LEGATION OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OIC EUROPEAN AREA DIVISION  
(ADE) *ADE.*  
APR 10 1946  
Department of State

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MEMORANDUM

To: Department of State, Washington  
From: American Legation, Canberra.

APR 23 1946  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS  
APR 23 1946  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Attached are the seventh and eighth summaries of Australian press comment on the occupation of Japan which have been forwarded to the Supreme Commander, Tokyo, in accordance with the Department's telegraphic instruction no. 130, December 27, 1945, 5 p.m.

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Canberra, Australia,  
March 14, 1946.

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SCAP, TOKYO

February 23, 1946

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(Sent to Sydney for  
transmission by Army)

SCAP,

TOKYO.

Following is summary of Australian press comment with respect to Japan for period through February 21.

Press has carried numerous articles and photographs depicting landing of Australian contingent in Japan. Articles have described accommodations, activities of the troops in Japan, et cetera.

In connection with arrival of Australian contingent at Kure Sydney Morning Herald February 16 states in part editorially "To the Australian contingent, arrived at Kure at last, has fallen the honor of being the first of the British Commonwealth occupation force, itself under the command of an Australian General, to set foot in Japan. The prominence thus accorded to our forces is not only a tribute to the part they have played in the defeat of Japan but is also a recognition of Australia's vital interest in the maintenance of peace in the Pacific." Discussing

importance

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importance and difficulty of the task of irradiating military spirit in Japan editorial continues "The period of tutelage cannot be either short or easy. The task is inherently even more difficult than that of inducing a change of heart in Germany. For Australia it entails burdens and responsibilities whereof participation in the garrisoning of the Japanese homeland is not the least. We cannot shirk from this duty, however, even if it should entail long and painful separations. To abandon Japan prematurely might all too easily mean a forfeiture of the fruits of victory, and a recurrence of the perils from which we have but recently been delivered."

Melbourne Argus of February 9 carried article by John Loughlin stating in part "Occupation weariness is settling over the unhappy armies policing Japan to such a degree that when many Japanese indulge in hopes that the Allies might clear out sooner than they expected, it is not purely wishful thinking. The length of the occupation estimated to be needed before Japan can safely be left to her own devices with confidence that her regeneration is complete and lasting varies among the highest authorities from five to twenty years but the single thought obsessing the minds of all point happy GI's is how soon they can pack up and go home. High officers of the departments carrying out the most important phases of the occupation organization complain that the job is hampered by the constant loss of highly

essential

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essential specialists just when their services are most needed. One result which can be cited is the shortage of intelligence personnel needed to hunt down scores of minor war criminal suspects who have been spirited away and are busy covering up their tracks. Japanese propaganda dealing with the occupation tends by implication to follow the line that now they have embraced democracy with all the shallow emotionalism with which they supported the army's adventures, the main object of the occupation should be cooperation between the Allies and Japan to alleviate the wretched conditions brought on them by the war and to restore Japan to a prosperous place among the Pacific nations. They lean more and more on the impatient efficiency of the Americans to get them out of their mess. Experts of MacArthur's headquarters who now know more about the Japanese economy than the Japanese themselves ensure that occupation policies are uninfluenced by Japanese pleas. The troops themselves are easier marks for sympathy seeking propaganda. There is little to remind them how these same smiling cooperatives behaved when they were top dogs."

Press reports that General Northcott in a public address on February 11 discounted rumors that British Commonwealth occupation force was not wanted in Japan.

He is



- 4 -

He is quoted as stating that when he visited General MacArthur recently "No reception could have been more cordial. General MacArthur is a great Allied Commander who is not influenced by sectional considerations. He was 100 per cent for us and we soon arrived at complete agreement on all requirements for the British Forces. He was confronted with his own problem of replacement of combat troops by new troops whose only object was to go home as quickly as possible and he told me that nobody was more welcome than British occupation forces. The occupation force of 35 to 40 thousand troops is far from being a token force."

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In an article in the February 15 issue of the Sydney Morning Herald Percival states in part "Despite Emperor Hirohito's New Year rescript in which he told his people he was not a god and that ties between himself and his subjects were not based on myths, most Japanese still think that the Imperial Palace opposite SCAP Headquarters in Tokyo houses a sacred and inviolable being. The majority of Japanese still pay obeisance to the Emperor and when they pass the Imperial Palace they remove their hats, bow and stand in silent reverence. Closely associated with the Imperial historical rescript were two SCAP directives, one abolished state shinto and the other requiring a purging from all government departments of those who had prominently participated in the Japanese war effort. It is one thing, however, to issue a directive abolishing state shinto and entirely another to implement it. Hirohito is the nominal head of shintoism and as long as the Japanese worship him shintoism still exists and is a dangerous institution around which another totalitarian state can be built. The proposed purging of government departments read splendidly on paper but enforcing it was another thing



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MINTER

DJ/VR/jmp



SCAP, TOKYO

February 23, 1946

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CLEAR

(Sent to Sydney for  
transmission by Army)

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Following is summary of Australian press comment with respect to Japan for period through February 21.

Press has carried numerous articles and photographs depicting landing of Australian contingent in Japan. Articles have described accommodations, activities of the troops in Japan, et cetera.

In connection with arrival of Australian contingent at Kure Sydney Morning Herald February 16 states in part editorially "To the Australian contingent, arrived at Kure at last, has fallen the honor of being the first of the British Commonwealth occupation force, itself under the command of an Australian General, to set foot in Japan. The prominence thus accorded to our forces is not only a tribute to the part they have played in the defeat of Japan but is also a recognition of Australia's vital interest in the maintenance of peace in the Pacific." Discussing importance



- 2 -

importance and difficulty of the task of irradiating military spirit in Japan editorial continues "The period of tutelage cannot be either short or easy. The task is inherently even more difficult than that of inducing a change of heart in Germany. For Australia it entails burdens and responsibilities whereof participation in the garrisoning of the Japanese homeland is not the least. We cannot shirk from this duty, however, even if it should entail long and painful separations. To abandon Japan prematurely might all too easily mean a forfeiture of the fruits of victory, and a recurrence of the perils from which we have but recently been delivered."

Melbourne Argus of February 9 carried article by John Loughlin stating in part "Occupation weariness is settling over the unhappy armies policing Japan to such a degree that when many Japanese indulge in hopes that the Allies might clear out sooner than they expected, it is not purely wishful thinking. The length of the occupation estimated to be needed before Japan can safely be left to her own devices with confidence that her regeneration is complete and lasting varies among the highest authorities from five to twenty years but the single thought obsessing the minds of all point happy GI's is how soon they can pack up and go home. High officers of the departments carrying out the most important phases of the occupation organization complain that the job is hampered by the constant loss of highly

essential



- 3 -

essential specialists just when their services are most needed. One result which can be cited is the shortage of intelligence personnel needed to hunt down scores of minor war criminal suspects who have been spirited away and are busy covering up their tracks. Japanese propaganda dealing with the occupation tends by implication to follow the line that now they have embraced democracy with all the shallow emotionalism with which they supported the army's adventures, the main object of the occupation should be cooperation between the Allies and Japan to alleviate the wretched conditions brought on them by the war and to restore Japan to a prosperous place among the Pacific nations. They lean more and more on the impatient efficiency of the Americans to get them out of their mess. Experts of MacArthur's headquarters who now know more about the Japanese economy than the Japanese themselves ensure that occupation policies are uninfluenced by Japanese pleas. The troops themselves are easier marks for sympathy seeking propaganda. There is little to remind them how these same smiling cooperatives behaved when they were top dogs."

Press reports that General Northcott in a public address on February 11 discounted rumors that British Commonwealth occupation force was not wanted in Japan.

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER

Department of State

Tokyo, Japan, March 14, 1946

DIG OCCUPIED AREAS DIVISION  
(ADD)  
APR 10 1946

No. 306

SUBJECT: Translation of November 22, 1945, issue of Akahata  
(Red Flag)

The Honorable

MAR 26 11 48 AM '46  
The Secretary of State,  
Washington.

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

I have the honor to forward translation in full of the November 22, 1945, issue of the Communist organ, Akahata (Red Flag), which contains inter alia an article entitled "The Present Policy of the Japan Communist Party" by SHIGA Yoshio. This translation was prepared by the Office of the Chief of Counter Intelligence, General Headquarters, United States Army Forces, Pacific.

Mr. SHIGA sets forth in considerable detail the policy of the Japan Communist Party, and although the immediate presentation of this policy has to some extent been modified by the Japan Communist Party leadership (particularly NOSAKA Sanzo), the article as a whole is believed to represent the ultimate aims of the Communists in Japan. The program which represents those aims is presented in full in the article under reference, the leading article of this issue. Later "declarations" adopted by the Party generally follow the writer's program with minor modifications. The SHIGA program is objective, detailed, and direct, and is fully in accord with the Communist "party line" as practised elsewhere. A number of fundamentally democratic items in the program have already been carried out by SCAP directives; some others are covered in the Government's draft Constitution published on March 6, 1946, which was approved by the Supreme Commander.

Additional items of interest in the translation are a draft of the "General Principles of the Japanese Communistic Movement"; a proposed propaganda program in connection with the War Crimes Inquiry; an article on the "People's Liberation League"; a discussion of the causes of the Joban coal mine strike during early October; a Party refutation of an impression (erroneous from a Communist viewpoint) given by an article entitled "The Advocacy of the Capitalistic System"; and articles describing Communist Party meetings in Tokyo and Kobe and World

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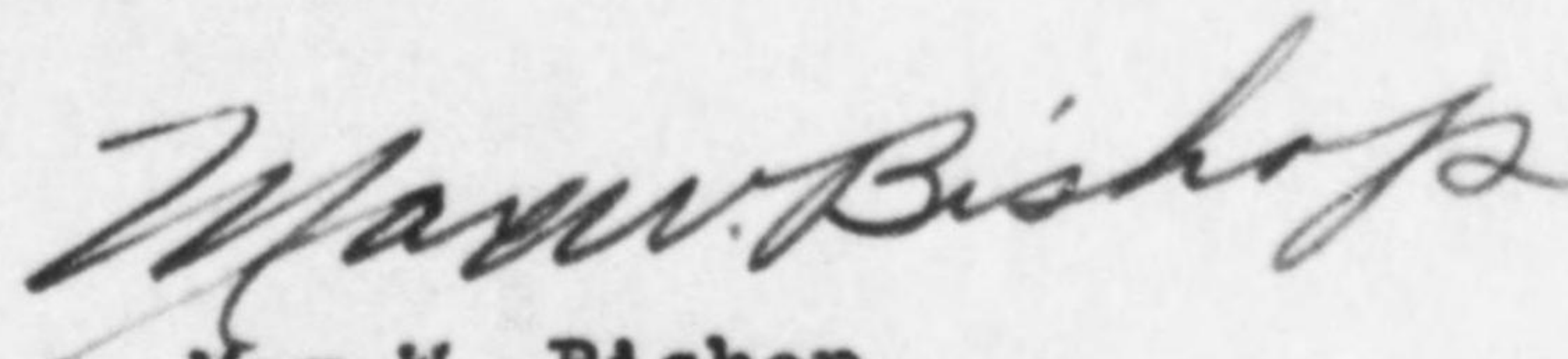


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Federation of Trade Unions conferences held in London in February, 1945.

There has not been opportunity to check the accuracy or completeness of the translation. A single copy of the original Japanese magazine is also forwarded, should the Department feel that the subject matter merits further study.

Respectfully yours,



Max W. Bishop  
Foreign Service Officer

Enclosures: *attm*

1. Translation in full of November 22, 1945, issue of Akahata (Red Flag).
2. Japanese copy of above issue. (Single copy only)

Original and hectograph to Department

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Enclosure to despatch No. 306 dated March 14, 1946, from the Office of the United States Political Adviser, Tokyo, Japan, on the subject "Translation of November 22, 1945, issue of Akahata (Red Flag)".

TRANSLATION IN FULL

The Red Banner - #3  
22 November 1945

The Present Policy of the Japanese Communist Party  
by SHIGA Yoshio

Essentials of the policy as decided on at the conference of the national convention of the Japanese Communist Party held 8 November.

1. Present Trends--Worldwide and Domestic

A way has been opened for the development of a democratic upheaval on a world wide scale by the complete defeat of the reactionary Occidental and Oriental powers, Germany and Japan--by the democratic allies.

Within the country there is an awakening of the people from their historic downfall and encouraging them in their struggle for existence. These are the people who are in dire poverty because of the corruption and incompetency of the Emperor, his court, the militarists, bureaucrats, financiers, landowners, and their underlings.

The Japanese democratic revolution which recently has taken its initial step is being urged forward by the entire allied democratic peoples as well as by the power of their armies.

2. The Main Objective of the Struggle

The attack should be directed against the bureaucrats, financiers and landowners who scheme to gain concession and compromise and sabotage production by saying that the present policy followed by Supreme Allied Headquarters is incurring the enmity of the people. The laborers--those with and without work must unite and demand increased production through the administrations of various districts. Only by the realization of this demand can necessary supplies be sent to the farmers, who in exchange, will produce food. The workers in the city must cooperate with the farmers for increased production. Only in this way can the democratic revolution, which will form the Japanese people into a compact union, make progress.

Left to the sabotaging of the financiers and the inefficiency of the government, there is fear of an imminent critical food situation.

Recently, the supporters of the Emperor, fearing our vigorous attack, have been circulating false rumors to cause the Americans to believe that the Communist party is taking advantage of the crisis to plan a campaign of violence with money received from Russia. However, the Communists do not intend to use unnecessary violence. Rather, the Communist Party today presents a method of stabilizing the life of the people, and is exerting its efforts toward this end. Without the Communist Party, the government would conspire with the militarists and self styled Workers' Party thugs who secretly possess weapons ostensibly to control the public. They would suppress the people by force of arms and lead the country into a state of utter chaos.

3. The Party's



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### 3. The Party's Progress among the Masses

The development of the Japanese Communist Party is due mainly to its vigor, but it is important from its organizational standpoint, to establish bases of operations in various administrations and strengthen each administrative organ for the diffusion of Communism among the masses.

Due to the years of oppression under the imperial system, there are people who, even today, think that the Communist Party is in the defensive and will not spread among the people, join the Socialists to try to spread Communism. That is a mistake. Other parties are not the peoples' organizations. Although we fraternize with labor unions, farmers' organizations and other proletariat parties, the joining of other parties is not sanctioned from the standpoint of principles. The zealous attitude of the Japanese is advantageous for communistic activities. The Japanese are prone to sudden changes nearly every week. Henceforth the people will act on their own volition, and will have confidence in their own power. The Party (Communist) will, as the vanguard of the proletariat influence the masses. Moreover, it must do so. To do so, vigorous measures must be taken in keeping with the swiftly changing attitude of the people. We must never let ourselves be bound by the old administration. It is important to bear all this in mind.

### 4. Labor Unions

The labor union is a "belt" which brings the vanguard and the masses together, and is a vast reservoir. The war has increased the proletariat population to a great degree. They have clearly recognized the corruption of the Emperor and of the military and civil bureaucrats and the greed of the financiers. Moreover, the laborers, neglecting to investigate the employment situation, are half starved. However, they now possess the right of self organization. The Party must first acquire a firm control of the administration and unite with the people. This is the most important duty of the proletarian movement. The labor unions must be organized into one big union, separate from industry. (Specially in the traffic and communication industries which are the nerve centers of the life of the people.) Hitherto unions have been split into too many small groups, resulting in their loss of power. Police repression and bribery by the financiers greatly aggravated this condition. It is absolutely wrong to form a political party which attempts to preserve its own self interests. Furthermore, it contradicts the aim of Allied Supreme Headquarters which has come out in favor of unionization on a non-party basis. In spite of what the opinion may be from the political standpoint, the labor unions must unite.

### 5. Farmers' Committee Meeting

The problem of production must be faced by every farmer. It is a problem which cannot be solved by the Farmers Union only. It has become necessary to form a special committee composed of working farmers. It need not be a perfectly formed organization to start with. A suitable name would be sufficient. In any event, not only the tenant farmers but the small home garden farmers, and land-owning farmers must be organized into one union, and must manage everything --production, rationing, village administration and culture. In areas where labor unions have been organized already, there will be

little



-3-

little opposition. When an understanding is reached for the necessity of a union of small tenant farmers and all farm workers to handle production and other problems, they will automatically join the farmers committee. In the farmers committee meeting the half-proletariats--the poor farmers--deserve the confidence of the proletariats--should be used as middlemen to form an alliance with the farm labor group which includes the middle class farmers. This is the basic means by which the proletariats can further the democratic revolution. The farmers' committees will not want a national organization, but will unite with the labor unions in various areas, and will carry on the fight with their support. Because the National Farmers Association is an organization of poor farmers, there is a tendency to criticize the farmers who were at one time in opposition to the proletariats. However, there must be no split for any reason. The problems at hand must be solved by the widening of the farmers' committee meetings and the practical education of farmers. The method lies in the participation of the farmers' unions of various districts in the farmers' committee meetings.

#### 6. Women

In feudalistic backward Japan, women, who comprised half of its population, were considered mere servants by the men. During the war a great number of women were mobilized for production. This showed the self contradiction of the policy of unequal rights for women. Since the end of the war, women have been given the democratic freedom of participation in politics. It is inadvisable for women to organize a separate Womens' League. These women work together with men in factories, farms and other places. They must be organized together with the men under these administrations. It would be well to establish a special womens' department in unions and parties to submit certain demands that the women may have. The present Democratic Womens' Organization must not automatically reject this, but must lead the way for an organization which is composed of both men and women.

#### 7. Youth

Who captures youth controls the future.

The power to build a democratic Japan lies in the enthusiastic, vigorous and adaptable youth of the nation. They know the corruption and inefficiency of the ruling class in the criminal war. They will eagerly push forward when once they are aroused. The party heartily welcomes these youths. Let youth participate in all kinds of activities.

The Youths' Communist League is a young peoples' organization and is similar to the labor union. Any youth over the age of 14 years who recognizes the principles of the League, and obeys its rules is permitted to join. The League is an organization for education in Communism. It is well to form the organization where the youth is employed. Hitherto, the league has been plagued by lack of unity and hampered by Youths' Anti-Communist League. Even today, there are many obstacles in the path of its expansion among the general public.

#### 8. The Unemployed

A majority of the Japanese people are unemployed today. Moreover, they have practically exhausted their hoardings. The financiers

with



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with their war profits are free from want. Furthermore, after mass dismissal (probably of employees) they seized and stored enough goods for their own livelihood, and are conspiring with the bureaucrats to sabotage production. Therefore, the employed and the unemployed must work in cooperation for increased production, which will result in full employment and the increase of wages. The eight hour work day, or if necessary seven hours or even six must be adopted to provide work for the unemployed. It is an urgent necessity, at present, to legislate company insurance, including unemployment insurance. This is wholly the responsibility of the financier's government. An unemployed workers' committee meeting must be arranged to organize the fight of the unemployed. The labor union should participate in the management of newly formed business.

#### 9. Soldiers--Overseas and Demobilized

Victims of the criminal war, a great number of soldiers are still stranded on foreign soil. Many of the families of these men, without their supporters for five to seven years, have come to a point where they do not even possess clothing, thanks to the black market. The failure to solve the problem of returning these soldiers is due to the idleness and underhandedness of the Japanese Government, resulting in the loss of confidence by the Allied Nations. The families of these men must work in cooperation with the democratic movement to force the army to release its hidden finances to be used for the relief of the soldiers overseas as well as to pay for their trip home. The already demobilized soldiers are living as laborers and farmers and unemployed. There is no intention of forming special organization of demobilized soldiers to work separately from the other organizations in the struggle. Only when the situation requires that they combine into an association of Demobilized Soldiers will such an organization be assured of its effectiveness. The great majority of them are youths. The Party, which also has had much experience in the struggle for existence, should employ these youths, who are disgusted with the corruption of the militarists, wherever there is any strife. There is a successful example of this in Koochi-ken, where at a meeting of the Rural Peoples' Liberation League attended by 3,000 people, the great majority of the active elements consisted of returned soldiers. We must defeat all plans made by the reactionary militarist thugs to bring the demobilized soldiers under their control.

#### 10. Food Crisis Greatest Present Problem

The food problem is the greatest difficulty facing the Japanese people today. This is a crucial moment for the opening of the peoples' struggle and for the uniting of the laborers, peasants and all the rest of the working people to oust the anti-democratic ruling class;

(1) By forcing the Emperor, court, peers, plutocrats, and their henchmen to yield their hidden food from their storerooms and mansions.

(2) By abolishing the bureaucratic system and changing over to the peasants democratic form of government.

(3) By increasing rations and establishing a democratic peoples' administration. (Democratization of Town Assemblies)

#### 11. Problems of Small Commerce and Industry

Japanese industries suffered a great damage in the war. Bureaucratic rule should be abolished in order to increase production rapidly.

It is



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It is necessary that small commerce and industries take an active part in bringing about this change.

The Plutocrats conspiring with Bureaucracy, in sabotaging production have been ordered dismembered by Supreme Headquarters. To maintain this policy, we must do such a job of house-cleaning that future Plutocrats will never be able to acquire power. Moreover, compensation for war production should not even be considered.

#### 12. Land Problem

At this time we do not insist on the ownership of land by the State, even though the plan of the present government to purchase land from owners will require an outlay of some 10 billion yen. Moreover, this burden lies with the peasants. The impossibility of this set-up can be seen in the failure of the individually owned farms in the past.

The peasants say that any socialist taking over their land for state ownership will be run off. This presents a great problem to our land policy. The peasants desire to hold on to their land. Consequently, the party requests the confiscation of land without remuneration its distribution among the peasants. But should the need for conforming to policies of the Allied Supreme Headquarters arise, the following plan would be made: namely, to let the working peasants cultivate the land rent free for several years. Above all, it is best to determine the status of land ownership by democratic principles.

#### 13. Housing Problem

The war victim as well as the majority of the Japanese people are afflicted by the housing situation. However, the army camps, factory homes and large mansions are left unreleased for use. There is a need to look into this situation immediately for the sake of the people. The strange part of it is that the barracks in military camps are being utilized for officers and their aides. Furthermore, if the government would repair some of the half-burnt buildings, it would give the people living in holes a decent place to live. The reform of the housing situation must be accomplished by Tenants Union and other such organizations otherwise it makes a bad impression upon the American people that the Japanese people do not demand better housing facilities because of their meek surrender to enslavement by the government.

#### 14. The Essence of the Constitution

The Japanese Communist Party is opposed to the Constitutional Amendments proposed by the Emperor and the bureaucratic government. Our war criminals, by posing as champions of a "people's constitution", are trying to deceive us by merely amending the constitution. The purpose of the new constitution should be to establish future Democratic Assemblies.

The essence of the constitution should be as follows:

- (1) The people is the sovereign power.
- (2) Democratic parties will reflect this sovereignty. All persons 18 years and over will have the right to vote and the right to be elected to the democratic assembly. The democratic parties will elect those persons who will help support a democratic government.
- (3) The government will be responsible to the Democratic Assembly. Those officials who do not follow the decisions of the Democratic Assembly or those not capable or who commit graft or other

unlawful



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unlawful acts will be impeached immediately.

(4) The members of the Democratic Assembly will be responsible to the people.

(5) The people are free politically, economically, and socially, and are insured the right to criticize the government and assembly.

(6) The right to live and work in peace will be guaranteed to the people.

(7) Class and racial distinctions will be abolished.

#### 15. Election Struggle

The government will hold a general election on January of next year. Before the Democratic Assembly becomes influential, we believe that we should decide on a suitable policy. We plan to take part actively in the election without fear of boycott and plan to have several candidates in each district. We would definitely be against the Local Affairs Bureau of the Department of Home Affairs if they should meddle with the voting privilege of persons discharged from prison. We are not concerned with becoming Diet members ourselves but with assurance that the Diet will give the people their rights and that it will be a Diet which will make possible freedom leading to a decent living for all in the best interests of all.

#### 16. Peoples' Liberation League

Some people criticized several leaders of the Socialist Party in the first issue of the Red Banner. Between Europe and Japan there is just one major difference in the affairs of the peoples front. In Europe, not only were the Communist but also the Socialist, Social-Democrat, Catholic and the Democrat who did not cooperate with the war oppressed because of Fascism. Therefore, during the sequence of the war, we were able to materialize the unity of the people. However, the only party in Japan consistently against this aggressive war was the Communist. The other political parties more or less tolerated the war criminals and collaborated. Once an investigation of tyrants and war criminals by the Allied Authorities and the people is carried out, the correct solution to the problem cannot be obtained without our making our position clear. Therefore, this was done in the first issue of the Red Banner. However, for the sake of a complete democratic revolution through the formation of a broad popular front, we must never take a narrow minded attitude. This is made clear in the second and third issue of the Red Banner. In order to carry out the present policy, it is necessary to extensively unify the front of the Peoples' Liberation League. (temporarily called) In unifying these struggles and aiding in the revolution of Democracy, it is necessary to abolish the Emperor's system and set up a Republican government. Today, however, nearly all of the political parties are secretly avoiding making a public statement on the subject of abolishing the Emperor system. Headquarters recognized freedom for debate on the Emperor system. Furthermore, the newspapers should take into consideration as a warning just why it was that their freedom was restricted. It is absolutely impossible to have democracy in Japan without abolishing the Emperor system. However, even though we do not wholly confirm the general principle of a peoples' front, each party cooperating in advancing its individual problems may well be able to establish a unified front. (Moreover, relying on this effort, on the coming December 8, a nationwide exposure of war criminals will take place and on December 1 at the latest, the Fourth Party Congress will be held.

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General



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## General Principle of the Japanese Communistic Movement

The aggressive war carried out strongly under the authority of the Emperor, Police and Militarists took the lives of several million people. In addition, ten million people were injured and an innumerable number of crippled. Never in history has such unparalleled poverty, starvation and unemployment hit Japan's laborers, peasants and other working people.

The Communist Party in Japan has stoutly resisted the policy of Imperialistic aggression carried out under the Emperor's authority for the past twenty years. Moreover, the majority of its members have been prosecuted and forced to languish inside prison walls for the past ten years because of the infringement of the peoples' rights. However, the day of collapse has come for the barbaristic authority of the Emperor, police and militarists. The way has been opened for democratic reform through the occupation of Japan by the Allied Forces who have emancipated it from Absolutism and Militarism. The labor unions of the world and the governmental constitutions of the Allied powers have indeed shown themselves to be part of a world-wide democratic, peace-loving system. However, to retain vestiges of the Emperor system of government would be against the policy of the Allied Force and would render impossible any independent and democratic principles aimed at improving the peoples' way of life. There must be no revival of militarism, which has been exposed as having exercised clan control over the peoples' movement. According to the Bureaucratic system of Imperialistic government, there is no urgent need for improvement of the wretched state of starvation, poverty and lack of homes. The removal of the foundation of Imperialism, the Police, Militarism and the abolishment of the Emperor system, the chief instigator of war crimes, and the basic premises to establishment of world peace, the liberation of the Japanese people and the forming of free democracy. The following outline has been brought up by our Communist Party for the purpose of destroying the whip held over the Japanese people by the Emperor system of government and also for the purpose of emancipating the laborers, peasants and other workers:

- (1) The abolishing of the Emperor system and the setting up of the Peoples' Communist Government.
- (2) Strict enforcement of the Potsdam Declaration and the support of the peace policy of the democratic countries.
- (3) Dissolution of all Anti-Democratic parties and strict punishment of war criminals, who oppressed peoples' rights.
- (4) The abolishment of the State Constitution and an establishment of a Democratic Constitution for the people; the abolishing of the Privy Council, House of Peers and the House of Representatives and the establishing of a unicameral legislature. The abolishing of nobility and other feudal privilege.
- (5) The immediate discharge and relief of all victims of police oppression and political offenders. An indemnity to all those injured by the authorities.
- (6) Suppression of undemocratic laws and ordinances, complete abolition of the criminal law code (crimes against the Imperial family) and all laws controlling political activities. The abolishing of discrimination against people, races, nationalities and classes.
- (7) Freedom of speech, assembly, press and religion. The right to strike to be guaranteed.
- (8) The right to vote and hold office for all over 18 regardless of property qualifications. Prevention of bureaucratic

intervention



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intervention in elections.

(9) Replacement of Militaristic and Imperialistic educational system in law and culture. The organization of progressive culture for the emancipation of the people plus its diffusion.

(10) The forming of a peoples front by democratic means.

(11) Shorter working hours, (not more than 7 hours a day, maximum 8 hours, not more than 44 hours a week) basic reform of worker's conditions; the realization of full employment through shorter working hours; freedom for activity, especially the right to organize and negotiate.

(12) Opposition to the semi-feudalistic system and to semi-slave labor conditions. Prohibition of work harmful and dangerous to women and children. Opposition to the exploitation of women and children. Equal wages for the same work.

(13) Raising of wages in general. Compulsory establishment of minimum wage standards. Opposition to capitalistic rationalization. Prohibition of the labor of children under 14 years of age. A day's rest with full pay each week, and a vacation of at least 2 weeks with full pay each year.

(14) A sufficient leave with wages continued during a female worker's pregnancy. Establishment of maternity hospitals and free nurseries. Complete care and protection for women in view of their special physical characteristics. Elimination of slave-like labor contracts for women. Rectification of the rightless status of women resulting from the semi-feudalistic family system. Immediate establishment of a system of national unemployment insurance with the burden to fall on the capitalists. Complete control by the workers and the unemployed of all social insurance funds where their interests are concerned.

(15) Confiscation of all mountains, forests, plains and other idle land as well as all land held by social parasites and the forced distribution of such property to farmers.

(16) Cancellation of farmers debts to banks and usurers. Abolishment of the semi-feudalistic exploitation system applied to fishermen.

(17) Disapproval of and exemption from payment of farm rent. Opposition to eviction of tenant from the land by land owners. The establishment of the right of entry into mountains, forests and plains.

(18) Opposition to foodstuff distribution by the bureaucratic government. Combination of democratic method of supplying and distribution necessities for farming communities through farmers' committees. Dissolution of Agrarian Associations and all other land owners and bureaucratic Agrarian district agencies and the establishment of an independent farmers' organization.

(19) Unification of all banks into one government controlled bank.

(20) Establishment of control over important enterprises and peoples' democratic government. The abolishment of militarism and the monopolistic capitalist control of enterprises. Freedom for small and middle class business. Prohibition of payment of national subsidies to munition men.

(21) Opposition to inflation which will sacrifice the laborers. The settlement of public loan question caused by the burden of supporting the Emperor, capitalists and landowners. Cessation of national subsidies to capitalists and landowners. Practice of economy in order to eradicate wastes in the Imperial Household. High taxation of the plutocracy, and the aforementioned groups. Confiscation of the entire war profits and salaries of these men and using the funds to

aid



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aid the unemployed and the distressed. Elimination of taxes upon the laborers, small and middle class farmers and the poor people of the cities. Elimination of the consumption tax and other taxes levied upon the masses. Abolishment of the rent upon the laborer's home and his electric light fee. Exemption of the unemployed from all other expenses in addition to those aforementioned. Establishment and the expansion of the alliance between the Unemployed Delegates Association and the House of Renters League.

(22) Assistance to the families of those suffering from the war and to soldiers either missing, wounded, or discharged.

(23) Abolishment of the bureaucratic stagnation of transportation and communication.

(24) Basic information of the matters depending upon labor management control of rations and other daily necessities by the people. Democratic solution of the land problem. Increase in the supply of rations and other necessities which depend upon the commerce and trade of the peoples' democratic government.

(25) Public guarantee of a home for all the homeless.

(a) Free admittance into the buildings such as the vacation homes and mansions of the capitalists, nobles, and Emperor. Realization of these reasonable demands cannot be expected without a revolutionary, democratic spirited assembly of the entire nation brought about by the overwhelming pressure of the masses of the people.

(b) The division of the proletariat into factions has been the deep desire of the ruling classes for many years. The entire masses of the people must put up a large scale battle without being deceived by the dividing strategy of the ruling classes. In this struggle, ultimate success cannot be realized with the guidance of the well organized Communist Party which is the advanced guard of the labor class. As the advanced guard our duties are as follows:

(1) To make the party stronger as well as to strengthen the tie between the party and the working classes.

(2) To begin an economic battle for the daily necessities of the laborers and all other wage earners. To resist the various anti-class and anti-democratic organizations and to accept the guiding principles of this battle. To strengthen the class, unified industrialistic labor union movements.

(3) To organize and start a battle of the farmers against the landowners.

(4) To overcome the dissatisfaction of the masses to their party (communism).

To exert all effort toward the abolition of the Imperial Rule, and to follow the government which seeks to eradicate militarism.

In order to carry out these systematic duties, each communist must strive to maintain the firm psychological and political principles of Marx and Lenin and overcome all stagnation and opportunistic tendencies, observe the party regulations strictly, strengthen the peoples daily battle against the actions of spies and provocateurs, and continue in their martyr-like existence.

Surrounding our party are countless masses of people who have fought the party's battle for the past 20 years and have all their hope and trust with our party. Many people who have been poverty-stricken by the war and became aware of the situation are watching our actions with strong expectation. Our party, because of the strength of the peoples' democratic assembly, set up a toward a

positive,



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positive, practical objective and advance toward the establishment of the peoples democratic government. Thus indeed our party of proletariats, farmers, and other wage earners will become the final victors in the war for freedom, enlightenment, establishment of world peace and the abolishment of despotic systems.

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#### War Criminal Inquiry to be Held On December 8

Decided at the National Communist Conference, December 8 is the fatal day for the militarist of Japan who started the second world war. It will be a day they will have to sweat out in front of the Emperor until their faces turn white or until they faint; it will be a day they will never forget. We are eagerly waiting this day and though we the general public, as a plaintiff, despise them, these criminals of war and infringement upon peoples' rights will have to be investigated throughout Japan. We will also have to present to the general public the revolutionary spirit by means of assemblies and propaganda posters and leaflets. The standard slogans are as follows:

- (1) A close inquiry regarding the responsibility of the greatest war criminal, the Emperor.
- (2) Eradication of militarism by doing away with the Tenno System.

With these two slogans we will push this as far as possible to show that the Tenno System is the root of the crimes and first, above war crimes and crimes of infringing upon peoples' rights.

(3) The anti-movement organization has the responsibility of investigating all the war criminals, members of the Imperial Palace, military affairs, administration, judicial offices, the Privy Council, House of Peers and the House of Representatives, exclusive capitalists, war profiteers and landlords who cooperated in the war.

(4) The inquiry of all criminals who infringed on peoples' right as the military police, police detectives, persecutors, agents of the secret police all the responsibility of civilian cooperators.

(5) The right to vote and the deprivation of the right to vote of war criminals and those who infringed upon peoples' rights.

(6) The building of a democratic nation by means of setting up a peoples' republican government.

Other slogan should be increased and present the original idea so as not to conflict with the gist of the foregoing slogans.

The precautionary measure to be taken to carry on the inquiry are as follows:

- (1) To make clear the aim of the inquiry.
- (2) To hold a meeting immediately and thus make preparations carefully and speedily.
- (3) To scrape together participating organization is not simple and we only organizations that understand the objective and will give full cooperation. We must stop listing names of organizations without obtaining an agreement first. Our party must take the initiative and work heartily with confidence to be able to carry out the inquiry speedily and effectively.

(4) To begin



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(4) To begin preparation on the inquiry immediately. Particularly, it is important to stir the people at places where they live or at gatherings such as factories, buildings, villages, and schools and to apply effectively the propaganda to small groups through speeches on streets. By these means we want you to obtain the first step toward a system for the party and the general public.

The general public of laborers, farmers, office workers and city people were forced to work for the war so they had the least responsibility for the war. Ever since Prince HIGASHI-KUNI's cabinet, there has been a plot to shift the blame of defeat on the people. Of course the blame for defeat is not the main problem. The problem is the responsibility of the Emperor and his bureaucracy, militarists, capitalists and landowners who started and carried out the war. Therefore we must inform the public of this and expose the attitude of these war criminals who were trying to escape the war responsibility by showing it on to the people and we must encourage them to make a positive investigation of those war criminals and those who infringed upon the peoples' rights. Also we must help the people draw up a list of these war criminals and read their crimes to the public. We must expose the entire crime of the Imperial Government and inform the public that only the peoples' government works for the welfare of the people and for improvements on the standard of living.

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#### Organization and Principles of the Peoples' Liberation League

##### (1) What is the Peoples' Liberation League?

The Peoples' Liberation League is an organization to be employed for tactical uses to further the peoples' front. However it does not have the political nature of a centralized power. It is an organization with an independent character and system to work towards a target of cooperation for the benefit of a united front of many organizations. Therefore it possesses a character such as an instrument for conciliation. All the organizations that join in this must not lose their independent standing because it will not only mean the dissolution of the party but it will probably lead to the destruction of even the Labor Associations and the Farmers Committee. Consequently the Peoples' Liberation League must decide the policy with the ideas presented by the participating organizations who have their independent system. After deciding each item, they will apply it to the system and must mobilize the public and complete their decision on the items.

Up till now there has been many Peoples' Front Organization created but they have been making a mistake in forgetting that the Peoples' Front is a tactic and not an objective and brought about a centralization of power. With the organizations possessing an independent objective and system such as one side becoming a labor-farmer opportunist and the other side a public organization, it has brought about a confused situation. It is the wrong attitude to try to regulate all the public movements by presenting everything to the Peoples' Front. The winning of the public is made through the independent objectives and activities of the Communist Party, labor union and the farmers' committee and as a tactic of the Peoples' Front, the public must be obtained and mobilized together with a fixed objective in mind. Through this it is important that the various organizations grasp the right moment to obtain a big crowd. The concrete relation during that time must be fully understood.

##### (2) The Function