DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
Date ?

DIGEST

DATE : 11 Sept 45

FROM : Ministry of Education

TO :

DOCUMENT: Press release

SUBJECT : New educational principles and changes to be made in educational practices.

1. In accordance with the Imperial Rescript proclaiming the end of the war, the Education Ministry is endeavoring to establish educational policies that will wipe out militarism, foster culture and scientific thinking, promote moral sincerity and love of peace, and thereby build up a new nation of culture and high moral standard and contribute to the peace and progress of the world.

2. The Students' Corps and all military training in the schools has been abolished. War research institutes are being changed into those of a peaceful nature. A new youth organization, entirely free from regimentation and emphasizing spontaneous activity, will be built up.

3. Directions for the omission of certain passages in the use of textbooks are being given and all texts will be radically revised in the near future. Plans for the reeducation of teachers are being made. Plans for the special training of students and for the transfer of ex-military and naval students are being made.

4. Scientific thinking and research will be fostered. Social education and national culture will be promoted through adult and workers' education, libraries, museums, movies, plays, music, art exhibitions, etc.

5. Religious sects and organizations will be asked to collaborate to promote international good will through religion.

6. Physical training and sports will be restored to foster a spirit of fair play, but students will be asked to continue work for food production and reconstruction of devastated areas.

7. To aid in carrying out these policies, the Ministry of Education has abolished the Student Mobilization Bureau and has established the Bureau of Physical Education and the Bureau of Scientific Education.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
20 Oct 45

DIGEST

DATE : 12 Sept 45

FROM : Ministry of Education (Lower Education Bureau)

TO : Local Governors

DOCUMENT: Order No. 184, Lower Education Bureau

SUBJECT : School education under the new conditions

1. Refers to 28 Aug 45 Higher Education Bur. Order 118, and requests that suspended girls' school instruction be resumed.

2. Primary schools.

a. Enforcement of compulsory school system still postponed. Groups of evacuated children will remain where they are and their education still carried on there intensively. Best efforts will be made in devasted cities to promote education of children remaining. Children whose homes are destroyed should attend the primary school nearest their dwelling.

b. For those students still mobilized for agriculture, hours of work should be handled according to 10 July 45 Lower Ed. Bur. Order 163.

3. Seinen-gakko

a. Students dispersed in factories should immediately enter nearest public Seinen-gakko.

b. Same curriculum except hours assigned to military training to be used for occupational training, gymnastics, etc.

c. Still mobilized (for industrial work) students should receive instruction. (30 May 45 L Ed. Bur. 144). Part of curriculum can be given to food production.

4. Middle school. - Military training hours to be used for food production, reconstruction, etc. Students not attending must applying to school nearest their dwelling.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

5. Where school buildings have been destroyed, efforts to be made to double up and use temples, assembly halls, etc.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
20 Oct 45

DIGEST

DATE : 15 Sept 45

FROM : Ministry of Education (Vice Minister)

TO : Governors-Generals

DOCUMENT: Order No. 185, Lower Education Bureau

SUBJECT : Boarding school education for air-raid orphans

1. Request governors and heads of devasted municipalities where a need for boarding school education of air-raid orphans or evacuated children is felt to work out a plan for establishing boarding schools on the lines given below and to submit an application to the Ministry of Education by 15 Oct:

a. Primarily for evacuated children orphaned by air-raids, those who can't go back home, and those who for health or other reasons would be best educated in this type of establishment.

b. Schools to have same status as branch classrooms of the primary schools. Their scale to be determined locally, but about 250 students each is suggested. Government will pay about 80% of the total expenses.

c. A favorable environment in the same city or prefecture, including a farm to train children in labor and to provide food, is suggested.

d. Children in localities where none of these schools are established should be transferred to localities where they are.

2. Some applications may be rejected by the Ministry of Education.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
1 Nov. 45

DIGEST

DATE : 19 Sept 45

FROM : Ministry of Education (Bureau of Physical Culture)

TO : Prefectural Governors, Heads of schools

DOCUMENT: Order 47, Bureau of Physical Education

SUBJECT : Disposal of weapons which have been used in schools

1. Refers to Order 119, Bureau of Higher-Class Schools 2 September 1945, and Order 122, Police Bureau, 15 Sept. 1945, concerning disposal of weapons.

2. Gives excerpts from Order 122, Police Bureau, as directions to the schools:

a. Military fire-arms, swords, and military gunpoweder to be presented to the local police station by 10 Oct 45.

b. If a large number of weapons is present in a school, they can be kept at the school, and a list presented to the police.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
Date ?

DIGEST

DATE : 20 Sept 45

FROM : Ministry of Education

TO : Regional Governors-General and Prefectural Governors

DOCUMENT: Directive

SUBJECT : Handling of textbooks under postwar conditions

1. Allows continued use of old texts but directs that certain parts not appropriate in light of the Imperial Rescript proclaiming the end of the war be struck out or handled with utmost care. Gives examples of such parts as those that emphasize national defense and armaments, foster the fighting spirit, harm international good will, have become obsolete, etc.

2. Introduction of new teaching materials in place of these omissions is allowed provided that they concern maintenance of the national polity, promote culture and moral education, concern agricultural production, foster scientific spirit, concern physical education or hygiene, or concern international peace.

3. Lists examples of objectionable passages in various primary school texts.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
Date ?

DIGEST

DATE : 25 Sept. 45

FROM : Ministry of Education (Vice Minister)

TO : Local Governors-General and local Governors

DOCUMENT: Order No. 83

SUBJECT : Establishment and enccuragement of youth organizations

1. Requests that new youth organizations be set up to take the place of the dissolved Students' Corps. They are to be centered around regional districts so that they may serve as social training centers based on the spirit of country life. They are to be free of all militarism and regimentation, are to be managed by spontaneous activity of the members, and will include industrial activities.

2. "Young Mens' Associations" (boys from 14 to 25), "Young Womens' Associations" (unmarried girls from 14 to 25), and "Boys and Girls' Associations" (mainly primary school pupils) will be purely unofficial bodies, and should be centered around individual school districts. Establishment of municipal, prefectural, and national associations should be left to natural development.

3. Officers of these associations should be members of real leadership, and the president will be a school teacher. The Board of Advisors will be composed of heads of towns and villages, teachers, religious leaders, and other local leading personalities. Advisors should set up preparatory committees with able youths to plan establishment of the organizations.

4. Associations should endeavor to promote a sense for national unity, elevate the moral standard of the people, promote the spreading of scientific knowledge, foster an atmosphere of freedom and good will, cultivate religious feelings, promote physical education, promote festivals and local rituals, and to train youth in initiative, assumption of responsibility, and practical ways necessary for building up a new Japan.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
1 Nov. 45

DIGEST

DATE : 1 Oct 45

FROM : Ministry of Education (Bureau of Lower-class Schools)

TO : Local Governors

DOCUMENT: Order 169, Bureau of Lower-class Schools

SUBJECT : Establishment of officially designated industrial schools

1. Certain schools are to be officially designated as centers for investigation and realization of matters concerning management of industrial schools.

2. Combination and transfer of courses and equipment among similar schools in the same area (local government-general administrative area) is to be made for efficiency. To promote technical education, staffs will be augmented. with demobilized military personnel, experts, and businessmen. Ministry of Education inspectors or commissioners will be sent to hold research meetings.

3. The Ministry of Education will allot about 5000 yen to each school for 1945 fiscal year.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
1 Oct 45

DIGEST

DATE : 1 Oct 45 (?)

FROM : Ministry of Education

TO : CIE

DOCUMENT: Report

SUBJECT : Reorganization of Students' Association

1. The Students' Association is to be formed to take the place of the former Students' National Organization. Activities should promote students' initiative and resourcefulness, cultivate moral sense, and train for independent living. Activities such as cultural study, sports and games, school magazines, social work, food production labor, and management of school farms are suggested.

2. Associations in each school will consist of teachers and students, with the teachers acting as the guiding officials. Expenses will be met by membership fees. Property of the Students' National Organization will be transferred to the new association.

3. When organization is complete in any school, a report is to be sent to the Ministry of Education.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
Date ?

DIGEST

DATE : 4 Oct 45

FROM : Ministry of Education (Bureau of Lower-class schools)

TO : Chief of Home Administration Department, Prefectural Offices

DOCUMENT:

SUBJECT : Distribution of radio receivers to schools

1. Radio receivers for reception of contemplated teachers' broadcasts are ready for distribution to schools that need them. A list of such schools should be sent to the broadcasting station (or branch office) in each prefecture, which will furnish receivers at 300 yen each.

2. Details concerning repair of receivers will be furnished later.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
3 Oct 45

DIGEST

DATE : 3 Oct 45

FROM : Ministry of Education

TO : CIE Education Div.

DOCUMENT: Report

SUBJECT : Educational measures for wiping out militarism.

1. a. Textbooks have been examined and an order issued showing what part of texts (Latter part of primary schools) are to be omitted and what parts are to be handled with care.

b. A new Textbook Revision Bureau is being set up in the Ministry.

c. Will allow the use of certain privately published texts in the middle schools.

2. While waiting for the new texts, will use circulating moving pictures and radio broadcasts (starting by middle of Oct.) for teaching the new educational principles.

3. a. All schools have been ordered to abolish military training, to dismiss all army officers on staffs, and to dispose of arms and equipment for military training through the police to the Allied Forces.

b. The whole curriculum, including physical education, is being revised to eliminate militarism and to meet the new circumstances.

4. Teachers will be reeducated through special courses and radio broadcasts (middle of Oct.). All militaristic tendencies will be removed from educational circles and no professional military officers will be allowed as teachers.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
Date ?

DIGEST

DATE : 4 Oct 45

FROM : Ministry of Education

TO : CIE Education Div.

DOCUMENT: Press release draft

SUBJECT : Radio broadcasting for schools

1. Radio broadcasting for school teachers will start 22 Oct 45 (2 p.m., 6 times per week) tp promote a correct view of the new situation, to cultivate the ability of free and critical thinking, to give advice on the use of textbooks, and to provide new teaching materials. Broadcasts for school children is being planned and will start about the middle of November.

2. Dry cell receivers are being distributed to schools which as yet have no electricity and school radios are to receive priority when repairs are necessary.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
10 Oct 45

DIGEST

DATE : 6 Oct 45

FROM : Physical Education Section, Physical Education Bureau, Ministry of Education

TO : CIE

DOCUMENT: Report

SUBJECT : Measures taken in regard to 1st Cavalry report on military education in schools.

1. On investigation, discovered that military training equipment at the Shiki Industrial School is being disposed of and will all be turned in to the Police Station by 10 Oct.

2. The strictly disciplined march performed by the students of the Shiki Primary School might have been mistaken by U. S. Army visitor for military drill.

3. Sent new order to schools on 3 Oct reminding them of complete abolition of military training.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
Date ?

DIGEST

DATE : 6 Oct 45

FROM : Ministry of Education (Section of Documents)

TO : Director of General Planning Board

DOCUMENT: Order No. 53, Section of Documents

SUBJECT : Concerning the appointments of presidents and vice-presidents of the various bodies connected with the Ministry of Education.

1. The following decisions were made at the Departmental Council on 4 Oct 45:

a. Abolished the rule of appointing Ministry of Education officials to the main posts of the various bodies (They can act, however, as honorary pres., member of board of directors, secretary or other ordinary officer).

b. Abolished rule of having the Minister of Education appoint the main officers of various boards (His sanction can still be asked).

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
Date ?

DIGEST

DATE : 6 Oct 45

FROM : Ministry of Education (Technical Education Bureau)

TO : Directors of the technical schools, governmental, municipal, or private, which are carrying out practical business education.

DOCUMENT: No. 146 (Technical Education Bureau)

SUBJECT : Practical business education for retired army and navy men, ex-military and naval students, etc.

1. Requests schools to accept applications of demobilized army and navy men, ex-military and naval students, etc., for practical business education.

2. Special one-year (or less) courses are to be created for the benefit of such of these men who are equal in scholarship to the graduates of middle school. A list of the schools, subjects, and number of students to be admitted is attached.

3. Admission (about 15 Jan 46) is to be decided on the basis of an application (1 - 20 Dec 45), and oral and physical examinations.

4. Stipulates fees:

a. Examination fee: 5 yen

b. Admission fee: 3 yen

c. Tuition fee: 100 yen per year (may be increased in the case of private schools).

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
Date ?

DIGEST

DATE : 8 Oct 45

FROM : Ministry of Education (Bur. of Moral and Social Ed.)

TO : Prefectural Administrator of Home Affairs

DOCUMENT: Instruction

SUBJECT : Measures to be taken concerning schools which were created by conversion of middle-grade commercial schools for boys.

1. Middle-grade commercial schools for boys, which were converted in 1943-1944 to technical schools, may be reconverted as follows:

a. Technical schools may have a rearrangement of subject matter and an addition of courses.

b. Commercial schools for girls', evening technical schools, agricultural or commercial colonial schools, and those schools which because of radical changes in local industry should not continue as schools of science, may be reconverted to their original (1943) status.

2. Students in the higher classes of these schools are to be helped and encouraged in the replenishment of their scholarly attainments, and arrangements will be made for them to graduate from either the technical course or the commercial course.

3. Applications for reconversion are to be presented "en bloc" to the Ministry of Education by 15 Jan 46.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
Date ?

DIGEST

DATE : 8 Oct 45

FROM : Ministry of Education (Bureau of Lower-class Schools)

TO : The Local Governors

DOCUMENT: Order 201, Bureau of Lower-class schools

SUBJECT : Reopening of broadcasts for schools

1. To disseminate the new educational principles, reeducate teachers, provide teaching materials, etc., broadcasting for schools will be scheduled.

2. All teachers of elementary, continuation, and middle schools should listen to broadcasts at 2 p.m. six times per week (starting 22 Oct 45). Student broadcasts will start about the middle of November.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
Date ?

DIGEST

DATE : 10 Oct 45

FROM : Ministry of Education

TO : CIE Education Div.

DOCUMENT: Report of decisions made at Departmental Council.

SUBJECT : Elimination of militarists from teaching positions.

1. Career officers or non-commissioned officers (lists graduates of particular schools and specifies certain types of officers) and persons who are considered particularly militaristic or ultra-nationalistic may not act as school teachers, officials in the Ministry of Education, educational officials, in Prefectural offices, or as founder or chairman of the board of a school.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
Date ?

DIGEST

DATE : 14 Oct 45

FROM : Ministry of Education (Bureau of National Ed.)

TO : Local Governors

DOCUMENT: Order No. 213 (Bur. Nat. Ed.)

SUBJECT : Supplementary education for students demobilized from labor service.

1. Supplementary education for middle and girls' high school students who have been demobilized from labor service will be accomplished immediately.

2. Emphasis will be given to mathematics, science, and domestic science, and the weekly hours devoted to each of these subjects should be increased from 2 to 5 hours. (Time to be obtained from courses in physical, art, and moral training).

3. Care will be taken not to use teaching materials that might cultivate militaristic tendencies. A foreign language is to be made compulsory, if possible, and all students should master conversational English.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
Date?

DIGEST

DATE : 15 Oct 45

FROM : Ministry of Education

TO : Municipal and Prefectural Governors

DOCUMENT: Order 8, Ministry of Education

SUBJECT : Revision of measures for religious education

1. Refers to Ministry of Education Order 12 (1899).

2. Private schools may now give religious education and conduct religious services.

a. Students' freedom of religion must not be interfered with and the spiritual and physical load on students must not be too great.

b. School regulations must clearly state the type of religious education to be conducted.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
Date ?

DIGEST

DATE : 15 Oct 45

FROM : Ministry of Education

TO : CIE Education Div.

DOCUMENT: Outline of Conference held at Tokyo Wom. Tea. College

SUBJECT : Principles of guiding students in post-war education.

1. Gives objective and agenda of conference.

2. Gives membership of conference (about 150, in all).

3. Summary of lecture "Guiding Principles of the Future Education in Our Country" given by Usaburo Naito (school inspector, Ministry of Education).

4. Summary of lecture "How to Deal with Textbooks" given by Motoichi Tsunami (Textbook supervisor, Ministry of Education).

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
Date?

DIGEST

DATE : 15 Oct 45

FROM : Ministry of Education (Bureau of National Education)

TO : The Local Governors

DOCUMENT: Order 210, Bureau of Education.

SUBJECT : Revision of measures for religious education.

1. Refers to Order 8 of Education Ministry, 15 Oct 45, which was attached.

2. Private schools are given permission to give religious education and conduct religious services.

a. Necessary to avoid evil influence on the part of school authorities.

b. Schools giving religious education should report the details to the Ministry of Education.

3. Religious sentiments should be cultivated in accord with Order 160, Ministry of Education.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
13 Dec 45

DIGEST

DATE : 21 Oct 45

FROM : Ministry of Education (Vice Minister)

TO : Principals of schools under direct control of the Ministry of Education and Directors of public and private universities, colleges, higher schools and higher grade schools.

DOCUMENT: B Sch E No. 21

SUBJECT : Food and lodging situation.

1. Requires school organs for aiding teachers and students in finding food and lodging to be improved, greater efforts to be made to supply food and proper lodging, and constant cooperation with the local governments on these lines.

2. School plantations and idle lots must be enlarged and intensively farmed. Some school time may be taken for this and the students may be allowed to work outside of school. Extra holidays may be given and absences and latenesses should be treated leniently.

3. Requires any major steps taken to be reported to the Ministry of Education.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
Date ?

DIGEST

DATE : 23 Oct 45

FROM : Ministry of Education (Vice Minister)

TO : Presidents of universities, directors of high schools, and colleges (incl. institutes for the training of teachers), and local Governors.

DOCUMENT: Telegram

SUBJECT : Employment of demobilized soldiers.

1. Forbids until further notice any new employment as teachers or educational officials of personnel demobilized with the termination of the war.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
Date ?

DIGEST

DATE : 23 Oct 45

FROM : Ministry of Education (Head of General Planning Board)

TO : CIE Education Div.

DOCUMENT: Request

SUBJECT : Request for books from the United States.

1. Requests CIE to import books from the United States for distribution to the Ministry of Education, universities, high schools, and colleges, for use as references in school education and for educational administration.

2. List of books and periodicals desired is attached.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
13 Dec 45

DIGEST

DATE : 23 Oct 45

FROM : Ministry of Education (Vice Minister)

TO : President or Director of Universities, Colleges, Higher Schools and other Higher Grade Schools, and the Prefectural Governors.

DOCUMENT: GPB. No. 9

SUBJECT : Administration of the Educational System of Japan.

1. Gives notice of issuance of basic SCAP directive on education, AG 350 (22 Oct 45) CIE, encloses copy of said directive, and states that concrete directions will follow.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
13 Dec 45

DIGEST

DATE : 27 Oct 45

FROM : Ministry of Education (Vice Minister)

TO ; Prefectural Governors, Principals of schools, under the Control of the Minister of Education, Directors of Public and Private Universities, Colleges, Higher Grade Schools.

DOCUMENT: Hatsugaku No. 6

SUBJECT : Dismissal of teachers who have been Regular Army or Navy officers or NCOs.

1. Detailed instructions conerning dismissal of regular Army and Navy officers and NCOs and known militarists and ultra-nationalists will be issued shortly. No action should be taken until receipt of these instructions but prearrangements should be made with the following in view:

a. Regular army and navy officers and NCOs will be forbidden to hold teaching or educational posts.

b. Known militarists, ultra-nationalists, and professors who were accounting, medical, or technical officers or NCOs, will come under a special category.

2. No demobilized army or navy personnel will be newly appointed as teachers.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
Date ?

DIGEST

DATE : 31 Oct 45

FROM : Ministry of Education (Bureau of Physical Education)

TO : Prefectural Governors, presidents of universities, higher schools, and colleges, governmental, municipal, and private.

DOCUMENT: Order 78 (Bureau of Physical Education)

SUBJECT : Glider training in schools.

1. Directs that glider training at schools be stopped. Gliders, fittings, etc., are not to be destroyed but are to be used as teaching materials in engineering.

2. Hangars, repair factories, and dormitories are to be used as bases for labor service to improve the food situation.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
13 Dec 45

DIGEST

DATE : 1 Nov 45

FROM : Ministry of Education (Vice Minister)

TO : Directors of governmental schools, universities, higher schools, colleges, both municipal and private.

DOCUMENT: Instruction 18

SUBJECT : Removal of militarists from teaching position.

1. Directs schools heads (in connection with instruction concerning removal of career soldiers from teaching posts) to dismiss immediately all who are known to be militaristic, ultra-nationalistic, or antagonistic to the objectives and policies of the occupation and to report such action to the Ministry of Education.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
13 Dec 45

DIGEST

DATE : 1 Nov 45

FROM : Ministry of Education (Vice Minister)

TO ; Presidents of governmental universities
Prefectural Governors

DOCUMENT: Instruction 18

SUBJECT : Removal of militarists from teaching positions.

1. Directs immediate dismissal (in connection with instruction concerning removal of career soldiers) from teaching posts of all who are known to be militaristic, ultra-nationalistic, or antagonistic to the objectives and policies of the occupation, and report of such action to the Ministry of Education.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
13 Dec 45

DIGEST

DATE : 1 Nov 45

FROM : Ministry of Education (Vice Minister)

TO : Presidents of Universities, Higher Schools, and Colleges, governmental, public, and private.

DOCUMENT: Order No. 17

SUBJECT : Reinstatement of liberal teachers.

1. Requests that priority in reappointment be given if they are still qualified, to teachers and educational officials who were dismissed or forced to retire because of their anti-militaristic or liberal tendencies or actions.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
Date ?

DIGEST

DATE : 1 Nov 45

FROM : Ministry of Education (Vice Minister)

TO : Presidents of universities, higher schools, and colleges, governmental, public, and private; prefectural Governors.

DOCUMENT: Order 17

SUBJECT : Reinstatement of liberal teachers.

1. Requests that priority in reappointment be given to still-qualified teachers and education officials who were dismissed or forced to retire for anti-militaristic or liberalistic tendencies or actions.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
1 Nov 45

DIGEST

DATE : 1 Nov 45

FROM : Ministry of Education

TO : CIE Education Div.

DOCUMENT: Draft No. 1 of proposed order.

SUBJECT : Regulations concerning teacher screening.

1. Contains proposed regulations concerning eligibility for employment as teacher or educational official.

NOTE: This draft rejected 2 Nov 45 by Education Div.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
Date ?

DIGEST

DATE : 2 Nov 45

FROM : Ministry of Education

TO : CIE

DOCUMENT: Manuscript of talk by Minister of Education at Conference of Prefectural Governors.

SUBJECT : Changes in education in Japan.

1. The Education of New Japan is aimed at fulfillment of the Potsdam Declaration and building up a peaceful, cultural, and moralistic state by abolishing militarism and ultra-nationalism, securing equal educational opportunity, breaking down principle of uniformity of instruction, advocating respect of individuality, promoting morality, and fostering the idea of assumption of responsibility in rednering service to the state and society.

2. Detailed information on the use of old tectbooks will be given soon and new texts will be prepared, In the meantime, certain school lessons will be broadcast on the radio.

3. Until teacher screening plans are complete, demobilized soldiers are prohibited from teaching. Any teachers known to be militaristic or ultra-nationalistic will be dismissed and report made to the Ministry. Dismissed liberal teachers are to be given priority in reemployment.

4. As civic education is very important, a Social Education Bureau has been created to handle out-of-school education. All schools should be made centers of local culture and school personnel and equipment used in social education.

5. We have opened in the Ministry the Institute for Educational Research and Culture to reeducate teachers, and have enlarged the Scientific Education Bureau in order to cultivate genuine scientific ideas.

6. The Ministry wishes promotion of health, development of culture, a raise in the level of women' education, "learning while working" education, and speedy reconstruction of the schools.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
13 Dec 45

DIGEST

DATE : 2 Nov 45

FROM : Ministry of Education

TO : CIE

DOCUMENT: Report

SUBJECT : Formation of committee in Ministry of Education for Reforming Civic Education.

1. Announces formation of the committee, lists names of members, and gives duties.

2. The aim of the committee is to revise the course of civic education to include political training adapted to the new age, world peace, perfection of individuality, correct understanding of world affairs, etc.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.

DIGEST

DATE : 2 Nov 45

FROM : Ministry of Education (Bureau of School Education)

TO : Directors or Principals of Schools.

DOCUMENT:

SUBJECT : Reconversion of Military Establishments.

1. Any schools desiring the use of former military establishments should apply to the Ministry of Education, stating particulars (even if a private arrangement has already been made with the military commander concerned).

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
Date ?

DIGEST

DATE : 2 Nov 45

FROM : Ministry of Education (Bureau of Social Education)

TO :

DOCUMENT: B. Soc. E. No. 10

SUBJECT : Business program of "To", "Do", "Fu", and Prefectural Social Education Society for 1945.

1. Directs abolishment of the "To", "Do", "Fu", and Prefectural committee for the enhancement of thought and establishment of Society for Social Education for the purpose of promoting social education to build up new Japan conforming to the Emperor's Rescript on the termination of the war.

2. Regular members to be those qualified for social education and those recommended by the director from among the learned and virtuous. Special members are those who give financial or other aid and are recommended by the director. In appointing the staffs, preference should be given to civilians.

3. Requests enforcement of work necessary for social education (cultural lectures, mothers' classes, labor classes, etc.), promotion and subsidization of social education business, training of social educationists, research, and intercommunication between various social educational bodies.

4. Care should be taken, "if necessary", in diffusion of standard Japanese and opening of English courses in cooperation with U. S. forces.

5. Requests submittal of general scheme of organization and estimate of revenue and expenditure for 1945.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
Date ?

DIGEST

DATE : 2 Nov 45

FROM : Ministry of Education (Bureau of School Education).

TO :

DOCUMENT:

SUBJECT : Bacteria and Bacteriological Products.

1. Directs school personnel not to transfer bacteria or bacteriological products to U. S. Army personnel without the permission of Chief of Pacific Medical Corps.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
3 Dec 45

DIGEST

FROM : Ministry of Education (Director of Board of Scientific Education) 5 Nov 45

TO : ?

DOCUMENT: Letter

SUBJECT : Preservation of laboratories of technical skill of companies, plants, or associations.

1. Since the spread of technical skill is important in building up an enlightened Japan, its promotion is highly desired. Recent decline in technical skills is very unfortunate and the utmost efforts to preserve and improve institutions or equipment for further promotion of technical skill, regardless of difficulties, are solicited.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
8 Dec 45

DIGEST

DATE : 6 Nov 45

FROM : Ministry of Education

TO : CIE

DOCUMENT: Manuscript of lecture given 6 Nov.

SUBJECT : Instruction by Vice-minister of Education at the conference of District Officials in Charge of Physical Training.

1. Plans for a new physical training program were made immediately after end of war and notifications have already been sent to the schools. This conference is to inform the audience of the Department's intentions in the new program.

2. Military training has been abolished but we must do more. We want to abolish standardized training and to emphasize spontaneous activity. All instructors are to undertake a positive and resolute guidance.

3. Since the condition of "learning to work" is important, instructors are requested to give sufficient consideration to students' cooperation in the labor of increasing food production and reconstructing war damage on the one hand, and due consideration to guidance in physical training on the other.

4. Since there has been a decline in the health of students, the daily life of the students must be carefully directed. All localities have been requested to carry out a physical examination of all students.

5. The change of idea and conversion of policy must be carried out immediately but results can not be expected at once. All are exhorted to make every effort towards the spread and thoroughness of this new physical training program.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
4 Dec 45

DIGEST

FROM : Ministry of Education (Vice-Minister) 6 Nov 45

TO : Principals of Schools under Direct Control of Ministry of Education.
Presidents of Government or Private Colleges and Universities.

DOCUMENT: Letter

SUBJECT : Promotion of Social Education.

1. To carry out Instruction No. 12 (Promotion of Social Education), school heads are requested to:

a. Use school equipment, libraries, personnel, etc., for social education of general public.

b. Give special lectures for promotion of knowledge, advancement of culture, home education, and for women.

c. Provide summer schools for diffusion of knowledge and special classes for those engaged in industrial work.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
12 Nov 45

DIGEST

FROM : Ministry of Education (Bureau of (Physical Education) 6 Nov 45

TO : Prefectural Governors
Heads of Normal Schools and Higher Schools, Colleges.

DOCUMENT: Order No. 80

SUBJECT : Post-War Course in Physical Education.

1. Pending further study of the curriculum, the following will apply to Physical Edudation instruction:

a. Order 158, 15 Aug 44, re training for pilots, is abolished.

b. Budo and martial games to be eliminated. Special consideration to be given to Budo instructors to teach other subjects (if fully qualified).

c. Instruction to be given in basketball, volleyball, etc., (a long list of sports), with emphasis being given to sportive and competetive games, voluntary action, and the use of athletics for elevation of moral standards. Disciplinary training and standardized instruction is to be discouraged and calisthenics used only as a supplementary or setting up exercise.

d. Due consideration in selection of activities must be given to pupils' growth, physical condition, voluntary activeness, and individuality, and to weather, facilities, season, etc.

e. An effort to reconstruct war-torn facilities must be exerted and initiative in the use of natural environment utilized.

f. Labor service in food produdtion and reconstruction is to be coordinated so as to enhance Physical Eduéation.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
3 Dec 45

DIGEST

FROM : Ministry of Education 6 Nov 45

TO : Prefectural Governors

DOCUMENT: Letter

SUBJECT : Promotion of Social Education

1. To carry out Instruction No. 12 (Promotion of Social Education), Governors are requested to:

a. Provide a Social Education Section in each Prefectural office.

b. Organize Young Mens' Associations, Womens' Culture Associations, Boy Scouts, etc.

c. Use schools' equipment and personnel, neighbors' meetings, and religionists for social education of the public.

d. Promote diffusion of knowledge and higher culture, encourage scientific inquiry, and improve public libraries and museums.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
4 Dec 45

DIGEST

FROM : Ministry of Education

TO : Prefectural Governors
Social Education and Religious Associations
Personnel of Schools, Colleges, Universities.

DOCUMENT: Instruction No. 12

SUBJECT : Promotion of Social Education

1. States that every man must promote his intellectual, moral, and physical faculties, and announces the formation in the Ministry of a Board in charge of Social Education.

2. Requests educators to not only attend to their duties in the schools, but also to give every opportunity of education to the general public.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
Date ?

DIGEST

DATE : 8 Nov 45

FROM : Ministry of Education

TO : CIE Education Div.

DOCUMENT: Report

SUBJECT : Second report on revision of textbooks

1. Announces creation of Textbook Bureau on 15 Oct and changes in personnel in compilation department.

2. Gives long list of subjects, at various school levels, for which textbook omission and revision plans have been completed for approval by SCAP. Suggests that, since there are so many necessary omissions in the elementary and secondary school morals, history, and geography texts, students should use no texts but teachers should make use of materials not omitted.

3. Except for those already being printed, compilation of texts for next year on the already-fixed plan will be given up and will be included in the plan of wholesale new compilation which will provide completely new texts for 1947. In the new texts emphasis will be given to scientific, citizenship, female, and foreign information education.

4. Announces plan for establishment of a new Board of Textbook Investigation, to be made up of widely informed people supervising special committees of technical experts.

5. Announces expectation of dropping system of using state-compiled texts and taking up that of giving sanction to books published by private concerns.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
14 Nov 45

DIGEST

DATE : 13 Nov 45

FROM : CIE Education Division

DOCUMENT: Draft of Order.

SUBJECT : Transfer of Civilian students from schools abroad.

1. Indicates decision to treat civilian students abroad and those at home who have lost their schools just like ex-military and naval school students in regard to transfer and admission to schools and universities. No discrimination will be made between ex-military and civilians.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
20 Dec 45

DIGEST

DATE: : 13 Nov 45

FROM : Ministry of Education (Bureau of Social Education)

TO : Prefectural Governors

DOCUMENT: B. Sch. E. No. 14

SUBJECT : General Plan of conducting social education for adults at large.

1. Requests systematic and deliberate efforts for promotion of social and vocational education to accomplish personality and service to the state and society, improve physique, keep people up to the times, popularize scientific invention, heighten moral sense, improve culture and cultivate religious sentiments, cultivate knowledge based on the facts, and therefore to establish a new Japan as a state of culture and contribute to world progress.

2. Suggests, without having any uniform organization, use of neighbors' meetings, enlargement of various women's organizations, and assistance for educational movements of industrial corporations, etc.

3. Suggests establishment of school extensions, holding of lectures, opening and enlargement of schools for adult education, and use of libraries, museums, publications, radio, movies, etc.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
12 Dec 45

DIGEST

DATE : 14 Nov 45

FROM : Ministry of Education (Vice-Minister),
(Director of Bureau of School Education)
TO : Principals of Christian Schools.

DOCUMENT: Bur. Sch. Ed. No. 35

SUBJECT : Christian Schools

1. Since investigation shows that certain Christian schools were oppressed, Christian school directors are requested to allow these schools a healthy development, to stop excessive interference or unreasonable oppression, and to restore as far as possible buildings sold or rented under compulsion.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
14 Nov 45

DIGEST

DATE : 14 Nov 45

FROM : Ministry of Education

TO : CIE Education Div.

DOCUMENT: Report

SUBJECT : Resignation of army and navy officers from teaching positions. (Report #1)

1. Reports the voluntary resignation of one (1) admiral, five (5) generals, one (1) other officer, and the dismissal of two (2) military training officers.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
17 Nov 45

DIGEST

FROM : Ministry of Education 16 Nov 45

TO : CIE Education Division

DOCUMENT: Draft of revision of law of 28 Aug 45

SUBJECT : Transfer of ex-military and naval school students.

1. Proposes deletion from original order of part giving priority to ex-military and naval school students over civilian applicants to schools and universities.

2. Has attached a draft of newspaper release which explains that civilian students of schools abroad, as well as those at home who have lost their schools, will be treated in exactly the same way in admission to schools as ex-military and naval school students, and that no discrimination will be made between ex-military students and civilian applicants.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
15 Nov 45

DIGEST

DATE : 17 Nov 45

FROM : Ministry of Education

TO : CIE Education Div.

DOCUMENT: Draft of press release (released 17 Nov 45)

SUBJECT : Transfer and admission of ex-military and naval students to civilian schools.

1. 300,000 ex-military and naval students thrown into society with no direction would have caused a grave problem for social equilibrium and become an obstacle to the establishment of a peaceful state. To prevent this the policy of transfer of those qualified to civilian schools for reeducation was established. Such students are limited to 10% of the student body so that civilian students can exert a beneficial influence on them.

2. It has become generally customary during the war to avoid a regular knowledge examination for admission to civilian schools (adopted for Koto Kaggo April 1945). Entrance of ex-military students without the knowledge examination is not intended to give them a special privilege and is considered necessary for proper demobilization. Since ordinary civilian students retain their status in their own schools and ex-military students have none, there is no real discrimination.

3. Admission into universities in April 1946 will be the same for civilian and ex-military students.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
21 Nov 45

DIGEST

DATE : 19 Nov 45

FROM : Ministry of Education

TO : CIE Education Div.

DOCUMENT: Report

SUBJECT : Resignation of army and navy officers and ultra-nationalists from teaching positions. (Report #2)

1. Reports voluntary resignation of eight (8) professors.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
21 Nov 45

DIGEST

DATE : 20 Nov 45

FROM : Ministry of Education (Dir. of the Board of Sch. Education).

TO : Heads of Educational Institutions directly controlled by Ministry of Education
Presidents of Universities and Colleges
Prefectural Governors

DOCUMENT: Letter

SUBJECT : Transfer and Admission to schools at home of students abroad and of students at home who have lost their schools.

1. Directs that students of universities, higher schools, colleges and middle grade schools abroad, as well as those at home who have lost their schools, who wish to enter or transfer to schools under the Ministry of Education, will be treated just like ex-military and naval school students who have the same wish.

2. Removes the discrimination between civilian students and ex-military and naval school students applying for admission to schools and universities.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
30 Nov 45

DIGEST

DATE : 20 Nov 45

FROM : Ministry of Education

TO : CIE

DOCUMENT: Report of Cabinet meeting decisions.

SUBJECT : Enlightenment of the citizens in preparation for the coming general election.

1. Policy - It is urgent that all the people should contribute to the establishment of New Japan, participate in the conduct of state affairs, and conduct a fair and free election. They intend to explain the reform of the election law, to conduct real political education among the intellectual classes, and to inaugurate a movement to enlighten those who will newly be given the franchise.

2. In order to explain the reform of the election law, why the vote must be respected, and to politically educate both men and women, they will give necessary aid to and urge a movement of voluntary activity of intellectual people, teachers and school officials, news agencies, etc. Movement will be conducted by cooperation of Board of Information, Home Ministry, and Education Ministry, and will end around the end of December.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
30 Nov 45

DIGEST

DATE : 30 Nov 45

FROM : Ministry of Education

TO : CIE Education Div.

DOCUMENT: Draft of plan.

SUBJECT : Plan of Principles of Broadcasting for school children.

1. School broaddasting is to cover all school subjects but present emphasis will be on civics (in the American sense of the term). The fundamental idea of rectifying militaristic ideas will be carfied out by broadcasting talks on political organization, international peace, and the dignity of man (the latter to be emphasized during November and December).

2. All programs will be arranged to encourage the children's active understanding. The sending in of questions concerning broadcasts will be encouraged.

3. Opinions and suggestions of experienced teachers, as well as reactions of listening children, will be utilized in arranging programs.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received 30 Nov 45

DIGEST

FROM : Ministry of Education 29 Nov 45

TO : CIE Education Division

DOCUMENT: Draft of Proposed Newspaper Release

SUBJECT : Transfer of students at schools overseas to schools at home.

1. Students of elementary, continuation, and middle grade schools will be admitted to similar schools at home regardless of official limitations on school capacities.

2. Normal schools to admit as many repatriating students as possible within official limit.

3. Higher schools, colleges, and universities can admit 10% of official limit as repatriating students.

4. Students transferring to colleges and universities should apply to several near their home and if rejected by first choice will be given a chance by second choice. Only oral and physical examinations will be given.

NOTE: CIE Education Division suggested revisions to remove limit on number of students in normal schools and to allow 10% more than the limit in higher schools, colleges, and universities.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
3 Dec 45

DIGEST

DATE : 29 Nov 45

FROM : Ministry of Education

TO: : CIE Education Section

DOCUMENT: Report

SUBJECT : Resignation of army officers from teaching positions.

1. Reports resignation of thirty-nine (39) teachers and educational officials who were former regular soldiers.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
4 Dec 45

DIGEST

DATE : 24 Nov 45

FROM : Ministry of Education

TO : CIE Education Div.

DOCUMENT: Report

SUBJECT : List of changes in heads of schools.

1. Gives statistics and a list of changes in the heads of schools under the direct control of the Ministry of Education.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
3 Dec 45

DIGEST

DATE : 3 Dec 45

FROM : Ministry of Education

TO : CIE Education Div.

DOCUMENT: Draft #2 of proposed order.

SUBJECT : Regulations concerning teacher screening.

1. Contains proposed regulations concerning eligibility for employment as teacher or educational official.

NOTE: This draft rejected by Education Div.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
5 Dec 45

DIGEST

DATE : 4 Dec 45

FROM : Minister of Education

TO : GHQ SCAP

DOCUMENT: Report

SUBJECT : Measures taken in schools concerning study of aeronautics.

1. Had decided (on own initiative) to abolish the Aeronautical Research Institute of Tokyo Imperial University and to establish in its place the Research Institute of Science and Technology for research in non-military sciences. The University wishes to make use of personnel and equipment of the former institute in the new one.

2. Have decided to abolish all studies related to aeronautics in all universities, higher grade schools, and secondary schools, and the heads of all schools concerned have been so directed.

3. As an example, the measures taken in the Department of Aeronautics, First Faculty of Engineering, Tokyo Imperial University, are given:

a. Aircraft course and Aero-engine course abolished.

b. Department of Applied Mathematics and Department of Internal Combustion Engines established.

c. Equipment of abolished courses to be utilized in new departments.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
4 Dec 45

DIGEST

DATE : 4 Dec 45

FROM : Ministry of Education

TO : CIE Education Div.

DOCUMENT: Report

SUBJECT : Plan for Female Education Reform

1. Ministry plans to give women equal opportunity to receive education and plans to raise women's education to the same level as mens' by allowing women to enter mens' schools and universities and by establishing womens' universities.

2. The plan includes qualification of graduates of womens' higher grade schools for admission to university departments on the same basis as men and eventual establishment of womens' higher schools.

3. They plan to equalize the curriculum, course content, etc., of girls' high schools and continuation schools with those of corresponding boys' schools.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
7 Dec 45

DIGEST

DATE : 7 Dec 45

FROM : Ministry of Education

TO : CIE Education Div.

DOCUMENT: Report

SUBJECT : Members of board of textbook investigation (draft).

1. Lists proposed members of the Board of Textbook Investigation for approval by CIE. Proposed members fall in the following categories:

	Comm. members	Spec.comm. members
Scholars	2	2
Critics	2	2
Politicians	2	2
Educators	4 (1 woman)	6 (3 women)
Business men	2	2
Laborers & farmers	2	
Writers	2	
Religionists	3	

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
11 Dec 45

DIGEST

DATE : Dec 45

FROM : C. L. O.

TO : CIE Education Div.

DOCUMENT: Report

SUBJECT : Data on readjustment of elementary school teachers of Tokyo metropolis.

1. Statistics:

	Apr 45	Oct 45	Planned 1946
Elementary schools	825	555	725
Classes	16012		12245
Pupils	744005	350000	550450
Teachers	21945	18000	16935

2. Policy on teacher readjustment is to dismiss the aged and unsatisfactory teachers and those of the 600 unqualified women teachers employed during the war who have no living quarters or who are still not well qualified. It will also be necessary to retire a number of school superintendents.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
15 Dec 45

DIGEST

DATE : 8 Dec 45

FROM : Imp. Japanese Government.

TO : CIE

DOCUMENT: Imperial Household Ordinances 56 and 57.

SUBJECT : Ordinances concerning Peers' and Peeresses' Schools.

1. Amend the original laws concerning the Peers' and Peeresses' Schools by now stating that these schools are for the education of boys and girls, instead of boys of peers and girls of peers.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
10 Dec 45

DIGEST

DATE : 10 Dec 45

FROM : Ministry of Education

TO: : Education Division, CIE

DOCUMENT: Draft of proposed Imperial Ordinance

SUBJECT : Board of Textbook Investigation.

1. Provides for setting up a Board of Textbook Investigation to act under the supervision of the Minister of Education on matters concerning compilation and revision of textbooks.

2. Specifies type and number of personnel to be appointed, appointing authorities, tenure of personnel, presiding officials and provides that the Imperial Ordinance on the Board for Inquiry of Textbooks will be abolished.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
13 Dec 45

DIGEST

DATE : 13 Dec 45

FROM : Ministry of Education

TO : CIE Education Div.

DOCUMENT: Draft #3 of proposed order.

SUBJECT : Regulations concerning teacher screening.

1. Contains proposed regulations concerning eligibility for employment as teacher or educational official.

NOTE: This draft rejected by Education Div.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
27 Dec 45

DIGEST

DATE : 17 Dec 45

FROM : Ministry of Education (Vice Minister)

TO : Prefectural Governors

SUBJECT : Clothing of students.

DOCUMENT: B Sch E No. 87

1. Directs that heads of schools be notified that students should make the best of what materials are on hand for school uniforms, etc.

(Ministry of Education liaison officer states verbally that this order means that students do not have to wear the uniform).

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
27 Dec 45

DIGEST

DATE : 17 Dec 45

FROM : Ministry of Education (Vice Minister)

TO : Directors of schools under direct control of the Ministry of Education, the presidents and directors of public and private universities, higher schools and other higher grade schools.

DOCUMENT: B Sch E No. 87

SUBJECT : Clothing of Students.

1. In order to save clothing, students should make the best of what materials are on hand for school uniforms, etc.

2. Teachers are to be fully notified.

(Ministry of Education liaison officer states verbally that this ordar means that students do not have to wear the uniform.)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
20 Dec 45

DIGEST

DATE : 18 Dec 45

FROM : Ministry of Education

TO : CIE Education Div.

DOCUMENT : Report

SUBJECT : Resignation of military officers from teaching positions (Report #4).

1. Reports resignation of one (1) teacher who was a former career soldier.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
22 Dec 45

DIGEST

DATE : 22 Dec 45

FROM : Ministry of Education

TO : CIE Education Div.

DOCUMENT: Draft #4 of proposed order.

SUBJECT : Regulations concerning teacher screening.

1. Contains proposed regulations concerning eligibility for employment as teacher or educational official.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
27 Dec 45

DIGEST

DATE : 24 Dec 45

FROM : Ministry of Education (Bureau of School Education)

TO : Prefectural Governors.

DOCUMENT: B Sch E No. 103

SUBJECT : Raising the school fee of private schools.

1. Announces issuance of a note to the heads of private schools on the above subject.

2. Encloses the above mentioned note, which authorizes private schools to raise their tuition fees.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
27 Dec 45

DIGEST

DATE : 24 Dec 45

FROM : Ministry of Education (Bureau of School Education)

TO : Founders of Private Universities, Higher Schools, Higher Grade Schools.

DOCUMENT: B Sch E No. 103

SUBJECT : Raising the school fee of private schools.

1. Gives permission to raise tuition fees.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Received by Education Div.
31 Dec 45

DIGEST

DATE : 26 Dec 45

FROM : Ministry of Education (Bureau of Physical Education)

TO : Presidents of government, public, and private universities and colleges, directors of higher schools and other higher grade schools, and the Prefectural Governors.

DOCUMENT: BPE No. 100

SUBJECT : Thorough disposal of weapons and militaristic arts uned in physical education.

1. Requests immediate report on disposition of weapons which were used for military training in schools. Requests complete disposition of things military (ie: arms for military training), irrespective of school or private property, and orders disposal of all implements of military art which are school property by loan, sale, or other means.

2. Requests complete abolition, irrespective of customs and tradition, of all things smacking of militarism both in and out of school, such as marching, saluting, methods of conducting gymnastics, etc. Directs that the military arts will not be taught in schools or in associations attached to schools.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

DIVISION OF CENTRAL SERVICES TELEGRAPH SECTION

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ACTION: FE
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

4156

PLAIN

Moscow via War

Dated January 12, 1946

Rec'd. 1:34 p.m., 15th

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DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS JAN 14 1946 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State,

Washington.

112, Twelfth.

IZVESTIA Jan 11 publishes one column editorial by V. Kudryavtsev entitled "A Regular Maneuver of the Japanese Militarists" Kudryavtsev leads off with discussion of doctrines of Emperor's divine origin and Japanese people's racial superiority as foundations of Japan's chauvinistic ideology. He then refers to Hirohito's statement in New Year's address that Emperor-people relationship has heretofore rested on false conceptions of Emperor's divinity and Japanese people's racial superiority. He attributes this statement to pressure of events which brought about defeat of militarist Japan observing that it is no accident that voices are being raised from depths of Japanese society demanding trial of war criminals, democratization of state machine and revision of Constitution. Japanese militarists as eighty-ninth session of Parliament

demonstrated

PLAIN

Zuno 1-14-46 Rodist

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)/1-1246

JAN 15 1946 FILED

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

PLAIN

demonstrated are striving to preserve existing regime which brought country to catastrophe. These maneuvers are continuing as is evident from statement of Tokyo University Professor Hoshina implying that Emperor was "prisoner" of militarism clique but is now free to speak his own mind as shown by New Year's statement. In more direct terms, Reuter's Tokyo correspondent reports Emperor's statement was made at his own initiative to stop conversations concerning his abdication. Present Emperor's grandfather gave people constitution of 1889 as maneuver to save foundations of Japanese autocracy. Impression is created that present Emperor's statement was prompted by same considerations. Sent Dept, repeated Frankfurt. Dept please repeat to Tokyo.

MESSAGE UNSIGNED

CAD

PLAIN

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

740.00119 Control (Japan)

CHARGE SLIP

File No. ~~711.65 1144~~

Enclosure	Charge to—	Date	Clerk's initials	Remarks
~~1-545~~	SPD	~~11/16~~	Fmk	~~Dept. to Palermo~~ ~~Mess of Rome, Sal~~
1-1446	D.C. / R (Mr. Lesh)	6-2146	mc,	a.m. 21

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1—1433

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

0,00119 Central (Japan)

CHARGE SLIP

File No. ~~711.65 1144~~

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER

Office of FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS JAN 30 1946 Department of State

CONFIDENTIAL

Tokyo, Japan, January 14, 1946

No. 198

SEP 3 - 1946 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Subject: The New Japan Women's Party.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward copy of a report, furnished this Mission by General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, of an interview on January 8, 1946, between officers of General Headquarters and representatives of the New Japan Women's Party.

It is obvious that this party is nothing more than a women's auxiliary of the "New Japan Party" which was mentioned in this Mission's despatch No. 24, October 19, 1945. It is one of the numerous small Right-wing political groups which have announced themselves as "parties" but seem to have the common characteristics of vague support of "democratic principles", nebulous organization, and almost complete lack of any concrete program except maintenance of the "Tenno system". The impracticality and political naivete of the New Japan Women's Party, as shown in this report, indicate that it, and the similar organizations with which it seems to be allied, will be a factor of confusion rather than a constructive force in the immediate political development of Japan.

Respectfully yours,

George Atcheson, Jr.

Enclosure:

1. Copy of memorandum dated 8 January 1946.

Original and hectograph to Department.

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Enclosure to Despatch No. 198 of January 14, 1946 from the United States Political Adviser, Tokyo, Japan, on the subject "The New Japan Women's Party."

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

8 January 1946

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT : Interview with New Japan Women's Party (Shin Nippon Fujin To).

PRESENT : Mrs. Yoshiko Miyato, Pres't, New Japan Women's Party
Mrs. Kowasa Hori) Members of General Affairs (Executive)
Mrs. Yoneko Higuchi) Committee of NJWP
Prof. (Dr.) Yoshimi Matsuda, Director of General Affairs Section of New Japan Party (Shin Nippon To), friend of the women.
Lt. Ethel D. Wood, CI&E
Lt. Benjamin Bock, CI&E
Sgt. Selnnick, CI&E
George Inagaki, CI&E (Interpreter)

1. The New Japan Women's Party representatives came in at 1430, by request. Prof. Matsuda volunteered the information that he came along to interpret for the women, and it appeared that he expected the questions to be addressed to him. He was informed, however, that questions would be directed to Mrs. Miyato.

2. The Party was organized on 4 Jan 46, with eight (8) women present; Mrs. Miyato explained that now that woman has the suffrage, a separate party would have more appeal to women, inasmuch as the "old parties" were unsatisfactory in many ways. Women love peace, but the old parties didn't work for peace. None of the NJWP leaders have had previous political experience.

3. The innocuous platform, full of generalities and supporting the Tenno system, was submitted in Japanese and in translation. List containing nine names of candidates for the Diet, was also submitted.

4. The following are answers to specific questions put to Mrs. Miyato:

a. Financial support: Primarily by personal contributions by the women concerned. Contributions from outside sources will be accepted from like-minded organizations after the executive committee studies the question.

b. Electoral reform bill: The party accepts it and is thankful for it. Nothing wrong with the bill as it affects women.

c. Agrarian reform bill: Party hasn't studied this yet.

d. Trade Union bill: Party hasn't studied this yet.

e. Outstanding

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e. Outstanding women leaders: Mrs. Miyato couldn't mention any names of Japanese women that she'd consider as outstanding leaders. She added that those Japanese women who can serve their husband and children best are the best type of Japanese women.

f. Most important problem facing women today: Food, but the party has no plan for solving this yet. The Executive Committee will decide the question.

g. Source of membership: No discrimination among the classes, but at present the membership is derived mostly from middle and upper class women.

h. Candidates: Party will support only own women candidates. Expect to have about 50 candidates in almost all the prefectures. The qualifications for candidacy are "sound common sense". Candidates will be picked by Executive Committee. Average age of candidates is from 27 to 42.

i. Branches: None at present, and no plans for same.

j. Methods of reaching women: By films, music, speech and press. Have plans for own press campaign, have pamphlets edited by a Mr. Yasoka in the making, and would like to have own monthly publication.

5. Evaluation: The NJWP is definitely Rightist, and seems to stand for nothing at all. It appears to be a "front" organization, with the men in the background pulling the strings. The husband of Mrs. Miyato (Takayuki Kudo, himself president of the New Japan Party / Shin Nippon To/ and a candidate for the Diet) is one of the Advisers of the party, the other one being Mr. Yoshiki Nakamura, vice president of Hosei University. The developments bear watching to determine what the men behind the party expect to accomplish. But as a political force it appears to be a non-entity.

BENJAMIN BOCK
1st Lt AC

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE
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OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER

Tokyo, Japan, January 15, 1946

No. 200

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Office of Far Eastern Affairs JAN 30 1946 Department of State
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Subject: Interrogation of SHIGA Yoshio, Leader of the Japanese Communist Party.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit copy of a report of an interrogation on January 9, 1946, of SHIGA Yoshio, member of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party, which was participated in by officers of the General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and a staff member of this Mission.

The report, which is actually a summary, is self-explanatory. The only comment to be made is that Mr. SHIGA's claims regarding the influence of the Communist Party seem, on the basis of most available evidence, to be rather optimistic at the present time.

Respectfully yours,

George Atcheson, Jr.

Enclosure:

1. Copy of report dated 9 January 1946.

Original and hectograph to Department.

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Department of International Conciliation Affairs JAN 31 1946 Department of State

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Enclosure to Despatch No. 200 of January 15, 1946 from the United States Political Adviser, Tokyo, Japan, on the subject "Interrogation of SHIGA Yoshio, Leader of the Japanese Communist Party".

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Office of the Chief of Counter-Intelligence

Research & Analysis Sec
APO 500
9 January 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:

Subject: The KYOSANTO (Communist Party)

Pursuant to VOCO, Research & Analysis Section, OCCIO Opns, this interviewer participated in a joint interrogation of SHIGA Yoshio, a leading member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan. The interrogation took place on 20 December 1945 in the office of the Government Section, SCAP. Also present were Major P. K. Roest, Government Section; Lt. B. Bock, CI&E; Mr. John Emmerson, Office of the Political Adviser.

The following notes serve as a record of SHIGA's remarks concerning the organizational perspectives and the program of the KYOSANTO, the primary subject of the interrogation.

1. Rising influence of the KYOSANTO

a. The Party has gained considerable influence in the course of the recent Diet session. Two reasons for this trend are: (1) The Party has made clear the culpability of the members of the Diet in relation to their war guilt; and (2) The present cabinet has been unable to solve the pressing problems facing the nation and the KYOSANTO has urged its dissolution.

b. The Party is now in a position to run 103 candidates in 33 prefectures.

c. The KYOSANTO influence in the trade unions is shown by the fact that labor is now moving in the direction of a "one-big-union" movement.

d. On 19 December, at a meeting of MAINICHI employees, NISHIO Suehiro, leading Socialist, said that the KYOSANTO was "not an enemy." SHIGA believes that such a statement would be made only under pressure and in view of the increasing strength of the Communists. At the same meeting, SHIGA received an ovation from those present.

e. The struggle between the Communists and Socialists for influence among the peasants is taking a turn in favor of the former. The movement for a Peasant's Union (NOMIN KUMIAI) has been led by the Socialists, while the Communists have favored an organization based on relatively autonomous Peasant's Committees (NOMIN IINKAI). The

peasants

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peasants who have been under the direct influence of the Socialists now understand that they need the Communists and must work with them. A Peasant's Representative Council (NOMIN DAIHYOSHA KAIGI) which will include both Communist-led and Socialist-led peasants, is now being organized. This means that the Socialist leaders in the peasant movement (HIRANO Rikizo, OKADA Soji, and KURODA Hisso) are "in a fix" and will be forced to seek unity with the Communists.

2. Relations with the SHAKAITO (Socialist Party)

a. In addition to the examples noted above, in which Socialist leaders are shown as forced to recognize the rising influence of the KYOSANTO, there is a left-wing group within the SHAKAITO which favors the united-front policy in principle. This group includes TAKATSU Masamichi, MATSUMOTO Jiichiro and ONO Shunichi. ONO is the publisher of the MINSHUSHIMBUN, and has publicly attacked the National Committee of his own party for its refusal to endorse the united-front as well as for its stand on the Tenno system.

b. The question of the united-front is being debated inside the SHAKAITO. The left-wing favors it, the right wing is opposed and the center is wavering.

c. To a certain extent, the KYOSANTO has been able to exert pressure through the implied threat of labeling some members of the SHAKAITO as war criminals. For example, NISHIO Suehiro has retreated from his position of opposition to cooperation with the Communists because of his fear that he and others might be publicly branded as war criminals by the Communists.

d. In general, the Socialists have not been able to check the progress of the KYOSANTO. ONO's protest is an expression of a movement among some elements to change the policies of the SHAKAITO. These leftist elements have not made approaches to the KYOSANTO. They have begun their opposition in order to differentiate themselves from the war criminals named by the Communists.

e. The Communists have been winning members from the SHAKAITO. A group of SHAKAITO members joined the KYOSANTO in IBARAGI-KEN. In TOCHIGI-KEN 70% of the delegates to a meeting left the SHAKAITO after the leaders said that they would not work with the Communists.

f. Many people are now fluctuating between the SHAKAITO and the KYOSANTO. Unfortunately, even now the Japanese are not free from the "DO GENZA KAIJO" (spirit of kneeling down before feudal lords). To reeducate these people, and win them to its banner, the KYOSANTO is forming the JIMMIN KAIHO REMMEI (People's Emancipation Leagues).

3. The Election Campaign

a. The KYOSANTO will run candidates in all prefectures except 4 or 5. There will probably be no candidates in NARA, MIZAKI and SHIGA prefectures. Of the 53 candidates who have been named so far, almost all are former political prisoners. Some are new to the Communist movement, but most are party veterans. There are workers, peasants, intellectuals, lawyers and other professionals represented among the candidates. Some are under 40 years of age.

b. Each local committee is responsible for raising campaign

funds

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funds, which are raised from among the rank-and-file workers.

c. The KYOSANTO is in a disadvantageous position because there has been insufficient time to prepare. Also, the Japanese elections are notoriously corrupt; some old patterns, such as vote-buying, will probably still be effective. Another difficulty is the growing tendency for reactionary organizations to interfere with Communist meetings. They have undertaken a campaign of systematic heckling and obstruction.

d. The type of balloting adopted under the new election law is not advantageous for the Communists. In many cases, the voter is to name two candidates but since the KYOSANTO may be running only one, the other vote will go to another party. The KYOSANTO prefers proportional representation along the lines of the Weimar plan, because the people are scattered by war-time evacuations.

e. The chief issues which will be pressed by the Communist in the campaign will be: Abolition of the Tenno; a democratic Constitution coming from the people; prosecution of war criminals; jobs, food and homes; opposition to dispossession of tenants under the land-reform bill.

Interviewer

P.S.

Approved

R.L.G.

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OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ UNCLASSIFIED

Tokyo, Japan, January 15, 1946

No. 199

Office of FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS JAN 30 1946 Department of State

Subject: Political Parties in Japan: Developments During the Week Ending January 12, 1946.

RECEIVED JAN 31 50 DIVISION OF FOREIGN SERVICE ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to this Mission's despatch No. 181, January 8, 1946, and previous, transmitting weekly reports on political parties in Japan, and to transmit hereunder copy of this Mission's latest report "Political Parties in Japan: Developments during the Week Ending January 12, 1946".

Respectfully yours,

George Atcheson, Jr.

Enclosure:

1. Copy of report dated January 14, 1946.

Original and hectograph to Department.

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DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION AFFAIRS FEB 1 - 1946 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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Enclosure No. 1 to despatch No. 199, dated January 15, 1946, from the United States Political Adviser, Tokyo, Japan, on the subject "Political Parties in Japan: Developments During the Week Ending January 12, 1946".

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER

Tokyo, Japan, January 14, 1946.

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CONFIDENTIAL

POLITICAL PARTIES IN JAPAN: DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 12, 1946.

Summary. The Cabinet crisis, arising out of the issuance of the SCAP directive of January 4 disqualifying certain persons from public office, continued through the afternoon of January 12 when Baron SHIDEHARA, instead of resigning, finally announced the appointment of three Cabinet ministers and three Cabinet officials to replace those disqualified by the directive.

The directive and speculation regarding the fate of the Cabinet sent the political parties into a whirlwind of activity, with hopes on the part of all them, except perhaps the Progressives, that they might somehow increase their party strength as a result of the crisis.

The Progressives, hit hardest by the directive, stood to gain nothing by the formation of a new Cabinet in which Liberal and Social Democratic representation would no doubt be sought. They therefore urged that SHIDEHARA remain and that the Cabinet be a non-party "business" Government to insure a fair election. The Liberals were obviously anxious to form a Government with HATOYAMA as Prime Minister and immediately made overtures to the Social Democrats insisting that the two parties had a long understanding between them. The Social Democrats, feeling new strength as an effect of the directive, flatly rejected the Liberal offers and denied any undertanding of cooperation. The Communists bitterly attacked the Social Democratic leaders as reactionary and militaristic and said they would support a coalition Cabinet formed of Communists and left-wing Social Democrats only. The Social Democrats, while hoping to be allowed to form a Government themselves, admitted they would join a coalition of Liberals, Communists, and Social Democrats, but would insist on being entrusted with solution of food, inflation, and unemployment problems. This obviously meant at least the Welfare, Finance, and Agriculture portfolios. The Cooperatives vainly tried to effect a coalition with the Social Democrats.

While it is too early to get party reaction to the SHIDEHARA appointments of January 12, it is likely that only the Progressives will give support to the renovated Cabinet. It is understood that the Progressives feel that the reorganization is actually under the circumstances, a victory for them. The Asahi, recently leftist in orientation, in an editorial on January 13, called the SHIDEHARA reorganization "reform for the worse" (kai-aku) and found only criticism for the newly selected ministers.

Communist attention is concentrated on the expected arrival in Tokyo on January 13 of NOSAKA Tetsu (OKANO Susumu), Japanese Communist leader who has been active in Yenan, North China, during the war. His arrival in Kyushu on January 12 was described at length in the Japanese press and it was stated that demonstration would be held along his route. He declined to comment on the controversial Emperor question. End of Summary.

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The Progressive Party

In response to anxious appeals from its branches, the Progressive Party Headquarters in Tokyo on January 8 issued a statement to the effect that the application of the SCAP directive of January 4 was not clear and that in any case the party would continue its struggle to exercise a "stabilizing influence" on the basis of its announced principles. The press reported that TSURUMI Yusuke, secretary general of the party, appealed to the Government to correct a misunderstanding which he said was held by the Allied Headquarters in regard to the Imperial Rule Assistance Association (Yokusan-kai), the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association (Yokusan Seiji-kai), and the Political Association of Great Japan (Dai Nippon Seiji-kai). TSURUMI stated that SCAP had failed to make any distinction between the two former organizations and the latter (Dai Nippon Seiji-kai) whereas in reality they were quite distinct in character.

Realizing their present weak position, the Progressives have during the present Cabinet crisis, opposed the formation of a coalition party government. They have maintained that a neutral "business" Cabinet should exercise necessary administrative functions until the elections would determine the relative strength of the parties, and have stated that they would prefer to see the present SHIDEHARA Cabinet remain in office. However, when it became evident that either resignation en bloc or thorough reorganization was inevitable, the party's attitude in the former case was reported to favor designation of SHIDEHARA to form a new Cabinet and in the second case, to remain strictly neutral.

The Progressives are aware that if any Social Democrats or Liberals enter the interim Cabinet, the latter parties' chances in the elections will be significantly benefited to the detriment of the Progressives. On the other hand, if a neutral Cabinet remains in office, the Progressives with a quiet elimination of their members affected by the directive, can maintain a considerable proportion of their strength and organization intact.

According to the Yomiuri-Hochi of January 13, there are two new groups forming within the Progressive Party to take the place of the leadership discredited or removed by virtue of the SCAP decree. One group of some 20 Diet members, led by NODA Takao, NAKAMURA Umekichi, ITO Goro, and KOYANAGI Makie is said to have been meeting regularly since January 8 and to favor complete reorganization of the party. Another group representing new candidates for the House of Representatives is said to be forming a "Progressive Club" and to advocate ousting all present leaders. This group includes some 53 persons, among them, TANABE Tadao, MURAI Hachiro, and other younger party members.

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The Liberal Party

The Liberal Party, anxious to profit by the new political situation, has opened an active campaign to form a Government. On January 7, HATOYAMA Ichiro, president of the party, issued a statement in which he strongly criticized the SHIDEHARA Government for its lack of policy and failure to solve immediate economic problems and demanded full Cabinet resignation. He said that the Liberal Party was in complete agreement with the Social Democratic Party on this point. HATOYAMA went on to state that if SCAP insisted on supporting SHIDEHARA and YOSHIDA until the next election and SHIDEHARA received the command to form a second Cabinet, the Liberals, if asked to participate in the Government, would cooperate fully with the Social Democrats. He then revealed what he stated had not been made public before, that from the time previous to the formation of the Liberal Party, he had an understanding with leaders of the Social Democratic Party and that the two parties were ready to work together in complete harmony. He added that the only point of disagreement in principle was in regard to economic policy but that he had no doubt that for a number of years, in view of Japan's present economic situation, the two parties would have no difficulty in accommodating their respective economic policies.

In response to HATOYAMA's profession of an understanding with the Social Democrats, KATAYAMA Tetsu, secretary general of the latter party, quickly denied that such an understanding existed. He said he had no idea who could have made such an agreement with Mr. HATOYAMA and that certainly it did not represent the official opinion of the party. He exmphasized that the Social Democratic Party had never hoped for nor positively supported a policy of collaboration with the Liberals, that they were committed to the pursuit of an independent course.

In rather a hurt tone, HATOYAMA replied to KATAYAMA that he was surprised that after five or six years of cooperation to overthrow the militarists, the Social Democrats were now suddenly unwilling to go along with the Liberals. He refrained from naming the Social Democrat who had given him the previous assurance but insisted he was one of the highest officials of the party.

The attitude of the Social Democrats toward a coalition with the Liberals is understood not to be unanimous within the party. Certain leaders, such as HIRANO Rikizo and NISHIO Suehiro are understood to be willing to work with the Liberals. HIRANO has stated to the writer that he perceives no objection to cooperation with the Liberals except that he does foresee some difficulty in accepting HATOYAMA as prime minister in a coalition Cabinet. There are also said to be close personal ties between certain members of the Liberal and Social Democratic parties. The present Minister of Welfare, ASHIDA Hitoshi, member of the Liberal Party, is said to be a close friend of KATAYAMA Tetsu of the Social Democrats. HATOYAMA is said to be a personal friend of HARA Hyo, one of the influential members of the Social Democratic Party. Because of these personal relationships, some observers believe that individual members might accept Cabinet posts even against the official policy of the party.

On January 11 when it became evident that the SHIDEHARA Cabinet would not resign, the Liberal Party let it be known that it favored SHIDEHARA's remaining in office only until after the elections and that if there were indications that it intended to continue in office after that time, the Liberal Party would immediately undertake a movement to overthrow the Cabinet.

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The Cooperative Party

The Cooperative Party, anxious to raise its political stock, has been making persistent but so far futile efforts to attach itself to the promising Social Democratic Party. During the week a resolution was prepared by the Cooperatives and submitted to the Central Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party calling for close collaboration between the two parties. Nothing came of the resolution.

Unfortunately for the Cooperatives, many of the leaders on whom they have been pinning their hopes are barred from public office by the recent SCAP directives. SENGOKU Kotaro, whom they had regarded as the white hope of the cooperative movement and an ideal choice for Prime Minister, was a director of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. Count ARIMA Rainei, former Minister of Agriculture, member of the House of Peers, and said to have been a staunch supporter of the farmers' cooperative movement, is in prison awaiting trial as a war criminal. FUNADA Naka, director of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, is banned from office because of a position held in the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. KAGAWA Toyohiko, although officially a member of the Social Democratic Party, is reported to be friendly to the Cooperatives, who would probably welcome a Cabinet formed by him. The feeling is strong, however, that his reputation in American circles has been further damaged by a recent condemnatory article in the Tokyo edition of Stars and Stripes.

During the Cabinet crisis of the past week, the Cooperatives have followed the Social Democrats in demanding SHIDEHARA's resignation. One of their leaders has inquired whether some exception might not be made to permit SENGOKU to form a Cabinet. They feel that SENGOKU would inspire confidence among the farmers and would be able to do more than anyone else to effect a solution of the food problem. They suggest that he might form a Government including Social Democrats and members of their own party. For ministerial posts they suggest the following: KATAYAMA Tetsu (Social Democrat), MATSUOKA Komakichi (Social Democrat), KONO Mitsu (Social Democrat), KAWAKAMI Jotaro (Social Democrat), Marquis TOKUGAWA Yoshichika (nominally Social Democrat), KUROSAWA Torizo (Cooperative), FUNADA Naka (Cooperative), MAEDA Tamon (no party affiliation), and KAGAWA Toyohiko. Of the above, KONO, KAWAKAMI, FUNADA, and MAEDA are banned from office by the SCAP directive of January 4.

The Cooperatives appear to be somewhat unrealistic and naive in their approach to Japanese national politics. It is apparent that their party has very little strength at the moment and they are desperately depending upon an alliance with the Social Democrats to further their cause.

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The Social Democratic Party

Although the leaders of the Social Democratic Party express confidence that the party will remain intact, there are pressures from the Right and Left which may affect its unity. Both Liberals and Cooperatives have endeavored to curry favor with the Right wing elements of the party and the Communists have three times proposed a popular front. Much will depend upon the outcome of a meeting of the party's Central Committee (108 members) to be held on January 16, at which time it is expected that the party head will be chosen. The fact that the Social Democratic Party now seems to stand a good chance of becoming the majority party following the next elections may keep the various dissident factions from bringing their quarrels to the point of a party split.

Present opinion seems to be that KATAYAMA Tetsu will be chosen president of the party at the meeting of January 16, although MATSUOKA Komakichi and NISHIO Suehiro are also mentioned as possible candidates, While MATSUOKA has been associated with the Japanese labor movement through most of its history, he is not regarded as of sufficient stature to lead the party. NISHIO's reputation is largely confined to the Kansai district and he is also said to have had some association during the war with SASAKAWA Ryoichi, now imprisoned as a suspected war criminal and former head of the chauvinistic Kokusui-to. If the speedy return from the United States of OYAMA Ikuo were a certainty, he would likely be the party choice. He is highly respected among both labor and intellectual circles.in Japan and his residence at Northwestern University since 1931 removes him from all militaristic or nationalistic taint.

Following their third failure to enlist the adherence of the Social Democrats to a popular front, the Communists on January 7 issued a statement in which they called the leaders of the Social Democratic Party "reactionaries" and "socialist-fascist militarists who cooperated positively during the war to carry out a war of aggression". The Communist statement openly invited all those within the Social Democratic Party who wished to make a contribution to the genuine democratic movement to join the Communists at once. The statement concluded that the SCAP directive had clarified the conditions of Japan's democratization and that the only way to emancipate the Japanese masses was the solid union of all democratic forces in a front to proceed toward the formation of a people's republic.

KATAYAMA Tetsu, secretary general of the Social Democratic Party, in a statement refuting the Communist blast, denied that there existed reactionary elements within the Social Democratic ranks, reiterated that it was his party's policy to pursue an independent course, that there was no justification at this time for the formation of a united front with the Communists, and that the Communist statement was purely a tactical manoeuvre designed to stir up trouble within the Social Democratic Party itself.

With regard to the Cabinet crisis, the Social Democratic Party has made it clear from the beginning that it did not support the SHIDEHARA Cabinet and that a resignation en bloc was necessary. The Asahi on January 12 quoted Social Democratic sources as opposing a reorganization of the Cabinet and as stating that the party would not

approve

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approve of its members accepting Cabinet posts under such conditions. They were ready to support a coalition Cabinet formed by the Liberals, Communists, and themselves, but even in this case would demand that the solution of the food, inflation, and unemployment problems be entrusted entirely to the Social Democrats.

While no comment has yet become available from Social Democratic sources regarding the Cabinet appointments made by Baron SHIDEHARA on the evening of January 12, it is presumed that the attitude will be unfavorable.

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The Communist Party

Communist activities during the week were highlighted by the exchange of recriminations with the Social Democratic Party and by preparation for the arrival in Tokyo of NOSAKA Sanji (OKANO Susumu) from Korea. The party opposed the continuation of the SHIDEHARA Cabinet and demanded the formation of a Government by the Communist Party in collaboration with the left-wing of the Social Democrats. Having called the Social Democratic leaders "reactionaries" and "co-operators with the militarists", the party is now taking the line that it will support only the left-wing elements within the Social Democratic Party.

Following the statement by KATAYAMA Tetsu that the Communists were using tactics to split the Social Democratic Party, the Communists retorted with a statement that splits were occuring naturally within the Socialist ranks. They published communications from the Aomori and Gifu branches of the Social Democratic Party both demanding overthrow of the Emperor system and a united front with the Communists.

The press reported that NOSAKA Sanji landed in Kyushu on January 12 and would arrive in Tokyo at 9 p.m. on Sunday, January 13. He was immediately interviewed by the press and expressed the view that "men suffering from 'Cabinet Ministers' disease' can do little for the country". He declined to comment on the Emperor, saying that he was returning to Japan as a simple party member, that he would follow the party policy and that he would first talk everything over with SHIGA Yoshio.

The Communists plan a demonstration at Tokyo station to welcome NOSAKA and it is stated that demonstrations will be held at stations along his route. The press also reported that the Social Democrats would likewise hold a welcome meeting for NOSAKA.

The influence of NOSAKA upon Communist policy will be watched with great interest. He is far more the scholar and careful leader than the fiery, hot-headed SHIGA. He is more intelligent than TOKUDA. He has a wide acquaintance and following among non-Communists. He was associated in the labor movement in Japan in its early days with persons like SUZUKI Bunji, now regarded as Conservative. Some observers believe that the chances of achieving a popular front in Japan will be much improved by the arrival of NOSAKA.

Ten issues of the Communist newspaper Red Flag had appeared by January 8. It is understood a campaign to raise funds for the paper is being conducted among party members. Names of contributors and amounts contributed to a party campaign fund were published in the Red Flag of January 8. The total "as of December 31" was given as ¥35,616.

One of the articles of interest in the Red Flag of January 8 denies the mistreatment of Japanese in Manchuria and Northern Korea by the Russians. The article states that such rumors are the planned fabrications of militarists and quotes a recently returned Japanese from Keijo as stating that atrocities have not been committed and that treatment has been fair.

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UNCLASSIFIED

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION
UNCLASSIFIED

Ef 121
4-1-52
HCB

FORM DS-507
3-5-47

REQUEST FOR DECLASSIFICATION OR DOWNGRADING

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SECTION A

TO: 1. ORIGINATING OR ACTION DIVISION	EXTENSION	BUILDING	ROOM NO.
FE	2951	NS	3151
2. REQUESTER'S NAME	**DIVISION**	**EXTENSION**	**BUILDING** / **ROOM NO.**
Wilson C. Flake	FE	4834	NS / 3181

3. DIVISION OF RECORD:
DC/R, REF, PD, etc. DC/R

SECTION B

ATTACHED
THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED DOCUMENT APPEARS TO NO LONGER WARRANT ITS SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

TYPE OF DOCUMENT: Despatch No. 199 — DATE: 1-15-46

TO: The Secretary of State

FROM: George Atcheson, Jr. USPOLAD TOKYO

FILE NO. 740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)/1-1546.

SUBJECT: Political Parties in Japan: Developments during the week ending 1-12-46.

PRESENT CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL

SECTION C

THE CHIEF OF THE DIVISION TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ADDRESSED OR A PERSON DESIGNATED BY HIM WILL REVIEW THE SUBJECT DOCUMENT AND INDICATE THE DESIRED CLASSIFICATION.

RETAIN PRESENT CLASSIFICATION ☐

CHANGE TO: ☐ TOP SECRET* ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ RESTRICTED ☒ UNCLASSIFIED

*(If reclassified to a higher classification explain on reverse side).

BY AUTHORITY OF: U. Alexis Johnson — DATE: 2/1/52 — OFFICE: OF ASS'T SECY FOR FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

SECTION D

INSTRUCTIONS—(1) The requesting division will complete lines (1) and (2) of Section A and all of Section B of this form in duplicate.

(2) Both copies of this form, with one copy of the document or documents to be downgraded or declassified, will be forwarded to the action or originating division concerned with the document attached where practicable.

(3) The action or originating division will, if the contents warrant, declassify or downgrade the document by completing Section C of this form in duplicate and routing both copies to the division responsible for maintaining the official record copy.

(4) The division that is the custodian of the record copy, upon receipt of this form, will file the original of Form DS-507, change the classification on the record copy of the document involved, and forward the duplicate copy of this form to the division initiating the request.

(5) The division which initiated the request will note the action taken, make the necessary changes in classification of documents in its possession, and then route the duplicate of Form DS-507 to the Chief, Division of Security and Investigations (CSA).

(6) In cases where the originating or action division wishes to initiate the declassification, the entire form will be completed and routed to the division maintaining the official record copy.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION
UNCLASSIFIED

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION
UNCLASSIFIED

FORM DS-507
3-5-47

REQUEST FOR DECLASSIFICATION OR DOWNGRADING

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SECTION A

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FE	2951	NS	3151

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☐ TOP SECRET* ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ RESTRICTED ☒ UNCLASSIFIED
*(If reclassified to another classification explain on reverse side).

BY AUTHORITY OF: U. Alexis Johnson

DATE 2/1/52

OFFICE OF ASS'T SECY FOR FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

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SECURITY CLASSIFICATION
UNCLASSIFIED

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: 1-31-46

TO : U - Mr. Acheson

FROM : FE - Mr. Vincent

SUBJECT:

The attached despatch from George Atcheson, final paragraph, suggests the situation we will be in when our State Department group is "integrated" into SCAP. Whereas the British, the proposed French, and probably other similar groups will have direct access to their respective Foreign Offices, our group will have to communicate through SCAP and the War Department. This may, in practice, not work out to be a handicap in so far as our obtaining information is concerned, but it does, on the face of it, place the State Department in a "curious" position in Japan.

J.C.V. 1-15-46

DR/

British + French Govt have primary responsibility for administration (as does U S) not for its integration with policy which is the responsibility of SCAP.

FE:Vincent:ALM

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER

Tokyo, Japan, January 15, 1946

No. 201

Subject: Establishment of British Liaison Mission in Japan.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward, as of possible interest to the Department in connection with the general question of foreign representation in Japan, a copy of a press release issued on January 12, 1946, by the British Liaison Officer to the General Headquarters, United States Army Forces, Pacific, through the Public Relations Officer of that Headquarters, concerning the establishment of a "United Kingdom Liaison Mission in Japan".

The British mission, which will have Foreign Office as well as military representatives, is to "keep in touch with and represent British interests in Japan and to develop existing liaison with United States authorities in all respects". It is headed by Lieutenant General C. H. Gairdner, who also retains his status of personal representative of the Prime Minister to the Supreme Commander. It is not stated whether General Gairdner will be named as the British member of the Allied Council for Japan.

It would seem that the British mission is not to be an integral part of the organization of the Headquarters of the Supreme Commander and that it will have its own quarters and communications facilities. Its formation can be expected to serve as a precedent for the formation of missions by other Allied Powers. Previous suggestions, such as a recent one by the Netherlands, had been that they appoint "Political Advisers" to the Supreme Commander.

Respectfully yours,

George Atcheson, Jr.

Enclosure:

1. Copy of press release of 12 January 1946.

Original and hectograph to Department.

701 British
JSService:jwb

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Office of FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS JAN 29 1946 DIRECTOR Department of State

OFFICE OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DISTRIBUTION SECTION DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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Enclosure to despatch No. 201, January 15, 1946, from U. S. Political Adviser, Tokyo, Japan, on the subject "Establishment of British Liaison Mission in Japan."

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

13:30
Press Release: 12 January 1946

U.K. LIAISON MISSION IN JAPAN

The British Liaison Officer to SCAP today issued the following statement:

1. By agreement between His Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States of America a British Liaison Mission, which is to be known as the "UNITED KINGDOM LIAISON MISSION IN JAPAN" has been set up with its Headquarters in the British Embassy in Tokyo. It includes service advisers in addition to representatives of The Foreign Office.

2. The main objects of the Mission are to keep in touch with and represent British interests in Japan and to develop existing liaison with United States authorities in all respects.

3. Lieut. General C. H. Gairdner has been appointed head of the Mission. At the same time he will retain his existing position as personal representative of the Prime Minister to the Supreme Commander.

4. Regarding his new appointment General Gairdner has issued the following statement:

> "Having been now for nearly a year in close contact with General MacArthur's Headquarters, I welcome this chance of continuing and extending the very harmonious relations which have always existed between Americans and British in this theatre. I am proud to have this opportunity of co-operating with General MacArthur and his Staff in a wider sphere than hitherto. Although by his wise and well timed policy the Supreme Commander has already made remarkable strides towards the final attainment of Democracy in Japan, a most arduous and vital responsibility still rests on his shoulders.
>
> "For my part I will do all I can to facilitate the great Allied task which lies ahead."

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DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

ACTION COPY

JA

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

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ACTION: DC/R JA
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PLAIN

Tokyo via War

Dated January 15, 1946

Rec'd 7:43 p.m., 15th

Telegram &
Tokyo 1-22-46
W11

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
JAN 22 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIV OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY CORRELATION
JAN 17 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State

Washington

35, January 15

REDEPTEL No. 13, January 4

One. SCAP has prescribed that relations between neutral (ZA-13046) diplomatic representatives in Tokyo and the Japanese Government should be carried on by the transmission of all correspondence and communications through SCAP. The diplomatic representatives should address all correspondence and make all communications to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for transmission in his discretion to the Japanese Government. Similarly, all correspondence and communications from the Japanese Government to neutral diplomatic representatives should be made through SCAP in his discretion.

Two. The description of the ranking diplomatic officer of mission in Japan shall be "Diplomatic Representative of (name of country) Near the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander".

Three. REDEPTEL No. 199, December 10, 1945. Only two countries now have official representative accredited to SCAP, Portugal has diplomatic representative and France has a consular officer functioning as "official representative of French interests". Switzerland and Sweden have diplomatic missions formerly accredited to Japanese Government and will leave officers here after departure repatriation ship. The present Spanish Counselor of Legation plans to remain here. The Italians plan to leave a subordinate official to assist the Swiss Mission in representation of Italian interests. All other Spanish and Italian

diplomatic and

PLAIN

740.0011 CONTROL (JAPAN)/1-1546

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

PLAIN

-2-#35, January 15, from Tokyo via War

diplomatic and consular personnel intend to return home. Turkey, Argentina, Afghanistan, Siam and Hungary have former diplomatic representatives here now, but all are awaiting repatriation and so far as known none of these countries will leave officers here. At the moment change in designation and accreditation would appear necessary for only Swiss, Swedish and Spanish representatives who are expected to remain.

ATCHESON

JT

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DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

Extra copy

ACTION COPY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

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ACTION: [illegible] JA

INFO:
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DC/R

(Extra Copy)

PLAIN

Tokyo via War

Dated January 15, 1946

Rec'd 4:22 p.m., 15th

DIV OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY CORRELATION
JAN 17 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State

Washington

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All other

PLAIN

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