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Title: Occupied Japan: A summary

Author: United States Department of the Army, Civil Affairs Division

Abstract: **A Summary:** The following data concerning the Occupation of Japan were compiled from official sources by the Reports and Analysis Branch, Civil Affairs Division, Department of the Army. The information is current as of 15 August 1948, unless otherwise indicated. **General Data:** At the close of World War II, Japan was stripped of the possessions gained as a result of her conquests and her territory was limited to the four main islands, Honshu, Kyushu, Shikoku, and Hokkaido and a few minor adjacent islands.

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Occupied Japan - A Summary

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ERRATA SHEET

Page 1, line 5 of paragraph 7: "The fiscal year 1947-48" should be substituted for . . . "The fiscal year 1948-49."

Page 2, paragraph 1, the following statement should be added immediately after "(wives and children)": . . . "of U. S. Army, Navy and civilian personnel engaged in occupation duty."

OCCUPIED JAPAN

A SUMMARY

The following data concerning the Occupation of Japan were compiled from official sources by the Reports and Analysis Branch, Civil Affairs Division, Department of the Army. The information is current as of 15 August 1948, unless otherwise indicated.

GENERAL DATA

At the close of World War II, Japan was stripped of the possessions gained as a result of her conquests and her territory was limited to the four main islands of Honshu, Kyushu, Shikoku and Hokkaido and a few minor adjacent islands.

Area and Population of Japan

	<u>1938</u>	<u>Oct. 1947</u>
Area	681,323 sq. mi.	382,545 sq.mi.
Population - empire	100,855,424	
Population - Japan proper	71,252,800	78,098,364
No. of Foreign Residents	30,838	546,934

Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. General of the Army Douglas MacArthur was designated Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP) on 14 August 1945. As Supreme Commander, his duties are to enforce Japanese fulfillment of surrender terms, to implement policy decisions issued by the Far Eastern Commission (see below) and interim policy decisions made by the U. S. Government, and to issue necessary interim directives not covered by existing policies.

The directive of 6 September 1945, prepared jointly by the State, War and Navy Departments, defines SCAP's authority, makes it clear that "The authority of the Emperor and the Japanese Government to rule the state is subordinate to . . . SCAP." This directive also states that the "control of Japan shall be exercised through the Japanese Government to the extent that such an arrangement produces satisfactory results."

SCAP directives are issued to the Japanese Government as required. General MacArthur's Headquarters includes several Staff Sections which are responsible, under his direction, for the execution of functions assigned to SCAP. As of 30 June 1948, 3,661 U. S. civilians and 48 Allied and Japanese civilians were engaged in activities bearing directly on the Occupation, and paid out of funds appropriated by Congress for Government and Relief in Occupied Areas (GARIOA).

During the fiscal year 1 July 1946 - 30 June 1947, GARIOA expenditures in Japan and the Ryukyus totalled \$310,911,424. It is estimated that approximately five percent of this figure was assigned to the Ryukyus. As of 12 August 1948, an estimated \$374,054,401 of the GARIOA appropriation for the fiscal year 1948-49 had been obligated for the occupation of Japan and the Ryukyus.

The figures cited above do not include payments to and maintenance of U. S. military personnel assigned to Occupation duty. The cost of this aspect of the Occupation is indicated in the following table: (Figures apply to Japan only)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Expenditures In \$1,000 For Fiscal Year:</u>		
	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>
Troop Pay and Allowances	348,000	238,000	187,900
Troop Maintenance	330,000	190,500	142,500

As of 30 June 1948, there were 26,600 dependents (wives and children)

In Japan's 46 prefectures, surveillance is exercised over the functions of prefectural governments by military government teams composed of U. S. Army officers, enlisted men, and Department of the Army civilians. Under the control of the Commanding General, Eighth U. S. Army, these teams observe and report upon Japanese progress in complying locally with SCAP directives. They also provide appropriate guidance and assistance to Japanese governmental and private agencies within the framework of SCAP policy.

The British Commonwealth Occupation Force (BCOF), composed of units from the United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand, occupies the island of Shikoku and the southern prefectures of Honshu under SCAP's command. The BCOF exercises military control of its area but is not responsible for military government, which is undertaken by U. S. units.

Inter-Allied Agencies

Far Eastern Commission (FEC). The Far Eastern Commission was established as a result of the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers, held 27 December 1945. The membership includes representatives of Australia, Canada, China, France, India, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, USSR, United Kingdom and United States. The FEC is responsible for the formulation of the policies, principles, and standards in conformity with which the fulfillment by Japan of its obligations under the terms of surrender may be accomplished. FEC decisions are made by majority vote, provided representatives of the United States, United Kingdom, USSR and China, who hold the veto power, all concur. The Commission includes seven working committees, a Steering Committee, and an appropriate Secretariat.

The FEC meets regularly in Washington, D. C., in the former Japanese Embassy. Commission policy decisions are transmitted to SCAP through the U. S. Government, which, according to the Moscow Agreement, "shall prepare directives in accordance with policy decisions of the Commission and shall transmit them to the Supreme Commander."

Allied Council for Japan. The Moscow Agreement also provided for the establishment of the Allied Council for Japan, to consult with and to advise SCAP on the implementation of the Terms of Surrender, the occupation and control of Japan, and directives supplementary thereto. The Allied Council for Japan, located in Tokyo is composed of SCAP's deputy as chairman and U. S. member, one representative from the USSR, one from China, and one representing the British Commonwealth of the Nations.

U. S. Basic Initial Post-Surrender Directive for the Occupation and Control of Japan

The basic post-surrender directive, forwarded to General MacArthur by the Joint Chiefs of Staff on 8 November 1945, defines the authority of SCAP and prescribes initial policies for the occupation and control of Japan. The directive established two ultimate objectives: to give the greatest possible assurance that Japan will not again become a menace to world peace, and to permit her eventual admission as a responsible and peaceful member of the family of nations.

To obtain these objectives, "(a) Japan's sovereignty will be limited to the islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku and such minor outlying islands as may be determined, in accordance with the Cairo Declaration and other agreements to which the United States is or may be a party. (b) Japan will be completely disarmed and demilitarized. The authority of the militarists and the influence of militarism will be totally eliminated from

her political, economic, and social life. Institutions expressive of the spirit of militarism and aggression will be vigorously suppressed. (c) The Japanese people shall be encouraged to develop a desire for individual liberties and respect for fundamental human rights, particularly the freedoms of religion, assembly, speech, and the press. They shall also be encouraged to form democratic and representative organizations. (d) The Japanese people shall be afforded opportunity to develop for themselves an economy which will permit the peacetime requirements of the population to be met."

On 19 June 1947 the FEC issued a policy decision essentially confirming the U. S. directive. Other policy directives issued by the Commission cover such subjects as the reduction of Japanese industrial war potential, the determination of the peaceful needs of the Japanese economy, interim reparations removals, the restitution of looted property, educational policy, and the status of aliens in Japan.

Implementation of Surrender

The Japanese surrender was formally consummated 2 September 1945 (Tokyo Time), aboard the U. S. battleship "Missouri," anchored in Tokyo Bay. The Instrument of Surrender was signed for the Allied Powers by General MacArthur as Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and by representatives of the United States (Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz), China (Gen. Hsu Yung-Ch'ang), United Kingdom (Admiral Sir Bruce A. Fraser), USSR (Lt. Gen. Kuzma Derevyanko), Australia (Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey), Canada (Col. L. Moore Cosgrave), the Provisional Government of France (Gen. Jacques Le Clerc), Netherlands (Admiral C. E. L. Helfrich) and New Zealand (Air Vice Marshal Leonard M. Isitt). Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and Gen. Yoshijiro Umezumi signed on behalf of Japan. The Instrument of Surrender provided for Japan's complete acceptance of the terms of the Potsdam Declaration, the unconditional surrender of Japan's armed forces, the compliance of all Japanese Government officials and armed forces with SCAP orders, the freeing of Allied personnel, and acknowledgment by the Emperor that he and his government were subject to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. SCAP now proceeded to the task of implementing that surrender.

Demobilization and Repatriation

Production of arms and implements of war was stopped immediately and the Japanese Government was directed to safeguard war-potential industries and materials and to submit inventories of such industries and materials. Demobilization of Japan's armed forces, numbering over 6,000,000, was instituted immediately and accomplished by 1 December 1945. The thought police, Kempei Tai, and similar organizations were disbanded and the complete reorganization of the police system initiated. Repatriation of overseas troops and civilians began in early October 1945, with approximately 6,016,400 Japanese in overseas areas to be repatriated, and 1,388,296 foreign nationals in Japan to be repatriated. By 20 May 1948, 5,861,490 Japanese had been returned to Japan and 1,178,852 foreign nationals repatriated from Japan, including 938,094 Koreans.

Elimination of Ultra-nationalistic Elements: The Purge

On 4 January 1946 the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers issued a sweeping directive requiring a purge of all persons who shared responsibility for Japan's program of aggression.

This directive, issued as SCAPIN 550, was designed to remove undesirable persons from positions of influence and authority in the political, economic and social life of Japan. For the fields of education and police, separate similar programs had been initiated as early as October 1945.

The removal and exclusion program was never a punitive measure, either in concept or in administration, but was a technique designed to eliminate the continuity of influence or exercise of power by persons whose past careers showed them to be undesirable leaders for a nation dedicated to democracy and the cause of world peace.

Potsdam Declaration

The international basis for the entire purge program is given in the Potsdam Declaration - "There must be removed for all time the authority and influence of those who deceived and misled the people of Japan into embarking on world conquest, for we insist that a new order of peace, security and justice will be impossible until irresponsible militarism is driven from the world."

In accordance with the initial U. S. Post-Surrender Policy for Japan SCAP was directed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff to insure that no persons be "allowed to hold public office or any other positions of responsibility or influence in public or important private enterprise who have been active exponents of militant nationalism and aggression, who have been influential members of any Japanese ultranationalistic, terroristic or secret patriotic society" who have been influential in the activities of Imperial Rule Assistance Organizations, "or who manifest hostility to the objectives of the occupation."

SCAP was further directed to prohibit the retention in, or selection for, positions of important responsibility in industry, finance, commerce, agriculture, or public or private financial institutions, agencies or organizations, of any persons who have been active exponents of militant nationalism or aggressions, and of all those who do not direct future Japanese economic effort solely toward peaceful ends.

The basic SCAP directive of 4 January 1946 ordered the Japanese Government to remove from public office and to exclude from government service exponents of militant nationalism and aggression falling within the following defined categories:

- Category A. War Criminals
- Category B. Career Military and Naval Personnel: Special Police and Officers of the War Ministries.
- Category C. Influential Members of Ultranationalistic, Terroristic or Secret Patriotic Societies.
- Category D. Persons Influential in the Activities of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society, and the Political Association of Great Japan.
- Category E. Officers of Financial and Development Organizations involved in Japanese Expansion.
- Category F. Governors of Occupied Territories.
- Category G. Additional Militarists and Ultranationalists.

On 27 February 1946, the Japanese Government established the machinery for applying the directive in a series of ordinances which determined (a), who should be screened, (b), who should be classified as undesirable, and (c), how the removal of undesirables should be accomplished.

By August 1946, the initial phase of the purge program - covering important officials in the national government and other key personnel - had been substantially completed. By SCAP order, the Japanese Government then extended the program to local government, to candidates for election to the Diet, and to policy-making officials in industries directly affecting the public interest, and to policy-makers in mass communication media.

On 23 February 1947, the Japanese Government set up a Board of Appeal to hear the cases of persons who felt a mistake had been made or an injustice committed. Prior to this time, appeals had been submitted to the Prime Minister.

The program for the removal and exclusion of undesirable personnel from public service (including public information media and economic enterprises affecting the public) came to a close, in June 1948, when the SCAP reviewing agency -- the Public Service Qualifications Division of SCAP's Government Section was abolished. The Appeal Board and the Public Qualification Examination Committee (Japanese agencies) had been abolished earlier.

During the course of the program 717,415 persons were screened by the committees and 8,781 were barred from holding public office or were removed from offices already held. Of these the central committee screened 66,015 of whom 3,681 were removed and 1,019 were barred from public service. Local committees screened 651,400 persons of whom 1,907 were removed and 2,174 persons were barred from future activity.

Provisional designations on the basis of official records and documentary evidence were concluded on 10 May when 204,304 non-office holders were eliminated from future positions of public service. Petitions submitted by 11,124 of these persons contained sufficient counter-evidence to reverse the purge decisions and thus reduce the total number of such purgees to 193,180.

On 20 May 1948, the Japanese government reported that 1,070 of the 201,944 purgees listed at that time had filed appeals. The Prime Minister approved the subsequent reinstatement of 129 persons, leaving 201,815 persons still subject to the restrictions and prohibitions of the purge directive.

Apprehension and Trial of War Criminals: The International Military Tribunal for the Far East was established in Tokyo to try former Premier Hideki Tojo and other major leaders charged as having committed crimes against the peace. The Tribunal consisted of eleven members, appointed by SCAP from the names submitted by the signatories of the Instrument of Surrender, India, and the Commonwealth of the Philippines. A Chief of Counsel was appointed, and any of the United Nations with which Japan had been at war was permitted to appoint an Associate Counsel to assist with the prosecution. Each accused was given the right to be represented by counsel of his own selection, subject to disapproval of such counsel at any time by the Tribunal, and/or a counsel appointed by the Tribunal. Defendants charged with crimes against individuals are being tried before courts convened throughout the Far East, usually at or near the scene of the crime.

The following data indicate war crimes operations in the Far East in which the United States participated through February 1948:

	U. S. Military Commission				
	IMTFE	Japan	Philippines	China	Marianas
Number of Accused	25	515	215	75	86
Trials completed	0	248	97	11	17
Acquitted		30	20	8	6
Convicted		485	195	67	80

Economic Rehabilitation

Nature of Economy, Effects of War: Prewar Japan had considerable fishery, forestry and hydro electric resources. Mineral resources were, however, less adequate. While coal, copper and sulphur were present in quantity, Japan had to import a major proportion of the required coal, petroleum, iron ore, pig iron, lead, zinc, tin, aluminum ore, nickel, and copper, as well as raw cotton, wool and crude rubber. Although deficient in many basic materials, Japan had established herself as a strong competitor among the major industrial nations. Japan's prewar economy was geared to close support of the nation's political and military aims. Her normal economic development and peacetime needs were sacrificed as a major portion of Japan's economic resources, including colonial possessions and conquered territories, were directed to support of the military effort to dominate the Pacific. Defeated, Japan was a shattered nation: the colonial empire with all its riches was lost, the merchant fleet all but destroyed, many of the cities, factories, houses had been devastated, food production was inadequate, stocks of vital raw materials were small, coal production inadequate, industry practically was at a standstill.

Purpose of SCAP Action: Action has been taken by SCAP to eradicate the non-democratic economic pattern and to replace it with a new democratic framework. The purpose has been to insure that Japan will not again wage aggressive war, to restore the Japanese economy on a sound self-supporting basis, and to assure the Japanese people of their right to a peaceful, fruitful existence.

Prevention of Disease and Unrest: A program was initiated to insure the careful marshalling and equitable distribution of food resources. The Japanese Government was encouraged to establish a democratic program of crop collection and distribution as well as rationing and price control of essential commodities. In order to prevent starvation, disease and unrest which could have endangered Occupation objectives, SCAP began releases of imported and surplus U. S. Army food stocks in April 1946. Through April 1948, more than 3½ million metric tons of food stocks have been furnished Japan under this program.

Food and Agriculture: Strenuous efforts were made for the rehabilitation of agriculture and to increase food production. Of Japan's total land area of 382,000 square kilometers, only 16 percent or 59,700 square kilometers are arable. Only a slight increase in arable land can be expected. Japanese food production was never equal to consumption requirements - in prewar years about 20 percent of the total food supply came from abroad. Two years after the war's end, about 15 percent of Japan's food requirements must be imported. The SCAP program includes measures for food conservation, land reclamation, increased fertilizer production, and information programs. The fishing industry, a major source of Japanese food, has been handicapped by shortages of vessels, fuel and equipment, and the SCAP program has aimed to alleviate these shortages.

Staple Crop Production (in thousands of metric tons)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Brown rice</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>Barley</u>	<u>Naked Barley</u>	<u>Sweet Potatoes</u>	<u>White Potatoes</u>
1931-35 average	8,857	1,094	782	865	2,912	1,164
1941	8,245	1,458	706	937	3,437	1,964
1945	6,445	943	535	720	3,897	1,771
1946	9,208	615	417	451	5,515	1,725
1947	8,813	777	517	647	4,415	2,192

Rural Land Reform: One of the most significant changes in the Japanese agricultural economy occurred in October 1946 when the Japanese Government, in response to a SCAP Directive, passed the Land Reform Act. The purpose of this Act is to make possible the transferral of land ownership to those who actually till the soil, and to improve conditions of tenancy.

Economic Reforms: To eliminate the monopolistic control of the "Zaibatsu" (a few small family groups who exercised a dominant control over major sectors of the Japanese economy) and to encourage democratic economic competition, the Japanese Government, under SCAP supervision, is carrying out a program for the deconcentration of economic control. In July 1946 SCAP directed the Japanese Government to eliminate Zaibatsu family influence, limit inter-corporate security holdings and prohibit multiple directorates and contractual, service or patent arrangements which restrain trade or commerce. The Holding Company Liquidation Commission (HCLC), a Japanese agency, was established in August 1946 to dissolve Zaibatsu holding companies and to reorganize their subsidiary companies. The "Deconcentration Review Board," composed of five Americans, was established in March 1948 to review the work of the HCLC, and to insure that deconcentration plans do not adversely affect production and the broad program to achieve economic recovery. An antitrust law as well as a securities and exchange law also have been enacted by the Japanese Government.

Labor Reform: SCAP actions have been guided by four main objectives: the creation of conditions both legislative and otherwise for the development of a free democratic labor movement, the encouragement of sound labor relations through collective bargaining, the establishment of labor protection and social services required in a modern democratic state and the elimination of sub-standard labor conditions, and effective use of Japan's manpower resources. SCAP directed the dissolution of the wartime "labor front" organizations, ordered the police divorced from labor administration and order elimination of repressive labor laws. The Trade Union Law, enacted in December 1945, established the framework of basic labor rights, a new Labor Ministry has been incorporated in the Japanese Government, and steps have been taken to reorganize public employment exchanges and to break Japan's malignant "labor-boss" recruitment system. Important basic laws include the Labor Relations Law, the Labor Standards Law, the Workmen's Accident Insurance Law, the Seamen's Law, and the Employment Security Law. On 31 March 1948 there were 30,199 labor unions in Japan with a membership of 6,390,277, exclusive of the All-Japan Seamen's Union with 102,756 members.

Industry and Production: At the beginning of the Occupation Japanese industry was practically at a standstill. By May 1948, Japanese industry was operating at about 45 percent of the 1930-34 average. (A policy decision of the Far Eastern Commission set the production level of the years 1930-34 as the level-of-industry for Japan.) Production has been limited primarily by a shortage of needed raw materials, fuel and replacement parts. To achieve economic recovery Japan must secure a much greater volume of raw materials, and these must be imported. To pay for these imported raw materials Japan will need to increase her foreign trade substantially.

The rate of industrial production since the inception of the Occupation is reflected in the accompanying indexes of production.

Index of Industrial Production

1930-1934 = 100.0

<u>Industrial Production</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1947</u>
Coal mining	168.1	178.4	71.8	87.4
Crude petroleum production	137.9	118.1	92.2	77.7
Raw silk production	96.9	91.2	13.0	15.5
Cotton yarn	96.4	60.6	5.1	23.2
Machinery, general	464.7	640.5	270.9	34.0
Food, beverage and tobacco manufacture	106.4	89.9	44.1	43.8
Total Industrial Production	192.2	201.5	61.5	40.9

Foreign Trade: The prewar Japanese economy was more closely geared to foreign trade than that of any other country, with the possible exception of Great Britain. The ultimate goals of the Occupation with regard to foreign trade have been the creation of a balanced trade position for Japan and a volume of foreign trade sufficient to bring the Japanese economy to the average 1930-34 level. SCAP early directed the establishment of the Japanese Board of Trade, (Boeki Cho), responsible for handling foreign trade activities from the Japanese side, and with a revolving fund to pay Japanese producers for their supplies. SCAP then established a foreign trade account to pay for American goods from the proceeds of the sale of Japanese goods. Foreign trade was stimulated by the reopening of private trade in August 1947 and by the decision to use approximately \$137,000,000 worth of Japanese-owned gold and silver as a base for acquiring foreign exchange. On 15 August 1948, a further stimulus to foreign trade was supplied by the decision to permit direct negotiation of export contracts between Japanese and outside traders, subject only to military review. The position of Japanese foreign trade in 1947 and during the "normal period 1930-34" is shown in the accompanying table:

<u>A. Imports</u>	<u>Amount (in millions of US Dollars)</u>	
	<u>1930-34 average</u>	<u>1947</u>
Total imports	1,840	526
Raw Cotton	618	70
Petroleum & Mineral products	112	38
Chemicals	615	67
 <u>B. Exports</u>		
Total exports	1,920	173.5
Raw Silk	783	10.7
Cotton Goods	425	104.0

Reparations: The Potsdam Declaration provided for payment by Japan of reparations. As of August 1948 agreement had not been reached in the Far Eastern Commission on the total amount and percentage distribution of reparations payments to the claimant nations. An interim reparations removal program has been effected under SCAP provision, however, by which advance shipments of certain equipment have been made to some of the claimant nations. A number of studies have been made of the reparations problem by representatives of U. S. industry and other authorities (Pauley Committee, National Engineers Council, Special Committee on Japanese Reparations (headed by Mr. Clifford S. Strike), the Overseas Consultants, Inc., etc.). While the conclusions of these studies differ in many respects, their authors generally agree that Japan's industries must be so demilitarized as to prevent Japan's becoming again a threat to world peace, and that Japan should be left sufficient industrial capacity so that it will have an opportunity to develop an economy which will provide a tolerable standard of living.

Political Rehabilitation

Japan's Prewar Political Structure: The closely-knit, authoritarian structure of prewar Japanese society left little room for the free development of the individual. The average Japanese citizen was hedged about by restrictive laws and regulations and had no recourse against the arbitrary actions of the police and other functionaries. The political, civil and religious liberties of individual citizens were circumscribed by restrictive laws and regulations. The Imperial Constitution, modeled after the Prussian Constitution, was highly authoritarian in nature. Through the Emperor all laws were sanctioned, war declared, peace made and treaties concluded. The Privy Council was a body of advisors appointed by the Emperor upon the recommendation of the Prime Minister, with the duty of advising the Emperor on matters of State, particularly constitutional questions and treaties. The Cabinet was made up of the heads of the various governments and a few ministers without portfolio. Through its ordinance power and ultimate control of finances the Cabinet was able to render the Diet virtually impotent. The Diet was composed of a House of Peers (400 members drawn from the nobility and wealthy members appointed by the Emperor) and a House of Representatives (466 members elected by Japanese males over 25 years of age).

Developments Under SCAP: Action by SCAP has been directed toward eradication of antidemocratic influences and the establishment of conditions conducive to the development of democracy. In every possible instance the Japanese have been encouraged to learn democracy by the practice of democracy.

Japanese Bill of Rights: As an initial step in bringing democracy to the common people, SCAP issued a directive to the Japanese Government 4 October 1945, which was a virtual "Bill of Rights." This directive required the removal of restrictions on political, civil and religious liberties and the termination of discrimination on grounds of race, nationality, creed or political opinion.

Later SCAP directives ordered the removal and exclusion from public office of individuals who had been associated with Japanese aggression, and the abolition of ultra-nationalist, militarist and terrorist political parties and associations. State Shintoism, the cult of Emperor-worship, which had been used by the prewar ruling group as a means of furthering ultra-nationalism and militarist aggression, was also abolished by SCAP directive. (Note: The Civil Affairs Division has recently distributed copies of a GHQ SCAP report entitled "Religions in Japan" to major universities, libraries and religious institutions).

Early in the Occupation, the Japanese Government extended suffrage to women and to men between the ages of 21 and 25. (The right to vote had formerly been restricted to men of 25 and over). In a broadcast to the Japanese nation on 1 January 1946, the Emperor formally rejected his divinity and the divinity of the Japanese ruling house.

Japanese Constitution: One of the most significant achievements has been the adoption of a new democratic constitution, which was promulgated 3 November 1946 and became effective 3 May 1947. This new Constitution establishes the organic framework for a representative democratic government. Sovereignty, formerly vested in the Emperor, now rests with the people. The Constitution secures individual rights and prescribes the functions and relationships of the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the government.

Legislative Function: The Constitution established a bicameral Diet consisting of the House of Representatives (466 seats) and the House of Councillors (250 seats). All members are elected by secret ballot in accordance with the principle of adult suffrage; the Diet is the sole law-making organ of the state.

Executive Function: The Executive power is fixed in the Cabinet with the Prime Minister at its head. The Prime Minister must be a member of the Diet and is appointed by the Emperor after designation by the Diet.

The Judiciary: The whole judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court and in inferior courts established by law. No extraordinary tribunal may be established, nor may any organ or agency of the Executive be given final judicial power. Judges are independent in the exercise of their conscience.

The Emperor: The imperial institution survives only in the modified form of an Emperor more restricted in function than the Head of State in most other parliamentary governments.

Renunciation of War: A unique feature of the new Constitution is the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy.

Local Government: Action also has been taken to establish democracy at the local level. The basic changes have been to provide for direct elections of local representatives by universal suffrage, to increase the powers of local assemblies, to provide elected rather than appointed executives, and to curtail the power of the central government over local affairs.

Further Steps Toward Democracy

Public Information Media: One of the first SCAP directives to the Japanese Government (Number 16 of 10 September 1945) decreed that there should be an absolute minimum of restrictions upon freedom of speech. It was pointed out that freedom of discussion concerning the future of Japan was to be encouraged by the Allied Powers, unless such discussion was harmful to the emergence of Japan as a peaceful nation. In order to protect the security of occupation forces and to preserve internal order, public discussion of Allied troop movements which had not been officially released, false or destructive criticism of the Allied powers, and the dissemination of rumors were prohibited. The directive establishing a press code for Japan, issued 19 September 1945, elaborated further upon these three points and expressly forbade the printing of items which might directly or by inference, disturb the public tranquility, and the coloring of news for propaganda purposes.

From the outset of the Occupation until 15 July 1948, newspapers in important urban centers were subject to censorship prior to publication and the provincial press was censored subsequent to publication. On 15 July 1948, the Civil Censorship Division, GHQ SCAP, advised the Japanese press that, since the objectives of censorship were fully understood, pre-censorship would be discontinued and the burden of complying with the Press Code of 1945 would be placed on the press. Publishers are held accountable for the contents of all publications.

Through continuous seminar meetings and individual conferences, SCAP has acted to demonstrate to Japanese newspaper writers and editors the difference between factual reporting and opinionated writing. The number of daily newspapers in Japan increased from 53 at the close of the war to 199 in February 1948. Continued technical and programing assistance has greatly increased the quality and acceptability of radio broadcasts. Programs originating with local or regional stations commenced in March 1947. Motion pictures generally, and educational films in particular, have been utilized on a wide scale to disseminate knowledge. Mobile projection units exhibited throughout Japan educational films produced in the Western democracies and carrying Japanese sound tracks. U.S. information centers in major Japanese cities provide access to a representative cross section of the best in literature, music, culture and contemporary news publications.

Education: Immediate SCAP action required the elimination of militaristic and ultranationalistic influences and personnel. Objectionable materials were deleted from texts and the preparation of new texts initiated. On 25 March 1947 was passed the Fundamental Law of Education, the "Magna Carta" of Japanese education, which implemented the Constitutional provisions dealing with education and provided the basis for elimination of discrimination in education and educational opportunity. The Law provided for gradual extension of free compulsory education from six to nine years and established qualification requirements at the higher levels on an ability basis rather than on social or financial position as in the old system, thus broadening the opportunity for educational advancement. In the new educational system authority has been decentralized to a great extent. At present over 19 million students are attending some 40,000 schools of all levels. Over a half million teachers are in the process of making the adjustment from the old authoritarian methods of classroom management to new and modern teaching methods. Teachers are being retrained to raise their standards, and to enable them to fulfill their responsibility for the new generation, within a democratic framework.

A publication entitled "Education In The New Japan," has been prepared in two volumes (857 pages) by the Education Division, Civil Information and Education Section, General Headquarters, SCAP, and is now obtainable in the public libraries of the twenty (20) largest American cities, with the prospect of its being reproduced for wider dissemination.

Suggested Reading

The following list of reports and materials received by the Reports and Analysis Branch, Civil Affairs Division may be of interest to persons desiring more detailed information concerning the Occupation of Japan. The availability of items listed below is indicated as follows:

Any item marked * has been distributed to major U. S. universities and public libraries.

Any item marked "LC" may be purchased in photostat or microfilm from the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Any item marked "OTS" may be purchased in photostat, microfilm, or multilith from the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Any item marked "CAD" is available only for reference in the Civil Affairs Division, Department of the Army.

Any item marked "GPO" may be purchased from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	
GHQ SCAP	Summation of Non-Military Activities in Japan (Monthly)	*
GHQ SCAP	Memoranda to the Japanese Government	LC
Japanese Government	Official Gazette	LC
Japanese Government	Proceedings of the National Diet	LC

Library

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	
GHQ SCAP, Government Section	The National Diet	CAD
Allied Council for Japan	Minutes	LC
GHQ SCAP, Economic & Scientific Section (ESS)	Japanese Economic Statistics (Monthly)	* OTS
GHQ SCAP, Natural Resources Section (NRS)	Natural Resources Section Reports	* OTS
GHQ SCAP, NRS	Preliminary Studies	OTS
	The Oriental Economist	LC
Overseas Consultants, Inc., New York	Report on Industrial Reparations Survey of Japan to the United States of America, February 1948	*
Special Committee on Japanese Reparations	Report, February 1947	CAD
Johnston Committee	Report on the Economic Prospects of Japan and Korea (April 1948)	*
Office of the Food Administrator for Occupied Areas, Department of the Army	Food Conditions in Japan and Korea	LC
GHQ SCAP, Civil Information & Education Section	Religions in Japan	*
GHQ SCAP, CI&E	Education in Japan	CAD
Department of State	Occupation of Japan, Policy and Progress	GPO
Secretary-General Far Eastern Commission	Activities of the Far Eastern Commission	GPO