APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY OF JAPANESE WORDS/ TERMS

bakufu: Military or "tent government"; another name for the shogunate government.

bakuhan: A term coined by historians to refer to the Tokugawa system of government in which the shogunate constituted national authority while the daimyo exercised authority over the domains.

buraku: An administrative and social subdivision of a rural village.

bushi: warrior; also called samurai.

chonin: Townsmen.

choshu: The name of a fief located at the western extreme of the main island of Honshu during the Tokugawa regime. A number of distinguished leaders of the Meiji Restoration hailed from this area.

daimyo: "Great name"; the regional military lords; the general title of major feudal lords, especially during the Tokugawa era.

diet: Japan's Parliament.

Edo: former name of Tokyo.

1 SOURCES:


John Whitney Hall, and Toyoda Takeshi, eds., Japan in the Muromachi Age (Berkeley, Los Angeles, 1977), pp. 359-64.


**Fudai daimyo**: feudal lord who was a hereditary vassal of the Tokugawa.

**Fukoku-kyohei**: "Enrich the country, strength the army".

**Genro-in**: An extra-constitutional body of elder statesmen of high rank and prestige who served as the emperor's closest advisors from 1875 to 1936.

**Giri**: Obligation or duty owed to more distant relatives, to liege lords or to others who give favours as well as to one's own good name.

**Gizo**: Senior councillors in the early Meiji government.

**Gokenin**: Tokugawa retainers; samurai below the status of *hatamoto*.

**Goshi**: samurai of low formal status who were permitted to live in the countryside instead of the castle town.

**Gun**: Roughly equivalent to a county; the jurisdiction between the prefectural and village levels.

**Hatamoto**: Tokugawa retainers; upper and middle samurai, immediately below the *Fudai daimyo* in status.

**Han**: The territory held by a *daimyo*. Translated differently as "domain", as "fief", and sometime as "clan".

**Honsha**: The holding company which served as an integrative nucleus for a *zaibatsu* economic combine.

**Ie**: household; house.

**Insei**: retired Emperor.

**Ishin**: "Revolution" it refers to the innovating policies adopted after the Restoration.

**Jito**: Gokenin appointed by the Kamakura bakufu to act as land stewards of *shoen*.

**Jiyu minken undo**: The freedom and people's right movement.

**Jushin**: The group of former premiers which replaced in some respects the genro-in after 1936.

**Kami**: shinto divinity.
kampaku: senior official of the imperial court who exercised the powers of a regent even though the Emperor was adult. cf. sessho.

kanjo-bugyo: bakufu official responsible for finance.

kazoku: In the early Meiji period, term for a nobility composed of both kuze and daimyo.

ko: Unilateral duty to parents.

kobun: "Child role"; the dependent or client.

koku: measure of capacity used especially of rice, standardized as the equivalent of 180 litres.

kokutai: "National polity"; the whole conservative political system under the Meiji constitution and its rational as well as mystical connotations which by implication distinguished native from imported institutions.

kuge: The old, civilian, court nobility.

Meiji: The name of the imperial reign from 1867 to 1912.

metsuke: bakufu official chiefly responsible for investigation of maladministration and related matters.

mura: village.

nomin: peasant.

on: Specific obligations between individuals in pre-defined situations.

oyabun-kobun: "Parent role - child role"; ritual kinship relationships marked by patron-client mutual obligations and loyalties.

ritsuryo: A term referring to the T'ang-inspired legal codes adopted by Japan during the seventh and eighth centuries.

roju: senior councillors of the bakufu appointed from among the fudai daimyo.

ronin: "Wave men"; warriors who quit their fiefs and lords to engage in loyalist activities in the late Tokugawa and early Meiji periods.

samurai: "One who serves"; the warrior class in the feudal society.

sangi: Councillors in the Meiji government.
sanke : the three senior branches of the Tokugawa family - Kii, Owari, and Mito.

sankin-kotai : "Alternate Attendance" system.

Sat-Chō : Abbreviations for the formal fiefs of Satsuma in the south-western Kyushu and Choshu.

sengoku : The country at war; the period of Japanese history from the breakout of the Onin War in 1467 to Japan's reunification by Nobunaga and Hideyoshi in the late sixteenth century.

sengoku daimyo : The type of regional warlord characteristic of the sengoku period.

sessho : regent; the senior official of the Imperial court when Emperor was a minor. cf. kampaku.

Shinto : The "Way of the God"; a designation of the indigenous, archaic religion of Japan which has many primitive aspects.

shishi : "Men of high purpose"; chauvinistic expansionists and ultra-nationalists.

shizoku : Gentry. The term that officially replaced the word samurai in the early Meiji period.

shoen : private land.

Shogun : Abbreviated form of Sei-i-tai-shogun, "barbarian-subduing generalissimo"; the military rulers of Japan during much of the feudal age; the de facto ruler of Japan. The terms "Shogunal" and "Shogunate" are the anglicized adjectival and nounal terms respectively.

shonin : merchants.

shugo : Provincial-level officials of the kamakura and muromachi bakufu.

sonno-joi : "Honor the Emperor, expel the barbarian", slogan associated with the loyalist movement, especially in the decade after 1858.

taika : Great Reform.

Taisho : The name of the imperial reign from 1912 to 1926.

tenka : A term that in Chinese political theory referred to the empire, or "all under heaven". The term came to be used by Oda Nobunaga to refer to the "realm" whose
welfare and proper rule he deemed to be his particular responsibility.

*tenno*: The Japanese Emperor.

*tozama daimyo*: feudal lord who was not a vassal of Tokugawa house often known as "outside" lord.

*Zaibatsu*: "Money clique"; big business combines.
APPENDIX B

UNITED STATES INITIAL POST-SURRENDER POLICY FOR JAPAN
(DATED 29 AUGUST 1945) APPROVED 6 SEPTEMBER 1945

PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

This document is a statement of general initial policy relating to Japan after surrender. It has been approved by the President and distributed to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and to appropriate U.S. departments and agencies for their guidance. It does not deal with all matters relating to the occupation of Japan requiring policy determinations. Such matters as are not included or are not fully covered herein have been or will be dealt with separately.

PART I - ULTIMATE OBJECTIVES

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

(a) To insure that Japan will not again become a menace to the United States or to the peace and security of the world.

(b) To bring about the eventual establishment of a peaceful and responsible government which will respect the rights of other states and will support the

1 Text as in Royal Institute of International Affairs, Survey of International Affairs 1939-1946 (London, 1955), pp. 500-6 (Appendix 10).
objectives of the United States as reflected in the ideals and principles of the Character of the United Nations. The United States desires that this government should conform as closely as may be to principles of democratic self-government but it is not the responsibility of the Allied Powers to impose upon Japan any form of government not supported by the freely expressed will of the people.

These objectives will be achieved by the following principal means:

(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.

PART II - ALLIED AUTHORITY

1. MILITARY OCCUPATION

There will be a military occupation of the Japanese home islands to carry into effect the surrender terms and further the achievement of the ultimate objectives stated above. The occupation shall have the character of an operation in behalf of the principal Allied powers acting in the interests of the United Nations at war with Japan. For that reason, participation of the forces of other nations that have taken a leading part in the war against Japan will be welcomed and expected. The occupation forces will be under the command of a Supreme Commander designated by the United States.

Although every effort will be made, by consultation and by constitution of appropriate advisory bodies, to establish policies for the conduct of the occupation and control of Japan which will satisfy the principal Allied powers, in the event of any differences of opinion among them, the policies of the United States will govern.

2. RELATIONSHIP TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

The authority of the Emperor and the Japanese Government will be subject to the Supreme Commander, who will
possess all powers necessary to effectuate the surrender terms and to carry out the policies established for the conduct of the occupation and the control of Japan.

In view of the present character of Japanese society and the desire of the United States to attain its objectives with a minimum commitment of its forces and resources, the Supreme Commander will exercise his authority through Japanese governmental machinery and agencies, including the Emperor, to the extent that this satisfactorily furthers United States objectives. The Japanese Government will be permitted, under his instructions, to exercise the normal powers of government in matters of domestic administration. This policy, however, will be subject to the right and duty of the Supreme Commander to require changes in governmental machinery or personnel or to act directly if the Emperor or other Japanese authority does not satisfactorily meet the requirements of the Supreme Commander in effectuating the surrender terms. This policy moreover, does not commit the Supreme Commander to support the Emperor or any other Japanese governmental authority in opposition to evolutionary changes looking toward the attainment of United States objectives. The policy is to use the existing form of government in Japan, not to support it. Changes in the form of government initiated by the Japanese people or Government in the direction of modifying its feudal and authoritarian tendencies are to be permitted and favored. In the event that the effectuation of such changes involves the use of force by
the Japanese people or Government against persons opposed thereto, the Supreme Commander should intervene only where necessary to ensure the security of his forces and the attainment of all other objectives of the occupation.

3. PUBLICITY AS TO POLICIES

The Japanese people, and the world at large, shall be kept fully informed of the objectives and policies of the occupation, and of progress made in their fulfillment.

PART III - POLITICAL

1. DISARMAMENT AND DEMILITARIZATION

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

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

High officials of the Japanese Imperial General
Headquarters, and General Staff, other high military and
naval officials of the Japanese Government, leaders of
ultra-nationalist and militarist organizations and other
important exponents of militarism and aggression will be
taken into custody and held for future disposition.
Persons who have been active exponents of militarism and
militant nationalism will be removed and excluded from
public office and from any other position of public or
substantial private responsibility. Ultra-nationalistic
or militaristic social, political, professional and
commercial societies and institutions will be dissolved
and prohibited.

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

2. WAR CRIMINALS

Persons charged by the Supreme Commander or appropriate
United Nations agencies with being war criminals,
including those charged with having visited cruelties
upon United Nations prisoners or other nationals, shall
be arrested, tried and, if convicted, punished. Those
wanted by another of the United Nations for offenses against its nationals, shall, if not wanted for trial or as witnesses or otherwise by the Supreme Commander, be turned over to the custody of such other nation.

3. ENCOURAGEMENT OF DESIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES AND DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES

Freedom of religious worship shall be proclaimed promptly on occupation. At the same time it should be made plain to the Japanese that ultra-nationalistic and militaristic organizations and movements will be permitted to hide behind the cloak of religion.

The Japanese people shal be afforded opportunity and encouraged to become familiar with the history, institutions, culture, and the accomplishments of the United States and the other democracies. Association of personnel of the occupation forces with the Japanese population should be controlled, only to the extent necessary, to further the policies and objectives of the occupation.

Democratic political parties, with rights of assembly and public discussion, shall be encouraged, subject to the necessity for maintaining the security of the occupying forces.

Laws, decrees and regulations which establish discriminations on ground of race, nationality, creed or political opinion shall be abrogated; those which conflict with the objectives and policies outlined in this document shall be repeated, suspended or amended as
required; and agencies charged specially with their enforcement shall be abolished or appropriately modified. Persons unjustly confined by Japanese authority on political grounds shall be released. The judicial, legal and police systems shall be reformed as soon as practicable to conform to the policies set forth in Articles 1 and 3 of this Part-III and thereafter shall be progressively influenced, to protect individual liberties and civil rights.

PART IV - ECONOMIC

1. ECONOMIC DEMILITARIZATION

The existing economic basis of Japanese military strength must be destroyed and not be permitted to revive.

Therefore, a program will be enforced containing the following elements, among others: the immediate cessation and future prohibition of production of all goods designed for the equipment, maintenance, or use of any military force or establishment; the imposition of a ban upon any specialized facilities for the production or repair of implements of war, including naval vessels and all forms of aircraft; the institution of a system of inspection and control over selected elements in Japanese economic activity to prevent concealed or disguised military preparation; the elimination in Japan of those selected industries or branches of production whose chief values to Japan is in preparing for war; the prohibition
of specialized research and instruction directed to the development of war-making power; and the limitation of the size and character of Japan's heavy industries to its future peaceful requirements, and restriction of Japanese merchant shipping to the extent required to accomplish the objectives of demilitarization.

The eventual disposition of those existing production facilities within Japan which are to be eliminated in accord with this program, as between conversion to other uses, transfer abroad, and scrapping will be determined after inventory. Pending decision, facilities readily convertible for civilian production should not be destroyed, except in emergency situations.

2. PROMOTION OF DEMOCRATIC FORCES

Encouragement shall be given and favor shown to the development of organization in industry, and agriculture, organized on a democratic basis. Policies shall be favored which permit a wide distribution of income and of the ownership of the means of production and trade.

Those forms of economic activity, organization and leadership shall be favored that are deemed likely to strengthen the peaceful disposition of the Japanese people, and to make it difficult to command or direct economic activity in support of military ends.

To this end it shall be the policy of the Supreme Commander:
(a) To prohibit the retention in or selection for places of importance in the economic field of individuals who do not direct future Japanese economic effort solely towards peaceful ends; and

(b) To favor a program for the dissolution of the large industrial and banking combinations which have exercised control of a great part of Japan's trade and industry.

3. RESUMPTION OF PEACEFUL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

The policies of Japan have brought down upon the people great economic destruction and confronted them with the prospect of economic difficulty and suffering. The plight of Japan is the direct outcome of its own behavior, and the Allies will not undertake the burden of repairing the damage. It can be repaired only if the Japanese people renounce all military aims and apply themselves diligently and with single purpose to the ways of peaceful living. It will be necessary for them to undertake physical reconstruction, deeply to reform the nature and direction of their economic activities and institutions, and to find useful employment for their people along lines adapted to and devoted to peace. The Allies have no intention of imposing conditions which would prevent the accomplishment of these tasks in due time.

Japan will be expected to provide goods and services to meet the needs of the occupying forces to the extent
that this can be effected without causing starvation, widespread disease and acute physical distress.

The Japanese authorities will be expected, and if necessary directed, to maintain, develop and enforce programs that serve the following purposes:

(a) To avoid acute economic distress.

(b) To assure just and impartial distribution of available supplies.

(c) To meet the requirements for reparations deliveries agreed upon by the Allied Governments.

(d) To facilitate the restoration of Japanese economy so that the reasonable peaceful requirements of the population can be satisfied.

In this connection, the Japanese authorities on their own responsibility shall be permitted to establish and administer controls over economic activities, including essential national public services, finance, banking, and production and distribution of essential commodities, subject to the approval and review of the Supreme Commander in order to assure their conformity with the objectives of the occupation.

4. REPARATIONS AND RESTITUTION

Reparations

Reparations for Japanese aggression shall be made:
(a) Through the transfer as may be determined by the appropriate Allied authorities - of Japanese property located outside of the territories to be retained by Japan.

(b) Through the transfer of such goods or existing capital equipment and facilities as are not necessary for a peaceful Japanese economy or the supplying of the occupying forces. Exports other than those directed to be shipped on reparation account or as restitution may be made only to those recipients who agree to provide necessary imports in exchange or agree to pay for such exports in foreign exchange. No form of reparation shall be exacted which will interfere with or prejudice the program for Japan's demilitarization.

Restitution

Full and prompt restitution will be required of all identifiable looted property.

5. FISCAL, MONETARY, AND BANKING POLICIES

The Japanese authorities will remain responsible for the management and direction of the domestic fiscal, monetary, and credit policies subject to the approval and review of the Supreme Commander.
6. INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND FINANCIAL RELATIONS

Japan shall be permitted eventually to resume normal trade relations with the rest of the world. During occupation and under suitable controls, Japan will be permitted to purchase from foreign countries raw materials and other goods that it may need for peaceful purposes, and to export goods to pay for approved imports.

Controls is to be maintained over all imports and exports of goods, and foreign exchange and financial transactions. Both the policies followed in the exercise of these controls and their actual administration shall be subject to the approval and supervision of the Supreme Commander in order to make sure that they are not contrary to the policies of the occupying authorities, and in particular that all foreign purchasing power that Japan may acquire is utilized only for essential needs.

7. JAPANESE PROPERTY LOCATED ABROAD

Existing Japanese external assets and existing Japanese assets located in territories detached from Japan under the terms of surrender, including assets owned in whole or part by the Imperial Household and Government, shall be revealed to the occupying authorities and held for disposition according to the decision of the Allied authorities.
8. EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY FOR FOREIGN ENTERPRISE WITHIN JAPAN

The Japanese authorities shall not give, or permit any Japanese business organization to give, exclusive or preferential opportunity or terms to the enterprise of any foreign country, or cede to such enterprise control of any important branch of economic activity.

9. IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY

Imperial Household property shall not be exempted from any action necessary to carry out the objectives of the occupation.