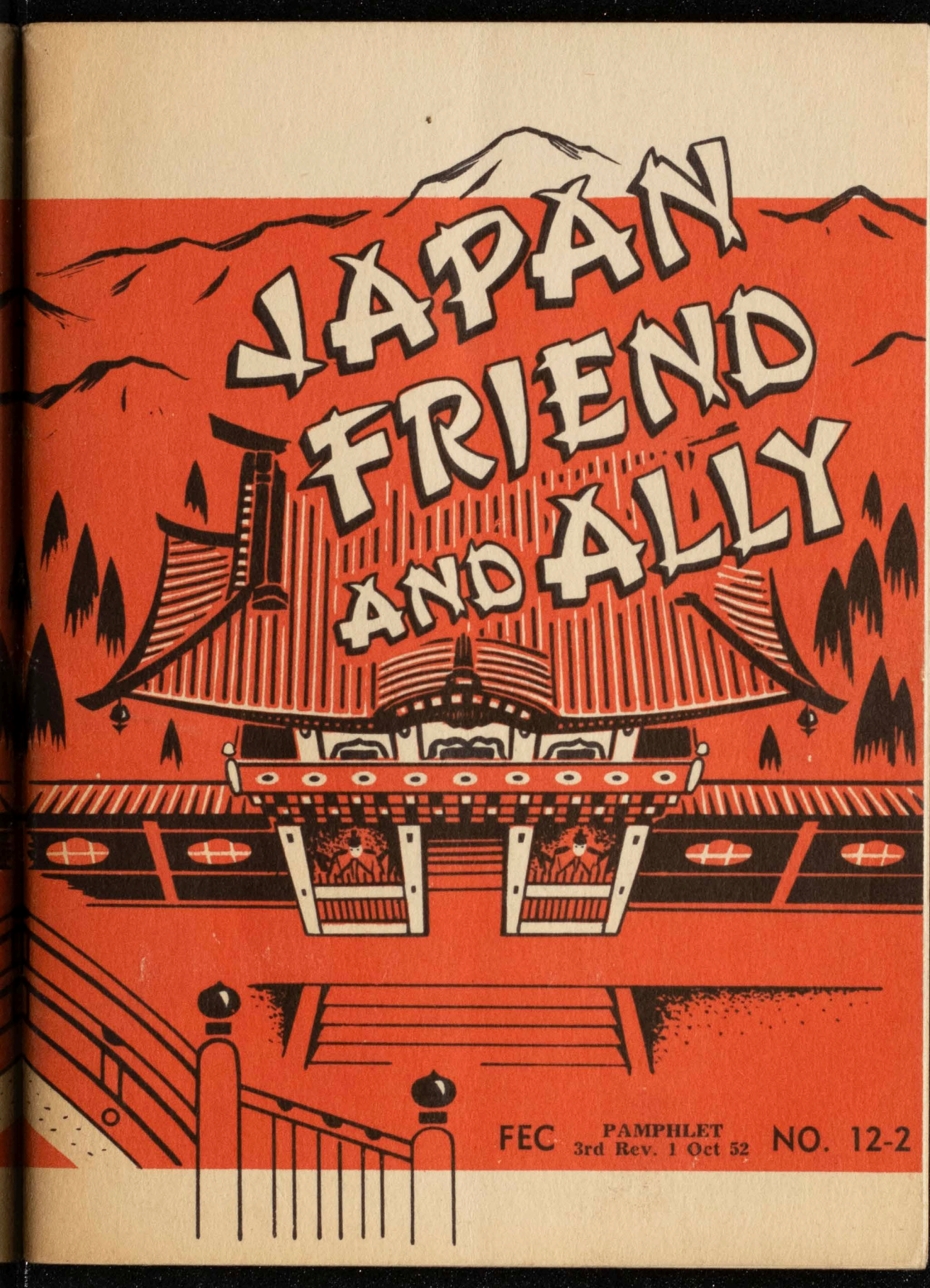
JAPAN FRIEND AND ALLY



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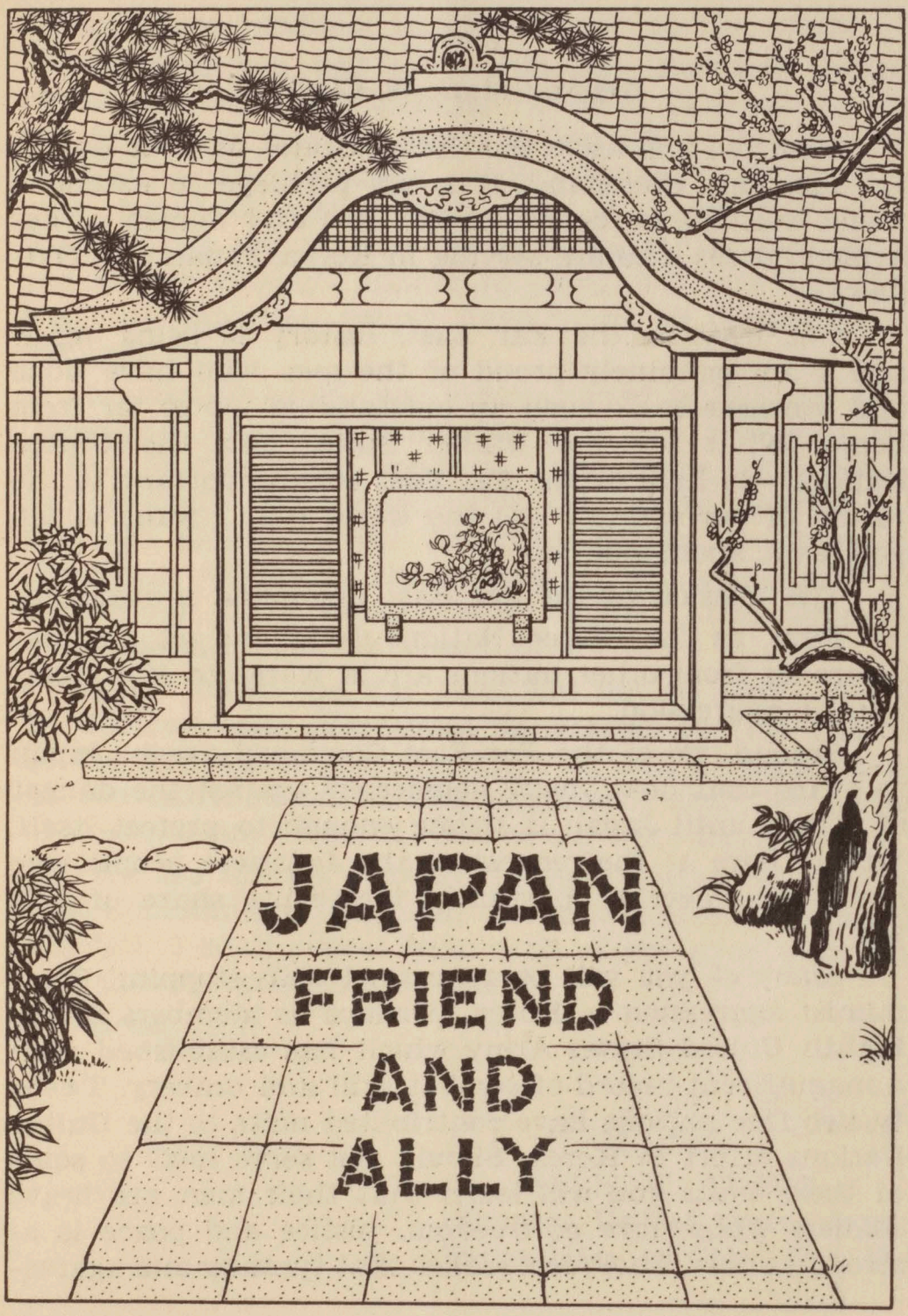

JAPAN
FRIEND
AND
ALLY

A MESSAGE

from

General Mark W. Clark

Soon you will leave the United States on your way to the Far East Command. It is my privilege to extend a warm welcome on behalf of the men and women of our Armed Forces who are serving in Korea, Japan and Okinawa.

Out here in the Far East, history is being made and I am genuinely proud of the men who have done and continue to do such an outstanding job so far from home. What we—the United States and the United Nations—do here in the Far East is so important to the future of our country and the world that I want to tell you a bit about our job.

The mission of the Far East Command is two-fold:

First, as the United Nations Command we and our comrades from other nations are in Korea to stop Communist aggression.

Second, we of the Far East Command are in Japan to guard that new, young democracy against the danger of attack until Japan is strong enough to protect itself. We are here at the request of the Japanese people who are taking over a constantly increasing share of this job.

Many of you will be concerned with stopping Communist aggression in Korea, perhaps as members of the Eighth United States Army which has established such a magnificent record of combat skill and bravery. Twenty-two free nations have contributed units to the United Nations effort in Korea. Should you serve next to some of these units you will learn that their men are brave soldiers whose love of freedom, justice and peace is as strong as ours. They, too, realize that tyranny and aggres-

sion must be stopped now in Korea if we are to avoid worse future conflicts in other areas of the world.

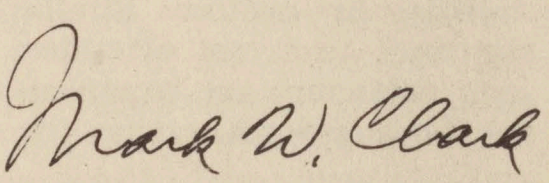
Some of you will join units now guarding Japan. While your continued training will be as thorough as any the Army can provide, you will find life in Japan most interesting. The Japanese people, who have asked us to help them, are friendly and eager to learn. Their customs, habits and way of life may appear as strange to you as our customs appear to them, but you will find that the Japanese people have much to contribute to the free world.

No matter where you are stationed in the Far East Command you must remember that you represent the United States. Your conduct, appearance, friendliness and soldierly bearing will give the people around you the best picture of the American people that most of them ever will have. The impression you make must be a good one, if our mission is to succeed. At all times be a real soldier—and be proud of it.

Your job in the Far East will not be easy. It will be difficult—and sometimes dangerous. In this outpost of the free world your thoughts, as well as mine, must be concentrated on halting aggression and the spread of Communism before it reaches our own doorstep.

We are looking forward to your arrival in the Far East Command to join us in this united effort which will not fail. I shall expect from each of you your most sincere and conscientious service.

Good luck.



MARK W. CLARK
General, United States Army
Commander in Chief Far East

THIS CONCERNS YOU

An American who serves with or accompanies the Armed Forces in Japan is expected to do these things:

1. To conduct myself at all times so as to merit the respect and good faith of the Japanese people.

This is a basic duty to our country. We are engaged in building up, throughout the world, a framework for common defense against the enemies of freedom. Our alliance with Japan is essential to our defense program and it must be based on mutual respect, faith and good will.

2. To observe Japan's laws and to obey the Japanese police who have the authority to search or arrest or seize personal property off a military reservation.

We are obliged to observe Japan's laws. This is their country, not ours. We have no special privilege entitling us to disregard laws that are established for the protection and welfare of the Japanese people as well as ourselves. We would have no similar right back home. No right thinking person need fear any just and proper law. The rules are simple. Under the agreement Japanese authorities have the right to arrest Americans **off** a military post for an offense against Japanese law. Such a person will then be turned over to the American authorities for custody. Similarly **our** military police have the right to arrest offenders **on** a military post, and if such offenders are Japanese they will be turned over to the Japanese authorities for custody.

3. To show official identification or travel authority when requested by Japanese authorities.

This is for our **own** protection. The person who has a

right to be here, to travel and move about freely, always carries his identification card or travel orders with him. It is a simple thing to do and it is normal practice even back in our own country.

4. To familiarize myself with Japanese traffic laws and to obey them.

This again is for our own protection as well as that of the general public. Just as traffic laws vary from state to state back home, we will find that Japanese traffic rules—such as driving on the left side of the road—differ from our own regulations. We will study them, obey them and thus contribute to our own safety. That's what traffic laws are for, and it is particularly necessary to study these Japanese laws because they are different from ours.

5. To engage in no Japanese political activity.

The political affairs of Japan are the business of the Japanese people just as the political affairs of the United States belong to the American people. We have no right to interfere in Japan's politics. Our own country has time and again taken action against foreigners who attempted to meddle in our politics.

6. To engage in no sale or barter of duty-free American goods except as authorized by regulations.

In order to hold down the living expenses of Armed Forces personnel stationed in Japan, the agreement gives us the privilege of importing, free of duty, those articles we need or enjoy in daily life. To abuse this privilege by selling or trading in these goods, thus evading or breaking Japanese customs laws, means to jeopardize the very privilege we enjoy.

7. To purchase Japanese currency only through au-

thorized sources.

Dealing in currency outside of legal sources always has been a punishable offense. It amounts in effect to stealing—either from one goverment or the other.

8. To pay promptly for Japanese goods and services with Japanese yen.

This is common honesty. Should a man eat or drink in a restaurant and then leave without paying he is, in effect, stealing from the proprietor.

9. To engage in no illegal currency transactions.

What was said above (See No. 7) holds true.

10. To use the United States Post Office facilities only according to regulations.

The APO must not be used to evade taxes or duties either in import or export. The use of United States Army postal facilities is a privilege. If you abuse this privilege you may lose it.

11. To respect and avoid damage to Japanese public or private property.

We are here as guests of the Japanese people. We will respect their property, private or public. Furthermore, we can be held liable if we damage someone's property, whether deliberately or through our carelessness.

12. To realize that I am in Japan at the request of the Japanese people.

This speaks for itself. If we constantly bear in mind that we are in Japan at the request of the Japanese people we will refrain from abusing their trust in us and their faith in America. Let us remember: In the eyes of the Japanese people we, all of us, speak for America and we **are** America.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

We Americans, before World War II, were inveterate travellers to the far places of the world—perhaps the most travelled people of our time. Every summer saw swarms of school teachers, artists, students or retired businessmen and women wandering through Europe, the Near East or the Orient, in the pursuit of beauty, understanding and recreation.

Because of the distances involved, a vacation in the Far East was by far the most expensive form of travel, yet thousands of citizens paid many thousands of dollars annually for a fleeting glimpse of these "mysterious and glamorous" lands. Few of those rushing travellers had time or money for an unhurried, leisurely contemplation of the country or study of the customs, traditions and daily life of the people.

But through the circumstances of a war and the subsequent peace, thousands of us who never dreamed the opportunity would come for even a brief visit to Japan now have that enviable privilege.

So take advantage of your opportunity to see Japan and to know the Japanese people. You will see many strange and different things and customs, much that is beautiful along with much that may appear unpleasant. Try to approach these things with a normal and balanced sense of curiosity, remembering that whatever you may discover here, good or bad—partially depends upon what you seek.

Whatever your official status—soldier, airman, seaman, civilian or dependent—you have an additional job here. It's a job which, in the long run, may be of even greater importance than your regularly assigned duties. For you are now an "Ambassador-Extraordinary" to Japan.

MEET THE JAPANESE PEOPLE

Nowhere else in the world is there a race of people who adhere so rigidly to an established code of social conduct. Theirs is a culture and a system of living together in a crowded country that has been developed through centuries of time.

Many of the social customs and manners that you will observe in Japan today were already old a thousand years before Columbus discovered America. So don't come barging into Japan with any idea of revolutionizing their customs, or of remoulding their daily lives into a carbon copy of our own. In the first place, it can't be done. In the second place, Japanese customs and social mores are adapted to the kind of life the Japanese must live. However ridiculous some of the things you will see may appear to you there is usually a pretty sound reason at the bottom.

The sincerity with which you attempt to understand people will be the measure of your success. The job is really easy. It depends on three things —

Your Attempt to Understand

Your Attitude

Your Actions

You must keep reminding yourself that fundamentally other people are like ourselves, with personal likes and dislikes, personal prejudices and certainly the same fundamental human desire for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Furthermore, despite their rigid code of conduct the Japanese themselves differ in their individual thinking just as greatly as we differ among ourselves. Perhaps your amah-san may tell you emphatically that Japanese people **never** eat cheese or a neighbor may insist that no one in Japan **really** believes in love matches. And the next day you may meet a Japanese who does like cheese, or a happily married couple who chose each

A Crowded Country

other without benefit of parents or marriage brokers. You cannot get the full picture of Japan through the eyes of one person any more than a visitor to the United States could get a picture of our country by interviewing one New Yorker or one Californian. Neither will the reading of one book make you an authority on the Far East—although it will give you a start. Be skeptical about broad generalizations, which are usually false.

Your attitude is very important in opening the doors to understanding. Remember that for generations the Japanese had been taught to believe in their superiority over every other people in the world. In the United States we have at times set ourselves on the same pedestal. What we need now is an exchange of ideas, not a one-sided definition of what is right and what is best.

There is no need to start out by being condescending. To treat your host in a condescending manner is not only rude but stupid.

You'll want to kick yourself later if you start out by being condescending. You'll soon be aware of the respect

in which many Japanese people are held by smart Westerners who have taken the trouble to meet them on their own ground—as equals. Other Americans might tell you how rude and downright stupid you would be to treat your host in a condescending manner. The Japanese won't tell you, but that doesn't mean they don't have their opinions. They are just more polite.

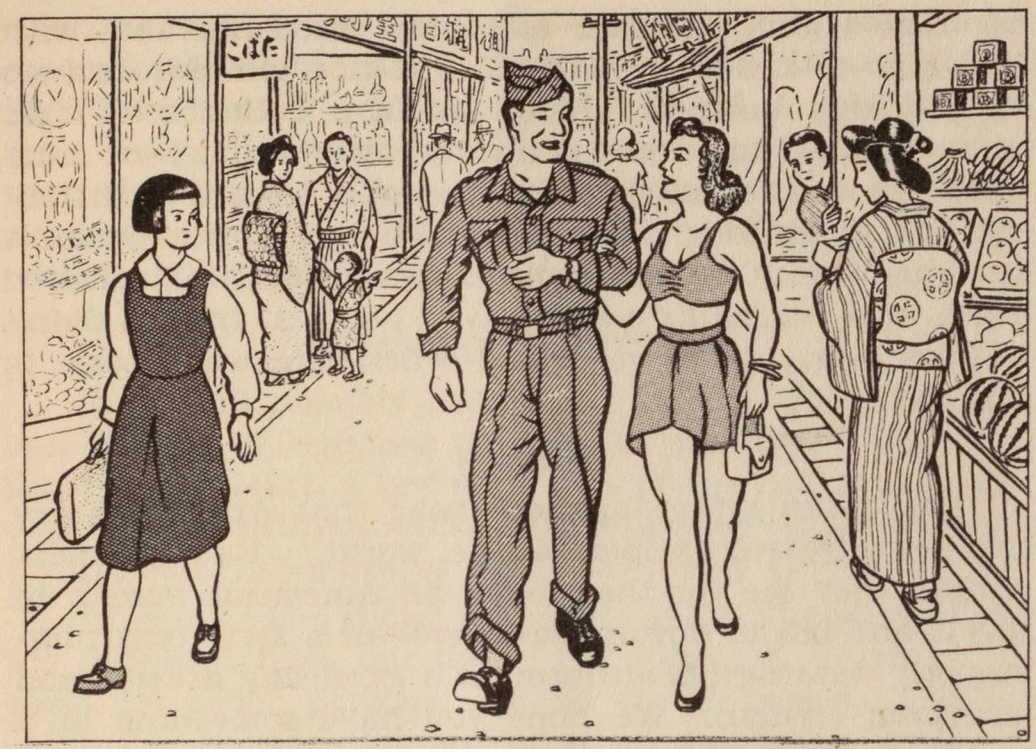
Remember how you hated the guy back home who always belittled everything? HIS car, or HIS pipe, or HIS house was always the best and cost the most. The property, the friends—even the manners—of others were simply objects of ridicule. And the poor man probably never knew why he had no real friends.

It's the same in Japan. People, and things, and manners are different from those at home. It is your privilege to like or dislike what you choose. But it is neither good sense nor good manners to air your dislikes to the Japanese people who are your hosts.

Never forget that almost everything is lacking in Japan, and that the great majority of the population is desperately poor by our standards. Try to understand **why** the Japanese don't have the things to which we are accustomed and you will end up sympathetically admiring them for their fortitude in the face of adverse circumstances.

The language barrier isn't so important as you might think. Everywhere, you will find Japanese who speak more or less English and the sign language is universal. The really important thing is your attitude. If you are as pleasant and courteous to people you meet here as you would be to your neighbors, co-workers or the waitress at the corner drug store back home, you will be a success in your "ambassadorial" job in Japan.

Look a bit eager and excited instead of so blase that people feel like squirming in your presence and immedi-



Please, Not in Public

ately are struck by an unreasonable feeling of dislike for you.

Take a case of Mrs. A. Smith. Mrs A. Smith found life intolerable in Japan. The reason? Things weren't exactly the same as they were in the U.S.A. She went to the trouble and expense of decorating her apartment exactly like her home in Chicago. She got in a group of American women who played canasta on Tuesdays and another group who played bridge on Thursdays. In between she played golf at Koganei and Karuizawa. She saw American movies at the Ernie Pyle and the Dai Ichi Theaters. She shopped at the commissaries and the PXs and sometimes she would spend a weekend at a rest hotel.

She did venture out a time or two among the Japanese because her husband's invitations included her. But

Americans and Japanese alike felt uncomfortable with Mrs. A. Smith because Mrs. A. Smith could think of no one but Mrs. A. Smith. Moreover, Mrs. A. Smith let it be known that things were so utterly, utterly different from what she was accustomed to. Not only were they different but so inferior! And when Mrs. A. Smith couldn't see the beauty of a temple because of an unrepaired crack in it caused by a bomb even her best friends didn't tell her — but they were glad when she went back to Chicago.

DRESS

One minute the Japanese hear that Americans are the best dressed people in the world. But the next minute they see for themselves an American woman in shorts and bra in downtown Tokyo—or a serviceman improperly wearing his uniform, or a carelessly dressed and unshaven civilian. We hope you have something of a vacation spirit while you are here but remember that even vacation resorts at home have certain requirements about dress. Choose dress suitable for the time and the place. Show Japan your best—not your worst.

Incidentally, some American ladies have discovered that Japanese street stalls sell Japanese war medals as souvenirs—and that these medals make beautiful dress decorations. If you want to buy these for souvenirs, that is certainly your privilege. But to flaunt them in the face of the Japanese as mere dress decorations is certainly in the worst possible taste. Don't do it!

YOUR CHILDREN'S BEHAVIOR

Perhaps your family is here with you, including the children. If so, remember that just as everyone is watching you, they are also watching your children. What kind of children does America produce? Are the Japanese going to encourage their children to follow a democratic pattern—based on the behavior of your children?

You may regard Junior as a little king but in a democracy there's no place for him as such. So don't let him "lord it over" his Japanese playmates. And he'll do more for his own benefit and for ours by sharing rather than showing off. Cooperate with the schools and continue their established program when your child is not in school. Then you'll have no problem.

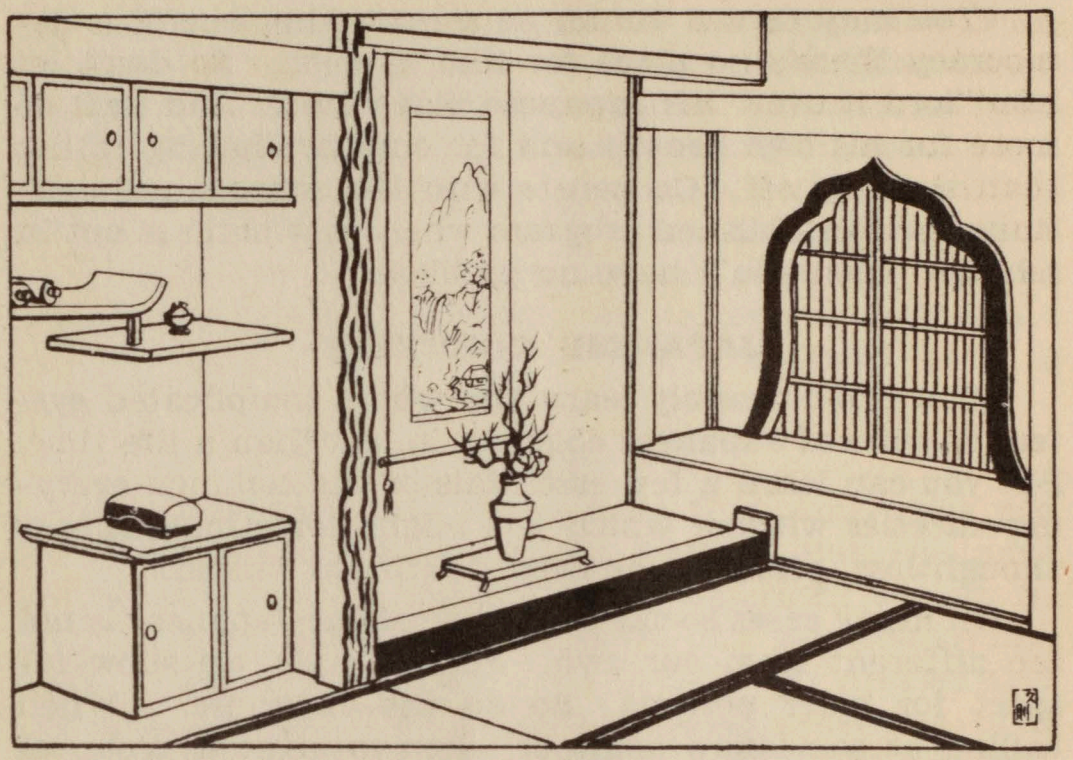
JAPANESE COURTESY

You can't possibly learn the whole complicated system of rules of Japanese courtesy in less than a life time. But you can learn a few essentials of the common everyday niceties without which you might sometimes appear thoughtless, offensive or even downright stupid.

In many cases social behaviour of the Japanese is not too different from our own. For example, we show respect for older persons. So do the Japanese. When calling at someone's home or when meeting a group of people, you will be introduced to the eldest person first. This is something for you to remember when you introduce Japanese friends to your friends.

One way to make yourself pleasant to your American host is to admire his flowers, table appointments, or something to which he has given thought and time. In Japan if your best foot is forward you will give some attention to your host's "tokonoma." In every home, even the most humble, is to be found a particular architectural arrangement, a recessed wall, at one end of the main room which is in a way dedicated to the Emperor. Here is displayed a "Kakemono" or wall hanging, a flower arrangement and often an object of art. These decorations are changed according to the season. A Japanese guest's first move after greeting the family is to go to the "tokonoma," kneel beside it and admire the arrangements, starting at the bottom and working up.

Your host will not expect you to kneel any more than



A Japanese Tokonoma

he would expect you to recognize his "kakemono" as being painted by particular artist or his decorative piece made by a certain craftsman. He knows you are new here. But you will please him no end by showing your appreciation for his choice of art and his arrangements.

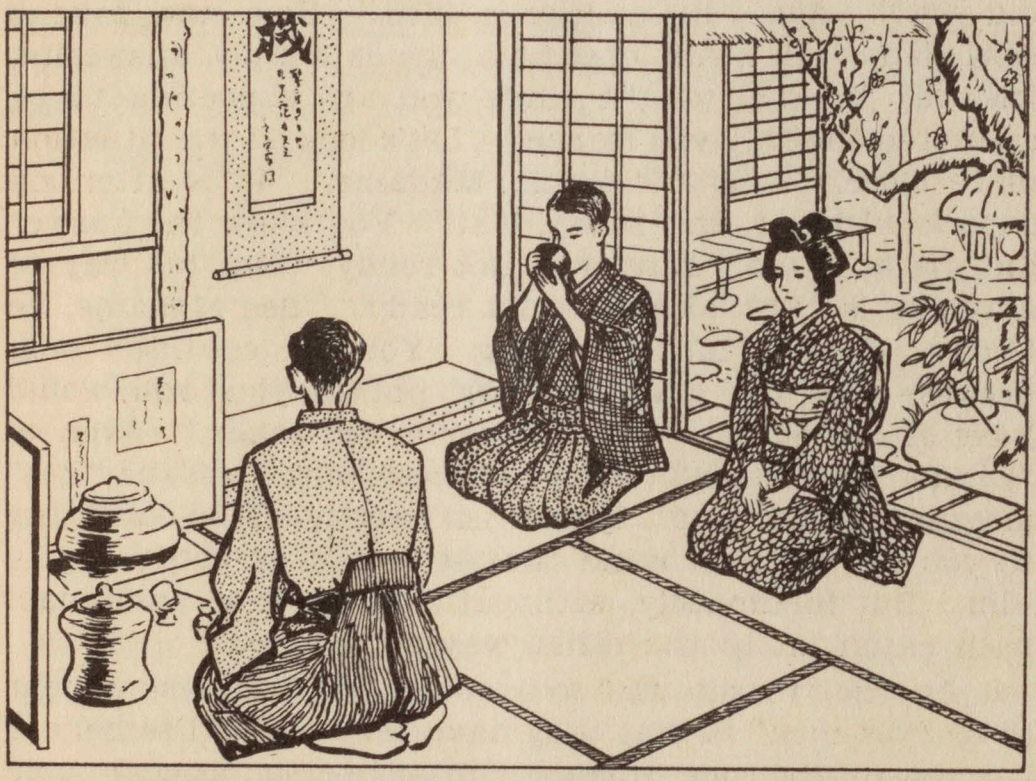
Gift giving and returning favors are things with which you are familiar. However, in Japan, gift giving is in greater proportion than any American merchandising promoter ever dreamed of. Only in this case it is not based on the merchant's desire for monetary gain. It is a form of courtesy. A gift for a gift, a favor for a favor is strictly adhered to. An obligation must be paid as promptly as possible, even though it may cause considerable hardship to the donor.

Don't be offended if a Japanese guest picks up your silverware (or a vase, or whatever it is) and turns it over in her hands for what appears to be a very critical ex-

amination. She isn't being critical — she is simply following a very important rule of Japanese manners by closely examining and admiring your things.

Some Japanese rules of social behaviour are different. It is courteous to offer a dinner guest a toothpick. If a beautiful little box is passed to you after a meal you can almost be sure it contains toothpicks. If you do accept, hold one hand in front of your face while you clean your teeth.

You may have been admonished for not eating more daintily but were you ever told not to let your teethmarks show in a sandwich or a cookie? Japanese children are taught to avoid "making a cave" when biting into food. Two or three bites, a sort of nibbling attack, keeps the broken edge of a sandwich in an acceptable even line.



Tea Ceremony

ON THE MORE SERIOUS SIDE

You might confuse Japanese courtesy with dishonesty or stupidity if you don't realize the Japanese people see a situation in a different light from yours.

Always remember the Japanese people have been trained to be agreeable. Time and again you'll get the answer "Yes" to a question when you expect to get "No." There are reasons for this. One is the way you form your question.

Did you ask a rhetorical question (one designed to produce an effect but not necessarily produce an answer)? Maybe you asked the cook to serve dinner at six o'clock. When it isn't ready at six you admonish him with, "Dinner isn't ready, is it?" He comes back with "Yes." For a moment you are taken aback but then you say, "Oh! It was ready but you didn't let me know, did you?" Again his answer is "Yes." Now, now, take it easy, lady. He's not obstinate; he is simply answering the way he was taught while you are expecting to be answered the way you learned. Let's look at the situation more closely. Try it again, Madame. It is after six o'clock. "Dinner isn't ready, is it?" You know the answer and he does too. Dinner is not ready! But his way of agreeing is "Yes, dinner is not ready." See Madame, he knows you are right all along. You are confused only because had the question been put to you, you would have answered with, "No, dinner is not ready." Even to "Dinner isn't ready?" your Japanese would answer "Yes" meaning, that's true. Dinner isn't ready. It is confusing to you but keep in mind that it is just as confusing to him. But fortunately, with patience on your part you'll both catch on to the other ways.

Another reason why to a novice the Japanese appear to be "yes-men" is that they have been trained to believe it is downright rude to make another person appear to be at fault.

HOW TO GET ALONG WITH JAPANESE SERVANTS

Whether you are accustomed to having servants or not, you will probably want to use them here. The wages for servants are remarkably low by comparison with stateside wages. And Japanese servants are remarkably hardworking, loyal and honest.

Most of the servants who will apply to you for jobs speak more or less English, and some will have worked for Americans before. But the English which they speak and understand is limited. Further, although they may have studied English in school, it was probably from a Japanese teacher whose pronunciation leaves much to be desired — like many of our foreign language high school teachers back home.

So don't be surprised if they fail to understand much that you say, especially in the beginning until they have become accustomed to your voice and your accent. Among the few simple rules to follow with Japanese servants, these are probably the most important:

1. **BE PATIENT.** Japanese people, particularly girls, are very shy and hypersensitive to harsh criticism. If your "girl" does something wrong, it is probably because she simply misunderstood your instructions.
2. **SPEAK SLOWLY AND DISTINCTLY.** Remember, most Japanese servants' knowledge of English is limited, and the slightest change of accent may be incomprehensible to them. They do pretty well, considering the language barrier—could you do as well in Japanese?
3. **USE PANTOMIME.** The sign language is almost universal. A few gestures will often explain more than many words.
4. **DEMONSTRATE HOW YOU WANT THINGS DONE.** A demonstration is nearly always the quickest way

to make your servants understand. Don't be surprised if you have to repeat your demonstration several times before your way "sinks in." Remember always that they are eager to learn but "our way" is like something out of a different world to them.

5. **DON'T SHOUT, OR DISPLAY EXASPERATION.** No matter how loudly you may shout at a servant, it won't do any good if she doesn't understand. Worse, shouting may so confuse and terrify her that she will forget what little English she knew. So, take it easy!

6. **TREAT YOUR SERVANTS LIKE PEOPLE.** They are people and generally much more sensitive than we are. In Japanese homes servants are treated as a sort of lower member of the family—but like "family" nevertheless. You need not go to this extreme but a little kindness and appreciation will bring you a loyalty and devotion that you will remember with pleasure as long as you live.

JAPANESE MANNERS

There's more than one way to say "Hello." In Japan the accepted greetings are accompanied with a bow for each sentence. When two people meet the greeting begins and as long as inquiries and answers continue to come the bowing must accompany them.

Mrs. Watanabe goes into the bowing routine with "Good morning." Mrs. Tanaka follows suit with a bow and "Good morning." Mrs W. makes another bow as she asks, "How are you?" Mrs. T. responds with a bow and, "Very well, thank you. And you?" Mrs. W. continues with another bow and "I also am well."

Now this can go on for some time while the ladies ask about the rest of the household and the brown-eyed sisters and the cousins and the aunts. Or if the meeting

The Ceremony of Greeting

takes place when one lady calls upon the other the bowing and accompanying phrases continue until the guest is seated, has been offered tea and gets the tea.

It might put you in a tizzy the first time Mesdames Watanabe and Tanaka pull this ceremony in the middle of Avenue A, smack in front of your car. But when you realize years of tradition are back of it and for them it is a necessary formality, you will be willing to hold your foot on the brake and hold on to your patience.

REMEMBER YOU ARE THE GUEST

Some things which fall under the title of "Courtesy" for the Japanese might be classified as "Superstitions" by us. Certain numbers signify bad luck. Since "four" signifies death and "nine" means hardship, a hospital

wouldn't use either number on a room any more than a hostess would think of serving her guests four pieces of cake or nine strawberries. "One" means "hitokiri" or "kill another person" and offering only two of something looks a bit stingy. That leaves "three," "five," "six," "seven" and "eight" without getting up to the higher brackets. These numbers are quite satisfactory with a few exceptions. For example, three pieces of a pickle or three pieces of anything which has been sliced will never be served by a thoughtful person, because it would signify "kill yourself."

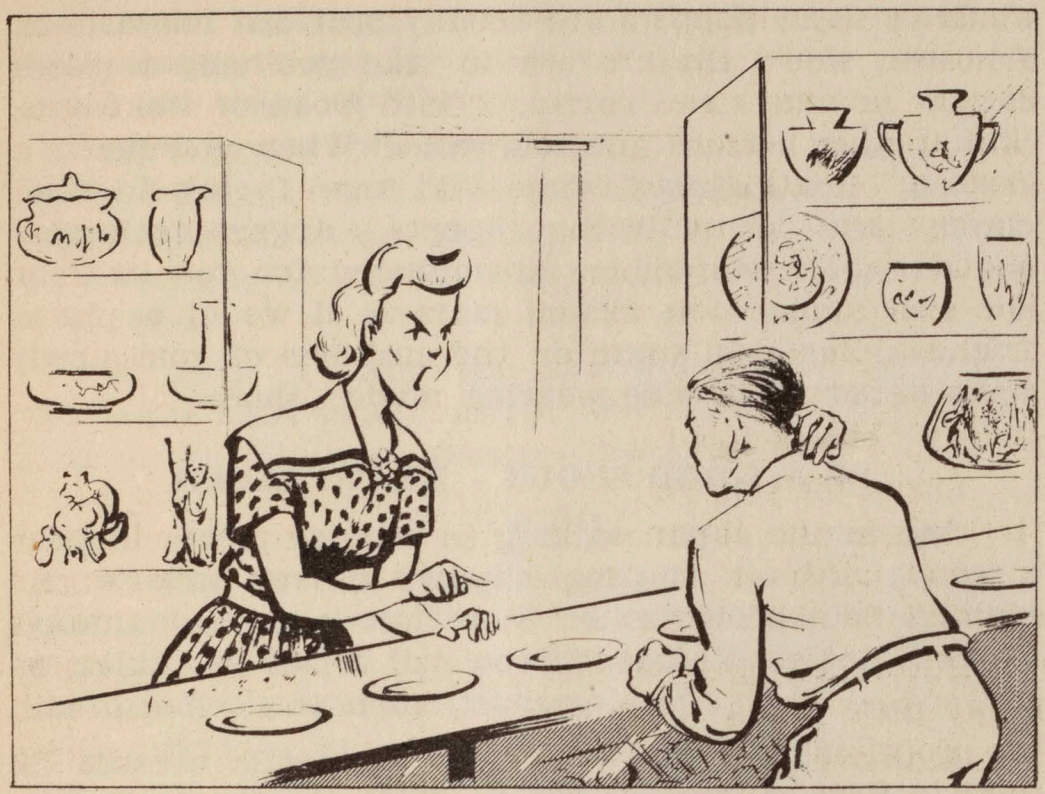
Lucky for you, you don't have to observe these rules. Here again the Japanese in their polite way assure you it won't matter if you make such an error because you couldn't be expected to know.

But wear your ignorance gracefully! If you drop into a gay little china shop to buy a tea set don't insist on the proprietor giving you six cups. Japanese sets usually come in fives or tens. If you are buying a set which has been manufactured for export, that's a different matter. But just because cups have handles doesn't always mean they were made for export. Many Japanese families buy and use what we thought were strictly western style crockery.

Japanese customs can't easily be segregated from Japanese courtesies. They are sometimes one and the same. And as with the courtesies there are innumerable customs which you will find peculiar, interesting or amusing. Many you will want to learn about because of your own curiosity. Others you should acquaint yourself with to make your stay more pleasant and to show respect for your host. Some you are going to take back home with you.

OFF WITH YOUR SHOES!

Leaving street shoes at the door is a custom that



Japanese Sets Come in Fives

many an American mother plans to adopt, at least for her children, when she returns to the U.S.A. and again becomes housekeeper, maid, cook and amah all wrapped up in one.

It is a practical custom from more than one standpoint. It keeps the floors clean which is especially important for the Japanese since they sit and sleep on the floor. Outdoor shoes would wear out the tatami in no time. So, Mrs. Ambassador, when you call on Mr. and Mrs. Japan be prepared to slip out of your shoes at the door.

Don't look horrified when you are asked to leave your shoes when you enter temples and shrines, some shops, museums and certain public buildings and tourist spots.

Cloth or straw slippers are usually provided for visitors. However, these slippers are to take you only through certain hallways and corridors with wood or tile floors. Watch your host to get your clue. When you reach a "tatami" (mats of reed bound with tape) there's no other choice than off with the slippers. Always remember that it would be just as ill-mannered for you to wear shoes or slippers on tatami mats as it would be for a friend at home to stand on the cushions of your newly upholstered sofa while wearing muddy shoes.

BE A GOOD SCOUT - BE PREPARED

Squeamish about walking in strange places in your stocking feet or wearing slippers others have worn? Then provide a substitute. Your host might look amused but will not be offended if you pull a pair of anklets or soft slippers out of your pocket when you come to call.

Moreover, in winter he feels apologetic because he can't offer you the warmth to which you might be accustomed. He wants you to visit—but he's afraid you might be cold. So for cold weather visits and tours take wool socks. Get out your red flannels if you need them —but don't miss months of interesting sights and activities because you might be more comfortable hibernating in your own steam-heated abode.

"Bathrooms" are bathrooms in Japan. So don't ask for a bath when you want the toilet. Learn a word or two of Japanese and avoid confusion.

BATHS

Now if it is a bath you want there's a thing or two to remember. Most Japanese inns feature "public baths" where both men and women bathe together. However, there are usually small "private baths" to which you as a strange American will be assigned. Or, upon request,

the public bath may be reserved by special request for your exclusive use for a short period. **Take your own soap and towel with you.**

BUT DON'T GO NEAR THE WATER until you are clean. Etiquet in this country demands you leave the bath water as clean as you found it. Wash, soap and rinse outside of the tub. Now you can get in and soak and relax.

As guest of honor you will be asked to bathe first. Go to the bath as soon as you are called. Don't keep the rest of the family or guests waiting.

TOILETS

If you haven't been "around the world with Nellie Bly" you might be under the impression that there are only two styles of toilets—Standard Brands of America and the Early American backyard edition. Here there are both primitive and modern Japanese styles as well as "Western" styles. Very modern buildings and some railway stations segregate the sexes. As a rule men and women walk into the same room where urinals are along one wall and toilets are in stalls with doors. If it will be any consolation to you, this custom has been long established and the Japanese attitude is quite different than yours. As far as everyone else is concerned, you might as well consider yourself invisible.

Again, be prepared! The paper shortage in Japan is still critical. You are always expected to provide your own toilet tissue.

YOU ARE ON A MILLIONAIRE'S HOLIDAY!

In fact, you'll have more advantages than most millionaire tourists. In addition to all the facilities and programs established particularly for you, there is another thing in your favor. You will have TIME to ORGANIZE your sightseeing. Plan your trips to Nikko

Sports Around the Year

and Nara, to Kyoto and Kyushu. Plan them for their festival times, or when the cherries (sakura) are blooming, or when the autumn colors enhance their charm. See the Buddhas, the temples, the mountains and the hot springs which have become famous.

The U.S.A. is a vast country with spectacular scenery to offer. Naturally we are all very proud of it and are sure there's nothing comparable.

But if you look around you will find that although Japan is only the size of one of our larger states, it has more of interest per cubic inch than seems possible. Japan is like an exquisite piece of jewelry made up of many precious gems. From the northernmost island of Hokkaido to the southernmost tip of Kyushu are numerous spots of natural beauty: lakes, waterfalls, mountains, forests,

hot springs, geysers, coastlines, beaches. American Chambers of Commerce would go into ecstacies were their state blest with such concentrated beauty. And down through the centuries such a remarkable number of manmade things have been preserved. It seems almost unbelievable to us who revere a building or monument 150 years old that in Japan such an object is classified as modern. In southern Honshu is a temple at which the 83rd lineal descendent of the founder serves as high priest.

The Japan Travel Bureau, libraries and newspapers offer books, pamphlets and information on sightseeing and the things one should see in Japan.

DON'T SELL YOUR OWN NEIGHBORHOOD SHORT

The excursions are musts—but in between these excursions enjoy the everyday and incidental things which make this country and its people so interesting. Look around you. Get acquainted with your own neighborhood. In it you can find, and through more intimate contact can come to savor, the real flavor of Japan.

Take a half - hour afternoon or evening stroll. You'll see people in action, demonstrating their everyday customs. You'll see their costumes, their houses, temples and shrines, their children at play. You'll see their local shops filled with a hundred strange and fascinating varieties of every-day household items.

Or look around the homeware department of your local department store. The clerks can show you a bathtub, a washboard and an ironing board in forms you probably wouldn't recognize by yourself. Where in America could you buy a fan to encourage a fire to burn? Or chopsticks of metal to pick up hot coals? A box to lay your robe in while you take your bath? A glass tube which catches flies?

The fish markets, vegetable markets and other specialty food markets are just as interesting in their way.

Visit the shops that specialize in kimono materials. See the gay blue and white summer cottons (Yukata), the elaborate embroidered silk brocades for obi, the variety of colors, patterns and weaves for kimono.

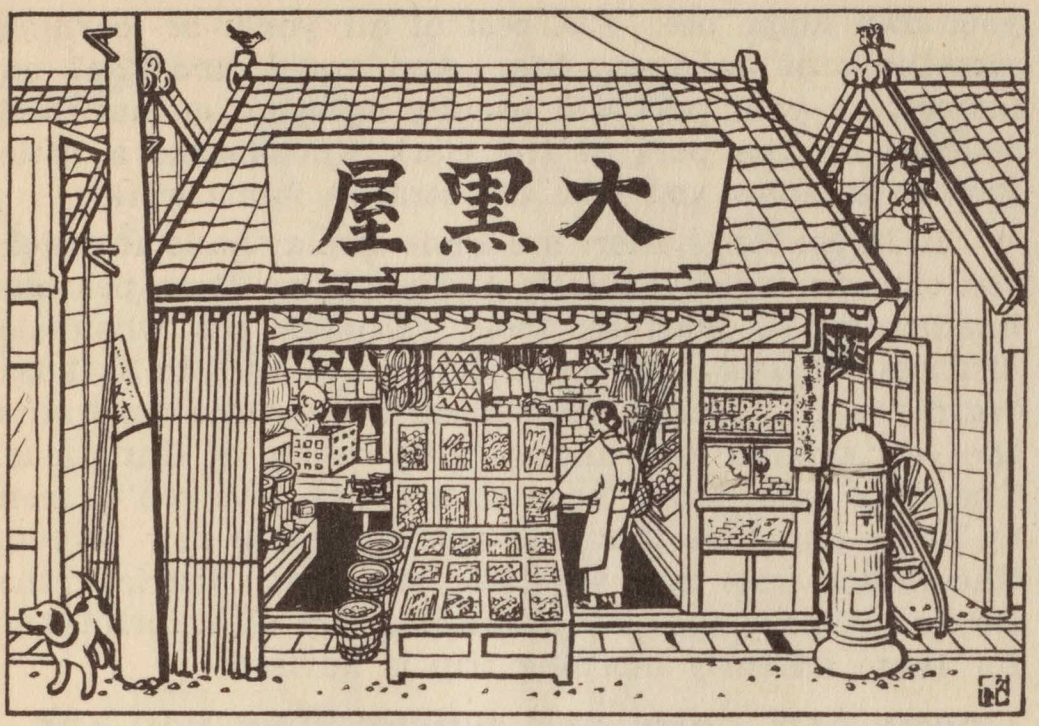
Look over the small neighborhood dish and pottery stores, where you'll often run across artistic ware at very reasonable prices.

Paper suppliers can show you something different. Even "heavy wrapping paper" looks exciting reinforced with threads and painted a Hallowe'en orange. Art papers are so varied and beautiful you'll stay awake nights thinking of excuses for buying them. And paper decorations take on a new liveliness in this country where so many festival days call for a particular design.

Many manufacturing establishments in Japan are open-faced sandwiches. The ingredients aren't hidden from sight. Home industry plays an important role here. So on any walk or drive you can find families in their open-faced houses making lanterns, parasols, dolls, bows and arrows, wooden geta or whatever is in current demand.

Take time to watch something of the construction of a building. See how different the carpenter tools are, how neatly and quickly the wooden frame goes together.

One thing which will impress you is the drab, dull greyness of most Japanese towns. Nearly all of the houses are made of the same dull grey, unpainted wooden siding. The contrast with our often brightly painted homes is startling—but this is a matter of taste. The Japanese actually prefer and prize the natural color of unpainted, weathered wood—and the older and greyer it is the better they like it. And one cannot quarrel with a matter of personal taste.



A Typical Small Store

DOWNTOWN AREAS

You will find many features of the large cities of Japan are unique. Visit the stores. Shop around. And for the quickest and most convenient way to get an insight into Japanese home life, spend a few hours in one of the larger department stores.

Department stores are full of surprises. And there you can see gathered together all the items, both the familiar and strange, which go to make up normal Japanese home furnishings. Take the kitchen for example. In the homeware section of the store, you can see on display and examine the whole complex of items which can be used for preparing food. Look over the wide variety of cooking utensils, the stoves and wood and bamboo and metal articles. Wander through the furniture and china sections. You'll find plenty to fascinate you and perhaps even some things you'll want to buy for

your own home use. But best of all, you'll be learning something of Japanese life. And you'll find that an interest on your part will usually bring an enthusiastic attempt on the part of the clerk who speaks a little English to show you how the strange items work.

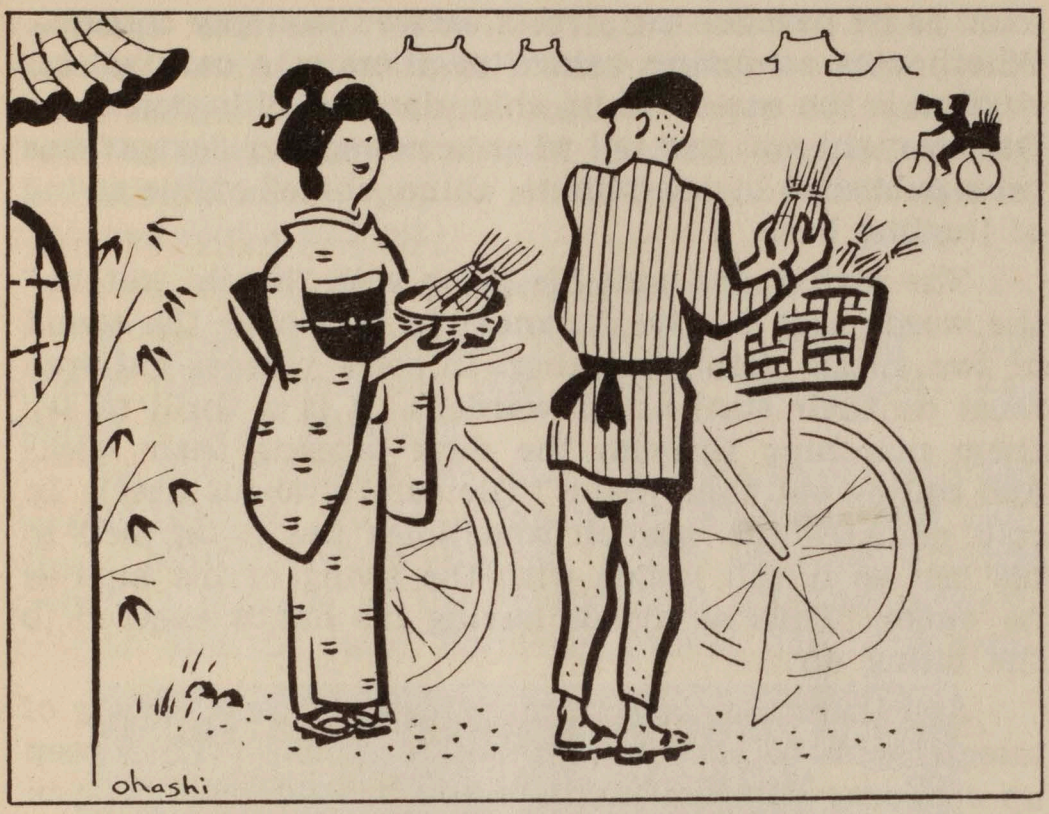
In larger cities, there are trade display halls at which you can see varied exhibits of everything from peasant handicrafts to machine tools. Explore the wholesale districts. In Tokyo, for example, on Avenue R in Asakusa Ward you'll find block after block where the shop fronts the year around look like a child's dream of Christmas. There are dolls, kites, tea-sets, tricycles, toys you've seen at home and toys that will be completely new to you. The larger fruit and vegetable wholesale districts, the flower markets, the fish wholesalers are all colorful, but for these an early morning trip is advised.

COME OUT, COME OUT, WHERE EVER YOU ARE

Don't miss the festivals and special occasions. You couldn't possibly attend all of them for there are more in Japan than in Mexico. Here again the Japanese Travel Bureau and your newspaper can keep you posted on what's happening when and what it's all about. Lucky are you if your maid-san, your boy-san or your best Japanese friend-san will do you a special favor and report the announcements he hears on the Japanese radio programs or reads in Japanese newspapers. This way you're not just keeping up with the Joneses—but you are finding something to show Mrs. Jones so both you and she can get an insight into ways of your host, the Japanese people.

"TUNE IN" ON JAPAN

Even though you are not musically inclined, you'll be interested in the "incidental" music of Japan. From early morning when the Natto seller peddles his fermented beans with a musical call of "Natto Natto" to late



The "Natto" Man

at night when the Chinese Soba (Roumen) man wheels his lighted food cart through the streets to the tune of his Charomera (flute-like instrument) there's no end to the new sounds you'll discover.

Another food vendor sells Tofu (soybean curd). He does his advertising with a horn and his call of "Tofu!" The flower vendor calls attention with his clicking "hasami" (scissors). Two sticks tapped together, a drum or a horn, followed by the clopping of small geta-clad feet announce the fact that the children's theater of Japan, the Kamishibai, has arrived in the neighborhood.

Then there's the call of the geta repairman, "Haire arimasenka?" or "Haire Naoshi!" as he taps on his drumlike "Tsuzumi." And the tune which has the appeal of merry-go-round music is the sound of the one-man-

band as he parades the streets dressed in a gay costume. Whether he advertises babies' pacifiers or a carnival his rhythm is the same, "Chin, chin, don don chin don don." Day or night you can tell when a newspaper "extra" has been published by the "Chine, chine, chine" of the string of jingling bells.

The nightguard adds his touch with "katchi, katchi," the words used by the Japanese to symbolize the sound of two sticks hitting together. In some villages children must do their stint as firewardens. It is a thrill to see them marching through the dusk tapping their sticks and calling out "hinoyogin!" (Be careful about fire!) In cold climates the warden sometimes ties a big bell to his belt so it will jangle with the swing of his hips as he walks. Thus he avoids having his hands exposed to the biting air.

And there are some accompanists. A great variety of insects seem to have been wired for sound. They keep up a chorus day and night in the hot summer. If you are not lucky enough to have a garden and trees nearby to attract singing insects you can buy several varieties on the Ginza or at your favorite florist shop. If you're simply not an entomologist at heart you'll be so intrigued with the cages of clever design for the insects that you may take to insects just for the cages.

Don't be sure you are in for a storm when you hear thunder rolling. Usually it means shops, houses and hotels are closing for the night. They really close up here. The "Amado" or wooden sliding doors are pulled from their daytime cupboards at the corners of buildings and are rolled into place so they cover all outside windows. This is protection against thieves and prowlers and in cold weather keeps the house warmer.

"NOBODY HAS AS MUCH FUN AS PEOPLE"

Observant people have the most fun. So open your

ears and your eyes. You'll enjoy your stay. Make the most of your Millionaire's Holiday. Don't let it be a lost opportunity. There's something new here for everyone from the spectacular viewing of Mt. Fuji down to hearing the lotus blossoms pop or watching an expert give a thatched roof a haircut.

RELIGION

In Japan, all religious faiths find tolerance: and among them, since the 16th century, Christianity has gained a large following.

But down through the centuries there have continued largely just two orders in Japan, the Shintoist and Buddhist. Most Japanese adhered to both of these, perhaps primarily because of the relationship existing between religion and the state. Formerly, Shinto had been com-

Festival

pulsory for all, but Buddha was the choice of many. Confucianism has also played a strong part in the development of religious philosophy for the Japanese.

SHINTO

Shinto was a form originally based on animism and worship of nature (animals, trees, flowers, rocks, mountains, waterfalls, etc.) The "Torii" you will see everywhere is the official "door" to most Shinto shrines. Shintoism was taken over by the more radical military nationalists in the years just before the war and rehabilitated as a state religion: it became a tool for conquest, teaching the glory of death in the service of Japan and its Emperor, and guaranteeing immunity from defeat. It emphasized the divinity of the Emperor, the sacredness of Japan and her religious duty to conquer the world about her.

Since the surrender, the Japanese state has been separated from this religion, and many of the doctrines and teachings of Shintoism have been forbidden; for Shintoism had attempted to combine religion and politics for Japanese people. It had even taught that the Emperor as a direct descendent of the gods, controlled all things: life, victory, harvest, etc. No one dared to stand above him, or look from a high elevation down on him. He could be neither imitated nor discussed. The Emperor has (perhaps very gladly) now renounced his divinity and is merely a symbol of the State.

BUDDHISM

Buddhism came to Japan early in the sixth century. In essence it is a religion of peace. It did not take an effective or strong position against the violence in the growth of military power in Japan and eventually was overridden by the Samurai (warrior) class, by which one cult named Bushido (Way of the Warrior) was formed

to teach disregard for death or injury and the consequences of war, or of other activities in which the Samurai class might engage.

Buddhism has, during many periods, shown itself a strong and constructive influence in Japanese society. It has introduced or advanced most of Japanese art and culture throughout the centuries. Its symbol is the statue of Buddha seen in all Buddhist temples where it is generally seated on, or near, a Lotus leaf, also a principal symbol of the Buddhist faith.

MYTHOLOGY

Wherever you are in Japan, you will come into contact with the objects most favored in Japanese mythology. They will be found depicted on many items used in daily Japanese life. You will not have captured the true spirit in the people unless you recognize the position of honor and of prestige given these semi-deities. You may even purchase as perhaps your most typical souvenir of Japan an image or a painting of one or all of the Seven Lucky Gods of Japan.

The Lucky Gods have the affection of almost all classes of Japanese, each individual selecting for his particular favor that particular god he hopes will control his personal means of livelihood or grant him special favor.

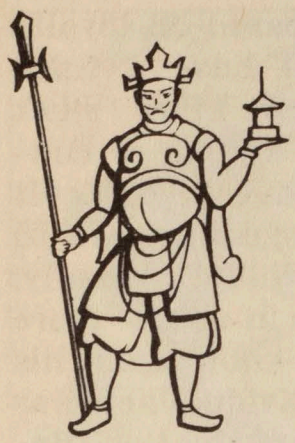
These seven gods are described here briefly (in order of their importance to most individuals, but not necessarily in the order of their popularity):

1. Ebisu — Deity of the fisherman — a cheerful god generally depicted as smiling and good natured — and generally shown carrying a fish pole and a tai (fish).

2. Daikoku — Patron of the farmer. God of Productivity. He protects the seeds and crops, and rewards industrious labor with an abundant harvest. He is generally seated comfortably on two rice bales and wields a magic mallet which can produce anything desired. From a bag flung over his shoulder and containing life's luxuries, he bestows favors upon those who deserve them.

3. Benten — The one to whom is entrusted surveillance over the arts and culture of the people is unusual, for while women in the daily lives of the Japanese are rarely honored, Benten is female. She is the one and only "goddess." She keeps a watchful eye over all the more gentle aspects of life; music, literature, poetry, the designing of scrolls, etc. But in another corner of her there is another interest, she shows herself a most jealous goddess. Lovers passing seek to avert themselves from her sight, lest she observe their affection and cause some dire misfortune to befall them.

4. Fukurokuju — The long-faced, high-foreheaded prophet, austere forecaster of the future, to whom all go for guidance, and who too often conceals his knowledge from mortals. He carries a long staff to which is tied a scroll book in which is written all things. His symbol is the turtle. He is sometimes worshipped as a god of long life.



5. Bishamon — The comforter of warriors and still fierce, encased in his armor. He protects the spirits of warriors and ensures their victory. Since the war he has lost the confidence of some people.

6. Hotei — The truly Happy God, the one with the huge body and the wide toothless grin! He, too, has a bag over his shoulder, but it is filled with all the good and pleasant things of life--such as could well have been overlooked by Daikoku.

7. Jurojin — The god in whose aged face is reflected long life. To his lean frame and long flowing beard, all look with respect and veneration--symbol of a rich past rightly enjoyed.

Japanese principles of morality are based on loyalty rather than abstract values. They don't have a fixed pattern of abstract "right and wrong" as we know "right and wrong." Their ethics are based on a system of contracts and commitments. Thus, their conduct is difficult for us to fathom. We would have to be synchronized to each individual mind, know the individual's family, friends, acquaintances, political leanings, in short--more than any psychiatrist would ever hope to know about his patient--to be able to explain why the individual acted as he did or thought as he did in a particular situation. Because of the close and binding ties such a code of ethics brings about, there are naturally times when a person is torn between two loyalties. The answer is sometimes to throw one's self away, to commit suicide. If one becomes "selfless" the situation is taken care of. The possibility that others may be involved in the problem or struggle is prevented.

ABOUT THE PEOPLE

Although small physically, the Japanese are a hardy race. From early childhood most of them have grown accustomed to carrying heavy loads. Young school children carry half their possessions, it seems, to and from school six days a week. A child of seven or eight often carries a smaller brother or sister on his back as he plays.

Many Americans have expressed their disappointment on finding that in metropolitan areas most Japanese have changed their kimono for western-style clothing. But the reason for the changeover in women's styles, at least, is quite obvious after pricing kimono materials. It becomes more obvious to an American woman when she struggles with dressing in kimono and all the necessary accoutrements. Great grandmother's corset cinched at its tightest is a five-way stretch in comparison. And the American soon agrees the kimono is pretty to look at but

A New Year's Game

hardly the thing to wear for comfort and practicability.

However, even in metropolitan areas, the difference in dress is still to be seen. In winter there are the bright pink and the orange-hued fur neckpieces for children, and the alarmingly brilliant color combinations used in their other clothing. Here and there a gentleman of the old school can be seen wearing a flowing cape, a fox fur, or interesting headgear. Babies are bound to an older person's back with a gay "nenneko" or short padded kimono which covers both baby and "pick-a-backer". Laborers, both men and women, wear distinctive costumes. In summer, spring and autumn there are other fashions which are new to us.

In the country and villages one sees the majority in

kimono or in "mompei" or "momoshuki." The former are baggy pantaloons of a sort which are tight at the ankles. The latter, another type of trouser, fits snugly around the legs and thighs.

There's a whole world of interesting footgear. There are zori, tabi, geta and jikatabi, to name a few.

WOMEN'S WORLD

Traditionally women were kept in the background. They were looked upon as inferior, almost as slaves, and simply as a convenience for bearing offspring. There were exceptions of course, especially among the higher caste where daughters sometimes had been given a more liberal education. Where daughters were considered liabilities, hard indeed could be the life of a woman who had no sons.

Arranged marriages are still far from being a thing of the past, despite the fact that women have gained their freedom under the new constitution. "Find me a second son" is an old maxim among the women. To marry a first son means to accept all his family with him. Obligations of a first son also have changed under the occupation but naturally it will be years before the changes on paper are accepted in fact.

When a young bride went to the home of her husband, if he were the eldest son, his parents, and brothers and sisters, married or otherwise, expected to live in his home if they so desired. The husband's mother, rather than his wife, was considered in charge of the home and the wife was little more than a servant to her in-laws. The children of the couple were brought up according to their grandmother's ideas rather than their parents'. This often caused friction and unhappiness.

The wife in Japan holds the purse strings. Because of this, a clever wife can run her household pretty much her own way.

A Japanese wife is not a hostess in the sense we speak

of a hostess. She stays in the background when her husband entertains guests in his home. He hires professional entertainers who have been schooled in greeting, serving and entertaining. Mrs. Japan's training wasn't believed suitable for such occasions. Nor is it considered proper for her to eat with her own husband. She must cook for him and serve him. Only after he has been satisfied may she and her children eat.

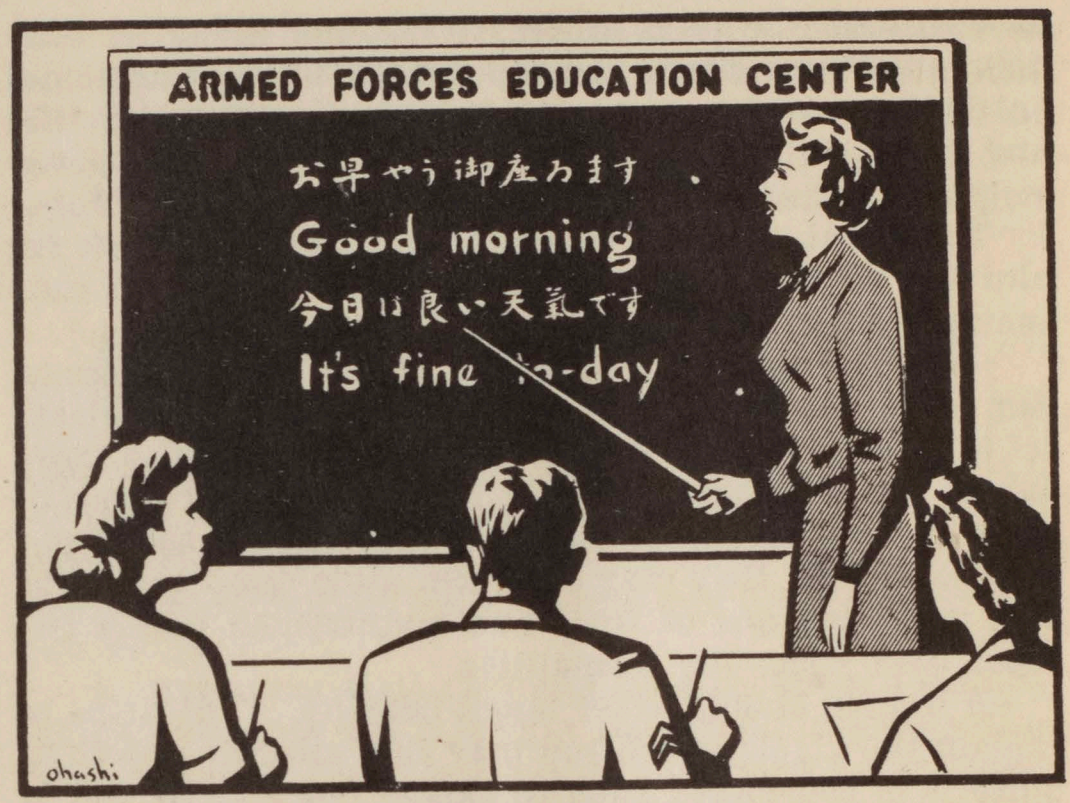
Women's etiquet is complex. From early childhood the female of the species is burdened with an intricate set of rules covering every act. Friends you come to know among the Japanese may laugh with you over some of their customs and courtesies but they cannot easily put them aside. Or, they may put them aside temporarily for you, but when one of their own countrymen enters the room back come the formalities.

A woman should never laugh heartily. That helps to explain the giggle which you may find annoying at first. Since it is considered rude to expose one's teeth and is also most unmannerly to be noisy the Japanese woman gets by with a little giggle and holds her hand over her mouth. A younger woman shows her respect for an older woman by allowing the older to do the talking. This leads to a difficult situation when one tries to get opinions from everyone present.

HOUSING, FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Preparations for your housing and assignment of quarters have already been made and in all probability your house, apartment, or billet is all ready for your occupancy. You may find some (or many) defects in your quarters, but you will agree that they are probably much better than you expected, remembering that Japan is so many thousands of miles away from the United States.

Good American schools have been established for your children — and for adults too, if they wish to take advantage of the opportunities available to them. Commis-



Learn a Few Phrases

saries and post exchanges offer almost everything that you need or want — and at reasonable prices, too. Good American operated theaters offer the latest American movies.

Dispensaries and excellent hospitals with American specialists and American nurses are here to give you and yours the best of medical care if needed. An efficient transportation system (American operated) will be found in metropolitan areas, and safe school buses will take your children to and from school. Japanese trains operate on split second schedules.

Chapel centers or religious services are to be found wherever groups of Americans have been established.

There are many clubs—some purely social, while some are formed for various types of service. Many are already familiar to you, such as the Parent Teachers Association,

the Red Cross, church organizations and many others. There are unlimited opportunities for you to aid in helping such organizations as the Japanese Red Cross, the various orphanage societies, the volunteer teachers groups — the list is almost endless.

HAVE FUN BUT BE CAREFUL

In the United States you know there are rigid regulations about sanitation but even there you don't accept food or a hotel room which you think is not clean.

In the Orient sanitation laws, where there are any, are a comparatively new thing. All precautions that are possible, however, are taken by the American authorities. DDT and pest control teams are sent to your home or billet.

Water is chlorinated wherever it is necessary. Preventive vaccinations and innoculations are given to all personnel at necessary intervals. From time to time bulletins are issued with information which will serve as a guide for you and your household.

THE REST IS UP TO YOU

From time to time, official bulletins will be issued by various headquarters advising all American personnel on many subjects. Please read—and heed! They come from experts who have studied the situation. Follow their advice. Don't drink liquids which have not been boiled. Don't eat food which has not been well-cooked. When you buy from Japanese food stores be particular. Wash all food carefully. If the food is a r o o t vegetable or one which grew on the ground then it must be cooked. Japanese farmers use human excrement for fertilizer because they can't afford to buy commercial fertilizer.

And there are pests! Lice, mites, fleas and flies carry disease. So you must carry on the work of exterminating these between pest control squad visits. Some areas are

infested with hookworms. So don't go barefoot or handle dirt without gloves unless you know the place to be safe.

Thousands of Americans have enjoyed living among the Japanese, being entertained at their homes, going to their theaters, their festivals, their hot spring spas and other resorts and eating their food and drinking their tea. They simply used common sense as they would at home. They **avoided** inviting trouble.

CONCLUSION

Travel can be, and generally is, broadening. But it requires a little effort on your part. It is possible, of course, for an American to live in Tokyo, for example, and never go outside the limits of the American community which

Buddhist Pilgrims

has been established there. But wouldn't it be just a little silly to travel for thousands of miles just to live in a sort of transplanted home town, when there are so many interesting and different people, customs and things to meet and see and try to understand?

Forget any preconceived ideas that you may have formed about the Japanese. Much that you have heard and much that you have read is at least open to question. You will soon find that if you give them half a chance they are a pleasant, kindly and hospitable people whom you will like. Just don't be "snooty" and don't make an overdisplay of your wealth. Because **all** Americans **are** wealthy to the average Japanese—the "necessities" which we take for granted are to them luxuries which they cannot dream of owning for many, many years—perhaps never.

Remember that the future of America in the entire Pacific area may depend upon the impression that the Japanese people—the housewives, the businessmen, the clerks, the servants—form of Americans in Japan.

They are our friends and our allies and you can help to keep them as such.

This booklet was originally prepared for the information of dependent families of personnel assigned or attached to the Far East Command in Japan.

Because changing circumstance brought about by the Peace and Security Treaty have made the information contained herein vitally important, the booklet has been reprinted, with minor changes, for the benefit of all American personnel in Japan.

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THIRD REVISION
Prepared by TIE-HQ-FEC