

PEALS FOR SUPPORT

Oct. 3 (U. P.).—service has not human last night people to give community war the total victory

ld in a nation r all networks, eal for three riendly services orm; the health e at home; and r war-stricken

ctory of arms," let us push on —to the total justice and de-mankind.

ous, and let us to God in

ST DIP t. 3 (U. P.).—an, 63, whose rors said hadn't m. dip in the rowned yester- apparently was

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3, 1945

JAPAN MAY TURN TO SHOGUN RULE

System Abandoned In 1867 Can Be Restored After Democratic Reconditioning.

By EDWARD J. BYNG

Japan's reconditioning along democratic lines might be hastened by reviving on a new, electoral basis the ancient Japanese institution of shoguns.

For centuries the shoguns were the real heads of Japan's administration, reducing the emperor's status to that of a politically impotent religious institution.

Like their predecessors, the modern shoguns could be nominally under the emperor. Actually they would be de facto-presidents, elected by democratic processes for a four-year term. The emperor would revert to his former status of a mere religious symbol without temporal power.

This solution of the Japanese problem may prove less difficult than it seems because few Americans are aware that the Japanese emperors have enjoyed temporal power only during the past 78 years.

But whatever Japan's future political set-up may be, America must realize without any illusion that if the Japanese masses can become democratic at all it can happen only through a slow process of evolution.

Ruled Thousand Years

For over a thousand years, right up to 1867, when the institution of shoguns was abolished, Japanese feudalism held sway even over the emperor. He was a glorified prisoner of the hereditary shogun, living as a mere puppet in Kyoto, while the shogun ruled the country from his own capital, Kamakura, and later Yedo, the Tokyo of today.

"Shogun" means "generalissimo." The shoguns were known also as "taikun," meaning "great lord," a term which in the form of "tycoon" has become part of our American vocabulary.

For generations the shoguns of the Fujiwara clan compelled the emperors to marry their daughters. Besides, as soon as an emperor came of age he was forced to abdicate and become a Buddhist monk.

Deposed Shoguns

The pattern of Japanese feudalism became actually grotesque when the powerful Hojo clan subjected the shoguns to the same treatment which the shoguns had inflicted upon the emperors.

Assuming the hereditary title and status of "shikken" or "constable" of the empire and seizing the supreme power of the country, the heads of the Hojo family turned the shoguns into their glorified prisoners. They forced them to marry Hojo girls, and deposed each shogun as he reached maturity.

After 1800 the shoguns were again the undisputed temporal rulers of Japan, while the population had long crystallized into iron-bound castes.

Owing to protracted wars against the aborigines of present-day Nippon—the so-called Ainu, who still inhabit the Japanese island of Hokkaido—eventually every able-bodied Japanese was drafted for military service, only the weaker men being left in other walks of life.

Soldiers Took Rank

In the 10th century A. D., the military conscripts began to usurp a social status to which they had no right, by constituting themselves hereditary soldiers with the rank of nobles and the designation of samurai of bushi, and enforcing their exclusive right to bear arms.

Through a similar process of

usurpation many of their leaders kept for themselves huge stretches of land which they had taken from the aborigines, constituting themselves hereditary feudal lords or daimyo, which means "great name."

The commoners, being descendants of those originally unfit for military service, were held in utter contempt by the samurai. Commoners were divided into three classes: husbandmen, artisans and tradesmen.

In addition, up to 1867 the feudal pattern of Japan included even two official castes of pariahs, the eta (defiled people) and the hinin (outcasts).

Feudal System

Up to Japan's "modernization" in 1867 the samurai lived on the estates of their local feudal lords, the daimyo, from whom they drew a life pension in kind.

A samurai owed allegiance neither to the emperor nor the shogun but solely to his daimyo, for whom he fought in the almost uninterrupted civil wars which these feudal lords waged against one another for centuries.

The life of the samurai or "bushi" was strictly regulated by the code known as Bushido, meaning "the way of the bushi."

Nothing could be more characteristic of the mentality of the Japanese warrior class than the rules of conduct which Kato Kiyomasa, a famous military leader of the 16th century, incorporated into the Bushido code. They forbade the samurai to compose poetry.

"To be addicted to such forms of amusement," they stipulated, "is to resemble a woman. For the soldier, military amusements alone are suitable. The penalty for violating this provision is death by suicide."

Made Commoners Bow

As recent events in Japan have clearly shown, Japanese public opinion still regards hara-kiri or "honorable suicide," known also as seppuku, as the warrior's age-old privilege to escape "losing face" by being executed for a crime.

Whenever a feudal lord was traveling inside Japan, he was accompanied by hundreds of his samurai tenants armed to the teeth.

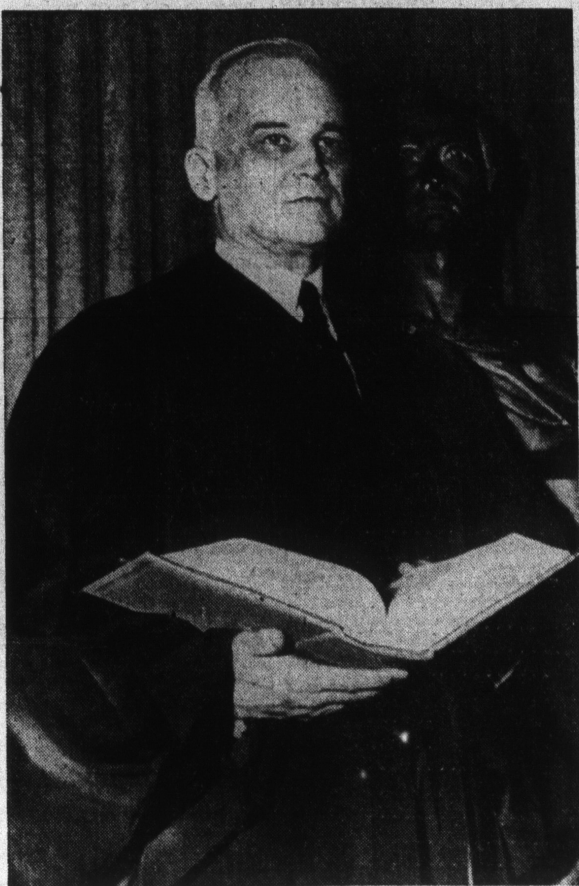
Up to 1867 every commoner such a band met on the way had to get off the road, go down on his knees, take off his hat and bow his head, remaining in that position until the procession had passed.

Failure to comply with this rigid code of self-abasement incurred execution on the spot.

Even as late as the 1880's a band of samurai escorting the feudal lord of Satsuma on the road between Tokyo and Yokohama murdered a Britisher who tried to make his way through the procession.

The bombardment of Kagoshima by a British fleet by way of retaliation gave Nippon the first taste of the western democracies' dislike of the ways of Japanese feudalism, an attitude which our B-29's and atomic bombs so effectively underscored three generations later.

Burton in Robes of Justice



Senator Harold H. Burton of Ohio poses, above, in his judicial robes shortly before taking oath as an associate justice of the U. S. supreme court. In the background is a bust of John Jay, first chief justice of the United States.

YOUR G. I. RIGHTS... By Douglas Larsen

Veterans May Buy Surplus Property Through SWPC

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Here are some general questions from G. I.'s and their relatives:

Q—My son was drafted out of college. For a year he did nothing but pick up waste paper although he tried to get in the air corps. Finally he got into the army's medical training program, learning to be a dentist. That program was dropped and he was told he wasn't eligible for the benefits of the G. I. Bill of Rights. Is this true?

A—No. His year's service before he entered the special course qualifies him for the benefits of the G. I. Bill of Rights.

Q—My husband works in a plant which is still making war goods. They say it will keep working for another year. But they have changed my husband's classification from 2-B to 2-A. Does that mean he will be drafted soon?

A—Whether he will be drafted depends on his age and whether his employer asks another deferment for him. As long as he is in 2-A he will not be drafted. The 2-A deferment will expire when the previous 2-B classification was supposed to end.

Q—My husband was just discharged. He had been a construction contractor and needs a couple of trucks to get started again. At

an army post about 13 miles from here there are about a dozen trucks which have been declared surplus property. I thought veterans had priority on surplus property, but the man at the post says he can't sell them. What should he do to get two of these trucks?

A—All surplus property that is sold on a veteran's priority must be sold through the Smaller War Plants Corp. Write to the nearest SWPC office and explain your case.

Q—Do women who are discharged from the service get as much mustering out pay as the men?

A—Yes. They get the same mustering out pay depending on where they served.

B. P. W. CLUB TO HEAR ADDRESS ON JAPAN

Miss Cleo Frazier will speak on "A Tourist's View of Japan in the Summer of 1937" at the 6:15 p. m. dinner tonight of the Business and Professional Women's group in the Meridian Street Methodist church.

Miss Frazier, who is on the faculty of Manual Training high school, was traveling in Japan when China was attacked. She was in China at the time of the bombing of Shanghai escaping just three days before the city was raided.

SAIGON RIOTS FLARE AS PARLEY IS SOUGHT

SAIGON, French Indo-China, Sept. 30 (Delayed)—(U. P.).—Sporadic rioting and shooting continued in Saigon today as British military authorities sought to arrange a "peace conference" between the French and rebellious Annamite leaders.

Informal sources revealed that the British had offered safe conduct to the nationalist leaders if they would come in to discuss a settlement of the uprising.

There was no immediate indication whether the Annamites would accept the offer, although the Japanese headquarters in Saigon said a qualified acceptance had been received from Pham Ngoc Thach, foreign minister in the so-called Nationalist "government."

TINY BULB USED

WASHINGTON.—An incandescent light bulb the size of a grain of wheat is used in surgical instruments. It is one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter.

Local Sailor Riding Home on Ship That Fought Five Battles

Veteran of five major battles, the U. S. S. Taussig is cruising toward home from the Tokyo bay.

Aboard the ship is Radioman 3-c William Pearson Jesse, husband of Mrs. Louise Jesse, 6243 Broadway, and a Times employee on leave who has written of the activities of the Taussig and its year and four months of duty.

The career of the Taussig began on May 19, 1944, when it left the navy yard from New York and entered its "shakedown period." On Sept. 1 the Taussig entered the Pacific and reported for service with the 3d fleet.

Operating as part of a task group conducting air strikes in the Philippines, Formosa, Okinawa, China and Indo-China, the Taussig helped in the liberation of the Philippines. It took part in the first carrier-based air strikes against Tokyo and other Jap home islands. Air strikes continued until Aug. 15, and patrolling until Sept. 2—V-J day.

On the Taussig's record are four enemy planes shot down unassisted, five shot down with assistance and three shot down by combat air patrol under Taussig control.

Four enemy surface units were sunk or damaged and 13 mines were sunk or destroyed. The ship also rescued eight aircraft personnel and took one Japanese prisoner of war.

Medals received on the ship include the one silver star medal, one commendation ribbon, two bronze star medals, one navy and marine corps medal and five bronze star medals have been recommended. The ship travelled 129,495 miles.

Radioman 3-c Jesse entered the service in December, 1943.

ALWAYS FACES SUN

WASHINGTON.—The heliotrope is a flower that turns toward the sun and its name so signifies. It comes from two Greek words, helios, the sun, and tropos, to turn.

NOTRE DAME PRELATE DIES IN EAST BENGAL

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3 (U. P.).—T. J. Crowley, 67, Roman Catholic Bishop of Dacca, East Bengal for the last 20 years, died yesterday.

Crowley's home town was Notre Dame, Ind., where he had served at one time as a professor at Notre Dame university.

He had spent 38 years in missionary work in Bengal and was the leader of a group of Holy Cross fathers working on the Bengal-Assam border.

For the last three years he had served as chaplain at the U. S. army hospital in Dacca.

FREE ENTRY FOR LATIN

NEW ORLEANS (U. P.).—A campaign to eliminate passport requirements for Latin Americans entering the United States was started recently by the committee on consuls of the New Orleans Association of Commerce. A statement has been forwarded to the state department in Washington.

STRAUSS SAYS:



The sketch shows the ¾ Length Coat at \$35, with black rubber boots at 3.00 and ski cap at 2.00.

Note: A smart new ski boot arrived too late for sketching. It's of gabardine with warm sheepskin lining. Priced at 8.98.

It's Warm! It's Water-Repellent! It's Smart!

ALL WEATHER COAT

When it's cold and wet you'll count your blessings if you're covered from head to toe in a sense-making outfit like this. It's a cold weather-wet weather coat and the smartest looking one we've seen—for warmth, for keeping dry and for service. And it's no trick—it's simply this—Jen-Cel-Lite water repellent, insulated fabric with a filler of 66% crimped virgin wool and 34% Celanese* spun rayon that is featherweight and warm. A coat that once you wear you'll never be without.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Three Lengths:
Ski Jacket, at \$25
Three Quarter, at \$35
(as sketched)
Full Length, at \$35

The Colors Include:
Bright Red
French Blue
Dark Brown
Medium Tan

L. Strauss & Co. INC
The Specialty Shop for Tailored Women, Second Floor.

16,000 Refugees In China Worse Off Now Than Japs

By NAT A. BARROWS

United Press Staff Correspondent
HONGKOW JEWISH REFUGEE CAMP, China, Sept. 24 (Delayed).—This is a camp of lost souls—16,000 victims of Nazi hatred and racial intolerance who represent the lost people of the Pacific war.

They are people without hope and now almost without pride. They fled here six years ago from Germany and since have lived in poverty and squalor impossible to describe.

Japanese are going home; released American prisoners are going home as fast as they can be moved; the Chinese who fled when the Japanese began overrunning China are returning to their homes.

But the refugees here have no homes—nothing to look forward to except a continuing existence as white coolies.

The men eke out a bare existence making fountain pens and cigaret lighters and re-selling things they bought from hard-bargaining Chinese. Their women—the pretty ones—hang around filthy, hole-in-the-wall bars hoping to pick up a few Shanghai dollars.

Typical is an 18-year-old blonde known as "China Doll." She has been working the bars since she was 13 to support herself and her mother. Her only future is to continue pleasing the Japanese, Chin-

nese, Hindus and various breeds and cross-breeds flowing through this ancient, vice-ridden corner of the Orient.

She lives in a barracks 50 by 30 feet with six other women. The place is dirty because they have no soap. Food is bad. The men and women and children here stare at you like zombies.

They tell you of the treatment they had at the hands of the Japanese camp masters. One was a man named Goya who would force them to bend their knees and shout "Goya is king of the Jews."

Goya controlled the girls working the bars and walking streets because he wrote the passes which permitted them to leave the camp. If refused a pass, a girl was unable to show up for work and lost her job. China Doll lost three jobs before finally submitting to Goya.

Among the people here are many highly-trained doctors, scientists and manufacturers. They wish to be useful in the world and hardly dare hope that America will help them but they know they can't look elsewhere.

They have the dignity of the damned despite having to watch their daughters and wives forced into prostitution and their sons into work as white coolies.

Copyright, 1945, by The Indianapolis Times and The Chicago Daily News, Inc.

Artery-Cutting May Provide Relief From 'Migraines'

By Science Service

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—An artery-cutting operation that brings relief, apparently permanently, in one type of migraine headache is reported by Dr. Samuel B. Nadler, of Tulane University School of Medicine, in the forthcoming issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association here.

The particular headache comes in a periodic attack of throbbing pain, frequently "unbearable," over the right or left temple or both. The pain may radiate over a larger part of the head. Stomach and intestinal upsets often accompany the headache. Dizziness and the visual disturbances that come in some cases of migraine were not present with the headaches, Dr. Nadler reports.

Pressing with the fingers on the temporal artery on the side of the headache abolished the throbbing pain and most of the continuous dull ache that patients also suffered. Injecting a local anesthetic into the tissue around the artery brought relief, often within one minute, which lasted from several hours to several days.

More prolonged relief, two to 11 months so far, was achieved by the operation in which the artery was cut and tied. The operation was successful in five of eight patients whom Dr. Nadler has seen with this type of headache during the past year. The other three had less frequent attacks and preferred to have the injections of local anesthetic instead of the operation.



A Joey Shirt

every high school girl will want to "drape the frame" in, and we mean "drape"—for it's worn about two sizes too large —(you have to hide it from big brother). It's 100% wool and in red and black plaid with huge pockets with button down flaps. The price is 8.98.

L. Strauss & Co. INC
The Specialty Shop for Tailored Women, Second Floor.