22 November 1950

TO : Major J. P. Napier, Government Section, GHQ.

FROM : Chief, Supervision Section, Prime Minister's Office.

SUBJECT: Standards of Screening of "Borderline Cases" by Category.

Category		Samples	Rough Number
B	Chokunin rank officials of Army and Navy	1. Nominal Chokunin rank Shokutaku	about 30
		2. In case of retirement Chokunin rank a few days	about 2
C		None	
D	National Level	None	
	Purgees under par c 5	Those who were nominated unilaterally without approval and never attended meetings concerned or attended only once without knowledge of the nature of a meeting and quit	about 12
	Other Local Level	Those whose tenure of office were less than one month or less than two months just prior to the end of the war	about 2,310

B

SCAP

G	Purgees under par 1&3	Non	None
	Purgees under par 4 c	Non	None
	Managing Director of Newspaper in list appended to par 5 d	Those whose career was very liberalistic and anti-militaristic or those who contributed to art very much.	about 110
	Chief editor of Newspaper in list appended to par 5 d	Those whose career was very liberalistic and anti-militaristic.	
	Branch Chief, ex-servicemen's Ass'n	Those whose tenure of office were less than one month or two months just prior to the end of the war.	about 3,460
	Chairman of par 11 company Managing Director Director Standing Auditor	Those whose tenure of office were less than one month	about 22
	Recommended Candidates	None	
	Purgees under par 2 a note (4)	None	

N. Okada.
N. Okada

Chief, Supervision Section,
Prime Minister's Office.

COPY

8 May 1950

TO : Captain McWherter, Government Section, GHQ

FROM : Chief, Supervision Section, Prime Minister's Office

SUBJECT: Precedents of Unpurge.

The scope of persons of Category B unpurged by the former Central Screening Committee, the Appeal Board and the Supervision Section, Prime Minister's Office with the consent of the Government Section, GHQ is as follows:

1. Categorically unpurgeable

   a. Reserve officers
   b. Officers from two-year active service
   c. Officers from civilians
      They were commissioned from Army or Navy civilians.

2. Precedents of unpurge established in December 1947 by the Central Screening Committee.

   a. Officers commissioned after 8 December 1941 having graduated from universities or colleges other than those of Army or Navy ones.

      Most of them became Army or Navy scholarship students during their university or college courses. None of them was a "combatting officer". They were doctors, technicians, veterinarians, dentists, pharmacologists, pay-masters, etc.
   b. Officers from 25th and 26th "Shoi-Kohosei" (cadets)

      The 25th and 26th cadets were commissioned 1 February and 20 July 1945 respectively. But for the war they had not been commissioned in active service, and they were not trained by military schools and their tenure of commission was short. It is the reason why they were unpurged.

   c. Surgeons who retired from the active service prior to 1920 and their term of service was not long enough to receive the ordinary pension.
   d. Military musicians (commissioned officers)
   e. M. P.s after 15 August 1945 (so-called "temporary Kempei's)

3. Precedents of unpurge established in March 1948 by the Central Screening Committee.

   a. Assistant M.P.s whose job was only chores other than proper work of M.P.s, for instance, digging of anti-air-raid shelters

cultivation of farms, cooking, etc.

b. Officers commissioned after the war.

4. Precedent of unpurge established in May 1948 by the former Appeal Board.

   a. Manchurian regular officer
   This case was one and the subject person was a pharmacologist.

5. Precedent of unpurge established in July 1948 by the Superivision Section.

   a. An officer who became blind in the Russo-Japanese War and since then for about 40 years taught the many blind by establishing a school for the blind.

6. Precedent of unpurge established in November 1948 by the Supervision Section.

   a. Officers commissioned just before the end of the war and could not know their commission on account of communications difficulties, because they were "marooned" on the spot, and were not treated as commissioned officers by the time of their repatriation.

/s/ N. OKADA
N. OKADA

Chief, Supervision Section,
Prime Minister's Office

AB

Number and Sample Cases of Appellants in Category E (Governors in occupied areas) Reinstated.

1. Standards of Examination followed by the Appeal Board

   a. Those who were in office for comparatively short periods and were democratic in thoughts and actions.

   b. Those whose positions were wholly nominal and without any counterpart of practical activities.

2. Number of appellants reinstated in Category E : 12

3. Sample Cases.

a.	IWASHIGE, Ryûji	(E.R. No. 23292)
	OKAMOTO, Naoto	(E.R. No. 23294)
	YAMAZUMI, Katsumi	(E.R. No. 23296)
b.	SHIMIZU, Ryôsaku	(E.R. No. 22925)

Number and Sample Cases of Appellants in Category F (Governors in occupied areas) Reinstated.

1. Standards of Examination followed by the Appeal Board

   a. Those who were in office for comparatively short periods and were democratic in thoughts and actions.

   b. Those whose positions were wholly nominal and without any counterpart of practical activities.

2. Number of appellants reinstated in Category F : 12

3. Sample Cases.

a.	IWASHIGE, Ryûji	(E.R. No. 23292)
	OKAMOTO, Naoto	(E.R. No. 23294)
	YAMAZUMI, Katsumi	(E.R. No. 23296)
b.	SHIMIZU, Ryôsaku	(E.R. No. 22925)

Number and Examples of Appellants Granted Special Remission Classified by Categories and Standards of Examination followed by the Appeal Board.

Category B Army and Navy Officials of the Chokunin Rank.

1. Standards:

   a. Councilors and Parliamentary Vice Ministers.

   b. Those who were transferred to the status of civil officials of the Army and Navy so that they might be promoted to the Chokunin rank;

   c. Those who held the status of civil officials of the Chokunin rank due to the honorary promotion, for an extremely short period.

   d. Those whose personalities and thoughts were exceedingly favorable.

2. Number of appellants reinstated: 13

3. Examples:

   a. MIYAZAWA, Taneo (90th: E.R. No. 19625)

   b. NARUMI, Seimatsu (114th: E.R. No. 25148)

   c. SUGIYAMA, Joji (114th: E.R. No. 25151)

   d. SEKINE, Hideo (119th: E.R. No. 25855)

Category C Rightist Organizations

1. Standards:

   a. Those whose connection with organization was wholly nominal: 41

   b. Those who were conspicuous for their (pacifistic and democratic) thoughts and actions: 9

   c. Those who were designated by mistake: 57

2. Number of appellants reinstated:

   National level: 21

   Prefectural level and below: 86

3. Examples:

   a. ARAI, Hosui (89th: E.R. No.19164) ABE, Tsunejiro (103rd: 23723)

   b. WATANABE, Sozo (114th: " 25084)

   c. DAITOKU, Shoichi (114th: " 25079) SATO, Morio (104th: 23946)

Category D

Imperial Rule Assistance Association (including its affiliates).

I. Officials and staff-members of the Central Headquarters and ~~or~~ the Prefectural level.

1. Standards:

a. Those who were in office nominally, immediately before dissolution, or for short periods:

b. Those who were conspicuous for their thoughts and actions, or who had other merits:

2. Number of appellants reinstated:

National level:	30
Prefectural level:	29

3. Examples:

a. MIZUKAWA, Kiyoshi (107th: 24107) HIGASHIKUZE, Hideo (112th 24805)
UCHIDA, Yoshikazu (45th : 2047)

b. ODA, Joju (116th: 25422) INADA, Shuichi (116th: 25417)

II Chiefs of County, City, Ward, Town and Village Branches.

1. Standards:

a. Those who were in office for short periods;

b. Those whose chiefship was wholly nominal:

c. Those who were under special geographical conditions:

d. Those who were conspicuous for their thoughts and actions:

e. Those who were designated by mistake;

2. Number of appellants reinstated:

a.	519
b.	102
c.	165
d.	13
e.	5

3. Examples:

a. NISHIMURA, Takashi (22th: 603) SATO, Tokinosuke (24th: 680)

b. HIOKI, Mineichi (84th: 15925) KINOSHITA, Shichiro(86th: 17232)

c. YAMADA, Yushiro (82nd: 14669) SHIMASAWA, Toshiro (112th:24815)

d. MATSUO, Kunimatsu (114th:25091) OKUBO, Tomejiro (118th:25559)

e. HASHIYAMA, Giichi (84th: 15924) ODA, Iwata (84th: 15928)

III. Chairman of the Prefectural, Countyoor City Cooperation Conference of I.R.A.A. and Constituent Members of the local Chapters of the I.R.A. Political Structure Establishment Council.

1. Standards:

Those who scarcely attended meetings and hardly conducted activities or who had other merits.

2. Number of appellants reinstated:

a. I.R.A.P.S. 49

b. Cooperation Conference Prefectural level: 6
Of lower level: 52

3. Examples:

a. I.R.A.P.S. DAITO, Katsuichi (76th:11198) SUZUKI, Seisuke(73th:9463)

b. Coop. Conf.(pref. level). KANDA, Junichi (94th: 20737)
HIRANUMA, Ryozo (57th: 3956)

c. Ditto (Lower level) ITO, Hanji (45th: 2042)
NAMARI, Ichitaro (73th: 9642)

Imperial Rule Assistance Youth Association:

I. Officials and staff-members of the Central Headquarters and on the Prefectural level:

1. Standards:

a. Those who were in post nominally, immediately before the dissolution or for short periods:

b. Those who were conspicuous for their thoughts and actions:

2. Number of appellants reinstated:

a. Officials and staff-members of the Central Headquarters (Director etc.): 4

b. Those on the Prefectural level: 44

3. Examples:

a. NANBA, Seiro (111th: 24682) NOZU, Yuzuru (114th: 25104)

b. SHIOTSUGU, Tetsuo (115th: 25304) TAKEDA, Yojuro (111th: 24689)
TANABE, Teruichiro(91st: 19826).

II. Chiefs of County, City, Ward, Town and Village Branches:

1. Standards:

a. Those who were in office for short periods:

b. Those whose chiefship was wholly nominal;

c. Those who were under special geographical conditions:

d. Those who were conspicuous for their thoughts and actions:

e. Those who were designated by mistake:

2. Number of appellants reinstated:

a.	998
b.	191
c.	10
d.	2
e.	10

3. Examples:

a. AOKI, Kazuo (59th: 4470) INOMATA, Tasaburo (68th: 7001)

b. KOYAMA, Sadao (118th: 25562) NAKAEGAWA, Seikichi(117th: 25461)

c. OKIYAMA? Susumu (111th: 24674) ONO, Chuichi (111th: 24675)

d. NISHIDA, Yoshio (108th: 24258)

e. KOSAKA, Yujin (108th: 24253)

Category G

Purgee under paras. 1 and 3.

1. Standards:

Those who held their posts for a brief period and were conspicuous for their thoughts and actions.

2. Number of appellants reinstated: 7

3. Examples: KAWAHARA, Shunsaku (100th: 23116)
MURASE, Naokai (119th: 25905)
ADACHI, Katsukiyo (115th: 25339)

Purgee under para. 4c.

1. Standards:

Those who held their posts for a brief period and were conspicuous for their thoughts and actions and who were engaged in purely alien police affairs but never participated in the proper Special Higher Police affaifs.

2. Number of appellants reinstated: 8

3. Examples: FUKAZAWA, Kinsaku (115th: 25340)
SUZUKI, Tomiki (115th: 25344)

Writers.

1. Standards:

Those who were conspicuous for their favorable tendencies.

2. Number of appellants reinstated: 29

3. Examples: TAMAI, Katsunori (HINO, Ashihei) (24th: 686)
KAWAI, Yoshinari (105th: 24014)

Newspaper companies.

1. Standards:

   a. Newspapers with a small circulation and with little social influence:

   b. Officials or staff-members who were not concerned with editing;

   c. Deputy chiefs of Editorial Bureaus and members of Editorial Committee or Chief Editorial Writer ranking below Chief of Editorial Bureau:

   d. Those who were conspicuous for their thguthts and actions:

2. Number of appellants reinstated:

   a. Officials who were not concerned with editing:

      1). Presidents 13

      2). Managing Directors 7

      3). Standing Directors 14

      4). Directors 17

   b. Those who were concerned with editing: 53

3. Examples:
   OKAZAKI, Masaomi (3rd: 3)
   HANASHI, Shingoro (50th: 2753)
   YASUMI, Kuniharu (97th: 22056)
   MIDORO, Masuichi (108th: 24269)

Branch Chiefs of the Ex-servicemen's Association.

1. Standards:

   a. Those who were in office for short periods(less than 7 months)

   b. Those whose chiefship was wholly nominal:

   c. Those who were under special geographical conditions:

   d. Those who were conspicuous for their thoughts and actions:

   e. Those who were designated by mistake:

2. Number of appellants reinstated: 3,456
3. Examples:
   a. MITANI, Hideo (81st: 14252)

   b. TAKASE, Chiyoji (81st: 14299)

c. HATAYAMA, Kunigoro (91st: 19879)

d. MINEOKA, Yoshifumi (112th: 24849)

e. IWAI, Masaaki (92nd: 20208)

Officials of para. 11 companies.

1. Standards:

The examination of these cases is to be conducted by taking into consideration the following points:

(1) Character of Companies.

Officers of the following companies are, as a general rule, to be granted special remission, unless they were guilty of militaristic or ultra-nationalistic thoughts and actions:

Companies engaged in spinning, aquatic industry, privately-owned railway service, electricity generation and transmission, gas supply, bonds and securities business, insurance, and warehousing.

These companies have the attributes of the so-called "peace industry". They had no direct connection with the war, and their responsibility for the war is considered light.

(2) Position of Officers.

With regard to companies other than those mentioned under (1) above, persons who held the following positions are considered to have had comparatively light responsibilities, and are, as a general rule, to be granted special remission, unless they were guilty of militaristic or ultra-nationalistic thoughts and actions:

a. Factory chief or branch chief.

These persons did no more than acting mechanically under the directions and orders of the head office.

b. Persons who took charge of technical matters only.

They participated only in technical matters under the orders of persons responsible for the management of companies, and their responsibility is light. Moreover, many of them are of immediate usefulness to the future economic rehabilitation of the country.

c. Most of Auditors.

It is customary for almost all Auditors in Japan, unlike their counterparts in the United States, not to express any opinion on important matters of company management.

d. Persons in Zaibatsu and similar companies, who, having risen from employees, had no actual voice in important matters of company management.

In Zaibatsu companies, the right of decision on important matters was confined to the family members and a limited number of Directors. Those who had served for many years as employees and had been made Directors as a token of honor had, in most cases, no voice in actual practice.

e. Managing Directors and Standing Directors who did not participate in important matters of company management.

(3) Length of the Term of Office.

With reference to all companies and all officers, it may be assumed, as a general rule, that those who held office for a short period of time had little room for activity, and that their responsibility is consequently light. Unless they were guilty of militaristic or ultra-nationalistic thoughts and actions, their cases are to be examined under the principle of granting special remission.to

a. Those who held office for not more than six months: and to

b. Those who, though holding office for from six to 12 months, had other sufficiently favorable countervailing circumstances to their credit.

(4) Trends of Thought.

In regard to all companies and all officers, special remission is to be granted to those who can prove that they were particularly conspicuous for their pacifistic and democratic thoughts and actions.

(5) Viewpoint of Economic Rehabilitation.

Special remission is to be granted exceptionally to a limited number of those who are capable of specially contributing to Japan's economic rehabilitation, unless they were guilty of militaristic or ultra-nationalistic thoughts and actions.

2. Number of appellants reinstated:

Chairmen	8	Standing Directors	271
Presidents	45	Directors	11
Vice Presidents	37	Standing Auditors	67
Managing Directors	65	Auditors	32
		Others	3

3. Examples:

a. Chairmen SUZUKI, Saburosuke(14th:263) KARASHIMA, Asahiko(84th:16012

b. Presidents NAKABE, Kaneichi (87th:18028) SATO, Hiroo (86th: 17285)

c. Vice Presidents HANNAI, Yoshio (32nd: 1052)
SASAKI, Shujiro (74th: 10192).

d.	Managing Directors	NISHIMURA, Yusaku (53rd: 3242) OYAMA, Kenkichi (89th: 19194)
e.	Standing Directors	KOBAYASHI, Katsuichiro (3rd: 4) MOTOKI, Seizo (33rd: 1122)
f.	Directors:	KATO, Masao (63rd: 5464) OHASHI, Taiji (77th: 11825)
g.	Standing Auditors	SOSHIZAKI, Seiji (45th: 2051) KABUTO, Yasukuni (88th: 18562)
h.	Auditors	TAKAGI, Kiyoshi (85th: 16806) ISHIKAWA, Aikichi (91st: 19829)

Recommended candidates.

1. Standards:

   a. Those of whom it is clear that his "recommendation" was not due to any thought and action pro-militaristic or catering to the wartime situation:

   b. Those of whom it is clear that, in conducting electioneering campaigns, they did not receive from the IRA Political Structure Establishment Council, IRAA, IRAYA, Ex-servicemen's Association, or rightist organizations any aid in the matter of electioneering expenses, posters, bills, other money or article, orators, or canvassers:

   c. Those of whom it is clear that, while previously serving as Member of the House of Representatives, they offered special opposition to the militaristic and ultra-nationalistic measures of the Government from the standpoint of their liberal, democratic and peaceful principles:

   d. Those of whom there are evident facts that, besides as referred to above, they made efforts to uphold liberal, democratic and peaceful principles, consistently throughout their careers:

2. Number of appellants reinstated: 46

3. Example: MAKINO, Ryozo (118th: 25596).

Number of Appellants Granted Special Remission Classified by Categories and Standards of Examination Followed by the Appeal Board

1.	Category A (War Criminals). Those who were acquitted:	5
2.	Category B (Servicemen).	
	a. Reservists:	838
	b. Short-Term Active Officers:	163
	c. Those who were transferred from the status of Civil Officials to that of Military Officers:	66
	d. Active Officers in each Department of the Army Service who are graduates of colleges or higher institutions and who were commissioned on or after 8 December 1941;	409
	e. Musical Officers:	4
	f. Officers of Medical and other Departments who were de-activated in or before 1920;	8
	g. Those who were commissioned as Sub-Lt.'s after being Sub-Lt. candidates who were of the 25th Class or of the 26th Class:	189
	h. Those who were commissioned after the termination of hostilities:	31
	i. Officers in each Department of the Manchukuo Armed Service:	5
	j. Temporary Military Policemen:	109
	k. Military Policemen prior to 1920	9
	l. Assistant Military Policemen:	467
	m. Military Policemen who entered an institution for education, shortly, before the end of hostilities, but required education as M.P.'s had not been completed:	489
	n. Officers commissioned just before the end of hostilities and could not know their commission on account of communication difficulties:	218
	o. Others (including civilians):	67
	Total	3,072

3. Category C(Rightist Organizations)

(a) Those whose connection with origanization was wholly nominal: 41

(b) Those who were conspicuous for their (pacifistic and democratic) thoughts and actions: 9

(c) Those who were designated by mistake: 57

Total 107

4. Category D

a. Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

(1) Officials and Staff-members of the Central Headquarters and on the Prefectural level.

(a) Those who were in office nominally, immediately before the dissolution or for short periods: 43

(b) Those who were conspicuous for their thoughts and actions, or who had other merits: 16

(Tot. 59)

(2) Chiefs of County, City, Ward, Town and Village Branches.

(a) Those who were in office for short periods: 519

(b) Those whose chief-ship was wholly nominal: 102

(c) Those who were under special geographical conditions: 165

(d) Those who were conspicuous for their thoughts and actions: 13

(e) Those who were designated by mistake: 5

(Tot. 804)

(3) Chairman of the Prefectural County or City Cooperation Conference of I.R.A.A. and Constituent Members of the local Chapters of the I.R.A. Political Structure Establishment Council.

(a) Those who scarcely attended meetings and hardly conducted activities: Coop. Conf. 56; I.R.A.P.S. 47

(b) Those who had other merits: Coop.Conf. 2; I.R.A.P.S. 2

(Tot. 107)

(a) Those who were in office for short periods: 37

(b) Those who had other merits: 2

(Tot. 39)

b. Imperial Rule Assistance Youth Association. Total of a. 1,009

(1) Officials and Staff-members of the Central Headquarters and on the Prefectural level.

(a) Those who were in post nominally, immediately before the dissolution or for short periods: 47

(b) Those who were conspicuous for their thoughts and actions: 1

(Tot. 48)

(2) Chiefs of County, City, Ward, Town and Village Branches.

(a) Those who were in office for short periods: 998

(b) Those whose chiefship was wholly nominal: 191

(c) Those who were under special geographical conditions: 10

(d) Those who were conspicuous for their thoughts and actions: 2

(e) Those who were designated by mistake: 10

(Tot. 1,211)

Total of b. 1,259

5. Category E (Financial and Development Organizations Involved in Japanese Expansions)

a. (a) Branch Chiefs: 52

b. (b) Persons who took charge of technical matters only: 3

(c) Auditors: 19

(d) Employe-Directors and those who had no voice in important matters of company management: 13

(Tot. 87)

b. (a) Those who were in office for short periods: 18

(b) Those who were in office for the period less than 12 months: 4

(Tot 22)

c. Those who were particularly conspicuous for their thoughts and actions: 5

Total 114

6. Category F (Governors of Occupied Territories): 12

7. Category G

a. Category G-1 Economic Activities.

(1) Officers of companies engaged in peaceful industries.

(a) Spinning: 50

(b) Aquatic Industry: 19

(c) Prifately-owned railway service: 29

(d) Electricity transmission: 33

(e) Gas Supply: 5

(f) Bonds and securities business: 4

(g) Insurance: 40

(h) Warehousing: 15

(Tot. 195)

(2) Persons who held the following positions in the companies other than those mentioned under a. above.

(a) Factory Chief or Branch Chief: 4

(b) Those who took charge of technical matters only: 85

(c) Auditors: 67

(d) Employe-Directors in the Zaibatsu Companies or those who had no voice in important matters of company management: 133

(Tot. 289)

(3) (a) Those who were in office for short periods: 33

(b) Those who were in office for not more than 12 months: 22

(Tot. 55)

b. Category G-2 Press, etc. Total. 539

(1) Officials or staff-members of the following companies.

(a) Newspapers with a small circulation and with little social influence: 20

(b) Companies publishing books and other publications on a small scale: 20

(c) Officials of the companies engaged in the production of motion picture or in the performance of theatricals: 28

(Tot. 68)

(2) (a) Officials or staff-members of newspapers who were not concerned with editing: 61

(b) Deputy Chiefs of Editorial Bureaus and members of Editorial Committee or Chief Editorial Writer ranking below Chief of Editorial Bureau: 44

(Tot. 105)

(3) Officials and staff-members of broadcasting agencies or press control organs who were not concerned with editing: 9

(4) Writers of favorable tendencies: 29

(5) Those who were conspicuous for their thoughts and actions: 10

Total 221

c. Category G-3 "Recommendation" Diet Members: 46

d. Category G-4 Branch Chiefs of Exservicemen's Association:

(a) Those who were in office for short periods; 3,142

(b) Those whose chiefship was wholly nominal; 231

(c) Those who were under special geographical conditions; 32

(d) Those who were under conspicuous for their thoughts and actions; 1

(e) Those who were designated by mistake: 50

Total 3,456

e. Category G-5 Butokukai.

(1) Staff-members of the Central Headquarters and on the Prefectural level.

(a) Those who were in office for short periods (less than 1 year); 9

(b) Department Chiefs (experts of "judo", "kendo", archery, swimming, etc.); 38

(c) Those who were in post nominally. 17

(Tot. 64)

(2) Branch Chiefs.

(a) Those who were in office for short periods (less than 1 year and a half): 87

(b) Those whose chiefship was wholly nominal: 70

(Tot. 157)

Total. 221

f. Category G-6 Special Higher Police Officials: 9

~~25~~ → 30

g. Category G-7 Others: 572

Total of G 7,018

(Paragraph B)

Grand Total 10,090

Total of G

SUPPLEMENTARY EXPLANATIONS ON STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION FOLLOWED BY APPEAL BOARD

30 May 1950

With reference to the STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION FOLLOWED BY APPEAL BOARD recently submitted, the Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board desires to make herein supplementary explanations in regard to cases coming under the categories mentioned below:

Category D:

1. Chiefs of County, City, Ward, Town and Village Branches of Imperial Rule Assistance Association.
2. Chiefs of County, City, Ward, Town and Village Branches of Imperial Rule Assistance Youth Association.
3. Chairmen of To, Do, Fu and Ken Cooperation Conferences of Imperial Rule Assistance Association.
4. Constituent Members of Local Chapters of Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Establishment Council.
5. Business Chiefs of County, City and Ward Branches of Imperial Rule Assistance Association.
6. Directors ("Somu") of To, Do, Fu and Ken Chapters of Imperial Rule Assistance Youth Association.

Categories G 1 (and E):

1. Peaceful Industries.
2. Officers Unconcerned with Company-Management Policy, Etc. (Branch Chiefs and Auditors).

Category G 4:

Chiefs of Branches of Imperial Ex-Servicemen's Association.

I. CATEGORY D

1. Chiefs of County, City, Ward, Town and Village Branches of Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

(1) Actual Roles Played by Designees.

In the early days following the establishment of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, it is a fact that persons who took active parts in this organization were motivated by various and diverse intentions. Some intended to make the Association into a popular organization designed to counteract the military, Others would contrive to use the Association as a lever to bring about a combination of the then existing political parties, so as to recover their influence. Still others aimed at turning the Association into the country's only political party modeled on Nazism. These irreconcilable purposes and contending influences struggled for leadership in the Association at the outset of its existence. The result was a hopeless confusion within the Association, and criticism and censure from the outside. This state of affairs led to the reorganization of the Association in April 1941, only several months after its establishment in October 1940. This reorganization completely changed the character of the Association, which was thereby turned into an auxiliary organ for the administration of the country.

The Head of Cities, Wards, Towns and Villages, Chairmen of Town and Village Head Associations, and Chiefs of Prefectural Government Branch Offices (subsequently, in some places, Chiefs of Regional Administrative Offices) throughout the country had been made Chiefs of Association Branches in counties, cities, wards, towns and villages, under directives from the Association Headquarters during the period from about December 1940 to about March 1941. In the early days, however, these Branch Chiefs could conduct practically no activity, owing to the confusing circumstances involving the Association Headquarters as described above. With the reorganization of the Association in April 1941, the Prefectural Governors were additionally appointed Chiefs of its Prefectural Chapters. Thereafter, the Association became wholly an auxiliary organ for the administration of the country, with the result that almost no distinction could be drawn between what was to be attended to by City, Ward, Town and Village Offices (or Regional Administrative Offices) and what was to be done by the Association Branches.

What was done in those days in the name of the Association was: Functions on festival days, commemoration days and other public occasions; increase of food production; cultivation of the castor-oil plant; recovery of metals; encouragement of saving; purchase of national bonds; and other civic matters. Directives on these affairs were sent by the Association Headquarters, through the Prefectural Government Offices, uniformly and perfunctorily to the Regional Administrative Offices and City, Ward, Town and Village Offices throughout the country.

All these doings of the Association were nationally-uniform formalities.

In short, it may be said that the Chiefs of County, City, Ward, Town and Village Branches of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association did, for formality's sake and mechanically, under directives from higher agencies, no more than what was hardly worth special mention, — what was expected of ~~expected of~~ every Japanese in those war days so spontaneously and naturally as to be scarcely reprehensible.

(2) Circumstances of Branch Chief Appointments.

Appointments as Chiefs of County, City, Ward, Town and Village Branches of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association were superimposed, as a general rule, upon Chiefs of Regional Administrative Offices (Chiefs of Prefectural Government Branch Offices); upon Heads of Cities, Wards, Towns and Villages (with the exception of a very few cases where the appointments had to be assumed by Assistant Heads of Towns and Villages owing to the inability of their Heads to do so); or upon Chairmen of Town and Village Head Associations; in all cases, ex officio and additionally to the duties attaching to those posts. It was not at the voluntary desire of the appointees, nor because of any particular thought trends on their part, that the appointments were made. Moreover, in many Prefectures, no individual notices of appointment were delivered, but Branch Chiefs were created by mere uniform notifications of entrustment issued by the Governor concerned.

Under such circumstances, there were a few who were not themselves aware that they were additionally Chiefs of Association Branches, but who learned of the additional posts for the first time when they were designated for purge. Especially in cases where there were changes of Town and Village Heads, the succeeding Town and Village Heads, though nominally Branch Chiefs in addition, were all the while blissfully ignorant of the fact, in not a few instances.

(3) Personality and Thought Trends of Designees.

As is described above, the posts of Chiefs of Association Branches in counties, cities, wards, towns and villages were, as a general rule, additionally assumed ex officio by Chiefs of Regional Administrative Offices; by Heads of Cities, Wards, Towns and Villages; or by Chairmen of Town and Village Head Associations; nor was their selection as Branch Chiefs due to any voluntary desire or any particular thought trends on the part of the appointees. Now, in many instances, those posts of local autonomous administration are honorary in character, and are usually filled by men of established local esteem, who occupy them for many years in numerous cases. There are not a few instances where men of sound and moderate opinions, though contrary to their own desires, have unavoidably had to occupy those posts in order to act as conciliators of the conflicting groups within autonomous bodies. There are also not a few who have for many years devoted themselves wholeheartedly to the good of the local community, and are the recipients of well-earned local respect and admiration.

For these men of esteem and reputation, for these men of a middle-of-the-road standpoint commanding deference, it is in many cases very difficult to find proper substitutes in the respective localities. This fact makes it desirable that these men should be rehabilitated for the purpose of furthering local autonomy. Furthermore, it is for the most part among these former Heads of Cities, Towns and Villages that can be found persons who could nowadays adhere steadfastly to sound and moderate views in effective opposition to the rightist and leftist thoughts and actions in local districts. Herein lies another reason why their release from purge designation is to be desired.

(4) Purge Criteria Enlarged under Japanese Ordinance.

According to the Memorandum of 4 January 1946, the members of the local branches of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association who fall under the Memorandum are those covered by the definition "any person who has at any time been a leading official of a prefectural or metropolitan subdivision of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association". The purge criteria, laid down in the Cabinet and Home Affairs Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1946 promulgated in pursuance of the aforesaid Memorandum, are "Chiefs of To, Do, Fu and Ken (metropolitan and prefectural) Chapters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association; Chiefs of the Secretariats, and Chiefs of the Divisions of the Secretariats, of such Chapters; and Chairmen of To, Do, Fu and Ken Cooperation Conferences of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association".

In other words, under the provisions of this Ordinance, Chiefs of County, City, Ward, Town and Village Branches were not treated as falling under the criteria defined in the Memorandum. Subsequently, the scope of the criteria was so enlarged as to include, for the first time, officers on the levels of counties, cities, wards, towns and villages, under the Cabinet and Home Affairs Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 4 January 1947. This enlargement of purge criteria was not necessarily because such lower-level officers were to be regarded as militarists or ultra-nationalists "who have deceived and misled the people of Japan into embarking on world conquest" in the words of the Potsdam Declaration. Instead, the enlargement of purge criteria should more properly be taken as indicating the desire of the Japanese Government to implement an extended interpretation of the spirit of the Potsdam Declaration, with a view to expediting the democratization of local autonomy.

During the period of approximately five years since the end of the war, the task of eliminating persons who formerly played leading roles in local autonomous entities has already been nearly completed. On the other hand, there is now an insufficiency of men useful for the healthy exercise of local autonomy, and in some places the scarcity of able leaders is interfering with proper autonomous operation. This being the actual state of affairs in these days, it is believed that, if designees on such low levels were released from designation and enabled to put their tried and proven ability to use on the new basis of a democratized community, it would not fail to serve the purpose of making a much-needed contribution to the self-reconstruction of Japan along democratic lines, which is surely the ultimate objective of the Potsdam Declaration.

(5) Standards for Special Remission.

The generalized statements set forth in (1) to (4), 1 above with respect to actual roles played, circumstances attending appointments, personality and thought trends, and an extended interpretation of purge regulations have been made in the light of the facts ascertained by the Board in examining a multitude of cases. From the viewpoint of those generalized statements, and under the relevant purge criteria which remain unchanged at present, the Board has decided to grant special remission to those Chiefs of County, City, Ward, Town and Village Branches who come under any of the standards mentioned below, from the idea that their cases involve "gross injustice":

i. Those who were in office for short periods.

Branch Chiefs, who were in office only for short periods, were naturally incapable of actual activity. In the days immediately following the establishment of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association (in October 1940), conflict and confusion reigned at the Central Headquarters of the Association, as is mentioned in (1) above; and there was a delay in setting up the structure of Prefectural Chapters. Consequently, it will readily be seen that in those days there was almost no activity on the part of the Branches in counties, cities, wards, towns and villages. Nor was there any noticeable Association activity during the period preceding the dissolution of the Association (in June 1945). Because the dissolution had been talked about since the beginning of that year; and a formal decision for dissolution was taken by a Cabinet meeting in April, followed by a public announcement to that effect. Another cause for the inaction of the Association was that by this time the war

situation had shown unmistakable signs of a miserable defeat for Japan, her administration, in all its aspects, being plunged into a helpless state of disorder and paralysis. As to the intervening period between the establishment and the dissolution of the Association, there was little room for any actual activity on the part of those who were in office for a short time, in view of the kind of things which were usually done by the Association in those days, as is described in (1) above. Under these circumstances, the Board has decided to grant special remission to those who were in office for short periods, as determined with about a half-year as the general dividing-line (Example: E.R. No. 13, NAGAO, Kakuzaemon), except in cases where there are indications of particularly positive activity having been conducted, or where personality and thought trends are not favorable. Special remission is likewise to be granted to those whose term of office exceeds the specified period somewhat (by about a month or less), but who were less active than others (Example: E.R. No. 343, SHIMIZU, Teruo).

ii. Those who, owing to personal circumstances, conducted no actual activity as Branch Chiefs.

Those who were in office for comparatively long periods, but who are shown by definite facts to fall under any of the standards mentioned below, should be regarded as having served only in a nominal capacity and as having conducted no actual activity, and are accordingly to be granted special remission:

a. Those who were not regularly resident in the place concerned, and who were no more than nominal Branch Chiefs. (Example: E.R. No. 517, NAKAGAWA, Shigeharu.)

b. Those who were incapable of activity owing to illness, or greatly-advanced age and decrepitude. (Examples: E.R. No. 352, SHIBA, Masao; E.R. No. 10148, OKUBO, Chiyo.)

c. Those who, during their comparatively short terms of office, were too busily preoccupied with remedial measures following earthquakes, floods, etc., or with such problems as the amalgamation of towns and villages, to attend to general administration, and consequently had no time for any particular activity on behalf of the Association. (Example: E.R. No. 1634, HYU, Tomizo.)

iii. Those who were incapable of activity owing to geographical circumstances.

Association activity was practically impossible in such places as isolated islands or secluded spots among the mountains, with no easy means of access and with no facility for the implementation of directives issued by the Association Headquarters. In places of this nature, those who were Branch Chiefs held the post in name only; and are accordingly to be granted special remission. (Examples: E.R. No. 12, NISHIO, Kazuichi, and IWAO, Sueichi.)

In addition to the geographical circumstances, an additional fact has to be taken into consideration in the cases of those who were Chiefs of Class-2 Towns and Villages in Hokkaido and who were concurrently Chiefs of Association Branches. These Town and Village Chiefs were merely Government appointive officials of a low grade, and had no political influence whatever in the places concerned. Special remission is, therefore, to be granted to them. (Examples: E.R. No. 21814, AIDA, Heisaku, and others.)

iv. Those whose personality and thought trends were specially favorable.

Special remission is due to those who, though nominally Branch Chiefs, were opposed to militarism and ultra-nationalism and were specially conspicuous for thoughts and actions liberal, democratic and pacifistic. (Examples: E.R. No. 560, SUGIYAMA, Yanosuke; E.R. No. 1742, YAGI, Kikujiro.)

2. Chiefs of County, City, Ward, Town and Village Branches of Imperial Rule Assistance Youth Association.

The cases of these designees have been screened generally under the same standards as those for Chiefs of County, City, Ward, Town and Village Branches of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, except for the special notice taken of the circumstances under which these designees held office as Chiefs of County, City, Ward, Town and Village Branches of the Imperial Rule Assistance Youth Association. This is because, while Association Branch Chiefs were such ex officio and automatically by reason of their being County, City, Ward, Town and Village Heads, it was through specific appointments that Youth Association Branch Chiefs were nominated. Accordingly, consideration has been given to special circumstances such as the following:

(1) Having been urged to assume office by the persons concerned, designees repeatedly refused; yet, notices of appointment were unilaterally issed in order to make it appear that the necessary appointments had been made; and the result was that the designees were Branch Chiefs in name only, without conducting any activity in connection with that post. There are many instances of this sort. If such circumstances are made clear, special remission is to be granted to the designees. (Example: E.R. No. 100, ISHIDA, Masazo)

(2) A short time after assumption of office, designees tendered resignations, and thereafter had nothing whatever to do with Branch affairs. But, for reasons concerning procedure for their release, they continued to remain in office nominally. In such instances, the period for which they were actually in office is to be taken into account in screening them. (Example: E.R. No. 643, ODA, Yoshikage.)

(3) In name, designees were Branch Chiefs, but the actual power relating to the Branches was exercised by other persons (for instance, the Town and Village Chiefs concerned), with the designees making no real activity as Branch Chiefs. Such cases come in for special remission. (Example: E.R. No. 18557, TAKEUCHI, Kenichiro.)

3. Chairmen of To, Do, Fu and Ken Cooperation Conferences of Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

All that was done by these Cooperation Conference Chairmen was to attend Cooperation Conferences and preside over the proceedings, usually from one to several times in a year. Except at these meetings of the Conferences, they conducted practically no activity as Chairmen of Cooperation Conferences. Those who did not actually attend the meetings of the Conferences oftener than once or twice are, as a general rule, to be granted special remission, regardless of the length of their terms of office, if there were no unfavorable facts respecting their activity at the time the conferences were in session. In this connection, careful note has been taken of their careers in other fields of activity, so as to ascertain their personality and thought trends. (Example: E.R. No. 83. NAKAI, Takazo.)

As to the Chairman of Town and Village Cooperation Conferences,

This post was usually assumed additionally by Town and Village Heads who were concurrently Chiefs of Imperial Rule Assistance Association Branches. Accordingly, the Chairmen of Town and Village Cooperation Conferences have been screened under the standards already mentioned with respect to Imperial Rule Assistance Association Branch Chiefs.

4. Constituent Members of Local Chapters of Council for establishing Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure.

6 Among the designees under this head there are many who were brought into nominal association with Local Chapters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Establishment Council, as representatives of various walks of life, in order that the Local Chapters might take on the appearance of standing for all sections of local opinion. Special remission is, as a general rule, to be granted to those who attended the meetings of Local Chapters only once or twice, without regard to the length of their terms of office, if their activities at the meetings were passive and if, apart from the meetings, they did not engage in electioneering campaigns, including assistance to "recommendation" candidates. In this respect, their careers in other spheres of activity (especially whether or not they have had political careers) have received careful consideration in making sure of their personality and thought trends. (Example: E.R. No. 222, KAMEYAMA, Jin.)

5. Business Chiefs of County, City and Ward Branches of Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Generally speaking, the above-mentioned standards for the Chiefs of County, City, Ward, Town and Village Branches of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association have been followed in screening Business Chiefs of County, City and Ward Branches of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. Of these, the Business Chiefs of County Branches were of the lowest level and had very slight responsibilities. Those who were such officials for less then one year are, as a general rule, to be granted special remission, unless there were other unfavorable circumstances. (Example: E.R. No. 2567, HIRATA, Toyoji.)

6. Directors ("Somu") of To, Do, Fu and Ken Chapters of Imperial Rule Assistance Youth Association.

The designees under this head include many whose sole connection with those bodies was that their names were enrolled in the list of their "Somu". Even in the case of those who were in office for comparatively long periods, they have been favorably screened, if justified in the light of their careers in other fields of activity, of what they actually did, and of other circumstances. (Example: E.R. No. 186, YOKOI, Taro.)

II. CATEGORIES G 1 (AND E)

1. Peaceful Industries.

Officers and staff-members belonging to the undermentioned industries are, as a general rule, to be granted special remission, for the reasons set forth below:

(1) Spinning.

Spinning is a peaceful industry engaged in the production of clothing for the people. Especially in this country, the spinning industry depends upon overseas markets both for its raw materials and for its products, and therefore international peace is the indispensable prerequisite to its existence. Consequently, with the development of the war situation, spinning companies had no alternative but to curtail their operations. After the outbreak of the Pacific War, they were forced by the military authorities to scrap and surrender their equipments or to convert their installations to the production of munitions. To such demands their officers, who had for many years engaged in the spinning industry, offered as much resistance as they could, and did everything possible to maintain the industry intact as far as practicable.

(2) Aquatic Industry.

Primarily a peaceful enterprise, the aquatic industry during the war received no manner of subsidy from the Government. On the contrary, fishery companies were subjected to the Government policy of controlled adjustment and amalgamation. Moreover, the major part of their vessels were requisitioned by the Government, and their catches underwent a serious decline. The fact is that the aquatic industry is one of the "wartime-victim industries" as they are called.

(Example: E.R. No. 3244 TAMURA, Keizo.)

(3) Privately-Owned Electric Railways.

All the privately-owned electric railway companies coming under the Memorandum were established through a mechanical amalgamation of electric railway companies in the suburbs of big cities under the Government's wartime policy of controlled combination. Their whole business was the short-distance transportation of passengers around big cities, and the management of auxiliary enterprises such as a department store. They carried no munitions whatever. Of the transportation of goods in general, there was very little. After the end of the war, these companies separated into what they had been before the Government-ordained amalgamation. (Example: E.R. No. 17285 SATO, Hiroo.)

(4) Electricity Distribution.

Electricity distribution companies were engaged in public utilities, being the subsidiaries of the Nippon Electricity Generation and Transmission Co. (which is not under Category G); and, under the Electricity Distribution Control Ordinance, were placed under the strict direction and control of the Government authorities. In consequence, the powers of the Presidents and other officers of these companies were extremely restricted in comparison with other companies in general. (Example: E.R. No. 20403 ARAI, Shoji.)

(5) Gas Supply.

The supply of gas, like that of electric light, is a typical public-utility of urban importance. The Tokyo Gas Co. was the sole supplier of gas in Kanto, but it did not

The powers of the managers of branch offices were greatly restricted, the prior approval of the head office being required in regard to all important matters. It was in June 1943 that the so-called system of Local Headquarters Offices ("Tokatsu Ten") was instituted. This system introduced no change in the powers of the respective branch managers, but was intended to facilitate the liaison among the branch offices within a locality. Accordingly, the manager of a local Headquarters Office was not in a position to direct and control the managers of the branch offices within the locality concerned (Example: E.R. No. 5196 Yamamoto, Tsuneo.)

(2) Auditors.

An Auditor is not an executive agent. He may attend a meeting of the Board of Directors and may express his views there, but he has no power to participate in making a decision at such meeting. Accordingly, the post of an Auditor is usually regarded as one of ease and non-responsibility; in most cases, what he does is merely to affix his seal to settlement-of-accounts documents, thus doing no more than fulfilling the requirements prescribed on this point in the Commercial Code. His remuneration is small, being at most equal to or even less than that of an ordinary Director. Often an Auditor, who has formerly been a staff-member, is made a Standing Auditor, who serves full time in charge of the daily business of inspecting accounts, and who for this service receives a slightly higher remuneration. In powers, however, a Standing Auditor is entirely on the same footing as an ordinary Auditor. (Example: E.R. No. 5466 Kondo, Shigeya.)

III. CATEGORY G 4.

Chiefs of Branches of Imperial Ex-servicemen's Association.

These designees have been screened generally under the same standards as Chiefs of County, City, Ward, Town and Village Branches of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and Chiefs of County, City, Ward, Town and

Village

monopolize gas supply on anything like a nationwide basis. Its local monopoly should more properly be attributed to the very nature of the enterprise as a public utility. (Example: E.R. No. 20167 Ota, Hanroku).

(6) Bonds and Securities Business.

This business, which consists in the underwriting and purchase and sale of bonds and securities, is predicated upon free economy; and was, accordingly, inactive and falling off under the controlled economy of war days. Of the five largest companies of this kind, the Nomura Securities Co. alone was designated to be under Category G, despite the fact that its capital was smaller than that of any other securities company. Although, in capital, it was a Nomura affiliate, it had little relationship with the Nomura Zaibatsu in point of personnel and management. (Example: E.R. No. 19192 Iida, Seizo).

(7) Insurance.

Life insurance is a peaceful enterprise aimed at the mutual assistance of the people in general; marine and fire insurance is a passive enterprise designed to cover unforeseen losses. Especially, marine insurance and re-insurance necessitate cooperation with foreign underwriters. Again, insurance companies, in the utilization of their funds, were under the ~~serve~~ very restrictions imposed upon them by Insurance Business Law intended to safeguard the interests of policy-holders. They were, therefore, incapable of making any positive contribution to the financing of munitions industries. Furthermore, none of the companies during the war exceeded 16 percent of the nationwide total in the amount of contracts made. Thus, they were not monopolistic in their business operations. (Example: E.R. No. 7571 Suzuki, Sakae).

(8) Warehousing.

Warehousing companies during the war had to curtail drastically their operations as one of the so-called "non-urgent industries". In 1942, transportation by vehicles and harbor transportation were transferred to the respective control companies.

In May 1944, warehouse installations and personnel were surrendered to the Nippon Warehouse Control Co. Thereafter, warehousing companies were only enabled to continue their existence by the rentals paid for the installations surrendered. Moreover, though Zaibatsu concerns held large interests in warehousing companies, the latter's capital was small, and was left unincreased for a long time. Such companies can hardly be regarded as having been influential. (Example: E.R. No. 16814 Hosoya, Shozaburo.)

(9) Paper Manufacture.

Of the paper-manufacturing companies designated, the largest is the Oji Paper Manufacturing Co. This company had become large because it had taken over, through amalgamation, two companies -- Fuji Paper Manufacturing Co. and Saghalien Industrial Co. -- during the depression following the First World War. The principal enterprise carried on by the Oji Paper Manufacturing Co. was the manufacture of paper and pulp, which is surely a wholly peaceful industry; and all the auxiliary enterprises in which the company was engaged were operated in order to ensure the procurement of materials, fuel, etc. necessary to its principal enterprise. With the development of the war situation, the production of the company suffered a heavy decline, while it was also required to convert its installations to munitions manufacture. In the latter respect, a partial start was made, but no substantial results were attained: for example, the Oji Aircraft Co. saw the war terminate before being able to turn out even a single plane. (Example: E.R. No. 20396 Inoue, Kenichi.)

2. Officers Unconcerned with Company-Management Policy, Etc.

Special remission is, as a general rule, to be granted to the undermentioned officers and staff-members for the reasons set forth below:

(1) Branch Chiefs.

An example may be mentioned in the case of the Yokohama Specie Bank.

Village Branches of the Imperial Rule Assistance Youth Association. In addition, special circumstances such as the following have been taken into consideration:

a. The Ex-Servicemen's Association Branch Chiefs include very many who, in the course of their terms of office, were drafted for active service. Even after being so drafted, many of these men remained to be Branch Chiefs in name. It is obvious that, while they were in the military service, they could conduct no activity as Branch Chiefs. In such cases, the screening has been made in the light of the periods during which they were actually in office. (Example: E.R. No. 76, TAKEUCHI, Kazuyoshi.)

b. As is mentioned immediately above, in those days ex-servicemen were drafted in large numbers, and there were frequent changes of Branch Chiefs. As a result, it so happened in some cases that those who were not likely to be drafted owing to ill-health, disablement, etc. were, contrary to their wished, made Branch Chiefs. Accordingly, special remission is to be granted in cases where it is clear that Branch Chiefs were appointed under such circumstances, and that they conducted no activity during their tenure of office. (Example: E.R. No. 1299 KANEKO, Hiroshi.)

c. As defined in the purge regulations, those who fall under the purge criteria are "Chiefs of Federations of County, City, Ward, Town and Village Branches" and "Chiefs of City, Ward, Town and Village Branches". Despite this definition, there are cases where those who were Chiefs of the Branches formed in respect of each different occupations, or those who were Chiefs of Branches on a level essentially lower than towns and villages, have been designated by mistake. Such cases come under special remission. (Examples: E.R. No. 82, ADACHI, Yuji; E.R. No. 1244, YAMAGUCHI, Seichi.)

STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION FOLLOWED BY APPEAL BOARD

The Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board has been examining, in accordance with the provisions of the Cabinet Order No.39 of 1949, each of the cases on appeal in order to decide whether a given designation made as falling under the Memorandum involves any "gross injustice". The results of the examination so far conducted are given in the separate Report. Hereunder it is proposed to set forth on an overall basis the common standards generally followed in making those decisions.

1. General Standards of Examination Common to All Categories.

The existence or otherwise of "gross injustice" has been examined by taking into overall consideration the following points, not to mention cases where a given designation has been proven to have been erroneous:

(1) Circumstances of Appointment.

a. The designee's appointment to a given post was entirely not due to his own will.

b. The designee repeatedly refused an appointment, but was eventually obliged to accept it on account of the circumstances for which he was not responsible.

(2) Actual Roles Taken.

a. The term of office was so short that there was practically no room for actual activity.

b. There was entirely or almost no activity owing to absence, illness or otherwise, regardless of the length of the term of office.

c. The actual role taken by the designee was of the slightest responsibility.

(3) Trends of Thought.

a. The designee was conspicuous for his pacifistic and democratic inclinations throughout his career.

b. There were conspicuous instances where the designee was subjected to pressure by others owing to his anti-military or anti-war thought and action.

The following are the standards of examination for each different Category:

2. Category B (Servicemen).

(1) Under this Category, examination has been conducted with particular strictness, generally in line with the precedents already set for release from designation. These established precedents cover the following:

a. Reservists.

b. Short-Term Active Officers.

c. Those who were transferred from the status of Civil Officials to that of Military Officers.

d. Active Officers in each Department of the Armed Service who are graduates of colleges or higher institutions and who were commissioned on or after 8 December 1941.

e. Musical Officers.

f. Medical Officers who were de-activated in or before 1920.

g. Those who were commissioned as Sub-Lieutenants after being Sub-Lieutenant candidates who were of the 25th Class or the 26th Class.

h. Those who were commissioned after the termination of hostilities.

i. Officers in each Department of the Manchukuo Armed Service.

j. Temporary Military Policemen.

k. Military Policemen prior to 1920.

(2) The Appeal Board regards the under-mentioned persons as not essentially coming under the Memorandum and as deserving special remission, though no precedent is established for them:

a. Those who, owing to the stoppage of the means of communication, were not made aware of their having been commissioned as Sub-Lieutenants, and who thus served as Non-Commissioned Officers up to the termination of hostilities.

b. Those who, shortly before the termination of hostilities, entered an institute for education as Military Policemen, but whose required education had not been completed before the hostilities terminated.

c. Those who were commissioned only nominally, and who did not perform the actual duties attaching to the post concerned.

3. Category C (Rightist Organizations).

In the case of organizations of a particularly vicious character, almost all persons who had any connection at all with them, even if nominally, are to be denied special remission.

Special remission is to be granted only to those who had a wholly nominal connection with organizations of a comparatively moderate character.

4. Category D (Imperial Rule Assistance Association and Allied Organizations).

(1) The general principles of examination are to be applied with particular strictness in deciding upon the cases of officials and staff-members of the Central Headquarters, and on the Prefectural level, of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and of the Imperial Rule Assistance Youth Association; and also in deciding upon the cases of officials and staff-members of the organizations allied with them, such as the Koa So Hombu (Asia Development General Headquarters), the Dai Nippon Koa Domei (Asia Development Alliance of Great Japan), the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society, and the Political Association of Great Japan. Special remission is to be granted only to such persons as those whose appointment was wholly nominal, or who were in office immediately before the dissolution of these organizations and did nothing more than disposing of the matters connected with the implementation of the dissolution.

(2) The Chiefs of County, City, Ward, Town and Village Branches of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and of the Imperial Rule Assistance Youth Association being considered to have been of comparatively slight responsibilities, special remission is to be granted in cases such as the following:

a. Those who were in office for short periods (with about a half-year as the general dividing-line), and who in the absence of contrary facts, are regarded as having conducted no positive activity.

b. Those who were in office for longer periods, but who were Branch Chiefs in name only, owing to such factors as lack of regular residing in the place concerned, incapacity for activity on account of illness, greatly-advanced age and decrepitude, or the presence of other persons who performed actual activities in their stead.

c. Those who were the Chiefs of Branches in such places as isolated islands or secluded spots among the mountains, where, with no easy means of access and with no facility for the implementation of directives issued by the Association Headquarters, practically no activity could be conducted, and who are consequently regarded as having been Branch Chiefs in name only, as under b immediately above.

d. Those who, though nominally Branch Chiefs, were actually opposed to militarism and ultra-nationalism and were conspicuously liberal, democratic or pacifistic in thought and action.

(3) With regard to the Chairman of the Prefecture, County, City, Ward, Town and Village Cooperation Conferences of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and to the constituent members of the local chapters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Establishment Council, decisions are to be guided by their attendance or otherwise at meetings and their state of activity, regardless of the length of their terms of office.

(4) Those who were Business Chiefs of the County Branches of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, which posts, it is considered, were of the lowest and carried very slight responsibilities, and who were in office for less than one year are, as a general rule, to be granted special remission. Even in the case of such persons, however, special remission is not to be granted to those who also had in their careers

many other connections with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

5. Category E (Financial and Development Organization Involved in Japanese Expansions).

These cases are to be examined in line with, but on a stricter basis than, the standards of examination for economic activities under 7 below.

6. Category F (Governors of Occupied Territories).

These cases are still under examination.

7. Category G1 (Economic Activities).

The examination of these cases is to be conducted by taking into consideration the following points:

(1) Character of Companies.

Officers of the following companies are, as a general rule, to be granted special remission, unless they were guilty of militaristic or ultra-nationalistic thoughts and actions:

Companies engaged in spinning, aquatic industry, privately-owned railway service, electricity generation and transmission, gas, supply, bonds and securities business, insurance, and warehousing.

These companies have the attributes of the so-called "peace industry". They had no direct connection with the war, and their responsibility for the war is considered light.

(2) Position of Officers.

With regard to companies other than those mentioned under (1) above, persons who held the following positions are considered to have had comparatively light responsibilities, and are, as a general rule, to be granted special remission, unless they were guilty of militaristic or ultra-nationalistic thoughts and actions:

a. Factory chief or branch chief.

These persons did no more than acting mechanically under the directions and orders of the head office.

b. Persons who took charge of technical matters only.

They participated only in technical matters under the orders of persons responsible for the management of companies, and their responsibility is light. Moreover, many of them are of immediate usefulness to the future economic rehabilitation of the country.

c. Most of Auditors.

It is customary for almost all Auditors in Japan, unlike their counterparts in the United States, not to express any opinion on important matters of company management.

d. Persons in Zaibatsu and similar companies, who, having risen from employees, had no actual voice in important matters of company management.

In Zaibatsu companies, the right of decision on important matters was confined to the family members and a limited number of Directors. Those who had served for many years as employees and had been made Directors as a token of honor had, in most cases, no voice in actual practice.

e. Managing Directors and Standing Directors who did not participate in important matters of company management.

(3) Length of the Term of Office.

With reference to all companies and all officers, it may be assumed, as a general rule, that those who held office for a short period of time had little room for activity, and that their responsibility is consequently light. Unless they were guilty of militaristic or ultra-nationalistic thoughts and actions, their cases are to be examined under the principle of granting special remission to

a. Those who held office for not more than six months; and to

b. Those who, though holding office for from six to 12 months, had other sufficiently favorable countervailing circumstances to their credit.

(4) Trends of Thought.

In regard to all companies and all officers, special remission is to be granted to those who can prove that they were particularly conspicuous for their pacifistic and democratic thoughts and actions.

(5) Viewpoint of Economic Rehabilitation.

Special remission is to be granted exceptionally to a limited number of those who are capable of specially contributing to Japan's economic rehabilitation, unless they were guilty of militaristic or ultra-nationalistic thoughts and actions.

(6) Persons Barred from Special Remission.

Notwithstanding the preceding paragraphs, no special remission is to be granted to any person who falls under either of the following items:

a. Those who were guilty of militaristic or ultra-nationalistic thoughts and actions.

b. Those who favored and instigated the outbreak of the war.

8. Category G2 (Press).

(1) Special remission is to be granted to those who were officials or staff-members of the under-mentioned organizations, and who had no particular inclinations militaristic or ultra-nationalistic:

a. Newspapers with a small circulation and with little social influence.

b. Companies publishing books and other publications on a small scale.

c. Companies engaged in the production of motion pictures or in the performance of theatricals.

(2) Of the officials and staff-members of newspapers, those mentioned below are regarded as having had comparatively slight responsibilities and are to be granted special remission:

a. Officials and staff-members who were not concerned with editing.

b. i. Deputy Chiefs of Editorial Bureaus.

ii. Chairmen of Editorial Committees, and Chief Editorial Writers, ranking below Chiefs of Editorial Bureaus.