

GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)  
Description of contents

THE  
NATIONAL ARCHIVES  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES

- (1) Box no. 2152  
(2) Folder title/number: (18)  
Purge

(3) Date: ?

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
340	e

(5) Item description and comment:

(6) Reproduction:  Yes  No

(7) Film no.

Sheet no.



## THE PURGE

On 4 January 1946 the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers issued a directive requiring a purge of all persons who shared responsibility for Japan's program of aggression. This directive was designed to remove undesirable persons from positions of influence in the political, economic and social life of Japan. For the fields of education and police, separate similar programs had been initiated as early as October 1945.

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

### BASIS FOR THE PURGE

#### Potsdam Declaration

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

#### Occupation Directives

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

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

In the absence of evidence to the contrary, SCAP was directed to assume that persons who held key positions of high responsibility since 1937 in any of the fields enumerated above have been active exponents of militant nationalism and aggression.

### THE 4 JANUARY 1946 DIRECTIVE

SCAPIN 550, the "4 January Directive", is SCAP's implementation of the instructions from the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

#### Purge Categories

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

Category A. War Criminals

Category B. Career Military and Naval Personnel: Special Police and Officers of the War Ministries.

This category included members of the Board of Fleet Admirals and Field Marshals, the Supreme Military Council, the Imperial General Headquarters, the Army and Navy General Staffs, and the Supreme Council for direction of the war; all career



commissioned officers and enlisted personnel who served in or with the military or naval police or other special or secret intelligence police organizations; and all persons who served as higher officials in the Ministry of War or Ministry of Navy.

Category C. Influential Members of Ultrationalistic, Terroristic or Secret Patriotic Societies.

Founders, officers, directors and other important officials, large financial contributors to, or editor of any publication or organ of such societies.

Category D. Persons Influential in the Activities of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society, and the Political Association of Great Japan.

National officers, leading officials in Prefectural or Metropolitan subdivisions, editor of any publication or organ of the above or agencies or affiliates of the above organizations.

Category E. Officers of Financial and Development Organizations involved in Japanese Expansion.

Persons who between 7 July 1937 and 2 September 1945 were directors, presidents, vice presidents, advisors, auditors or controlling branch managers in Japanese occupied territory of above institutions.

Category F. Governors of Occupied Territories.

Certain specified higher officials such as governor general, civil administrator, and military administrator in Japan's wartime colonial empire.

Category G. Additional Militarists and Ultrationalists.

These broad provisions bring under the terms of the directive:

1. Any person who has denounced or contributed to the seizure of opponents of the militaristic regime.
2. Any person who has instigated or perpetuated an act of violence against opponents of the militaristic regime.
3. Any person who has played an active and predominant governmental part in the Japanese program of aggression or who by speech, writing or action has shown himself to be an active exponent of militant nationalism and aggression.

INITIAL ACTION OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT  
IMPLEMENTING THE PURGE DIRECTIVE

Ordinances Issued

On 27 February 1946 the Japanese Government promulgated Imperial Ordinance No. 109 and Cabinet and Home Affairs Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1946 which established the machinery for applying the Directive. These ordinances determined, first, who should be screened, second, who should be classified as undesirable in light of the Directive and third, how the removal of undesirables should be accomplished.



By the terms of these ordinances all incumbent officials of the then first three civil service grades, and those who held positions of comparable authority, all staff officers of 114 listed corporations, associations and other organizations under the special control of the government, and all applicants for future elective or appointive posts in the national government were subject to screening to determine their eligibility.

The seven categories of undesirables outlined by the Directive were defined in greater detail by the ordinances as follows:

1. No change was made in the category applying to war criminals (Category A).
2. The one affecting career military and naval personnel (Category B) remained substantially the same.
3. The provisions of Category C were defined as applying to influential members of 123 listed ultranationalistic or secret patriotic societies.
4. The many agencies and affiliates of the Imperial Rule Assistance organizations (Category D) were enumerated and the influential positions in each duly listed.
5. The number of financial and development organizations involved in Japanese expansion (Category E), as listed in the original directive, was increased.
6. The exact titles and positions of high Japanese officials in occupied territories (Category E) were defined.
7. The broad provisions of Category G were extensively interpreted by a special cabinet announcement appearing shortly after the promulgation of Imperial Ordinance 109.

It brought under the purge memorandum all persons who had occupied certain policy-forming positions on the highest government level between the outbreak of "The China Incident" and the Surrender.

It listed other high government positions of somewhat lesser importance and provided for the purge of individuals who had occupied them providing there was conspicuous evidence that these individuals have played an important part: (a) in the conclusion of alliances with the Axis or with puppet nations in preparation for the Greater East Asia War, (b) in the suppression of opponents of militarism, (c) in concluding economic agreements with occupied countries, (d) in the financial or production program for Japanese military activities.

The interpretation of Category G also brought under the purge: (a) those officials who had over a long period of time engaged in the suppression of civil liberties, (b) other officials, members of the Diet, artists, writers, publishers, editors and businessmen who had participated in activities proscribed under Category G, (c) officials of companies that had produced the weapons and sinews of war, (d) highest officers of patriotic societies not listed under Category C and (e) any person who was recommended as a candidate by the TOJO Government in 1942.

The ordinances provided for a screening committee to examine questionnaires and to decide upon individual eligibility. In the event that the individual was found to fall under the criteria as defined in the ordinance, the Prime Minister was to designate him as an undesirable person, and to order his removal and exclusion from office. The ordinances also provided for the collection of questionnaires and contained a penalty clause designed to insure that such questionnaires would be filled out truthfully and completely.



## Initial Operation and Effect of the Purge

The impact of the Purge Directive was immediate and profound. On 13 January 1946, only 9 days after the Directive was issued, the Cabinet of Baron Kijuro Shidehara underwent extensive re-organization. Three ministers and six cabinet executives and many other high government officials resigned. In view of the imminence of the approaching April elections the Government released the criteria as soon as they had been determined in the form of Cabinet announcements, without waiting until the entire bill had been written. Thus, by the end of February when Imperial Ordinance No. 109 was officially promulgated, action had already been taken to bring under the purge (a) persons who had been influential in patriotic and secret societies, (b) influential members of the Imperial Rule Assistance organizations, and (c) career naval and military personnel, of whom approximately 183,000 were barred from the public service.

On 10 March 1946, the day of the Cabinet announcement interpreting Category G, the Shidehara Cabinet sustained a second wave of resignations; five ministers retired. Many members of the House of Peers followed suit. Within the month 30 new appointees, duly screened under the new ordinances, were appointed to fill the vacancies thus created.

That part of the 10 March interpretation which rendered ineligible for public service all members of the Lower House who had been recommended by the Tojo Government greatly altered the political scene. Leadership of political parties changed, political allegiances shifted and new candidates were sought to replace those previously scheduled to run in the April elections. Of the 3,384 candidates for the Lower House, 252 were barred. Of the 252 barred, 113 were candidates recommended by Prime Minister Tojo in the 1942 elections. Another 268 "recommended candidates" did not file.

When the Diet convened on 20 June 1946 all successful candidates to the Lower House were re-screened and their cases reviewed. As a result ten more were removed, nine of these by Japanese Government order and one, Ichiro Hatoyama, leader of the Liberal Party, by SCAP directive.

On 16 May 1946 the Japanese Government prepared a still more comprehensive and detailed interpretation of those paragraphs of Category G relating to other government officials, members of the Diet, artists, writers, publishers, editors and businessmen who had engaged in activities proscribed under the Directive. These extended criteria were not publicly announced at the time lest such an announcement interfere with the completion of screening by the scheduled deadline. Nevertheless, this document represented an early extension of the purge program into industry and the field of public information, an extension to be perfected and completed the following year.

## Statistical Summary

By August 1946 the Japanese Government announced the substantial completion of the initial phase of the purge program. The Privy Council, the Diet, the Cabinet, Prefectural Governors, all officials of the then first three ranks, judges of higher courts, officials of government controlled companies, procurators of certain higher courts, and officials of higher educational institutions directly under the Ministry of Education had all been screened. These totalled 5,520 persons, of which 814 were barred or removed, and 4,706 were passed. This figure was subsequently increased by 4 January 1947 to 8,899 persons screened, of which 7,832 had been passed and 1,067 barred or removed. In addition 183,000 career officers of the army and navy, members of the gendarmerie and former intelligence agents had been categorically barred. The way was now clear for the anticipated extension of the program to local government, to industry and to the field of public information.



## EXTENSION OF PURGE PROGRAM

### Preliminary Steps

In August 1946 a statement of SCAP policy was issued requiring the Japanese Government to prepare a comprehensive plan for: (a) the exclusion from prefectural and municipal assemblies and from appointive posts of all personnel deemed undesirable under the provisions of SCAPIN 550; (b) the application of that directive to all elections of members of both Houses of the Diet; (c) the exclusion of all purged personnel from any influential political or economic posts. This statement also provided that the Japanese Government should publish the full text of the plan simultaneously with its submission to SCAP.

### The Extension Plan

On 22 October the Government submitted to SCAP and simultaneously released to the public a plan which comprehensively implemented the 4 January Directive.

In the ensuing two months the essential features of this plan were incorporated into definitive and appropriate form for issuance as law.

### The Extension Ordinances

On 4 January 1947, one year from issuance of the original directive, the Japanese Government promulgated Imperial Ordinance Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 of 1947 and Cabinet and Home Affairs Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947, thus implementing all the features of the approved plan. These ordinances contained provisions which were designed to reach into all fields.

### Criteria for Screening

The screenable positions were extended to include all elective and appointive posts in the national and local governments and specified positions in certain companies, associations, mass communication media and other organizations. These latter were defined to be positions in: companies in which the government had special interests; organizations subsidized by the government or serving for the public benefit; principle newspaper companies, news agencies, publishing companies, motion picture and theatrical companies, broadcasting corporations and other media of mass communication; political parties, their branches and similar organizations; and influential companies, financial institutions and other economic organizations. The specific offices considered to be policy-making positions and approximately 470 such companies, organizations, etc., were specifically listed.

### Criteria for Purging

In a manner similar to that in which definition of screenable positions was enlarged, the purge criteria were also more specifically defined.

No changes were made in the definition of the categories applicable to war criminals (Category A) career military and naval personnel, etc. (Category B), officials of financial and development companies involved in Japanese expansion (Category E) and officials in occupied territories (Category F). With regard to the influential members of ultranationalistic, terroristic or secret patriotic societies (Category C) the criteria were specifically defined to include those persons in the local branches thereof who had held positions comparable to those previously defined as applying only to the national level. The criteria applicable to persons influential in the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, (Category D) were further defined in the case of parent organizations and major affiliates to include officials of all local subdivisions thereof, down to and including chiefs of town and village branches.



The category in which the most far-reaching and comprehensive definitions were made was that applying to additional militarists and ultranationalists (Category G).

The provision in this category, implemented by Cabinet announcement of 10 March 1946 described heretofore, which applied to government officials and professional men who had participated in activities such as mentioned in this category was defined more clearly. Those falling under the provisions of the ordinance were government officials who took part in the planning or execution of propaganda or dissemination of news for the purpose of (1) instigating war; (2) suppressing opponents of jingoism; (3) advocating dictatorship, totalitarianism of the Nazi or Fascist pattern, and militarism or ultranationalism; (4) guiding or controlling thought or speech for the same purpose; (5) political direction or economic exploitation of Japanese occupied territories; (6) furthering important plans for wartime general mobilization or economic control, and other plans for the direction of war.

Diet members in or outside the Diet who had in writing, speech or action been conspicuously active in instigating or directing war, suppressing opponents of jingoism or inspiring dictatorship, totalitarianism of the Nazi or Fascist pattern, militarism or ultranationalism were considered undesirable within the purview of the provision.

Men of letters and artists who by their works had advocated aggression or militant nationalism, actively contributed to such propaganda, or who through their political or philosophic doctrine laid down an ideological basis for the policies for the Greater East Asia, or New Order in the East Asia or policies of a similar nature, or the China Incident or the Pacific War; who had advocated the supremacy of the Japanese nation to be a leader of other nations or who cooperated actively with propaganda of the above effect; who persecuted or denounced liberals or anti-militarists for their liberal or antimilitaristic ideologies; or who in any other way advocated or championed militarism or ultranationalism were by this provision brought under the terms of the Directive. This added definition made it possible to measure by a clearer standard the writings, speeches, articles, news reports, etc. of this group of people.

Closely associated with the above was the more elaborate interpretation of the criteria as applied to the principal officials and editorial personnel of organizations in the information media field. As published in the Cabinet Ordinance certain officials of newspaper companies, magazine or book publishing companies, broadcasting corporations, companies producing motion pictures or theatrical presentations and any other media of mass communication in or outside Japan who held office during the period between 7 July 1937 and 7 December 1941 and whose companies engaged in the activities listed in the preceding paragraph as criteria for judging men of letters and artists were brought under the Directive. These listed officials were the Chairman, Vice-chairman, President, Vice-president, Managing Director, Standing Director, Chief of Compilation Bureau, Chief of Research Bureau, Editor-in-Chief, Managing Editor, Chief of Editorial Staff, or any other official who exercised authority or influence commensurate with that of any of the above positions. Previously the criteria as it applied to the information media field had been so vaguely defined as to be difficult of application; this had largely been remedied.

Perhaps the most sweeping extension of the provisions of this broad category, was in the interpretations as they applied to certain top officials of what had previously been referred to as "influential companies or national policy companies manufacturing finished aircraft or arms or producing iron or steel." This category had now been broadened to include all policy-making officials down to but not including ordinary directors, but including all other officials, regardless of title, who in fact exercised authority or influence commensurate with that of any of the above in any company which was conspicuously influential in the manufacture of



strategic or critical material of war, conspicuously monopolistic in the production of basic productive materials or business of communications or transportation, or domestic or foreign trade; holding companies or influential companies closely associated thereto; and companies capitalized in excess of one hundred million yen or which had commanded excessive economic power. Two hundred and forty-six such companies were listed in the ordinance.

### Injunctions

Contained in Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 are four injunctions designed to prevent the continuity of influence and power by purgees in those positions and organizations in the public service from which they had been removed. Penalty clauses are included which make violators of the above injunctions liable to confinement for not more than three years or to a fine not exceeding 15,000 yen.

### Non-Succession Provisions

A feature designed to allow new leadership to come to the front in municipal governments was incorporated in Imperial Ordinances Nos. 3 and 4 of 1947, also issued on 4 January 1947. These ordinances provided that mayors, deputy-mayors, headmen of wards in Tokyo, headmen and deputy-headmen of towns and villages and headmen of federations of neighborhood associations (CHONAI KAI CHO and BURAKU KAI CHO), who had held such positions consecutively from 1 September 1945 until 1 September 1946, even though they did not fall under the provisions of the purge ordinance, were to be barred from filing as candidates for those respective positions for a period of four years. So much of this as it applied to the headmen of federations of neighborhood associations was revoked when, on 3 March 1947, these federations were abolished.

### Administration

Because of the increased amount of screening anticipated at all levels, estimated by the government at between 500,000 and 700,000 cases, a re-organization of the screening system was effected by the promulgation of Imperial Ordinance No. 2 of 1947.

This ordinance provided for one Central Public Office Qualifications Examination Committee, forty-six Prefectural Committees (including 5 major cities) and 118 Municipal Committees (cities with population of 50,000 or more).

The Central Committee was made responsible to the Prime Minister who makes final decision on all cases screened by that committee. The local committees make recommendations to their respective prefectural governors who give final decision thereon.

The Central Committee's authority was limited to positions in the national government, positions in organizations comparable thereto, and the top elective posts of the prefectures and 5 principal cities. All other posts in local government and those in local branches of screenable organizations were within the screening authority of the local committees.

### Publicity

The results obtained by the publicity of the extended purge plan in October 1946 made it desirable that in the future all activities and results in connection with the purge be given wide publicity. This publicity program is accomplished in several ways. The Central Government, through the Prime Minister, the governors, and the mayors of the five principal cities, releases to the press and posts semi-monthly bulletins listing by name all those persons who have been screened during the preceding two weeks, together with results of the screening. The questionnaires of all such persons together with copies of the purge ordinances are made available



for public inspection at the offices of the screening committees concerned. A copy of the questionnaire of each candidate is also available for public inspection at the office of the appropriate election administration committee, as well as the screening committee's office. News releases and radio broadcasts explain to the people not only the purpose behind the purge but also the important provisions of the purge ordinances.

### Schedule of Screening

The order in which various groups would be screened was determined by schedule. Proposed appointees for local committees were screened first. The general elections then impending necessitated screening election officials and candidates next. Screening of economic entities, principal public offices, political parties and public information media organizations followed.

### Activities Prior to Elections

Prior to the General Elections in April 1947 all candidates for the more important elective posts were screened and the following report made by the Japanese Government:

Candidates	Filed	Passed	*Provisionally Passed	Barred
House of Representatives	3,426	3,230	59	137
House of Councillors	1,406	1,365	10	31
Prefectural Governors	451	428	3	20
Mayors of 5 Principal Cities	43	42	-	1

\*No final decision could be reached in these cases noted as "provisionally passed" because research in the information media field had not been completed.

During the same period the Local Committees screened an estimated 72,550 candidates for headmen of wards, towns, and villages; 21,126 candidates for deputy-mayors, deputy-headmen and accountants of cities, towns and villages; and about 42,252 members of election administrative committees.

### Activities Subsequent to Elections

Subsequent to the elections and prior to assuming office, successful candidates for the important elective posts, screened by the Central Committee were re-examined. Eleven members-elect to the House of Representatives and four members-elect to the House of Councillors were removed. One of those removed was ISHIBASHI, Tanzan, former Finance Minister of the Yoshida Cabinet.

The Central Screening Committee also post-screened 2,803 successful candidates for prefectural assemblies and 284 assemblymen of the five principal cities.

During the same period the Local Committees post-screened 158,757 persons who had been elected to the assemblies of cities, wards, towns and villages.

### Economic Phase

This phase began about 15 April 1947, at which time it was estimated that 3,200 persons holding policy positions in approximately 300 companies would require screening.



By the middle of July 1947 approximately 3,150 persons holding leading and influential positions in over 240 companies had been screened and their cases reviewed by SCAP; a total of 292 persons had been removed and/or excluded from public service. There remained the screening of those persons whose questionnaires had not yet been obtained, the seeking out of those whose positions were not listed in the mandatory provisions of the ordinances but who had, nevertheless, exercised influence and authority commensurate with such listed positions and the formal designation of those who had resigned to escape the legal injunctions against purgees.

The economic phase of the purge program was completed on 10 May 1948. A total of 6,951 persons holding or having held screenable positions in 245 listed companies had been screened, of whom 6,312 were passed, 186 were barred from public service, and 453 were removed and excluded. In addition 1,298 persons who had held positions subject to the purge either in Japan itself or in former Japanese-occupied areas were purged thru the provisional designation program.

#### Public Information Media Purge

Paragraph 5 of the "remarks" section of Appendix I, Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 constituted the basis of the Public Information Media Purge. This paragraph brings under the provisions of the Directive any scholar, journalist or editor and any principal official of a publishing house, newspaper or magazine, broadcasting corporation, motion picture or theatrical company who between 7 July 1937 and 7 December 1941 advocated aggression, or militant nationalism, espoused totalitarianism or advocated the supremacy of the Japanese nation over other nations, denounced liberals and anti-militarists, or in any other way advocated or championed militarism or ultranationalism.

The just and equitable application of these provisions necessitated extensive research in every field of public information, including not only a study of the media itself but of the organizational structure of public information companies. This program was undertaken in March 1947 by a Cabinet Secretariat sub-committee, which during the ensuing three months compiled a list of 225 newspapers and news agencies, 15 motion picture companies, 5 broadcasting companies and 5 organizations controlling the dissemination of information, deemed to have engaged in activities proscribed under Category G. This list was published as part of an amendment to the "remarks" outlined above. This amendment brought under the provisions of the Directive specified office holders in listed companies but provided an opportunity for any individual or company to produce satisfactory evidence as to why exemption should be granted.

The Japanese Government conducted a review of allegedly ultranationalistic books published during the decade preceding the war in order to determine whether or not the authors fell under the Memorandum.

As of 10 May 1948, 1,328 persons in the public information media field had been screened; 1,104 of such persons were passed, 71 barred, and 153 removed and excluded from office. In addition 857 persons were purged thru provisional designation, of whom 286 were the authors of objectionable writings.

#### PROVISIONAL DESIGNATION

This term grew out of the need to prevent persons who had resigned to escape being purged from legally continuing their influence, which they might have exercised as long as they did not publicly commit actions or assume positions legally screenable. They also received pensions and other benefits to which, if they had been purged, they would not be entitled.

On 12 March 1947 the government promulgated Imperial Ordinance No. 77, which is primarily directed against those potential or "invisible"



purgees who engage in political activity, and as such cannot effectively be applied to all "invisible purgees".

On 2 July 1947, the government issued Cabinet Order No. 119 of 1947 which provides that the Prime Minister can effect the provisional designation of any person concerning whom there is sufficient evidence to indicate that he falls within the purview of the Memorandum. This designation is effected by individually notifying the persons concerned. A period of thirty days is provided from the date of receipt of such designation during which the person so notified can, if he so desires, file a letter of exemption with a questionnaire which is examined and processed in the normal manner. If no such exception is filed within the thirty day period, the designation becomes effective under the provisions of the basic ordinance, and is publicly announced and made a matter of official record.

#### APPEAL BOARD

On 23 February 1947 the Japanese Government promulgated Imperial Ordinance No. 65 of 1947 setting up a Board of Appeal. Prior to this time any person, who felt that a mistake had been made or an injustice committed in his case could appeal to the Prime Minister. However, relatively few such appeals had been received. But with the greatly enlarged amount of screening conducted, appeals increased until by July 1947 a total of 99 was listed with the Appeal Board. Of these, 36 were rejected or recommended for rejection, 9 recommended for reinstatement, while 54 were undergoing either examination or deliberation. Initially Ordinance No. 65 provided that before an appeal could be submitted an appellant must have vacated his position; however, in July 1947, this provision of the Ordinance was revoked and appeal became possible immediately upon designation. At first the Appeal Board was handicapped by lack of a sufficient secretariat but later a Cabinet Order was issued which provided a secretariat sufficiently large to enable the Board to investigate and prepare cases more promptly.

#### SUMMARY

From its inception the Purge has remained preventative. Although SCAP was authorized to intern active exponents of militant nationalism or aggression, the desire to preserve the preventative nature of the program restricted the use of this authority to suspected war criminals only.

Except for the initial Purge Directive issued to the Japanese Government on 4 January 1946 and certain memoranda issued after post-review of the government's action directing the removal of specific individuals, SCAP has insisted that the Japanese Government itself implement and administer the purge program, subject to the right reserved by SCAP to review any action of the Japanese Government to insure compliance with the word and spirit of SCAPIN 550.

The Public Office Qualifications Committee and the Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board concluded their work 10 May and were dissolved in accordance with provisions of Cabinet Order No. 62 of 1948.

In the program which began 4 January 1946, 717,415 persons were screened and 8,781 were barred or removed from public service. The Central Committee screened 66,015 of whom 3,681 were removed from public office and 1,019 were barred. Local committees screened 651,400 of whom 1,907 were removed and 2,174 barred.

Provisional designation of undesirable individuals on the basis of official records and documentary evidence, concluded 10 May, affected 204,304 persons of whom 15,699 submitted petitions for exception accompanied by questionnaires and counter evidence, on the basis of which 11,124 were cleared. The number finally designated in this phase



of the program was 193,180, making a total of 201,961 persons removed or excluded from public service. Three of these persons, purged in 1946, were reinstated as a result of rescreening in 1947.

The Government reported 20 May that of the 201,958 persons remaining purged 1,070 had submitted appeals and, of these, 14 were reinstated before 10 May when the Appeals Board submitted the names of 248 persons to the Prime Minister with recommendations for their reinstatement. The Prime Minister subsequently requested that SCAP authorize the reinstatement of 129. Approval for this action was granted 21 May and the Government officially announced the reinstatement of these persons 22 May, reducing the number of those purged to 201,815.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF PURGE STATISTICS

<u>Category</u>	<u>Screened</u>	<u>Passed</u>	<u>Barred</u>	<u>Removed</u>	<u>Purged by Prov. Desig.</u>	<u>Rein- stated</u>	<u>Total Remain. Purged</u>
Category A (war criminal suspects)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Category B (career mili- tary)	2,097	16	39	2,042	113,337	2	115,416
Category C (ultra-nation- alistic socie- ties)	0	0	0	0	3,066	4	3,062
Category D (Imperial Rule Assistance Assoc. and affiliates)	0	0	0	0	33,573	1	33,572
Category E (Ex- pansionist organi- zations)	51	8	31	12	391	3	431
Category F (Gover- nors of occupied areas)	0	0	0	0	43	0	43
Category G (Addi- tional militarists and ultranation- alists)	715,267	708,610	3,123	3,534	42,770	136	49,291
Economic	6,951	6,312	186	453	914	18	1,535
Public Info Media	1,328	1,104	71	153	857	25	1,056
Ex-Service- men's Assoc.	0	0	0	0	39,732	0	39,732
Misc. others (including special higher police, recom- mended candi- dates, Butoku- kai, etc.)	706,988	701,194	2,866	2,928	1,267	93	6,968
TOTAL	717,415	708,634	3,193	5,588	193,180	146 a/	201,815

a/ Of these, three were purged in 1946 and were reinstated as a result of rescreening in 1947.

SOURCE: Secretariat of the Central Screening Committee.



PURGE STATISTICS BASED UPON REASON FOR PURGING

<u>Category</u>	<u>Screened</u>	<u>Passed</u>	<u>Barred</u>	<u>Removed</u>	<u>Rein- stated</u>	<u>Total Re- maining Purged</u>
Category A						
Suspected war criminals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Category B						
Career army officers	2,097	16	39	2,042	0	2,031
Chokunin rank officials--War Ministry	1,287	4	22	1,261	0	1,263
Career navy officers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chokunin rank officials--Navy Ministry	804	12	17	775	0	792
Members of Kempeitai	0	0	0	0	0	0
	6	0	0	6	0	6
Category C						
Founders, officers and influential members of secret ultranationalistic societies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Category D						
Founders, officers and influential members of Imperial Rule Assistance Assoc. and affiliates	0	0	0	0	0	0
Category E						
Financial organizations	51	8	31	12	1	42
Development organizations	34	8	14	12	1	25
	17	0	17	0	0	17
Category F						
Governors of occupied territories	0	0	0	0	0	0
Category G						
Economic organizations	715,267	708,610	3,123	3,534	107	6,550
Special companies and special banks in which the Government is largest stockholder	6,951	6,312	186	453	13	626
Companies and organizations designated by Temp. Supply & Demand Adjustment Law	2,855	2,755	5	95	1	99
Organizations established and subsidized by the Government	843	802	0	41	0	41
	911	848	5	58	3	60



PURGE STATISTICS BASED UPON REASON FOR PURGING

<u>Category</u>	<u>Screened</u>	<u>Passed</u>	<u>Barred</u>	<u>Removed</u>	<u>Rein- stated</u>	<u>Total Re- maining Purged</u>
Influential companies, financial institutions and other economic institutions (located in Japan)	1,770	1,429	137	204	9	332
Influential companies, financial institutions and other economic organizations (located outside Japan)	136	63	39	34	0	73
Other influential companies and financial institutions	436	415	0	21	0	21
Public Inf. Media organizations	1,328	1,104	71	153	15	209
Government Info. media control companies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Officials of news companies and news agencies	595	468	42	85	7	120
Book and mag. publishers	640	571	14	55	7	62
Motion picture and theatrical companies	73	50	11	12	1	22
Broadcasting corporations	20	15	4	1	0	5
Writers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Influential members and officials of Butokukai	1,058	625	27	406	0	433
Others	705,930	700,569	2,839	2,522	79	5,282
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>717,415</b>	<b>708,634</b>	<b>3,193</b>	<b>5,588</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>8,673</b>

SOURCE: Secretariat of the Central Screening Committee.



PURGE STATISTICS BASED UPON POSITION FOR WHICH SCREENED

<u>Screened by</u> <u>Central Govt.</u>	<u>Screened</u>	<u>Passed</u>	<u>Barred</u>	<u>Removed</u>	<u>Rein-</u> <u>stated</u>	<u>Total Re-</u> <u>maining</u> <u>Purged</u>
For appointive office	57,388	53,001	753	3,634	54	4,333
Ministries and boards	42,404	40,386	307	2,711	8	2,010
Central Govt. Committees	1,345	1,342	3	0	0	3
Public Office Qualification Committees	1,005	1,004	1	0	0	1
Members of political parties subject to screening	21	15	4	2	0	6
Quasi-governmental control orgns.	434	434	0	0	0	0
Economic orgns. Special companies and special banks in which the Govt. is largest stockholder	6,951	6,312	186	453	13	626
Companies and orgns. desig. by Temp. Supply & Demand Adjustment Law	2,855	2,755	5	95	1	99
Orgns. established and subsidized by Govt.	843	802	0	41	0	41
Influential companies, financial institutions and other economic orgns. (located in Japan)	911	848	5	58	3	60
Influential companies, financial institutions and other economic orgns. (located outside Japan)	1,770	1,429	137	204	9	332
Other influential companies and financial institutions	136	63	39	34	0	73
Public Info. Media organizations	436	415	0	21	0	21
Govt. info. media control agencies	1,328	1,104	71	153	15	209
Officials of newspaper companies and news agencies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Book and mag. publishers	595	468	42	85	7	120
Motion picture and theater companies	640	571	14	55	7	62
Broadcasting corporations	73	50	11	12	1	22
Writers	20	15	4	1	0	5
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3,900	2,404	181	1,315	18	1,478



PURGE STATISTICS BASED UPON POSITION FOR WHICH SCREENED

<u>Screened by</u> <u>Central Govt.</u>	<u>Screened</u>	<u>Passed</u>	<u>Barred</u>	<u>Removed</u>	<u>Rein-</u> <u>stated</u>	<u>Total Re-</u> <u>maining</u> <u>Purged</u>
For elective office	8,627	8,314	266	47	18	295
House of Representatives	3,931	3,731	178	22	13	187
House of Councillors	1,439	1,381	49	9	3	55
Governors	450	412	37	1	1	37
Mayors of principal cities	43	42	1	0	0	1
Prefectural assemblies	2,499	2,485	1	13	1	13
Others	265	263	0	2	0	2
 TOTAL	 66,015	 61,315	 1,019	 3,681	 72	 4,628
 <u>Screened by</u> <u>Local Govts.</u>						
For appointive office	351,971	349,736	462	1,773	31	2,204
First-class officials	16	16	0	0	0	0
Second-class officials	4,301	3,380	0	921	0	921
Third-class officials	19,921	19,875	0	46	0	46
Members of political parties	8,034	8,021	6	7	0	13
Others	319,699	318,444	456	799	31	1,224
For elective office	299,429	297,583	1,712	134	5	1,841
Headmen and assistant headmen	44,187	43,947	206	34	0	240
Others	255,242	253,636	1,506	100	5	1,601
Total screened by Local Government	651,400	647,319	2,174	1,907	36	4,045
GRAND TOTAL	717,415	708,634	3,193	5,588	108	8,673

SOURCE: Secretariat of the Central Screening Committee.



PURGE STATISTICS FOR PROVISIONAL DESIGNATION

<u>Category</u>	<u>Persons Provisionally Designated</u>	<u>Persons Passed</u>	<u>Persons Finally Designated</u>
Category A			
Suspected war criminals	0	0	0
Category B	122,445	9,108	113,337
Career army officers	54,185	5,238	48,947
Chokunin rank officials--			
War Ministry	48	0	48
Career navy officers	26,982	2,863	24,119
Chokunin rank officials--			
Navy Ministry	105	2	103
Members of Kempei-tai	40,217	999	39,218
Members of Tokumu-bu	43	0	43
Members of Tokumu Kikan	865	6	859
Category C			
Founders, officers and influential members of secret patriotic or ultra-nationalistic societies	3,206	140	3,066
Category D	34,216	643	33,573
Imperial Rule Assistance Association	16,913	207	16,706
Imperial Rule Assistance Youth Association	16,572	408	16,164
Council for Establishing Imperial Rule Assistance Political Societies	576	13	563
Political Association of Great Japan	14	0	14
Other affiliates of Imperial Rule Assistance Association	141	15	126
Category E			
Financial and development organizations involved in Japanese expansion	401	10	391
Category F			
Governors of occupied territories	44	1	43
Category G	43,992	1,222	42,770
Economic organizations	936	22	914
Special companies and special banks in which the Government is largest stockholder	0	0	0
Companies and organizations designated by the Temporary Supply and Demand Adjustment Law	0	0	0
Organizations established and subsidized by the Government	0	0	0



PURGE STATISTICS FOR PROVISIONAL DESIGNATION

	<u>Persons Provisionally Designated</u>	<u>Persons Passed</u>	<u>Persons Finally Designated</u>
Influential companies, financial institutions and other economic organizations (located in Japan)	681	15	666
Influential companies, financial institutions and other economic organizations (located outside Japan)	255	7	248
Other influential companies and financial institutions	0	0	0
Public Information Media Organizations	967	110	857
Government Information Media Control Agencies	62	3	59
Officials of newspaper companies and news agencies	276	20	256
Book and magazine publishers	255	42	213
Motion picture and theatrical companies	28	0	28
Broadcasting corporations	15	0	15
Writers	331	45	286
Recommended candidates of 1942 elections	353	0	353
Principal officials of Ex-Servicemen's Associations	40,802	1,058	39,744
Officials of Butokukai	823	32	791
Others	111	0	111
 GRAND TOTAL	 204,304	 11,124	 193,180

SOURCE: Secretariat of the Central Screening Committee.

As a final action of this phase of the purge program five additional persons were reinstated upon recommendation of the Prime Minister on 19 July. These changes in status are not reflected in the foregoing summaries.

A cabinet pronouncement effective 11 May established an advisory group for Public Office Qualifications Examination within the Prime Minister's Office. It will assist the Prime Minister in the routine checking of the eligibility of applicants and nominees for positions in the public service.

In May the Investigation Bureau of the Attorney General's Office, established by law 15 February and now organizationally complete with local bureaus in the eight regions of Japan, began to function. Action taken in accordance with its mission of observing and investigating compliance with the injunctions against return to public leadership by purgees included the completion of the investigation of violations and referral of the cases to the Public Procurator's Office for prosecution. The Bureau is continuing investigation and surveillance of purged organizations and individuals.