

THE
NATIONAL ARCHIVES
OF THE
UNITED STATES

GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)
Description of contents

- (1) Box no. 2169
(2) Folder title/number: (6) (end)
The Purge
(3) Date: Jan. 1946

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
340	a, e

(5) Item description and comment:

(6) Reproduction: Yes No

(7) Film no.

Sheet no. .

THE PURGE

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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 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".

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 Ultranationalists.

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 prescribed 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 , the Shidehara Cabinet sustained a second wave of resignations; five ministers retired. Many members of the House of Peers followed suit. Within the month 50 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 Purgings

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 influential members of ultranationalistic, terroristic or secret patriotic societies (Category C) the criteria were specifically defined to include those persons in 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 purges 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, reorganization 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 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 through 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 prescribed 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 through provisional designation, of whom 286 were the authors of objectionable writings.

Provisional Designation

"Provisional designation" was instituted to prevent persons who had resigned positions to escape purge by avoiding screening from legally

continuing their influence, which they might exercise as long as they did not assume positions legally screenable. These persons also received pensions and other benefits to which, if they had been screened, they would not have been entitled. Therefore, on 2 July 1947, the government issued Cabinet Order No. 119 of 1947 which provided that the Prime Minister could effect the provisional designation of any person concerning whom there was sufficient evidence to indicate that he fell within the purview of the Memorandum. This "provisional designation" was effected by individual notice to the person concerned. A period of thirty days was provided from the date of receipt of such designation during which the person so notified could file a letter of exception. If no such exception was filed within the thirty day period, the provisional designation became final to be publicly announced and made a matter of official record.

Special Examining Bureau

In May 1948, the Special Investigation Bureau of the Attorney General's Office, established by Law No. 15, February 1948, and 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.

Public Office Qualifications Advisory Agency

A Cabinet pronouncement effective 11 May 1948 established an advisory group for Public Office Qualifications Examination within the Prime Minister's Office. This group assists the Prime Minister in the routine check of eligibility of applicants and nominees for public position. Screening 764,019 questionnaires between 11 May 1948 and 1 November 1950, this agency advised the Prime Minister that 5,759 persons were not qualified for public service. It also uncovered 1,522 instances of erroneous designation of individuals as purgees and these individuals were reinstated.

First Appeal Board

On 23 February 1947 the Japanese Government promulgated Imperial Ordinance No. 65 of 1947 setting up an Appeal Board. 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.

The Government reported 20 May 1948 that of 201,958 purgees, 1,070 submitted appeals and, of these, 14 were reinstated prior to 10 May 1948. On that date the Appeal Board submitted the names of 248 persons to the Prime Minister for reinstatement. The Prime Minister thereafter requested that SCAP authorize the reinstatement of 129. Approval was granted 21 May 1948, and the Government officially announced the reinstatement of these persons on 22 May 1948. Later, on 19 July 1948, five additional persons were reinstated.

Second Appeal Board

On 8 February 1949, by Cabinet Order No. 39, a second appeal board was established to recommend reinstatement of petitioners who could substantiate pleas of gross personal injustice. Thirty-two thousand, eighty-nine applications were received. On the board's recommendation, the Prime Minister submitted names of 10,090 to SCAP for reinstatement. SCAP approved the Prime Minister's recommendation and those persons were reinstated by successive government announcements. In addition, on 30 October, the Japanese Government proposed, and SCAP approved, the reinstatement of 3,250 young ex-officers of the army and navy, none of whom had military service or military schooling prior to 8 December 1941.

Second Appeals Board

On 8 February 1949, by Cabinet Order No. 39, a second appeals boards was established to recommend reinstatement of petitioners who could substantiate pleas of gross personal injustice. Thirty-two thousand, eighty-nine applications were received. On the board's recommendation, the Prime Minister submitted names of 10,090 purgees to SCAP. SCAP approved the Prime Minister's decision. Eight hundred and thirty-eight former reserve officers were reinstated on 27 September 1950, and 9,252 other persons were reinstated on 13 October 1950. In addition, on 30 October, the Japanese Government proposed, and SCAP approved, the reinstatement of 3,250 young ex-officers of the army and navy, none of whom had had any connection with the military service prior to 8 December 1941 and none of whom could be held responsible for leading the Japanese people into World War II.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF PURGE STATISTICS
As of 31 October 1950

Category	Screened	Passed	Barred	Re- moved	Purged by Prov. Desig.	Rein- stated	Total Remain. Purged
Category A (War Criminal Sus- pects)	27	4	3	20	1,664	5	1,682
Category B (Career Military)	6,294	715	3,505	2,074	113,337	7,822	111,094
Category C (Ultra-nationalis- tic Societies)	26	0	13	13	3,066	116	2,976
Category D (Imperial Rule Assi- stance Association and Affiliates)	83	0	76	7	33,573	2,310	31,346
Category E (Expansionist Or- ganizations)	53	9	32	12	391	125	310
Category F (Governors of Occu- pied Areas)	0	0	0	0	43	12	31
Category G (Additional Mili- tary & Ultra-na- tionalists)	1,472,004	1,464,883	3,524	3,597	42,770	4,620	45,271
Economic	179,404	178,763	188	453	914	554	1,001
Public info media	1,777	1,530	90	157	857	250	854
Ex-servicemen's associations	380	0	356	24	39,744	3,463	36,661
Miscellaneous others (including special higher police, recom- mended candidates, Butokukai, etc.)	1,290,443	1,284,590	2,890	2,963	1,255	353	6,755
Total	1,478,487	1,465,611	7,153	5,723	194,844	15,010	192,710

Source: Public Office Qualification Section of the Prime Minister's Office

PURGE STATISTICS
BASED UPON REASON FOR PURGING
As of 31 October 1950

Category	Screened	Passed	Barred	Re- moved	Purged by Prov. Desig.	Rein- stated	Total Remain- Purged
Category A Suspected War criminals	27	4	3	20	1,664	5	1,682
Category B Career Army Officers	6,294	715	3,505	2,074	113,337	7,822	111,094
Chokunin rank offi- cials--War Ministry	2,521	171	1,086	1,264	48,947	4,266	47,031
Career Navy Officers	0	0	0	0	48	5	43
Chokunin rank offi- cials--Navy Ministry	1,519	203	539	777	24,119	2,379	23,056
Members of Kempei-tai	0	0	0	0	103	10	93
	2,254	341	1,880	33	40,120	1,162	40,871
Category C Founders, officers and influential members of secret ultranationalistic societies	26	0	13	13	3,066	116	2,976
Category D Founders, officers and influential members of Imperial Rule Assis- tance association and affiliates	83	0	76	7	33,573	2,310	31,346
Category E Financial organizations Development organizations	53	9	32	12	391	125	310
Category F Governors of Occupied Areas	0	0	0	0	43	12	31
Category G Economic organizations Special companies & banks in which the Government is larg- est stockholder	1,472,004	1,464,883	3,524	3,597	42,770	4,620	45,271
	179,404	178,763	188	453	914	554	1,001
	2,988	2,888	5	95	0	1	99
Companies & organi- zations designated by Temporary Supply & Demand Adjustment Law	843	802	0	41	0	0	41

Category	Screened	Passed	Barred	Re- moved	Furged by Prov. Desig.	Rein- stated	Total Remain. Furged
Category G con't.							
Organizations estab- lished & subsidized by the government	172,730	172,666	6	58	0	3	61
Influential companies, financial institu- tions & other econo- mic organizations (located in Japan)	2,217	1,875	138	204	666	474	534
Influential companies, financial institu- tions & other econo- mic organizations (located outside Japan)	139	66	39	34	248	76	245
Other influential com- panies & financial institutions	487	466	0	21	0	0	21
Public information me- dia organizations	1,777	1,530	90	157	857	250	854
Government information media control com- panies	0				59	9	50
Officials of news com- panies & news agen- cies	817	672	56	89	256	123	278
Book & magazine pub- lishers	822	753	14	55	213	56	226
Motion picture & the- atrical com- panies	105	82	11	12	28	29	22
Broadcasting cor- porations	28	23	4	1	15	5	15
Writers	5	0	5	0	286	28	263
Influential members & officials of Butokukai	1,060	626	28	406	791	221	1,004
Others	1,289,763	1,283,964	3,218	2,581	40,208	3,595	42,412
<u>Grand Total</u>	<u>1,478,487</u>	<u>1,465,611</u>	<u>7,153</u>	<u>5,723</u>	<u>194,844</u>	<u>15,010</u>	<u>192,710</u>

PURGE STATISTICS BASED UPON
POSITION FOR WHICH SCREENED
As of 31 October 1950

Category	Screened	Passed	Barred	Re moved	Purged by Prov. Desig.	Rein- stated	Total Remain. Purged
<u>Screened by Central Government</u>							
For appointive office	170,275	162,395	4,198	3,682	123,288	9,227	121,941
Ministries & boards	121,540	119,502	308	1,730	0	0	2,038
Central government							
Committees	5,231	5,228	3	0	0	0	3
Public office qualifi- cation Committees	1,005	1,004	1	0	0	0	1
Members of political parties subject to screening	54	23	4	27	0	0	31
Quasi-governmental							
Control Organizations	12,894	12,894	0	0	0	0	0
Economic Organizations	7,909	7,269	187	453	914	554	1,000
Special companies & special banks in which the Govern- ment is largest stockholder	2,985	2,885	5	95	0	1	99
Companies & organiza- tions designated by the Temporary Supply and Demand Adjustment Law	843	802	0	41	0	0	41
Organizations established & subsidized by the Government	1,226	1,163	5	58	0	3	60
Influential companies, financial institutions & other economic or- ganizations (located in Japan)	2,237	1,895	138	204	666	474	534
Influential companies, financial institutions & other economic or- ganizations (located outside Japan)	139	66	39	34	248	76	245
Other influential com- panies & financial institutions	479	458	0	21	0	0	21

Statistics Based upon Position for which Screened

	Screened	Passed	Barred	Re moved	Purged by Prov. Desig.	Rein- stated	Total Remain. Purged
Public information media organizations	1,773	1,531	85	157	857	250	849
Government information media control agencies.	0	0	0	0	59	9	50
Officials of newspaper companies & new agencies	819	675	55	89	256	123	277
Book & magazine publishers	820	751	14	55	213	56	226
Motion picture & theater companies	105	82	11	12	28	29	22
Broadcasting corporations	28	23	4	1	15	5	15
Writers	1	0	1	0	286	28	259
Others	19,869	14,944	3,610	1,315	121,517	8,423	118,019
For elective office	9,198	8,883	267	48	0	0	315
House of Representatives	4,224	4,023	179	22	0	0	201
House of Councillors	1,698	1,640	49	9	0	0	58
Governors	466	428	37	1	0	0	38
Mayor of principal cities	45	44	1	0	0	0	1
Prefectural assemblies	2,500	2,485	1	14	0	0	15
Others	265	263	0	2	0	0	2
Total	179,473	171,278	4,465	3,730	123,288	9,227	122,256
<u>Screened by Local Governments</u>							
For appointive office	879,155	876,372	933	1,850	71,556	5,752	68,587
First-class officials	44	44	0	0	0	0	0
Second-class officials	43,178	42,253	2	923	0	3	922
Third-class officials	252,739	252,667	10	62	0	2	70
Members of political parties	9,196	9,182	7	7	0	0	1
Others	573,998	572,226	914	858	71,556	5,747	67,581
For elective office	419,859	417,961	1,755	143	0	31	1,867
Headmen & assistant headmen	51,106	50,852	218	36	0	13	241
Others	368,753	367,109	1,537	107	0	18	1,626
Total	1,299,014	1,294,333	2,688	1,993	71,556	5,783	70,454
GRAND TOTAL	1,478,487	1,465,611	7,153	5,723	194,844	15,010	192,710

PURGE STATISTICS
FOR PROVISIONAL DESIGNATION
As of 31 October 1950

Category	Persons Pro- visionally Designated	Persons Passed	Persons Finally Designated
Category A			
Suspected War Criminals	1,668	8	1,664
Category B			
Career Army Officers	122,445	9,108	113,337
Chokumin rank officials--War Ministry	54,185	5,238	48,947
Career Navy Officers	48	0	48
Chokumin rank officials--Navy Ministry	26,982	2,863	24,119
Members of Kempei-tai	105	2	103
Members of Tokumu Bu	40,217	999	39,218
Members of Tokumu Kikan	43	0	43
	865	6	859
Category C			
Founders, officers and influential members of secret patriotic or ultranationalistic societies	3,206	140	3,066
Category D			
Imperial Rule Assistance Association	34,216	643	33,573
Imperial Rule Assistance Youth Association	16,913	207	16,706
Council for Establishing Imperial Rule Assistance Political Societies	16,572	408	16,164
Political Association of Great Japan	576	13	563
Other Affiliates of Imperial Rule Assis- tance	14	0	14
	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			
Economic organizations	43,992	1,222	42,770
Special companies and special banks in which the Government is largest stockholder	936	22	914
Companies and organizations designated by the Temporary Supply and Demand Adjust- ment Law	0	0	0
Organizations established and subsidized by the Government	0	0	0

Purge Statistics for Provisional Designation

Category	Persons Provisionally Designated	Persons Passed	Persons Finally Designated
Category G cont.			
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 organization	967	110	857
Government information media control agencies	62	3	59
Officials of Newspaper companies & 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
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>205,972</u>	<u>11,128</u>	<u>194,844</u>

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APC 500
4 January 1946

AG 091.1 (4 Jan 46)GS
(SCAPIN - 550)
MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Removal and Exclusion of Undesirable Personnel
from Public Office.

1. The Potsdam Declaration states: "There must be eliminated for all time the authority and influence of those who have 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".

2. In order to carry out this provision of the Potsdam Declaration, the Imperial Japanese Government is hereby ordered to remove from public office and exclude from government service all persons who have been:

- a. Active exponents of militaristic nationalism and aggression.
- b. Influential members of any Japanese ultra-nationalistic, terroristic, or secret patriotic society, its agencies or affiliates; or
- c. Influential in the activities of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society or the Political Association of Great Japan, as those terms are defined in Appendix A to this directive.

3. The term "public office" as used in this directive shall mean and include:

- a. Any position in the government service which is customarily filled by one with the civil service rank of Chokunin or above (or equivalent rank under any reorganization of the civil service system); or
- b. Any other position in the government service not customarily filled by a member of the civil service which is equivalent or superior to the civil service rank of Chokunin (in the case of government corporations the term will include at least: Chairman of the Board of Directors, President, Vice-President, Director, Advisor and Auditor).

4. The term "government service", as used in this directive, shall mean and include all positions in the central Japanese and Prefectural Governments and all of their agencies and local branches, bureaus (including Regional Administrative Bureaus) and offices and all positions in corporations, associations and other organizations in which said Governments or any of their agencies have a financial interest representing actual or working control.

5. The term "remove from public office" as used in this directive shall mean to discharge the person from public office which he holds and to terminate his influence and participation therein, directly and indirectly. Persons removed from public office will not be entitled to any public or private pensions or other emoluments or benefits without the consent of this Headquarters. An official removed under this procedure will be dismissed summarily and will not be entitled to the hearing or other procedures precedent to removal to which he may have been entitled under Japanese Law.

6. The term "exclude from government service" as used in this directive shall mean to bar the person in question from any position in the government service. Thus, persons removed from public office will be disqualified for holding any other positions in the government service. Also persons who may not be holding public offices from which they must be removed, may nevertheless be disqualified from taking a position in the government service. This disqualification from holding public office shall be continued until the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration quoted in paragraph 1 have been fulfilled in Japan.

7. The mere removal of officials from public office and the exclusion from government service of those persons described herein will not be sufficient to establish the new order of peace, security and justice envisaged by the Potsdam Declaration. If Japan is to achieve a peacefully inclined and responsible government, the greatest care must be taken to appoint new officials who will foster the revival and strengthening of democratic tendencies among the Japanese people and who will respect fundamental human rights and freedom of speech, religion and thought. If existing civil service qualification regulations provide obstacles to the appointment of such officials or unduly narrow the field from which appointments may be made, such regulations shall be amended or superseded.

8. The removals ordered by this directive shall be effected as expeditiously as possible, priority being given to the more important positions. Removal may be postponed in the case of individuals who are absolutely required to insure demobilization of the Japanese armed forces in the outlying theaters or to carry out the provisions of this directive. When their assistance is no longer absolutely required they will be dismissed. The names of such individuals, their positions, the reason for their disqualification, and the reasons for their temporary retention will promptly be reported to this Headquarters. The time of their final dismissal will also promptly be reported.

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9. Appendix "A" contains a list of the categories of persons who must be removed from public office and excluded from government service by the Imperial Japanese Government in order to carry out the provisions of paragraph 2 of this directive. Persons included in the categories listed in Appendix "A" shall be removed from public office as provided in paragraphs 8 and 10 and shall thereafter be excluded from government service. However, if the Imperial Japanese Government represents that in order to carry on indispensable peaceful executive activities of such government, the temporary reinstatement of an individual so removed is essential and that it is impossible to obtain a suitable replacement, an application so stating, signed by a responsible official of the Imperial Japanese Government, may be filed with this Headquarters. Such application shall contain a statement of the name, rank, position, duties, and responsibilities of the individual involved; shall state fully the reasons why such temporary reinstatement is regarded as essential, the requested period of temporary reinstatement and the efforts made to obtain a suitable replacement. Such application shall be accompanied by a copy of the questionnaire described in paragraph 10, below. No such temporary reinstatement will be effected by the Imperial Japanese Government until this Headquarters has registered its approval in writing.

10. In order to insure that the government service is cleansed of undesirable personnel the following action will be taken:

a. The Imperial Japanese Government will instruct each of its Ministries or other appropriate agencies to remove from the positions described in paragraph 3 which are within its competence, any persons whom the records show or who are known to have been within the categories listed in Appendix "A". A Questionnaire (see below) will be obtained from each such individual before he is notified of his dismissal.

b. In addition, the Imperial Japanese Government will instruct each of its Ministries or other appropriate agencies to prepare and distribute to all incumbents of positions described in paragraph 3 and to future applicants for government positions which are within its competence, the Questionnaire contained in Appendix "B". Such Questionnaires will be reviewed and on the basis of them and any other knowledge in possession of the Government, individuals will be removed from office or denied employment in accordance with the provisions of this directive.

11. Each Ministry or other appropriate agency will prepare a Plan for handling the Questionnaires which will provide for:

- a. Distribution.
- b. Collection.
- c. Review.

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d. Action on basis of information in Questionnaire.

e. Classification and filing -- this system should permit reference to the Questionnaire in terms of agency, rank of officials, and action taken (e.g. removal or retention.)

12. Each plan will provide for screening of positions occupied by higher rank officials first. A duplicate set of completed Questionnaires will be provided at the Headquarters of each Ministry or other agency where it will be available for inspection or removal by this Headquarters.

13. In addition to the Questionnaires each Ministry or other agency will maintain at its headquarters an alphabetical file of Questionnaire Record Cards substantially in the form indicated in Appendix "C" available for inspection or removal by this Headquarters. The cards will be filled out in English (also in Japanese if desired). Identical numbers, with an identifying symbol for each Ministry or other agency, will be assigned to each Questionnaire and the Record Card relating thereto.

14. In order that the forthcoming elections may provide a full opportunity for democratic elements in Japan to obtain memberships in the Imperial Diet denied them during the years of Japan's militaristic nationalism and aggression and in order to eliminate from the new Diet the influence of those who have deceived and misled the people of Japan into embarking on world conquest, any person who comes within the categories described in Appendix "A" shall be disqualified as a candidate for any elective position in the Imperial Diet. Any such person shall be disqualified from standing at any time as a candidate for Prefectural Governor or Mayor of a city (Shi). Also, all such persons shall be removed from and henceforth excluded from appointment to the House of Peers. The Imperial Japanese Government shall adopt measures to enforce this disqualification of candidates for elective office, including the issuance of necessary regulations, the publication of disqualification categories prepared in conformity herewith and the certification by each candidate that he is not thereby disqualified from standing for election. A comprehensive report of the measures proposed to be adopted will be furnished to this Headquarters.

15. The Imperial Japanese Government will make the following reports to this Headquarters (in English; in triplicate):

a. Reports required by paragraphs 8 and 14 hereof:

b. An initial report of the Plan of each Ministry or other agency called for by paragraph 11. This Headquarters may direct revision of any of these Plans if they are not considered adequate.

c. A weekly report, divided into sections for the fields of

AG 091.1(4 Jan 46)GS, Memo to IJG.

competence of each Ministry or other agency, showing:

- (1) Total number of positions whose incumbents are to be investigated.
- (2) Number and type of positions investigated previously and during the current week.
- (3) Number of persons removed or denied employment during the current week.
- (4) Names, ranks, positions, and Questionnaire numbers of persons removed or denied employment during the current week.

16. This Headquarters will provide for inspections and investigations necessary to check compliance with this directive, and the Imperial Japanese Government will render any assistance required for the making of such inspections and investigations. Action taken by the Japanese Government with respect to removal or denial of employment and with respect to disqualification of candidates for elective office will be reviewed and may be reversed by this Headquarters.

17. Wilful falsification of or failure to make full and complete disclosures in any Questionnaire, report or Application provided for in this directive will be punishable by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers as a violation of the Surrender Terms. In addition, the Imperial Japanese Government will make any provisions necessary to provide adequate punishment in Japanese courts and under Japanese law for such wilful falsification or non-disclosure and will undertake such prosecutions as may be required.

18. In addition to the general provisions of this directive covering all public offices, this Headquarters has made and may make more restrictive requirements respecting employment of certain classes of individuals at all levels in special fields.

19. All officials and subordinates of the Imperial Japanese Government affected by the terms of this order will be held personally responsible and strictly accountable for compliance with and adherence to the spirit and letter of this directive.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/ H. W. ALLEN
H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst Adjutant General.

Inclosures:

- Appendix A - Removal and Exclusion Categories.
- Appendix B - Questionnaire.
- Appendix C - Questionnaire Record Card.

APPENDIX "A"

REMOVAL AND EXCLUSION CATEGORIES

A. War Criminals.

Persons arrested as suspected war criminals unless released or acquitted.

B. Career military and naval personnel: special police and officials of the war ministries.

Any person who has at any time held any of the following positions:

1. Member of:

Board of Fleet Admirals and Field Marshals
Supreme Military Council
Imperial General Headquarters
Army and Navy General Staffs
Supreme Council for Direction of the War

2. Commissioned officer in the Imperial Japanese Regular Army or Navy or in the Special Volunteer Reserve.

3. Commissioned or non-commissioned officer, enlisted man or civilian employee who served in or with the Military Police (Kempei-Tai) or Naval police, the TOKOMU KIKAN, KAIGUN TOKUMU BU, or other special or secret intelligence or military or naval police organizations.

4. Ministry of War (unless appointed since 2 September 1945)

Minister
Permanent Vice-Minister
Parliamentary Vice-Minister
Parliamentary Councillor
Chief Secretary

All civilian officials of the civil service rank of Chokunin, or above, or who occupy positions normally held by persons of such rank.

5. Ministry of the Navy (unless appointed since 2 September 1945)

Minister
Permanent Vice-Minister
Parliamentary Vice-Minister
Parliamentary Councillor
Chief Secretary

All civilian officials of the civil service rank of Chokunin, or above, or who occupy positions normally held by persons of such rank.

APPENDIX "A" to AG 091.1 (4 Jan 46) GS, Memo to IJG.

C. Influential Members of Ultr-nationalistic, Terroristic or Secret Patriotic Societies.

Any person who has at any time:

1. Been a founder, officer, or director of; or
2. Occupied any post of authority in; or
3. Been an editor of any publication or organ of; or
4. Made substantial voluntary contributions (a sum or property the value of which is large in itself or large in proportion to the means of the individual in question) to any of the organizations or their branches, subsidiaries, agencies, or affiliates (other than the organizations referred to in paragraph D below) described in the Memorandum to the Japanese Government on "Abolition of Certain Political Parties, Associations and Societies" AG 091 (4 Jan 46) GS.

D. Persons Influential in the Activities of IRRA, IRAPS, and the Political Association of Great Japan.

Any person who has at any time:

1. Been a founder or national officer, a national director, national committee chairman, or a leading official of a prefectural or metropolitan subdivision of; or
2. Been an editor of any publication or organ of:
 - a. The Imperial Rule Assistance Association (Taisei Yokusankai) and any of its affiliates.
 - b. The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (Taisei Seijikai) and any of its affiliates or agencies.
 - c. The Political Association of Great Japan and any of its affiliates or agencies.

E. Officers of Financial and Development Organizations involved in Japanese Expansions:

Any person who has at any time between 7 July 1937 and 2 September 1945, occupied any of the positions listed below;

Chairman of the Board of Directors, President, Vice-President, Director, Adviser or Auditor of any of the following or, in territory occupied by the Japanese armed forces since 7 July 1937, manager of a branch of:

South Manchurian Railway Company
Manchuria Development Company
North China Development Company
Central China Development Company

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Southern Development Company
Taiwan Development Company
Manchuria Heavy Industry Development Company
Nanyo Development Company
Oriental Development Company
Wartime Finance Bank
United Funds Bank
Southern Development Bank
Overseas Funds Bank
Chosen Colonization Bank
Deutsche Bank Fuer Ostasien
Bank of Chosen
Bank of Taiwan
Bank of Manchukuo
Manchurian Development Bank
Korean Trust Company

Any other bank, development company or institution whose foremost purpose has been the financing of colonization and development activities in colonial and Japanese-occupied territory, or the financing of war production by the mobilization or control of the financial resources of colonial or Japanese-occupied territories.

F. Governors of Occupied Territories.

Japanese officials who have held the positions listed below:

1. Korea:

Governor General
Chief Civilian Administrator
Members of Privy Council

2. Formosa:

Governor General
Chief Civilian Administrator

3. Kwantung:

Governor General
Chief Administrator
Director of the Bureau of Pacification

4. South Seas:

Governor General
Director of South Seas Administration Office

5. Netherlands East Indies:

Chief Military Administrator
Chief Civil Administrator

APPENDIX "A" to AG 091.1 (4 Jan 46) GS, Memo to IJG.

6. Malaya:

Chief Military Administrator
Chief Civil Administrator
Mayor of Singapore

7. French Indo-China:

Governor General
Inspector General of Police
Director of Bureau of General Affairs
Financial Charge d'Affaires

8. Burma:

Advisers to the Burmese Administration
Chief to the Political Affairs Department of the Japanese
Military Administration
Chief of the Internal Affairs Department of the Central
Administration

9. China:

Advisers to the Nanking Puppet Government
Ambassador

10. Manchukuo:

Director of General Affairs Board
Vice-Director of General Affairs Board
Officers of the Central organization of the Concordia Society

11. Others:

Responsible Japanese Officials controlling collaborationist
native governments in the Mongolian Federated Autonomous
Government, the Philippine Puppet Republic, the Provisional
Government of Free India, and Thailand.

G. Additional Militarists and Ultra-Nationalists.

1. Any person who has denounced or contributed to the seizure
of opponents of the militaristic regime.

2. Any person who has instigated or perpetrated an act of
violence against opponents of the militaristic regime.

3. Any person who has played an active and predominant govern-
mental 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.

QUESTIONNAIRE

Questionnaire
number _____
(to be assigned by
Ministry or other
Appropriate agency)

(Instructions: This Questionnaire shall be filled out in both Japanese and English. The English version will prevail if discrepancies exist between it and the Japanese version. Answers must be typewritten or printed clearly in block letters. Every question must be answered precisely and conscientiously and no space is to be left blank. If the question is to be answered by either "yes" or "no", print the word "yes" or "no" in the appropriate space. If the question is inapplicable, so indicate by some appropriate word or phrase such as "none" or "not applicable". Add supplementary sheets if there is not enough space in the Questionnaire. Omissions or false or incomplete statements are criminal offenses and will result in prosecution and punishment.)

A. PERSONAL

1. List position which you hold or for which you are under consideration, with Civil Service Grade: _____
2. Name: _____
 (Surname) (First & Middle Name)
3. Other names which you have used or by which you have been known: _____
4. Date of Birth: _____
5. Place of birth: _____
6. Height: _____
7. Weight: _____
8. Scars, marks, or deformities: _____
9. Present address: _____
(in full)
10. Permanent Residence: _____
(in full)
11. Identity card type & number: _____
12. List any instances when you have been arrested, together with the reasons therefor, and any crimes of which you have been convicted: _____

13. Give any Civil Service rank and grade now held: _____

B. CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD OF EMPLOYMENT AND MILITARY SERVICE

14. In the space below, give a chronological history of your employment, including all of the positions which you have held, since 1 January 1931. In reporting either governmental or military positions, be sure to give all of the ranks which you may, at any time, have held: _____

C. MEMBERSHIP IN ORGANIZATIONS

15. In the space below, report whether or not you are or were a member, or a founder or organizer or an officer of a national office or of a prefectural or metropolitan sub-division of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society, or the Political Association of Great Japan. Report also whether or not you acted as editor for any publication of any of these associations or organized any branches or special activities for any of them:

16. In the space below, report any other party, association, society, fraternity, club, union, institution, whether social, political, military, patriotic professional, cultural, honorary, athletic or otherwise, of which you are or were a member. Make this report whether or not this society was secret. State whether or not you were a founder or organizer or leader, or occupied any post of authority in any such organization and whether you have been an editor of any of its publications:

17. Has any member of your family held office, rank, or post of authority, or been otherwise influential, in any of the organizations listed above? If so give his name and address, his relationship to you and a description of the position which he held and of the organization:

18. With the exception of regular membership dues, list and give details of any contributions of money or property which you have made, directly or indirectly, to any of the organizations listed above, including any contributions made by any natural or juridical person or legal entity on your behalf or through your solicitation or influence:

19. Have you ever been the recipient of any titles, ranks, medals, testimonials, or other honors from any of the above organizations? If so, state the nature of the honor, the date conferred, and the reason:

APPENDIX "B" to AG 091.1 (4 Jan 46) GS, Memo to IJG

D. RECORD OF OTHER SERVICE

20. With exception of those you have specifically mentioned in Sections B and C above, list:

(a) Any part time, unpaid or honorary position of authority or trust you have held since 1 January 1931 as a representative of the Army or Navy or of any National Ministry or other Central Government agency or as a representative of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society, the Political Association of Great Japan, or their agencies, affiliates, or successor organizations.

(b) Any service of any kind you have rendered, since 1 January 1931, in any military, police, law-enforcement, peace protection, or intelligence organization or in any organization concerned with Protection and Surveillance and control of thought, speech, religion, or assembly.

From:	To:	Name and Type of Organization	Highest office or Rank you held or Type of your service	Date of Apmt to highest office or rank	Duties

E. WRITINGS AND SPEECHES

21. List on a separate sheet the titles and publishers of all publications from 1 January 1931 to the present which were written in whole or in part or compiled or edited by you, and all public addresses made by you, giving subject, date and approximate circulation and in the case of speeches, the number in audience. If such publications or speeches were sponsored by any organization give its name. If no speeches or publications write "None" in this space:

F. CORPORATE POSITIONS

22. With the exception of those you have specifically mentioned above, list any corporate directorships or executive positions held by you since 1 January 1931 and where you served whether in Japan proper or outside of Japan.

<u>Corporation</u>	<u>Position Held</u>	<u>Dates</u>

APPENDIX "B" to AG 091.1 (4 Jan 46) GS, Memo to IJG

G. REMARKS

23. _____

The statements on this Questionnaire are true and I understand that any omissions or false or incomplete statements are criminal offenses and will subject me to prosecution and punishment.

Signed _____ Date _____
(Signature of individual to whom the
Questionnaire relates)

CERTIFICATION OF SERVICE SUPERIOR

(Instructions: This certification shall be signed by the service superior (or other responsible official) of the incumbent of public office, or, in the case of applicants for public office, by the official responsible for employing the applicant).

I certify that the above is the true name and signature of the individual concerned and that, with the exceptions noted below, the answers made on this Questionnaire are true to the best of my knowledge and belief and the information available to me.

Exceptions (if no exceptions, write "none")

Signed _____ Official Position _____ Date _____

QUESTIONNAIRE RECORD CARD

Questionnaire No. _____

NAME: _____ Japanese Governmental
(Surname) (First & Middle Name)

ADDRESS: _____ Agency _____

Position which applicant holds or for which he is under consideration (with Civil Service Grade):

Summary of pertinent portions of Individual's Record: _____

ACTION TAKEN (Check one): DATE: _____

() Removed from position: _____
(describe position)

() Application for employment as _____ denied.
(describe position)

() Retained in position: _____
(describe position)

() Application for employment as: _____ approved.

OTHER ACTION:

(Here record any applications to Hq, SCAP, for approval of appointment or reinstatement, the action taken by Hq, SCAP, on such application, the action taken by the Japanese Government accordingly and the date of such action. Also record any other action concerning the individual, such as reversal of initial retention of the individual upon direction of SCAP, conviction of the individual for falsifications or omissions in the Questionnaire, subsequent employment of the individual, etc.)

APPENDIX "C"