See Appendix for a list of PIM purgees and pending cases.

4. Provisional Designation

a. A total of 909 persons from 181 companies on the Information Media Black List have been examined with the view to provisional designation of these people. A total of 403 cases, including 75 whose addresses are unknown, have been provisionally designated. 90 cases were passed; 179 were found to be dead.

Examined	909
Passed	90
Screened by Questionnaire	50
Already Purged	88
Already Provisionally Designated	40
Deceased	179
Provisionally Designated	403
Undecided	59

b. Of the total of 108 former official of Government information control agencies falling under the PIM purge, 54 have been provisionally designated. Of the remaining 54 such persons, four have been screened by questionnaire, 36 have already been purged, 9 already designated, 5 were found to be dead. Two cases were passed.

T. Tsukahara

T. Tsukahara
Public Service Qualifications Division

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PIM PURGE CASES

NAME	SCREENED AS-	REASON
ABE, Tatsugoro	Standing Director, Daiei Co.	Standing Director & Chief of Kyushu Branch, Daito Eiga Co.
AKAO, Yoshio	President, the Obunsha	President, Obunsha
AKITA, Uichiro	The Nagasaki Minyu: Director, Chief of Editing Bureau	The Nagasaki-Minyu Shimbun: Chief of Editing Bureau
AMAKO, Shizuka	Director, the Kokumin Kyoiku-tosho Co.	Manager, the Monas publishers
ARIMA, Hideo	Chief-editor, the Ibaragi Newspaper Co.	Standing director, the Kasumigaseki Bookstore
ASANO, Susumu	Gifu Times: Director	Association of Reservists: Chief of Tsumura Village Branch, Gifu Pref.
CHIBA, Yujiro	Chukyō Shimbun; President, Editor-in-chief	Asahi Shimbun (Tokio Main Office) Managing Editor Reinstated through A. Board.
CHIKURA, Yutaka	President, the Chikura Bookstore	President, the Chikura publishers
EGI, Kenichi	Gōdō Shimbun; Representative director Nihon Shimbun director Kyōdō Tsushin director	Gōdō Shimbun Director, Chief of the general affairs dept.
ENDŌ, Seiichi	Hakodate Shimbun; Director, Chairman	Otaru Shimbun; Managing Director
ETŌ, Shigeo	Director, the Ienohikari Ass'n.	Member, the Council for l.R.A. political structure
FUJIOKA, Junkichi	President, the Shoko Bookstore	Had authority in the Kokumin-kyoiku-tosho Co. almost akin to its representative official

FUKUDA, Eisuke	Tokio Shimbun; President	Miyako Shimbun; President
FUKUDA, Kyōsuke	Tokio Shimbun; Permanent Director, Editorial Director	Miyako Shimbun; Chief of Editing Bureau, Vice president
FURUKAWA, Seiji	Chairman of committee, the Ishin Society	Chairman, the Ishin Society
FURUSE, Denzō	Director, the Cultural Ass'n of Agr.	Standing director, the Cultural Ass'n of Agr.
GOTO, MotoHaru	Shin-Yukan Shimbun; Editorial Manager	Literary Work "Restoration of the Economism"
HANZAWA, Gyokujō	President, the Diplomatic Review	President and Chief-editor, the Diplomatic Review
HARA, Tadao	Hakodate Shimbun; President	Hakodate Shimbun; Director
HASHIMOTO, Seiji	Yamagata Shimbun; Chief of Editing Bureau	Yamagata-Jiyū Shimbun; Chief of Editing Bureau
HATA, Toyokichi	Director, Toho Co.	President, Man. Director, Tokyo Takarazuka Gekijo Co.
HATANO, Hajime	President and Director, the Ganshodo	President and Director, the Ganshodo Publishers
HATTORI, Hidetoshi	Standing director and Chief-editor of Shoko Bookstore	Representative, the Ikuseisha
HATTORI, Ikusaburō	Director, the Nippon-Kyobun-sha	President and Director, the Nippon-Kyobun-sha
HATTORI, Takao	Yamagata Shimbun; Director, President	Yamagata Jiyū Shimbun; Managing Director
HAYASHI, Shigeru	Hokkoku Mainichi Shimbun; Vice President	Hokkoku Mainichi Shimbun; Permanent Director
HIDA, Shojirō	Presentative, the Showa Bookstore	Unlimited liability, Showa Bookstore

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HIDAKA, Seimasa	Hyuga Nichinichi Shimbun; Chief of Editing Bureau	Tairiku Shimpō; Chief of Editing Bureau
HIGASHIYAMA,	Shikoku Shimbun; Auditor	Kagawa Pref. Branch of I.R.A.Y.M.A.: Manager
HIGUCHI, Masanori	Chief of Section, the weekly Asahi	Chief, the Compilation Div., the weekly Asahi
HIROI, Tsugunosuke	Niigata Nippo; Director Chief of Niigata Branch Bureau	Niigata Prefecture Central Shimbun; Permanent Director, Chief of Editing Bureau
ICHIHASHI, Wataru	Chief of editorial bureau the Yukei Co.	Chief of the Compilation Div., Le "Serpent" (fr.)
IKEDA, Kumeo	Nihonkai Shimbun; Director Chief of Engineer's Bureau	Nihonkai Shimbun; Chief of Editing Bureau, Editor in chief
INATOMI, Tetsuo	Ōita Gōdō Shimbun; Chief of Editing Bureau	Hōsyū Nippō; Managing Editor
INOUE, Kichijiro	Chief-editor, the New Osaka Newspaper Co.	Chief of the Compilation Div. the Osaka Mainichi
INOUE, Shigemasa	Managing Director, Shochiku Co.	Standing Director and Chief of Osaka Branch, Shochiku Co.
ISHIKAWA, Toshishige	Standing Director, Daiei Co.	Standing Director, Chuka Den-ei Co.
ISHIYAMA, Kenkichi	Candidate for member of House of Representatives	President and Director, the Daiyamondo-sha
ITŌ, Sei	Shimane Shimbun; Vice-chief Editor	Syōyō Shimpō; Managing Editor
IWANO, Shinyu	Standing Director, the Daito Publishing Co.	President, the Daito Publishing Co.
IWASAKI, Tetsuta	Owner, the Iwasaki Bookstore	Owner, the Keio Bookstore

IZU, Tomito	Kumamoto Nichi-nichi Shimbun; Director, President	Kyūsyū Nichinichi Shimbun; Vice-president
KANAZASHI, Eiichi	Chief of Stadio, Toho Co.	Director and Chief of General Affairs Dept., Toho Eiga Co. Director and Chief of Business Dept., Nihon Eiga-sha Co.
KANDA, Ryuichi	Standing Director, the Shunjusha	Standing Director, the Shunjusha-shohaku-kan
KARASHIMA, Kichiji	Tokio Shimbun; A member of Essay committee, Director	Kokumin Shimbun; Chief of Editing Bureau
KATŌ, Musubu	Candidate for member of House of Representatives	Chief-editor "Nanshin"
KATŌ, Yusaburo	Vice-Governor of NIIGATA Pref.	Director of 2nd Div. of the Board of information
KAWAHARA, Shunsaku	Former Privy Councillor	Vice-Minister of Education Department
KAWAI, Ryūsai	Managing Director, Daiei Co.	Managing Director and Chief of studio, Daito Eiga Co.
KAWAKITA, Nagamasa	Director, Toho Co.	Vice-president, Chuka Den-ei Co.
KIDO, Shirō	Vice-president, Shochiku Co.	Standing Director and Chief of Ofuna Studio, Shochiku Co. Managing Director, Dai Nippon Eiga Kyokai Vice-president, Shinko Kinema Co.
KIKUCHI, Kan	President, Daiei Co.	Standing Director, Dai Nippon Eiga Kyokai President, Bungei Shunju-sha Co.
KIKYŌ, Riichi	Chief of editorial bureau the Shinsei-sha	Chief Compiler, "Taiyo"

KIMURA, Seiichi	Nihonkai Shimbun; Director, President	Nihonkai Shimbun; Director, Vice president
KITAHARA, Tetsuo	President and Director, the ARS	Owner, the ARS
KITAO, Ryuon	President and Director, the Nippon-Tosho Co.	Major General
KŌGEN, Jyūkichi	Shin Yūkan Shimbun; President	Naval Ministry: Non-regular member (member of Kodama organization)
KOMINE, Ryūta	Candidate for member of House of Representatives	Managing director, the Scientific Ind. Co. (Kagakushugi Kogyo Sha)
KOYANAGI, Ytaka	Niigata Nippō; Director, Chief of Editing Bureau	Niigata Mainichi Shimbun; Chief of editing Bureau Vice president, Permanent Director
KURAMOTO, Chōji	Managing director, the Kagaku-sha	Managing director, the Seibundo Shinko-sha
KUSUDA, Toshirō	Ōsaka Times Chief of Editing Bureau	Kyōto Nichinichi Shimbun; Managing Editor
MA, Shokei	President and director, the Shin-Taiyo-sha	President and director, the Modern Japan Co.
MAEDA, Kiyoshi	Tōkio Shimbun; chief of Permanent Director, General Affairs Bureau	Muroran Nippō; Managing Director
MARUYAMA, Shunsei	Director, the Daitō Publishing Co.	Director and Chief of the Business Div. Daito Publishing Co.
MATSUBAYASHI, Hisashi	Director, the Chuō-Kōrōn Co. (Central Review)	Managing director, the Central Review
MATSUMOTO, Jyūji	Minpō; President, Editor in chief	Dōmei Tsūshin; Chief of Editing Bureau

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MATSUNAMI, Tatsujirō	Shin Hokkai Shimbun; Chief of Editorial Committee	Hokkaidō Branch of the I.R.A.Y.M.A: Manager
MATSUYAMA, Kōitsu	Hōchi Shimbun; Director	Hōchi Shimbun; Vice-chief of Editing Bureau.
MATSUYAMA, Satoshi	President, the Jinsei-sha	President, the Jinsei-sha
MATSUZUE, Morikazu	KōbeShimbun; Director	Kōbe Shimbun: Vice-chief of Editing Bureau, chief of Adjust Dept.
MEGURO, Shirō	President and Director, the Meguro Publishing Co.	Had authority similar to that of a managing director of the Kokumin-tosho Co.
MITARAI, Sanjirō	Ōita Gōdō Shimbun; Permanent Director	Ōita Shimbun: Vice-president
MIYAGISHI, Yosamatsu	Sanyō Chōhō Shimbun: Director, Master	Okayama Branch of the Imperial Rule Assistance association: Executive member
MIZOBE, Keizaburō	Ōita Gōdō Shimbun: Director, Chief of business bureau	Hōsyū Shimpō: Vice-president
MIZUTANI, Shirō	Chief of Foreign Telephone Sect. Director of Communication Ass'n.	Chief of Broadcasting Sec. 1st Div. Board of Inf.
MIZUUCHI, Setsuo	Shin Nion Shimbun: Director	Ōsaka Jiji Shimpō: Director, Vice-Chief of business Bureau
MORIMOTO, Tomizō	Managing director, the Ogiku Bookstore	Manager, the Publishing office of "Imp. Army"
MURAYAMA, Gihei	Yamagata Shimbun: Director	Yamagata Shimbun: Chief of Editing Bureau
MURAYAMA, Nagataka	Asahi Shimbun President	Asahi Shimbun: Managing Director, Director, President

NAGAI, Tatsuo	Shin Yokan Shimbun: Vice-president	Bungei Syunjyū Co. head of Editing Dept.
NAGANO, Kiyoshi	Ōita Gōdō Shimbun: Director, President	Hōsyū Shimpō: President
NAGATO, Masaji	Mainichi Shimbun (Tokio Main Office) Director, Chief Editor	Literary Works
NAKAJIMA, Kyū	Kōchi Shimbun: Director, Editorial Adviser	Kōchi Shimbun: Vice-chief of Editing Bureau Chief Editorial writer
NAKAMURA, Shōji	Director, the ARS	Chief of the Compilation Div. the ARS
NAKAO, Ihachi	Saga Shimbun: Master	Saga Shimbun: President
NISHIJIMA, Mitsuru	Kumanoto Nichinichi Director, Editor-in-chief	Kyūsyū Nichinichi Shimbun: Chief Editorial writer, Editor in chief
NISHIJIMA, Motosuke	Hokkai Times: Editor in chief, Director	Otaru Shimbun: Chief Editorial writer
NISHITANI, Matsuzō	President, the Sozo-sha	President, the Sozo-sha
NOMURA, Hiroshi	Nagoya Times: Director	Nagoya Shimbun: Director, President
NOZAKI, Ryushichi	President, the Daiyamond-sha	Vice-president, the Daiyamond-sha
OBAMA, Toshie	Nihon Keizai Shimbun: President	Chūgai Syōgyō Shimbun Director, chief of Editing Bureau
ŌCHI, Ryūtarō	Director, the Kokumin-Kyoiku-Tosho Co.	President, the Keibun-sha
OE, Seiichi	President, the Riso-sha	President, the Riso-sha
OGA, Hisaji	Managing director, the Shogaku-Kan	Managing director, the Kokumin-Kyoiku-Tosho Co.

OGASAWARA, Takayoshi	Kōchi Shimbun: Permanent Director	Doyō Shimbun: Permanent Director Chief of business Bureau
ŌHASHI, Shinichi	President and director the Hakubun-Kan	President and director, the Hakubun-Kan
ŌISHI, Toshinori	Nagasaki Nichinichi: ex-president	Nagasaki Branch of the Imperial Rule assistance association: Manager
OKAMOTO, Shoichi	President and director, the Kasumigaseki-shobō	President, the Kasumigaseki Bookstore
OKAMURA, Jiichi	Tōkio Times: Representative Director	Dōmei Tsushin: Vice-chief of Editing Bureau Nihon Shimbunkai: Director
ŌMORI, Kumaki	Hokkai Nichinichi Director	Asahigawa Shimbun: Director, Chief of General Affairs Bureau
ŌMORI, Tomi	Shimane Shimbun: Vice-president chief of Editing Bureau	Ōsaka Mainichi Shimbun: (West Branch office) Chief of Editing Bureau
ONO, Nagao	Yamanashi Jiji Shimbun: ex-president	Yamanashi Branch of the I.R.A.A. chief of Branch Yamanashi Branch of the I.R.A.Y.M.A.: Manager
ŌSAWA, Yoshio	President, Tōhō Co.	Managing Director, Toho Eiga Co.
OSHIMA, Ichie	Tokio Shimbun: permanent Director Chief of Engineer's Bureau	Kokumin Shimbun: Permanent Director
OTANI, Hiroshi	Managing Director, Shochiku Co.	Standing Director, Shochiku Co.
OTANI, Takejiro	President, Shōchiku Co.	President, Shōchiku Co.

ŌTSU, Yukio	Ōita Gōdō Shimbun: Director, President	Ōita Shimbun: President Council for Establishing the I.R.A.P.S.: member
ŌYA, Hanijiro	Chief director, the Central Bank of Agr. and Forest.	President, the Financial Ass'n. of Fim. Ministry
ROKUSHA, Osamu	Standing Director, Daiei Co.	Director and Chief of Tokyo Studio, Shinko Kinema Co.
SAKAGUCHI, Kenkichi	Niigata Nippō Director	Niigata Nichinichi Shimbun: Director, Vice-president
SAKAI, Masanosuke	Shin Nihon Shimbun: (Kyoto Branch) Managing Editor	Kōbe Shimbun Vice-chief of Editing Bureau
SASAKI, Kinnosuke	Yomiuri Shimbun: Vice Chief of Editing Bureau. Chief of Adjust Dept.	Tōa Shimpō: Editorial Manager, Chief of Editing Bureau.
SASAKI, Mosaku	President and director, the Bungei-shunju-sha	Managing director, the Bungei-shunju-sha
SASAKI, Takahiko	Managing director, the Riso-sha	Manager, the Riso-sha
SATŌ, Kanzaburō	Hakodate Nichinichi Shimbun: Director	Hakodate Shimbun: President
SATŌ, Morishirō	Hokkai Times: Director, Chief of business bureau	Hokkai Times: Chief of Editorial Dept.
SATOMI, Kishio	Chief, the Satomi Japanese Culture Research Institute	Chief, the Satomi Japanese Culture Research Institute
SEKI, Masao	President, the Japanese Broad-casting Ass'n	Standing director, the Japanese Broadcasting Ass'n
SHIBATA, Yoshio	Nagoya Times: Chief of Editing Bureau Permanent Director	Nagoya Shimbun: Chief of Editing Bureau
SHIBUSAWA, Hideo	Representative Director, Toho Co.	Representative Director, Tokyo Takarazuka Gekijo Co.

SHIMODA, Saburō	Kumamoto Nichinichi Shimbun: Chief of Editing Bureau	Hōchi Shimbun: Vice-chief of Editing Bureau
SHINDŌ, Nobuyoshi	Shinnihon Shimbun: Adviser	Kōbe Shimbun: President Osaka Jiji Shimpo: President
SHINOHARA, Kamesaburō	Hōchi Shimbun: Chief of Editing Bureau	The Imperial Rule Assistance Association: Chief of Information Dept.
SHIRAI, Matsujirō	Chairman, Board of Directors, Shochiku Co.	Chairman, Board of Directors Shochiku Co.
SUMIYA, Etsuji	Yukan Kyōto: President	Literary Word "DAITŌA KYŌEIKEN SYOKUMINRON"
SUZUKI, Katashi	Director, the Seibundo-shinko-sha	Chief compiler, the World Knowledge
SUZUKI, Ritei	President and director, the Nihon Hyōron-sha	President and director, the Nihon Hyōron-sha
TACHI, Tetsuji	Governor of TOYAMA Prefecture	Vice-minister of The Home Department
TAKAHASHI, Kōkichi	Kōchi Nippō Shimbun: President	Doyō Shimbun: Director, Chief of Editing Bureau
TAKASHIMA, Masae	Presentative, the Chobun-Kaku	Representative, the Chobun-kaku
TAKATORI, Kenjiro	Kita Nihon Shimbun: Vice President	Kita Nihon Shimbun: Permanent Director, Chief of business bureau Vice President
TAKAYA, Teijiro	Kyōto Shimbun: Permanent Director	Kyōto Nichinichi Shimbun: Chief of Editing Bureau
TAKAYAMA, Kinichi	Owner, the Takayama Bookstore	Owner, the Takayama Bookstore
TAKEHANA, Yukichi	Akita Sakigake Shimbun: President	Akita Sakigake Shimbun: Chief of Editing Bureau Permanent Director

TAKEUCHI, Michinosuke	Presentative, the Mikasa Bookstore	Adviser, the Mikasa Bookstore
TAKEUCHI, Tomiko	Presentative, the Mikasa Bookstore	Owner, the Mikasa Bookstore
TAMURA, Takao	Director, the Taiga-do	Representative the Publishing Div. Nippon SEINEN Kyoiku Kai
TANAKA, Naraichi	Former Director of Police Bureau of the Home Department	Chief of Censorship Sec. of the Home Department
TANAKA, Syusei	Hokkai Nichinichi Shimbun: Director, President	Asahigawa Shimbun: President Literary Work "SHIN TŌA KENSETSU NO MICHI"
TERASAWA, Eiichi	Director and Chief compiler, the Jitsugyo-no-Nihon-sha	Chief compiler the Jitsugyo-no-Nihon
TOMITA, Shōji	Director, the Publishing Div. Ritsumei-kan	Director-compiler, the Publishing Div. Ritsumei-kan
TSUJIMURA, Hikojirō	Managing director, the Nihon-Kyobun-sha	Managing director, the Nihon-Kyobun-sha
TSUKADA, Ippo	Mainichi Shimbun: President Shinsekai Nihon Eiga Co. Director	Chief of first Dept. of Information Bureau
TSURUTA, Magobei	Director and Chief of Tokyo Studio, Daiei Co.	Standing Director, Daito Eiga Co.
UCHIDA, Gozo	President, the Chiwaku Nihon-sha	President, the Chiwaku Nihon-sha
UDA, Hisashi	Director, the Shibun Ass'n	His writing (Para G.)
UDO, Tatsuki	Kumamoto Nichinichi Shimbun: Director Chief of Enterprise Bureau	Kumamoto Branch of the I.R.A.Y.M.A. Manager
UEDA, Sekizo	President, the Nippon Denpo News Agency	Standing director and chief examiner of compilation, the Domei News Agency

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UEMURA, Taiji	Director, Toho Co.	President, Toho Eiga Co.
UENO, Seiichi	Asahi Shimbun: ex-master	Asahi-Shimbun: President, Director
WADA, Chikyu	Kochi Shimbun: Director, Manager of Editing Bureau	Doyo Shimbun: Permanent Director, chief of Editing Bureau Director, Manager of Editing Bureau
WANIBUCHI, Kunimitsu	Fukui Shimbun: Director	Kita nihon Shimbun: Manager
WATANABE, Tsuruzo	Niigata Nippo: Director, Chief of General Affairs Bureau	Niigata Nippo: Director, Chief of General Affairs Bureau
WATANUKI, Yoshiharu	Nagasaki Nichinichi Shimbun: Representative Director	Nagasaki Branch of I.R.A.A.: Director of Business Bureau
YAMAHATA, Keinosuke	Sun-photo Shimbun: Representative Director	War Ministry) Naval Ministry) non-regular staff Information Bureau)
YAMAGUCHI, Kiichi	Shin-Hokkai Shimbun: Chief of Editing Bureau Director, President	Hokkai Times: Director, Manager Council for Establishing The I.R.A.P.S.: Member
YAMAMOTO, Keizo	Deputy chief of Committee the Ishin-kai	Hokkai Times: Director, Manager Council for Establishing The I.R.A.P.S.: Member
YAMAMOTO, Masafusa	Chugoku Shimbun: Director Kyodo Tsushin: Director	Chugoku Shimbun: Vice President
YAMAZAKI, Yasukatsu	Nagasaki Nichinichi Shimbun: Director	Association of Reservists: Chief of Fukabori Village Branch, Nagasaki Pref.
YASUMI, Kuniharu	1 se Shimbun: Permanent Director	Shin Aichi Shimbun: Vice-chief of Editing Bureau

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YOKOYAMA, Shirouemon	Kita Nihon Shimbun: President Hokuriku Yukan: Director	Toyama Nippo: Director, chief of Editing Bureau Kita Nihon Shimbun: Chief of Editing Bureau Vice President
YOSHIDA, Ensuke	Fukui Shimbun: Master, President	Fukui Shimbun: Managing Director, President
ZAMA, Katsuhei	Shin Hochi Shimbun: President	Literary work "Jinsei Bunka, Senso" (Life, Culture, Fight)

ITO, Heikichi	Candidate for the Member of House of Representatives	Niroku Shimpo-sha: Standing advisor
SATO, Shinye	Candidate for the Member of House of Councillor	Chugai Shogyo Shimpo-sha: Director, Chief of Business Bureau
KOWAGUCHI, Torao	Candidate for Governor of Fukushima Pref.	Fukushima Minpo-sha: President
OMIYA, Gosaburo	Candidate for the Member of House of Representatives	Nagoya Shimbunsha: Standing Director
HANASHI, Shingoro	Candidate for the Member of House of Representatives	Osaka Jiji Shimpo-sha: President
TANAKA, Hitoshi	Candidate for the Member of House of Councillor	Shin Aichi Shimbunsha General Manager, Chief of Editorial Bureau. Kokumin Shimbunsha: Representative Director

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PENDING CASES

1. The following persons who are principal public office holders of YOTOKU SHA Publishing Company are all former officials of the TENRI JIHO SHA (Natural Law Press Company). Inasmuch as the latter has been added to the Information Media Black List together with 15 other organizations under Prime Minister's Office and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 11 dated 25 November 1947, the Japanese Government decided to hold these cases pending lapse of 30 day period for presentation of counter evidence.

Matsui Tadayoaki
Ikoma, Fujio
Okajinia Zenji
Takahashi Michio

2. The case of Nozaki Ryuhichi, president of Diamond Publishing Co. and a member of the Central Labor Board, was reopened by the Central Screening Committee upon discovery of new evidence indicating that he was a vice-president of the publishing company during the critical period.

3. The case of TADA, Kojiro, Production Manager, Toyoko Motion Picture Company was Production Chief of the Manchurian Motion Picture Association. Investigation is being conducted to determine whether or not any undesirable pictures were produced by the company during his period of office as production chief.

CD CD November 1947

Memorandum For: Chief, Public Service Qualifications Division

Subject : Information Media Purge

1. Reference is made to letter from Mr. Yoshio Suzuki, Minister of Justice, dated 20 October 1947, requesting that the 10 newspaper companies listed below be deleted from the Information Media Black List in Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947.

a. Nagoya Daily Newspaper Co.
(Nagoya Nichinichi Shimbun Sha)

b. Kanagawa Daily Newspaper Co.
(Kanagawa Nichinichi Shimbun Sha)

c. Kanagawa Prefecture Newspaper Co,
(Kanagawa-Ken Shimbun Sha)

d. Kagawa Daily Newspaper Co.
(Kagawa Nichinichi Shimbun Sha)

e. Fukushima Minyu Newspaper Co.
(Fukushima Minyu Shimbun Sha)

f. Wakayama Newspaper Co.
(Wakayama Shimbun Sha)

g. Shizuoka Minyu Newspaper Co.
(Shizuoka Minyu Shimbun Sha)

h. Nara Daily Newspaper Co.
(Nara Nichinichi Shimbun Sha)

i. Chiba Newspaper Co.
(Chiba Shimbun Sha)

j. Japan Industrial Newspaper Co.
(Nippon Kogyo Shimbun Sha)

2. These newspaper companies were placed on the black list by the Japanese Government on the assumption that they were influential newspapers each having a circulation of over 10,000. However, examination of counter evidence submitted indicated that they were provincial dailies of

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minor importance. They only had a circulation of approximately 5,000 or even less. The figures given below for these companies are considered to be reliable inasmuch as they were carefully checked by the Japanese Government against the sales records of newsprint distributors and other sources.

Articles appearing in these newspapers were checked by Government Section and found not to be extremely nationalistic or militaristic.

a.	Nagoya Daily Newspaper Co.	600-1,000
b.	Kanagawa Daily Newspaper Co.	2,561-4,063
c.	Kanagawa Prefecture Newspaper Co.	175-3,550
d.	Kagawa Daily Newspaper Co.	5,800
e.	Fukushima Minyu Newspaper Co.	3,000
f.	Wakayama Newspaper Co.	2,000-3,250
g.	Shizuoka Minyu Newspaper Co.	4,500
h.	Nara Daily Newspaper Co.	4,650-4,800
i.	Chiba Newspaper Co.	3,500

3. The Japan Industrial Newspaper upon investigation was found that the number of articles violating SCAPIN 548 was extremely small (approximately 5 violations per year) because of the particular character of the newspaper.

Findings of the Government Section upon review of the newspaper files published during the critical period were that the paper's function was for the most part in the dissemination of informations concerning industrial experiments and technical developments for interested concerns.

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Its role in promoting war industries throughout the years of Japan's aggression in China can be questioned. However, inasmuch as the number of articles considered to be in violation of provisions in SCAPIN 548 is extremely small, the company technichally does not fall within the scope of the PIM purge. The newspapers' circulation was in excess of 20,000.

4. The Japanese Government request for deletion of ten (10) companies listed in Paragraph 1 above was approved on 7 November 1947.

The Japanese Government was also instructed to submit a draft ordinance effecting the above changes in Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 for approval by Government Section.

T.Tsukahara
PSQD

7 Nov 47
approved

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Memorandum To : Brig. General C. Whitney, Chief of the Government Section, General Headquaters.

From : Suzuki Yoshio, Minister of Justice.

Subject : Application for the deletion of ten(10) Newspaper Companies from the purge criteria.

24, October 1947.

It is cordially requested that the Government Section be good enough to authorize the Japanese Government to delete the following ten newspaper companies from the purge criteria. Reasons upon which the Japanese Government has decided that these companies should be deleted from the purge criteria and the original counter evidences submitted by the respective companies are herewith enclosed.

1. Nagoya Nichi Nichi Shimbun-sha
2. Kanagawa Nichi Nichi Shimbun-sha
3. Kanagawa-Ken Shimbun-sha
4. Kagawa Nichi Nichi Shimbun-sha
5. Fukushima Minyu Shimbun-sha
6. Wakayama Shimbun-sha
7. Shizuoka Minyu Shimbun-sha
8. Nara Nichi Nichi Shimbun-sha
9. Chiba Shimbun-sha
10. Nippon Kogyo Shimbun-sha

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Yoshio Suzuki
Minister of Justice

October, 1947

List of Fifteen Newspaper Companies to be deleted from the purge criteria connected with the public information media.

As a result of examination of counter-evidence produced by newspaper office concerned, the following number of offices will be deleted from the list of organs of information media which were considered to have come under "Interpretation of Category G" of SCAP Memorandum concerning purge:

The newspaper offices deleted from the list as a result of the first round decision: 5

Those deleted as a result of the latest decision: 10

Total 15

Those deleted as a result of the first round decision:

1. Geibi-sha (Geibi Nichi Nichi Shimbun-sha)
2. Jomo Shimbun-sha
3. Nanshin Mainichi Shimbun-sh a
4. Asahigawa Times
5. Hakodate Times

Those deleted as a result of the latest decision:

6. Nagoya Nichi Nichi Shimbun-sha
7. Kanagawa Nichi Nichi Shimbun-sha
8. Kanagawa-Ken Shimbun-sha
9. Kagawa Nichi Nichi Shimbun
10. Fukushima Minyu Shimbun
11. Wakayama Shimbun-sha
12. Shizuoka Minyu Shimbun-sha
13. Nara Nichi Nichi Shimbun-sha
14. Chiba Shimbun-sha
15. Nippon Kogyo Shimbun-sha

Total 15 Newspaper companies.

NAGOYA NICHI NICHI SHINBUN-SHA

Location: 15/3, Ishi-machi, Nagoya

Capital: ¥ 1,000

President: Soji ODA

The newspaper published by this office had been called the Aichi Tsushin since April, 1935, but in consequence of the discontinuation about 1930 of the Nagoya Nichi Nichi Shimbun published by Tadao Matsumoto, former parliamentary vice-foreign minister, the Aichi Tsushin changed its name about 1931 to the Nagoya Nichi Nichi Shimbun with the approval of the Aichi Prefectural authorities though this newspaper office had been in no way connected with the closed one. The average circulation of this paper during specified period was 632 per day. This figure can be worked out on the basis of the supplied quantity described in the statement of delivery of newsprint made by the Nagoya Branch Office of the Daido Foreign Paper Company, Ltd., and furthermore it is considered that the maximum circulation of the newspaper was about 1,000 according to the testimony of three witnesses such as Minoru Goto, formerly in charge of Censorship Subsection under the Special High Police Section of the Aichi Prefectural Police, Ichiro Oshima, former President of the Shin Aichi Shimbun-sha, and Kiyofumi Gobo, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Nagoya Tsushin-sha, Ltd.

The office building of the newspaper was a two-storied wooden structure rented at ¥ 18 per month and it was equipped

with an old-fashioned rotary press, the total staff members being II (one of them was in charge of the editorial section). The paper was, however, discontinued toward the end of 1941 and the entire equipment was sold to the Nagoya Branch Office of the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun-sha only at ¥ 5,500.

The above-mentioned facts were made clear in a report on investigations under date of September 17, 1947 submitted by the Aichi Prefectural Governor and the newspaper office was a most powerless one as compared with its contemporaries in the same prefecture such as the Shin Aichi Shimbun-sha, the Nagoya Shimbun-sha, and the Nagoya Mainichi Shimbun-sha, having exerted only negligible influence upon the public.

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Kanagawa Nichinichi Shimbun-sha.

Location: 87 Wakamatsu-cho, Yokosuka.

Capital: ¥20,000.

President: Takusaburo Higuchi and Ren Akiyama.

The newspaper issued by the above newspaper office was formerly called the "Yokosuka Nichinichi Shimbun", which in August, 1940, was renamed as the "Kanagawa Nichinichi Shimbun". It had its circulation in a small area -- in Yokosuka and surrounding places. During the specified period, the circulation was between 2,561 and 4,068. This number of circulation has been proved by the reply given by Muramatsu Shoten, Ltd., regarding the quantities of paper supplied; by the reply given by the Newspapers Joint Sales League concerning the number of copies sold of the "Kanagawa Shimbun"; by Yoshijiro Araki, former head of the Shonan Sales Control Office of the Yomiuri Shimbun regarding the number of copies sold and sales areas; and by the records held by the said Control Office of the increases and decreases of copies of newspapers sold and accounts concerning respective newspaper offices. The fact that despite the newspaper was issued in the area of a naval station, the articles inserted in it had mostly been in reference of local matters and its tone of arguments had been very moderate has been proved by a number of copies of the newspaper collected and by evidence given by Kin Tatsu-ju, chief editor of the Minshu Chosen and more than thirty other persons. Further, the memorial photograph showing the whole picture of the newspaper office building and its staff members, which was accompanied to the counter-evidence, shows that the newspaper office was of a small scale. From these considerations, it is concluded that the newspaper office should be excluded from the associations falling under the "G" clause.

Kanagawa-ken Shimbun-sha

Location: 3 Sumiyoshi-cho 1-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

Capital: ¥10,000.

President: Takeo Noda.

The above newspaper office was formerly called Yokohama Boeki Shimpo-sha and was issuing newspapers under the title of'Yokohama Boeki Shimpo'. Toward the end of 1940, this newspaper office took over and amalgamated 'Yokohama Mainichi Shimbun' (which was then in suspension of issue) and 'Yokohama Shimpo' (which was then issuing about 500 copies), when it changed its name to Kanagawaken Shimbunsha and the name of the paper as "Kanagawa-ken Shimbun". In January, 1942, by the order of the Kanagawaken Prefectural Authorities, it was absorbed by the Kanagawa Nichinichi Shimbun-sha. The aforesaid Yokohama Boeki Shimpo-sha was about the year 1937 in difficulty to operate and at one time was compelled to suspend issuing newspapers. It had since been able to issue paper barely to support itself, and towards the year 1938 it had a circulation of some 1,500. In June, 1939, it had built an office building of its own and had one old type rotary printing machine installed in it. Its circulation during the specified period averaged between 175 and 3,550 daily. This has been proved by the quantities of newsprint supplied and by Daizo Nagai, head of the Newspapers Joint Sales League and three other persons concerned in the sale of newspapers. Considering therefore that this newspaper had been less influential than the Kanagawa Nichinichi Shimbunsha and that the newspaper was a trade paper interested in foreign trade, it is recognized that it should be excluded from the associations falling under "G" clause.

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KAGAWA NICHINICHI SHIMBUNSHA

Location: 830 Sakura-cho Kochi-shi.

Capital: ¥ 90,000(Anonymous Association)

President: Hannosuke HIGASHIYAMA

The abovementioned newspaper company was established on February 11, 1941, as the result of amalgamation of the Kagawa Shimpo and the Shikoku Mimpo. As far as the period in question is concerned, the company was in existence only for ten months, and besides, the circulation of the paper even at its peak amounted to only about 5,800. This may be confirmed by the testimony of Matsutaro NAKAMURA, the managing director of the Osaka Branch Office of the Hakushinsha K.K, in reference to the supply of newsprint, as well as those of Kikuro SHIINA, the chief superintendent of the Prefectural Library of Kagawa-ken and other sixteen persons, in reference to the size of circulation. In the Takamatsu district, the papers of Osaka, such as the Asahi, the Mainichi and the Osaka Jiji, as well as the Okayama Godo Shimbun, were in large circulation, due to geographical location of the district. These papers from other Prefectures had a combined circulation of some 70,000 to 80,000, which was 13.4 times as large as that of the Kagawa Nichinichi. Therefore it is concluded that the influences that may have been exercised, if any, by the Kagawa Nichinichi must have been quite insignificant, and that the company should properly be cancelled from among the list of organizations coming under Category G.

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FUKUSHIMA MIN-YU SHIMBUNSHA

Location: Omachi Fukushima-shi

Capital: ~~Unknown~~ ¥5.000

President: Kiroku SUGANOYA

The abovementioned newspaper company was amalgamated in December, 1940, by the Fukushima Mimposha. The paper had a circulation of some 3,000. Estimation of the size of circulation on the basis of the amount of newsprint supply, as well as the testimonies of Norio KUGIMOTO, who had arranged the amalgamation of the two companies, Motoji NAKAOKA, the president, and Torao OWADA, the head of the business department, of the former Fukushima Mimpo, Shinsaburo OTOMO, the head of the printing department, and Sanji YAMADA, the forwarding chief clerk, of the former Fukushima Min-yu Shimbunsha, are sufficiently convincing in regard to the abovementioned circulation. The report, which was submitted by the Fukushima Mimposha previously as information in connection with the proposed establishment of standards for press and speech, stating that the circulation of the Fukushima Min-yu Shimbun amounted to 7,000, originated from Shigemi NAGASAWA, who was in charge of the investigation, but who erroneously reported the combined circulation of the two companies. Besides, on making enquiries into the articles published in the paper available at the moment, it was found that they were generally moderate. In the circumstances, it is considered that the company should properly be removed from among the organizations coming under Category C.

WAKAYAMA SHIMBUNSHA

Location: 54 4-chome Komatsubara-dori Wakayama-shi

Capital: ¥ 190,000

President: Asajiro YURA

The abovementioned newspaper company came into being as the result of merger of the Wakayama Shimpo and the Kii Asahi Shimbun in March, 1940. In September, 1942, the company amalgamated by purchase the Wakayama Nichinichi, the Kii Shimpo and the Kishu Nippo, the leading papers in the Prefecture, and became representative of the news business of the whole Prefecture. However, during the period in question the circulation of the paper amounted to only some 2,000 or 3,250, and was inferior to either the Wakayama Nichinichi or the Kii Shimpo, which coexisted during the period, may sufficiently be demomstrated by the testimonies of Sobei MIYAI, the chief of the Newspaper Sale Guild in the Wakayama Prefecture, Seikichi SHIGEI, the chief of the Wakayama Newspaper Sales Office, and Tsukasa HORIKAWA of the Horigami Newspaper Sale Office in Wakayama-shi. The company, therefore, should properly be deleted from among the names of the organizations coming under Category G.

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Shizuoka Minyu Shimbun-sha

Location - Konya-cho, Shizuoka-shi.

Capital - 20,000 yen.

President - Oishi, Mitsunosuke.

The above-mentioned newspaper office was incorporated in an amalgamated corporation of the Shizuoka Shimpo-sha and four others in Nov.30, 1941. The circulation of the paper was about 4,500, as is clearly evidenced by the sales receipts and the amount of newsprint supplied entered in the balance sheet of the newspaper office and by the attestations given by Ezaki, Kobei, sole agent for the Shizuoka Minyu and by Kiuchi, Chuji, former sales manager of the same paper. It is to be presumed that the influence of the newspaper in question was smaller than that of the Shizuoka Shimpo, the most influential paper in Shizuoka prefecture with a circulation of about 6,500 copies. In view of these considerations, it seems appropriate the paper be eliminated from the list of the purged newspapers.

Nara Nichi-nichi Shimbun-sha

Location - 1 - 1, Aburazaka-machi, Nara-shi,
Capital - 300,000 yen.
President - Komatsu, Kanematsu.

The above-mentioned newspaper office was established in January, 1941, as an amalgamated corporation of the Yamato Nippo, Nara Shimbun, and Chuwa Shimbun. At the time of the establishment, the office did not possess its own premises and printing establishment, and, until March of that year, it was housed in the printing plant of the defunct Yamato Nippo Office. Printing was made by a flat press 16 pages in size. This same press was in use when the office was removed into the former premises of the extinct Nara Shimbun-sha, which it had acquired by purchase. Thus it was a small newspaper office, with a circulation ranging between 4,650 to 4,800 copies during the period concerned. Investigation into the issues of the paper for the period in question shows that the news and the views therein found are generally moderate in tone, and on this account the paper may properly be exempted from the purge.

Chiba Shimpe-sha.

Location - 1 - 1, Nagasu-cho, Chiba-shi.

Capital - An annonymous association, later a limited liability concern.

President - Hagi, Kuichiro.

The above-mentioned newspaper office was established as an anonymous association on Nov.20, 1940, and was merged with the Mainichi Shimbun-sha on July 16, 1945. It had a circulation of about 3,500 copies, as plainly indicated by the attestation of Suzuki, Kozo, former Chief editor of the newspaper, Omori, Koichiro, chief accountant of the same, Tanaka, Kenji, former Chief of the special higher section of the Police Department, Chiba Prefectural Government, and Torimi, Masami, censer in the same section, as well as by the quantity of newsprint supplied. From the foregoing it is to be adjudged that the newspaper may be eliminated from the purge group.

Nippon Kogyo Shimbunsha

Address : No. 4 of 53 1-chome, Edoborishitadori, Nishiku, Osaka

Capital : ¥ 180,000 (Subsequently twice Capital was increased by which it became ¥ 1,000,000)

President : MAEDA, Hisakichi

The above mentioned press was published on June 20, 1933 by the "Yukan Osaka Shimbun sha" (The Osaka Evening press).

On March 6, 1939 it was separated from Yukan Osaka Sha by creating a joint stock Company.

The number of daily publication: 20,000 copies.

The editorial policy of this press differs from the other newspapers. Its purpose was to be an industrial information paper for the trade of middle and small industrialists in Osaka area, by reporting the movements of industry circles.

The above fact and tendency of this press has been clearly reflected in the articles.

After examinating the copies published during the designated period, from 1941 up to the time of suppression of freedom of press.

Are can find that there was not even an editional column and the articles were only about news of industrial circles.

Later they had reported general affairs too, but they were all very moderate and were very few

militaristic articles, which fact subscriber NODA, Shinichi and other 50 readers of this paper have certified. Even if there had been some questionable articles, it is surmised that they did hold little influence upon the public. Therefor it is reasonable to delete this paper from the list of the corporations which falls under category "G".

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November 28, 1947

To : Maj. J.P.Napier, Chief, Public Service Qualifications Division, Government Section.

From : Ryusai Kawai, Managing Director in the now defunct Daito Cinema Company, Tokyo.

Subject: Re-Examination of the Purge Case Concerning the Now Defunct Daito Cinema Company, Ltd.

May we submit to you the enclosed petition in reference to the now defunct Daito Cinema Company, Ltd. (Daito Eiga Kabushiki Kaisha)?

We are informally advised that the central screening committee has just rejected our petition and included the Daito in the group of motion picture companies designated to be purged, and a report thereon, together with the documents we had submitted, has just reached or is about to reach you shortly. This staggers us because none of us had believed that the Japanese committee would act with such unfairness and include Daito, a company so small in scale and exerting such negligible social influence, among the group of the leading cinema companies such as Toho and Shochiku. But our expectations have proved wrong. This is the reason for which we are submitting the attached document in such an impromptu manner.

Of course, we are aware of the existence of the legal means to appeal to the appeal committee, but in fact, removal from the purge after we have retired from our present positions (directors in the Daiei Co.) would be almost meaningless. Should you agree with the views expressed in the attached document, which we trust any one with a sense of justice and fair play would, would it be too much for us to ask you to see to it that a re-examination of the Daito Cinema Company's case be suggested?

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We are appealing to you because it involves the careers of several men and the fate of their families, and we are confident that you have no intention of subjecting to purge such a harmless organization as Daito.

Hoping earnestly that our humble appeal to your sense of justice and fair play will receive your sympathetic consideration, we are, Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

R Kawai
Ryusai Kawai,
Managing Director,
in the Defunct
Daito Cinema Company,
representing all the
directors concerned

P.S. We have heard the rumor that some members of the Japanese screening committee proposed the removal of Daito from the purge list because the company was a negligible existence exerting little social effects but that others objected thereto on the ground that, in case of objections from SCAP, the face of the Japanese committee would be lost. If the rumor is correct, the decision does not seem fair to us; it amounts, in our opinion, to an act of excess over the very principle of purging.

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PETITION TO HAVE THE NOW DEFUNCT DAITO EIGA
KABUSHIKI KAISHA (Daito Cinema Co., Ltd.)
REMOVED FROM THE PURGE LIST.

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The now defunct Daito Eiga Kabushiki Kaisha (Daito Cinema Co., Ltd.) has been included in the category of organizations which come under the purge ordinance of Jan. 4, 1947. The basis for this decision are 17 pictures produced by Daito Eiga which have been adjudged as falling under the provisions of "Category G."

We believe that Daito Eiga is in quite a different category from the leading motion picture producers and, in support of this petition to have it removed from the purge list, we wish to invite your consideration to two points:

First, we believe that the same yardstick should be employed in judging the influence which motion pictures companies exerted on the public as in the case of newspapers inasmuch as newspapers and motion pictures are classified together in the purge ordinance.

Second, a more searching and thoroughgoing investigation should be conducted into the 17 pictures for which Daito Eiga has been placed under the purge ordinance.

The Influence of Daito Eiga

The press and publications ordinance (in which motion pictures have been included) excludes newspapers with circulations below 10,000. There can, in our opinion, have been only one criterion for this decision, namely that,

newspapers with small circulations did not exert sufficient influence upon the public. It is a well-established fact that many of the smaller publications printed material which was far more inflammatory than those which appeared in the larger publications. Consequently it seems reasonable to conclude that the purge was based on the effect on the public of the articles which were placed into circulation. Ought not the same yardstick be employed in the case of motion pictures? We contend that this should be so and we wish to submit the following evidence to indicate how little influence Daito Eiga exerted on the public in comparison with the larger motion picture organizations.

Daito Eiga was capitalized (as of Nov. 1941 just prior to its absorption into the Daiei) at ¥700,000, which comprised 1 percent of the total capitalization of the four main producers, viz. Shochiku, ¥37,951,250; Nikkatsu, ¥6,000,000; Toho, ¥4,500,000 and Shinko, ¥4,250,000.

In line with this Daito Eiga's income was 2 percent of the total of that of the big companies in 1938, 1939 and 1940, and only 1 percent in 1941.

Daito Eiga did not even have a sound studio of its own and its equipment was limited to 5 Bell-Howell, 2 Eclaire, 2 Highspeed, 5 Palbo, 5 Eyemo and 1 Arkelly cameras. It had a developing capacity of only 2,500 meters of negatives and 4,000 meters of positives per day. Its recording

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work was entrusted to the Riken Kagaku Picture Studios It owned no projectors. In a word it was hardly a motion picture producing company worthy of the name. It is, in fact, no exaggeration to say that the vast majority of Japanese did not even know of the existence of such a company.

Having employed the yardstick of 10,000 circulation in the case of newspapers, we submit that it is only fair that Daito Eiga -- which would, relatively speaking, be in the motion picture world what a 10,000 circulation newspaper would be in the journalistic field -- should be excluded from the purge category.

The 17 Pictures Falling Under
Category G.

During their rise to power the militarists utilized the big producing companies for military propaganda purposes. They extended various facilities, such as use of planes, warships, tanks, etc., on a grand scale, and cooperated, or rather had the big producers cooperate with them in lining up stories as well as in producing pictures glorifying war. The big producers held frequent conferences with the top officers in the publicity sections of the army and navy. This was never the case with Daito Eiga which was a two-by-four affair and was so regarded by the militarists.

Such companies as Shochiku and Toho lavished enormous sums on war pictures which were produced on a spectacular and colossal scale. These magnificent spectacles were

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brought to the public's attention in costly newspaper display advertisements and in grand displays in billboards which were plastered throughout the country. They were shown in the nation's leading first-run theaters having seating capacities running into the thousands. Millions of people saw such productions.

This was not the case with Daito Eiga. It received no special favors from the military, produced not a single picture which could be classed as a spectacle. Its films were advertised in tiny insertions in the newspapers. They were shown in the cheaper and smaller houses and the number of people who saw such pictures was infinitessimal compared to the mass audiences of the large companies.

During the ascendancy of the militarists, companies which concentrated exclusively on producing entertainment and amusement pictures were frowned upon. Also the Ministry of Home Affairs, which censored all pictures, would not give its approval to pictures unless they contained some elements which were in line with the nationalistic trend. Due to this official pressure Daito Eiga which was, up to that time, turning out nothing but recreational, entertainment and cultural films, was obliged to employ titles and production plans suitable to the taste of the times. But the extent to which such concessions were made was confined to getting the pictures passed.

We believe that the 17 pictures produced by Daito Eiga which were placed under the provisions of Category

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G. were so classed mainly because of their titles. For instance, long before the present purge was even contemplated, the Kinema Jumpo (Movie Times) the most authoritative trade magazine, in its issue of December 1, 1942, listed war pictures produced by the various companies during the period corresponding to that under review, which is to say, from July, 1937, to December, 1941, as follows:

Companies	War Films
Toho	19
Nikkatsu	16
Shinko	10
Shochiku	9
Daito	5
Nihon Tampen	1

This list, it should be emphasized, was compiled long before Japan's surrender. Inasmuch as the official ruling is that only motion picture companies which produced 10 or more war pictures are liable to the official purge, we trust that the Movie Times' list will be taken into due consideration. It comprises the judgment of an authoritative Japanese publication on what to the Japanese constituted pictures which propagandized war.

We, moreover, beseech you to have the contents of the 17 pictures which have been adjudged as falling under Category G. reappraised.

A Detailed Description of the 17 pictures
is given in the Original Documents submitted
to the Japanese Committee.

These pictures were turned out on a shoestring, probably less money was spent on them than for films turned

out by any company in the world at any time. They were shot in a matter of days and as may be apparent from the themes they might be called silly and nonsensical but hardly warlike. We believe that an impartial re-appraisal, a more searching study into the contents rather than the titles and an unbiased inquiry into the effect they had on the public, will show that the bulk of the 17 pictures do not fall under Category G.

Thus, first because of the relatively unimportant influence which Daito Eiga Kabushiki Kaisha exerted on the public, and second because the contents of the 17 pictures which have been ruled harmful are, in actual point of fact, harmless, we beseech you to remove the now defunct Daito Eiga Kabushiki Kaisha from the purge ordinance.

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Prime Minister's Office and Home Ministry Ordinance No.- 11

November 25, 1947

A part of Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947, concerning the Enforcement of Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of the same year relative to the Exclusion, Retirement, etc. in respect to the Public Office, shall be amended as follows:

Prime Minister

KATAYAMA, Tetsu

Minister for Home Affairs

KIMURA, Kozaemon

In Speech and Press Organizations falling under Category G of the Memorandum of the Appendix, (a), of Remark V, 4 of VII of Appendix I, Nos. 4,7,18,19,25,35,36,41,42,~~59~~ 69,71,72,79,96 and 111 shall be deleted, and next to No. 117, the following number shall be added:

118 TENRI JIHŌ SHA (Natural Law Press Company)

In Speech and Press Organizations falling under Category G of the Memorandum of the Same, (b) Nos. 34,40,64,74,87,108,113, 121,141,145,146,148,160,168,170,180,184, and 185 shall be deleted and "201 TAIKO IYASAKA KAI" shall be read "IYASAKA KAI", and No. 225 shall be amended as follows:

225 DAI NIPPON KOKUSUI KAI SŪHONBU (General Headquarters of National Virtues Association of Greater Japan)

226 DAI NIPPON SEINEN DŌSHIKAI (Youngmen Kindred Spirit Association of Greater Japan)

227 KWANTŌ KOKUSUI KAI (Kwantō National Virtues Association)

226 KŌA NIHON SHA (Asia Development Japan Company)

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229 KŌDŌ JICHI KAI (Imperial Morality Self-Government Association)

230 KŌDŌ KAI (Imperial Morality Association)

231 NAN BOKU SHA (South and North Company)

232 NIPPON RONSŌ SHA (Japan Critics Company)

233 NIPPON SHUGI BUNKA DŌMEI (Cultural Federation of Japanism)

234 RIKKEN YŌSEI KAI (Constitutional Justice Guardians Party)

235 SEIKAI ŌRAI SHA (Political World Traffic Company)

236 SEINEN AJIA RENMEI (Youngmen Asia Federation)

237 SHISŌ-SEN SHA (Thought War Company)

238 TEIYŪ RINRI KAI (Teiyū Morality Association)

239 TŌA KENSENTSU DŌSHI KAI (Asia Construction Kindred Spirit Association)

In Speech and Press Organizations falling under Category G of the Memorandum of the Same, (c), Nos. 3,5 and 11 shall be deleted.

Supplementary Provisions:

The Present Ordinance shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

Those who intend to file the contrary evidence concerning the organizations mentioned in the list of Speech and press organizations falling under Category G of the Memorandum of the Appendix, of Remark V, 4 of VII of Appendix I, in accordance with the amended provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2, must submit the same to the Prime Minister within thirty days after the enforcement of the present Ordinance.

Those who submitted, in accordance with the provisions of Article 7 or Article 8, their Questionnaires to the Prime Minister

or to prefectural governor before the enforcement of the present Ordinance and who deem to be falling under the provisions of Proviso to Remark V, 4, (1) of VII of Appendix I, must submit the contrary evidence to the Prime Minister or prefectural governors within thirty days after the enforcement of the present Ordinance.

Tom your file

Name of Company	Journal
Dainippon-Kokusuikai-Sohonbu	Kokusui-no-Nippon
Kanto-Kokusuikai	Kokusui
Dainippon-Seinen-Doshikai	Dainippon-Seinen-Doshikai-Kaiho
Kodokai	Kodo
Kodo-Jichikai	Hinohikari
Nipponshigi-Bunkadomei	Bunka-Ishin
Nippon-Ronsosha	Nippon-Ronso
Nanbokukai	Nanboku
Seinen-Ajia-Renmei	Seinen-Ajia
Shisosensha	Shisosen
Rikken-Yojokai	Yojo-Jiho
Toakensetsu-Doshikai	Toakensetsu
Teiurinrikai	Teiurinri
Siekai-Oraisha	Seikai-Orai
Koanippousha	Sensen-Bunko

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25 November 1947

SCREENING RESULT OF NEWSPAPER COMPANIES

Name of Newspaper Company	Screened	Passed	Barred
Akita Sakigake	4	3	1
Asahi	30	28	2
Chubu Nippon	11	11	-
Chugoku	8	7	1
Ehime	6	6	-
Godo	8	7	1
Hokkaido	3	3	-
Hokkoku Mainichi	14	14	-
Jiji Shinpo	7	7	-
Jiji Tsushin	11	11	-
Kahoku Shinpo	8	8	-
Kita Nippon	7	5	2
Kobe	8	7	1
Kochi	9	6	3
Kumamoto Nichinichi	7	3	4
Kyodo Tsushin	4	4	-
Kyoto	5	4	1
Mainichi	22	20	2
Minami Nippon	9	9	-
Minpo	8	7	1
Nihon Keizai	8	7	1
Nihon Times	6	6	-
Niigata Nippo	9	5	4
Nishi Nippon	7	2	5
Oita Godo	4	4	-
Osaka	4	4	-
Sangyo Keizai	7	7	-
Shinano Mainichi	4	4	-
Shizuoka	9	6	3
Tokyo	6	5	1
Too Nippo	8	8	-
Yamagata	9	2	7
Yomiuri	2	1	1
Akahata	13	3	10
Bocho	3	3	-
Chiba	4	3	1
Chubu Keizai	3	3	-
Chukyo	5	4	1
Daiichi	3	3	-
Daily Tohoku	5	3	2
Fukui	5	4	1
Fukushima Minpo	3	3	-
Fukushima Minyu	6	4	2
Gifu Times	5	3	2
Hokkai Nichinichi	5	4	1
Hokkai Times	3	3	-
Hokuriku Yukan	4	4	-
Hyuga Nichinichi	5	4	1

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Name of Newspaper Company	Screened	Passed	Barred
Ise	7	6	1
Ishikawa	4	4	-
Jinmin	3	3	-
Jomo	5	5	-
Kanagawa	3	3	-
Kochi Nippo	11	10	1
Kogyo	8	8	-
Kyoto Nichinichi	6	6	-
Kyushu Times	4	4	-
Miyako	7	7	-
Nagasaki Minyu	8	7	1
Nagasaki Nichinichi	8	5	3
Nagoya Times	7	5	2
Nikkan Sports	1	1	-
Nihon Fujin	2	2	-
Nihonki	7	5	2
Osaka Jiji	5	5	-
Osaka Nichinichi	3	3	-
Saga	3	2	1
Saitama	2	2	-
Sanin Nichinichi	5	5	-
Sanyo Choho	5	4	1
Sekai Nippo	4	4	-
Shiga	3	3	-
Shikoku	8	7	1
Shimane	4	2	2
Shimotsuke	4	4	-
Shin Ehime	3	3	-
Shin Hochi	10	7	3
Shin Hokkai	8	6	2
Shin Iwate	7	7	-
Shinko Yukan	4	4	-
Shin Kyushu	3	3	-
Shin Osaka	6	6	-
Shin Tokai	4	1	3
Shin Yukan	6	5	1
San Shashin	3	3	-
Tokai Minichi	4	4	-
Tokai Yukan	7	7	-
Tokushima Minpo	3	3	-
Tokushima	6	5	1
Tokyo Times	9	9	-
Tokyo Tomin	16	15	1
Toyama	3	3	-
Wakayama	2	2	-
Yamanashi Jiji	5	5	-
Yamanashi Nichinichi	6	5	1
Yukan Fukuichi	7	7	-
Yukan Hiroshima	3	3	-
Yukan Kyoto	5	5	-
Yukan Mie	3	3	-
Yukan Niigata	3	3	-
Yukan Okayama	8	8	-
Yukan Shinshu			
Yukan Tohoku			
Iwate Shinpo			
Ibaragi			

Name of Newspaper Company	Screened	Passed	Barred
Tokai Mainichi	3	3	-
Bunka	4	4	-
Chubu Minpo	4	4	-
Fujin Minshu	1	1	-
Hakodate	10	7	3
Jiyu	4	4	-
Junior Times	9	9	-
Kagaku Bunka	4	4	-
Nankai Times	4	4	-
Nichibei	2	2	-
Nihon Yoron	9	9	-
Okinawa Shinminpo	2	2	-
Osaka Times	4	3	1
Seiji	6	6	-
Seinen	1	1	-
Seinen Times	1	1	-
Shin Nippon	15	12	3
Shonen Times	6	6	-
Shukan Jiyu	2	2	-
Shukan Kyoiku	2	2	-
Yukan Miyako	3	3	-
Nippon Shupan Kyokai	-	-	-
TOTAL	740	658	82

25 November 1947

SCREENING RESULT OF NEWSPAPER COMPANIES

Name of Newspaper Company	Screened	Passed	Barred
Akita Sakigake	4	3	1
Asahi	30	28	2
Chubu Nippon	11	11	-
Chugoku	8	7	1
Ehime	6	6	-
Godo	8	7	1
Hokkaido	3	3	-
Hokkoku Mainichi	14	14	-
Jiji Shinpo	7	7	-
Jiji Tsushin	11	11	-
Kahoku Shinpo	8	8	-
Kita Nippon	7	5	2
Kobe	8	7	1
Kochi	9	6	3
Kumamoto Nichinichi	7	3	4
Kyodo Tsushin	4	4	-
Kyoto	5	4	1
Mainichi	22	20	2
Minami Nippon	9	9	-
Minpo	8	7	1
Nihon Keizai	8	7	1
Nihon Times	6	6	-
Niigata Nippo	9	5	4
Nishi Nippon	7	7	-
Oita Godo	7	2	5
Osaka	4	4	-
Sangyo Keizai	4	4	-
Shinano Mainichi	7	7	-
Shizuoka	4	4	-
Tokyo	9	4	5
Too Nippo	6	6	-
Yamagata	8	5	3
Yomiuri	9	8	1
Akahata	2	2	-
Bocho	1	1	-
Chiba	3	3	-
Chubu Keizai	3	3	-
Vhukyo	4	3	1
Daiichi	3	3	-
Daily Tohoku	5	5	-
Fukui	12	10	2
Fukushima Minpo	3	3	-
Fukushima Minyu	5	4	1
Gifu Times	10	9	1
Hokkai Nichinichi	6	4	2
Hokkai Times	5	3	2
Hokuriku Yukan	5	4	1
Hyuga Nichinichi			

Name of Newspaper Company	Screened	Passed	Barred
Ise	7	6	1
Ishikawa	4	4	-
Jinmin	3	3	-
Jomo	5	5	-
Kanagawa	3	3	-
Kochi Nippo	11	10	1
Kogyo	8	8	-
Kyoto Nichinichi	6	6	-
Kyushu Times	4	4	-
Miyako	7	7	-
Nagasaki Minyu	8	7	1
Nagasaki Nichinichi	8	5	3
Nagoya Times	7	5	2
Nikkan Sports	1	1	-
Nihon Fujin	2	2	-
Nihonki	7	5	2
Osaka Jiji	5	5	-
Osaka Nichinichi	3	3	-
Saga	2	2	-
Saitama	5	5	-
Sanin Nichinichi	4	4	-
Sanyo Choho	3	3	-
Sekai Nippo	8	7	1
Shiga	4	2	2
Shikoku	4	4	-
Shimane	3	3	-
Shimotsuke	10	7	3
Shin Ehime	8	6	2
Shin Hochi	7	7	-
Shin Hokkai	4	4	-
Shin Iwate	3	3	-
Shinko Yukan	6	6	-
Shin Kyushu	3	3	-
Shin Osaka	6	6	-
Shin Tokai	4	4	-
Shin Yukan	6	5	1
San Shashin	3	3	-
Tokai Minichi	4	4	-
Tokai Yukan	7	7	-
Tokushima Minpo	3	3	-
Tokushima	6	5	1
Tokyo Times	5	5	-
Tokyo Tomin	6	6	-
Toyama	9	9	-
Wakayama	16	15	1
Yamanashi Jiji	3	3	-
Yamanashi Nichinichi	2	2	-
Yukan Fukuichi	5	5	-
Yukan Hiroshima	6	5	1
Yukan Kyoto	7	7	-
Yukan Mie	3	3	-
Yukan Niigata	5	5	-
Yukan Okayama	3	3	-
Yukan Shinshu	3	3	-
Yukan Tohoku	8	8	-
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TOTAL	740	658	82

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Tom
from files
21Nov47

Preparation of Information Media Black List

1. The Japanese Government appointed Information Media Sub-Committee of 6 academicians in April 1947 to examine books printed and files of periodical publications released between 7 July 1937 and 7 December 1941.

2. Japanese Government announced on 30 June 1947 list of publishers and publications recommended by this committee upon basis of examination conducted by committee and staff to be undesirable.

3. All companies listed were given opportunity to submit evidence to refute designation as undesirable; evidence so submitted was examined by Supervision Section of Japanese Cabinet and borderline cases were forwarded to Information Media Sub-Committee for recommendation before final decision by Supervision Section of Cabinet.

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20 November 1947

PUBLIC INFORMATION MEDIA SUB-COMMITTEE

This Committee functioned without a chairman. All members were appointed on 21 April 1947.

1. OKADA, Naro
   Director of the Imperial Library. Served since 1929 as an official of the organization he now heads. Concurrently Secretary of the Education Ministry. Member, Japan Sociological Association.

2. ODAKA, Kunio
   Professor of Literature, Tokyo Imperial University. Graduate of Sociology Division of the same institution. Served on the faculty of Tokyo Imperial University since 1937.

3. OTA, Ryoichiro
   Retired - Attended Kyoto Imperial University, School of Economics. Imprisoned for violation, Peace Preservation Law. Economist and non-official advisor, Tientsin Consulate-General 1938-45. Ill health forced OTA to withdraw from the committee before the important work of reviewing counter-evidence began.

4. KAMESHIMA, Taiji
   Professor of Economics, Hosei University. Staff writer of "Diamondo", a financial journal 1933, member, Economic Faculty, Hosei University since 1934, and member, Mitsubishi Economic Research Institute since 1944. He was transferred to institute's Hokkaido Branch before consideration of counter-evidence began.

5. KANEKO, Takezo
   Professor of Literature, Tokyo Imperial University. Graduated in philosophy at Tokyo Imperial in 1928. Has served on the faculty of that institution since 1935. Author of philosophical studies.

6. HORI, Toyo
   Professor of Political Science, Kyushu Imperial University. Served on faculty of Taihoku Imperial University, 1929-1942. Instructed in political science and theology. HORI has written extensively on political and religious subjects. As a Christian he criticized the suppression of religious freedom in Germany during the Nazi regime.

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1. G.S. ordered investigation of information media in February(?)
2. JG gave the assignment to Mr. Tanaka and his staff of CLO. Reports of this staff were to be reviewed by the Information Media Sub-Committee.
3. Original sub-committee was organized mainly by members of the Central Screening Committee.
4. The original Committee was dissoloved by GS and the present sub-committee organized in the latter part of April 1947.
5. In the mean time Tanaka employed approximately 300 students to ~~assist his staff~~ of the I M Sub Committee
6. JG was instructed to complete the investigation by the end of May.
7. Reports kept pouring in to GS during the month of May ~~supposedly~~ upon review and approval of the sub-committee. ~~But, truth of the matter was that the sub-committee had little to do with the reports prepared by Tanaka's staff~~
8. The black list was prepared by ~~Tanaka's~~ IM SC staff on the basis of these reports.
9. It was officially announced by JG on 30 June 1947.
10. Preliminary investigation of counter-evidence was conducted by ~~Mr. Morita's~~ 2 secretariat of CSC ten man committee in the cases of book and magazine publishers and ~~Mr. Ueda's~~ ten man staff 2 secretariat of CSC for newspaper companies.
11. Clear cut counter evidence cases were decided by Supervision Section of the Cabinet upon consultation with the Central Screening Committee.
12. Borderline cases were forwarded to IM sub-committee for its consideration and recommendation. The sub-committees' recommendations were forwarded to the Central Screening Committee for its opinions and advices.

13. Supervision Section decision was then made by JG ~~makes final decisions~~. Mr. Suzuki requests GS for approval of JG decision.

STREET WALKERS TO BE GIVEN JAIL SENTENCES BY THE METRO-
POLITAN POLICE BOARD AS A CONTROL MEASURE.

From the MAINICHI SHIMBUN 16 Nov 1947.

Penal regulations on public indecency have been increased by a partial revision of the criminal code which becomes effective on the 15th as previously reported. The Metropolitan Police Board has taken this opportunity to enforce rigid control over the numerous erotic acts as well as erotic publications, erotic revues and street walkers. This coming 18th to the 25th has been designated as unofficially designated as the period for enforcing this control measure, but a roundup of all extreme violators will be simultaneously conducted from the 26th to the 30th. Substantially, the basis of this control measure is as follows:

Erotic Stage Performances and Motion Pic tures.

In the event, ~~that~~ an indecent exposure is performed in erotic revues and movies movies, or when revues, plays and movies, which incites excessive erotic emotion by exposing the buttocks and breast ~~of the body~~ is presented, the Producerr and director of the revue, play or movies will be charged with public indecency, and given prison terms not exceeding six months, or fines of five hundred yen or less, or both. With regard to erotic movies, a more severe punishmen t will be imposed in extreme cases.

Street Walkers.

Up untill now, importance was placed on imposing fines on street walkers and that enabled these cases to be handled with the police law. However, from the 15th, a severe punishment of prison term not exceeding six months, or a fine of five hundred yen or less, or both will be imposed upon anyone charged with public indecency of caught and arrested inthe act.

INDECENT

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Indecent Act.

Kissing by a boy and a girl presents a problem. Though there is no objection to a natural expression of love on a park bench, such act in the street and in public will bring a charge of public indecency. To hold hands of unaquainted girls without a word, or playfully touching her buttock, or breast in crowded street cars, movie theaters, and busy shopping and amusement districts wi will result in automatic charge of public indecency with penalties ranging from a minimum of not less than six months and a maximum of not more than seven years.

Erotic Publications.

Anyone publishing or selling magazines and books with covers or pictures which stimulate sexual desire, or incite indecent emotion will be charged with, as being responsible for the distribution of obscene publications, and will be santenced to prison term not exceeding two years, or fined less than five thousand yen.

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12 November 1947

INFORMATION MEDIA

1. The Japanese Government has completed the disposition of 134 counter evidences, submitted by PIM companies. Thirty-five cases of which were favorably considered.

2. A total of 1376 questionnaires of public office holders were screened, of which 1077 were passed and 137 barred. The remaining 62 cases will be acted upon by the Central Screening Committee on or before 21 November 1947. Breakdowns are as follows:

Principal Public Office Holders in:	Screened	Passed	Barred	Undecided
Newspaper Company	739	652	80	7
Book and Magazine Publishers	556	475	51	30
Motion Picture Company	66	37	6	23
Broadcasting Corp.	15	13	0	2
Total	1376	1077	137	62

3. Provisional Designation:

a. The Japanese Government has provisionally designated 322 persons from 134 companies on the black list. The Japanese Government has been instructed to complete the provisional designation of estimated additional 150 persons falling under this category by the end of this month.

b. Of the total of 104 former officials of information control agencies, 54 were provisionally designated. Of the remaining 54 such persons, four are being screened, 36 have already been purged, 9 already designated, 5 are known to be dead. Two cases were passed.

c. The Japanese Government has been instructed to complate the provisional designation of authors falling under the purge by the end of this month. Approximately 1000 authors of undesirable publications will be designated in this manner.

TOM TSUKAHARA

PAD File

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CW/CLK/JPM/TS/hsa

Proposed Revision of Premier's Office and Home Ministry Order No. 3 of 1947(Information MediaPurge)

Govt. Section CI&E 5 November 1947

1 1. Reference is made to separate conversations on 30 October 1947 between a representative of this section and Mr. Don Brown, Information Division, CI&E, and Mr. K. M. Harkness, Education Division, CI&E.

2. Attached is copy of Japanese Government letter requesting approval for revision of subject ordinance.

3. CI&E Section's comments are requested on the Japanese Government proposal for exemption from purge of certain officials of the Textbook Bureau, Education Ministry and the Censorship Section, Metropolitan Police Board.

1 Incl:
JG Letter

C W

Retainer

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

The purpose of this note is to obtain formal comments of CI&E on the subject, inasmuch as the PIM purge is of interest to that section. Mr. Don Brown of CI&E on 30 October 1947 stated that his section would make formal comments on the matter.

T. TSUKAHARA
P. S. Q. D.

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Proposed modifications of the purge criteria connected with the government officials who exercised control, over the public information media.

With reference to the Prime Minister's Office and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 3 of 1947, the following will be deleted from the list of government officials who conducted control or censorship on thought, speeches press and publications between 7 July 1937 and 2 September 1945.

1. Director of Text-Books bureau and in and before 1940 and influential section chiefs in the same bureau of the Ministry of Education.

Reasons for deletion:

On the Book Bureau, Education Ministry.

The functions of the Book Bureau were roughly divided as follows:

1. a. Authorization (KENTEI) for part of middle school text-books and approval (NINKA) for text-books of various higher schools.

2. b. Compilation of elementary school textbooks in and (before 1940).

c. Compilation of elementary school textbooks in and (after 1941).

a. Inasmuch as authorization and approval are different from control and censorship, it is desired that the chiefs of the sections in charge of authorization or approval be dropped from the list stated under the Prime Minister's Secretariat and Home

Ministry Ordinance No. 3 dated June 30th, for the entire period in question. The Director of the Bureau, in so far as authorization and approval are concerned, is not responsible for control or censorship.

b. Inasmuch as the policy governing the compilation of elementary school textbooks in and before 1940 was extremely liberal, it is desired that the Directors of the Bureau and the chiefs of the sections concerned in and before 1940 be dropped from the list stated under the said purge ordinance.

c. As to the compilation of elementary school textbooks in and after 1941, some teaching materials of a militaristic tendency were adopted, producing, it is deemed, results similar to those of control of thought and speech. Accordingly the Director of the Bureau may be held responsible. But the chiefs of the sections concerned were mere technical officials, and as such it is desired that they be dropped from the list stated under the said purge ordinance.

The reasons for the above statement are given below:

a. Authorization and approval.

(1) Authorization for textbooks purported to examine the construction, standard and volume of books and nature and errors of articles with a view to deciding whether they were suited to the standard of mental and physical development of children and pupils. It was of an extremely technical nature and was different from control or censorship.

(2) Approval for textbooks of various higher schools was of a milder nature than authorization. With respect

to special subjects, school principal was to select what he deemed suitable out of special books generally published, and to apply to Education Ministry. Approval meant permission by Education Ministry for the use of such books.

(3) The above two systems of authorization and approval had been in force since the Meiji and Taisho eras. They were not in any sense the product of war-time requirements. Nor was their character altered during the war.

(4) The books that were authorized or approved had invariably to go through the censorship of Home Ministry.

b. Compilation of elementary school textbooks in and before 1940.

(1) The standard of compilation was free and educational. Normal school teachers and learned persons both official and private (for instance members of the Diet) were consulted annually, and prize contests for teaching materials were held.

(2) The method of compilation was democratic. On the basis of the views and materials obtained from various sources in accordance with the above standard, original drafts of textbooks were compiled. They were referred to the Textbook Examination Committee consisting of learned and experienced persons and were decided on. The textbooks thus compiled did not in any way embody the policy of the Government.

(3) One compilation policy could not be altered for about ten years.

The textbooks used up to the year of 1940 were compiled on the basis of the compilation policy that was established in the years of 1928 and 1929 when pacific, humanitarian thoughts were prevalent. From the years of 1933 and 1934 onwards, textbooks for one school year respectively were compiled each year. Consequently, compilation policy could not be altered until the textbooks for all the school years were completed after the elapse of six years.

(4) After the outbreak of the China Incident, outside pressure was put on Education Ministry to introduce militaristic thoughts, but the Book Bureau did its utmost in resisting the pressure and rejecting the demand.

In 1938 the Book Bureau issued a notification declaring that no militaristic revision of textbooks be made.

c. Compilation of elementary school textbooks in and after 1941.

By the strong demand of the army and navy authorities, some teaching materials of a militaristic tendency were adopted in elementary school textbooks. The then director of the Bureau may be held responsible.

The chiefs of the sections concerned with compilation business, however, were nothing more than technical experts each in charge of one subject among various subjects. In other words, they, far

from controlling or directing other technical officials, were engaged merely in arranging original drafts to be submitted to Textbook Examination Committee with respect to their special subject, and in doing liaison business with their colleagues.
It is therefore desired that the chiefs of the sections concerned with compilation should be dropped from the list stated under the purge ordinance for the entire period in question.

2. Chief of censorship section of the Metropolitan Police Board.

Reasons for deletion:

a. Chief of censorship section of the M.P.B. is an official of working level in the local governmental agency established in Tokyo. His duties and responsibilities were to enforce and execute, under theinstructions and direction from the central authorities, matters decided by the Home Ministry, Board of Informations etc.

b. The section was not authorized for conducting the censorship of the press, thought, speeches or publications and, issuing necessary instruction.
Therefore he was not legally empowered to exercise control.

c. Judicial matters concerning the politically undesirable documents and other illegal publications were handled by the chief only under the direction of the public procurators.

d. Regulations concerning the division of duties of the section are as follows:

"The first group:

1) Matters pertaining to the press and publications.

2) Matters connected with the epitaphs and tomb-stones.

"The second group:

1) Matters pertaining to the politically undesirable documents.

2) Judicial matters related with the publications."

Item (1) of the first group formerly provided that "matters pertaining to the censorship of the press and publications." However, because of the possibility that the provisions might cause misunderstanding regarding the actual duties of the section, "the censorship of" was deleted in August 1938, and it was specifically made clear that the section did not conduct the censorship by itself but performed only routine administration connected with the censorship system.

Memorandum To: General C. Whitney, Chief the Government Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the allied Powers.

From: SUZUKI, Yoshio, Minister of Justice,

Subject:

Application for authorization to modify the purge criteria regarding government officials who exercised control over the public information media.

25, October 1947

We hereby request that the Government Section be good enough to consider the propossed modification of the purge criteria as stated in the document hereto attached and grant us the authorization therefor.

Yoshio Suzuki
Minister of Justice

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Proposed modifications of the purge criteria connected with the government officials who exercised control, over the public information media.

With reference to the Prime Minister's Office and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 3 of 1947, the following will be deleted from the list of government officials who conducted control or censorship on thought, speeches press and publications between 7 July 1937 and 2 September 1945.

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dated June 30th, for the entire period in question. The Director of the Bureau, in so far as authorization and approval are concerned, is not responsible for control or censorship.

b. Inasmuch as the policy governing the compilation of elementary school textbooks in and before 1940 was extremely liberal, it is desired that the Directors of the Bureau and the chiefs of the sections concerned in and before 1940 be dropped from the list stated under the said purge ordinance.

c. As to the compilation of elementary school textbooks in and after 1941, some teaching materials of a militaristic tendency were adopted, producing, it is deemed, results similar to those of control of thought and speech. Accordingly the Director of the Bureau may be held responsible. But the chiefs of the sections concerned were mere technical officials, and as such it is desired that they be dropped from the list stated under the said purge ordinance.

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PUBLIC INFORMATION MEDIA

Press Conference of Civil Information and Education Section and Government Section. Statement made at 1100 hrs 24 October 1947.

The world has long known and the Japanese people themselves have come to realize that major responsibility for the series of imperialistic wars upon which they engaged, wars that in the end brought the nation to the very brink of destruction, can be placed upon a relatively small group of men. These men were the militarists, the leading officials of the government, the titans of industry and the masters of the press. Together they silenced the voices of moderation, supplied the leadership and equipped the nation with both the arms and the will to wage aggressive war.

By its acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration, the Japanese Government agreed to "eliminate for all time the authority and influence of those who deceived and misled the people of Japan into embarking on world conquest." In the past two years this objective has been largely achieved through the conscientious efforts of the Japanese people acting through their duly elected government. The active exponents of militaristic nationalism have been barred from public life. This has all been done not in a spirit of vengeance for past wrongs, and not in an effort to punish those whose leadership has been proven so false. It has been done in the profound conviction that those who so misused their power in the past must not again be allowed to control the destiny of the nation. The government is now undertaking to remove from the control of press, radio and motion picture the fourth party to the fateful ruling alliance, the men who propagandized the people into war. For it is not conceivable that those who called for war, conquest and empire a few years ago are now qualified to spread the principles of peace, freedom and democracy.

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On 4 January 1947 the Japanese Government promulgated Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of that year which established the criteria for determining what persons had by speech or writing showed themselves to be active exponents of militant nationalism and aggression prior to the actual outbreak of war in 1941. This ordinance also brought under the removal and exclusion program men who held certain positions in governmental and quasi-governmental agencies charged with the control of public information between 7 July 1937 and 2 September 1945.

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A special public information media investigation committee was established to implement this ordinance. After months of extensive research into newspapers, books, magazines and other types of mass communication published or disseminated between the outbreak of the China War and the attack on Pearl Harbor this committee made its recommendations. These recommendations were embodied in Prime Minister's office and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 3, dated 30 June 1947, which listed by name all those public information media concerns that had spread the doctrines of ultra-nationalism and aggression during the period in reference. In preparing this so-called blacklist two factors were considered, first, the extent of the concern's influence as determined by circulation in the case of newspapers or magazines and the numbe of productions in the case of theatrical and movie companies, and second, the number of times a given public information media company fell under the terms of Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946, which defines in some detail activities and objectives that are deemed to be ultranationalistic or militaristic in nature.

In June when the public information media blacklist was published the government issued a statement explaining how the extent of a company's influence related to the application of the purge. This statement read as follows:

"As the result of examination by the Information Media Investigation Committee companies or organizations having strong nationalistic or militaristic tendencies are recognized as falling under the Purge Directive regardless of the number of circulation or the number of cases falling under SCAPIN 548.

In the case of other ordinary media of mass communication, generally, those newspaper companies and magazine publishers which had a circulation of about ten thousand or more, and which published more than ten articles a year violating SCAPIN 548 have been selected; and in the case of books, pamphlets, films and theatrical presentations, those companies regardless of circulation or of presentation having more than ten cases of violation have been recognized as falling under the Purge Directive. However, regardless of circulation or number of cases of violation, due consideration was given to the nature of the violations and other relevant factors".

Provisions were included in Premier's Office and Cabinet Order No. 3 of 1947, to make it possible for submission of counter-evidence in order that no injustice would be done in this phase of the purge program.

Two types of counter-evidence may be presented. The first is counter-evidence submitted by an entire public information media company designed to show that the company itself should be exempted from the purge. Counter-evidence of this type is evaluated and accepted or rejected by the Information Media Investigation Committee. The second is counter-evidence submitted by an individual within a blacklisted company showing that he did not himself participate in the proscribed activities of his company. This type of counter-evidence is submitted to the Central Screening Committee at the time the subject individual is screened.

Of the 368 companies placed on the blacklist, 134 have submitted counter-evidence to the Japanese Government. Approximately 1,200 principal public office-holders in listed information media companies are being screened in accordance with these special criteria in addition to the other criteria that is specified in Appendix I of the Purge Ordinance. The Government estimates that approximately 150 of the principal public office-holders in these companies will be removed. It is also estimated, however, that approximately 600 others who actually fall under the Public Information Media Purge have resigned rather than submit their questionnaires for screening. This latter group will be provisionally designated within the next month, but in order to avoid any injustice they will be given thirty days in which to present counter-evidence, showing cause why they should not be subject to the purge.

It is important to note that the provisions of Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 expressly forbid purgees to occupy any position in an executive, staff or other capacity in any agency of mass communication.

It is scarcely necessary to add that this prohibition applies with equal force to persons who are deemed to fall under the Public Information Media Purge.

Imperial Ordinance No. 77 of 1947 prohibits purgees from any form of political activity. Therefore, when any purgee disseminates his views on political matters through any medium of mass communication he is not only

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participating in political activities in violation of the Ordinance but is also making it a matter of public record. The penalty for such violation is a fine of 15,000 yen or imprisonment for three years.

In previous press conferences it has been pointed out that the individual citizen must assume responsibility for insuring that the old leaders whose control of the nation was broken only by the mighty impact of total war do not again insinuate themselves into positions of power. Since the press in every free country is considered to be the special guardian of the peoples' liberties you representatives of the press must take upon yourselves a special and increased responsibility. As members of public information media companies you are in a position to see that those men who fall under this phase of the purge program do not again exert their influence upon the minds of the people. For it is the people to whom you are responsible and failure in vigilance on your part will be to the detriment of the common man and the welfare of the nation.

File

17 October 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Public Service Qualifications Division

SUBJECT: SUZUKI, Bunshiro, Editor of the Readers Digest

1. Suzuki is considered to be purgeable on the ground that he was "Director (TORISHIMARIYAKU or RIJI), who concurrently held" four "other important posts of"the Asahi Newspaper Company, one of which is a purgeable position in itself.

2. Suzuki was Director of the black-listed Asahi Newspaper Company between 25 May 1940 and 5 November 1945 and, during the applicable period of the purge, concurrently held four other positions listed below:

a. Member of the Editorial Board
15 September 1941 - 7 December 1941

b. Member of the Management Board
15 September 1941 - 7 December 1941

c. Vice Chairman of the Central Research Bureau
1 January 1941 - 1 June 1943

d. Chief of Publications Bureau
1 May 1941 - 12 March 1945

3. The Editorial Board was established in September 1941 for unified control of editorial policies over the company's four newspapers. The meetings of the Board were attended by the Editor in Chief, chairman and vice chairman of the Central Research Bureau, Managing Editor in Chief and Chiefs of Editorial Bureaus of the four newspapers. This Board was the policy-formulating body for the Asahi Newspaper Company.

The Managing Board was a similar body of comparable level with the Editorial Board, attended by Chief of Internal Affairs. Business Managers of the four offices and those who were specially appointed by the President. Suzuki was the only person who attended both of these Boards.

4. During the seven months, between 1 May 1941 and 7 December 1941 which is within the applicable period of the purge, Suzuki's Publications Bureau published 14 books which have been designated by the Japanese Government to have violated SCAPIN 548. He was also responsible for the publication of the "Asahi Weekly," which has also been designated as an undesirable publication.

Suzuki is purgeable for having been the Chief of Publication's Bureau alone.

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5. Suzuki submitted his questionnaire to the Japanese Government on 16 June 1947, but the case has been held pending the information media purge.

T. TSUKAHARA
Public Service
Qualifications Division

I inclined to agree with G.S. that within spirit of memorandum to purge such a liberal

16 October 1947

INFORMATION MEDIA

The Japanese Government to date has acted on 111 of the total of 134 cases of counter evidence submitted by information media companies.

The Japanese Government has submitted an official letter requesting approval for the deletion of 12 companies from the Information Media Black List, of which 11 cases were approved, one not approved.

A total of 1171 questionnaires of principal public office holders were screened, of which 886 were passed, 101 were barred. Approximately 150 questionnaires are still to be screened.

1. Newspaper Companies:

The Japanese Government last week completed the disposition of the total of 51 counter evidences submitted by companies, 36 cases of which were decided not to be considered as satisfactory evidences to the contrary while 15 cases were tentatively decided in favor of the companies. These companies will be dropped from the Information Media Black List if approved by Government Section.

A total of 755 questionnaires of principal public office holders were screened, of which 603 were passed, 69 barred and 61 held for further investigation. Approximately 50 cases are yet to be screened.

2. Book and Magazine Publishers:

Of the total of 77 cases of counter evidence submitted by book and magazine publishers on the black list, 44 were decided not to be considered as satisfactory evidence to the contrary. Thirteen companies were tentatively decided by the Japanese Government to be dropped from the black list.

350 questionnaires of publishers were sereened to date, of which 223 were passed, 30 barred and 97 held pending further investigation.

3. Motion Picture Companies:

Of the 9 cases of counter evidence submitted by motion picture companies, 3 were decided in favor of the companies.

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Thirty-eight questionnaires were screened of which 36 were passed and 2 held in abeyance. Additional 23 questionnaires are yet to be screened.

4. Broadcasting Corporation:

Twenty-eight questionnaires were screened of which 24 were passed, 2 barred and 2 held in abeyance. Four more are to be screened.

PROVISIONAL DESIGNATION - PIM

1. The Japanese Government has tentatively decided to provisionally designate 119 persons from 33 newspaper companies. The list is being checked against the files of the Government Section.

2. Fifty former officials of information control agencies will be provisionally designated by the end of the week. Of the remaining 54 such persons affected, four are being screened, 36 have been purged, 9 already designated, and 5 are known to be deceased. Two cases will be passed and the remaining two are still under consideration.

3. A list of authors of undesirable publications is also being compiled from the Official Gazettes containing list of books which have been confiscated under SCAPIN 824 and the reports of the Japanese Government Information Media Investigation Committee.

TOM TSUKAHARA

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

15 October 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Information Media Purge

1. Reference is made to letter from Mr. Yoshio Suzuki, Minister of Justice, dated 6 October 1947, requesting that the three (3) motion picture companies listed below be deleted from the Information Media Black List in Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947.

a. Dai Ichi Film Company
(Dai Ichi Eiga Sha)

b. Dentsu Film Company
(Dentsu Eiga Sha)

c. Kokko Film Company
(Kokka Eiga K.K.)

2. The request of the Japanese Government that the following companies be deleted from the black list was approved. Counter evidences submitted were considered sufficient to prove that these companies were not in existence during the applicable period of the purge.

a. The Dai Ichi Film Company was established in Kyoto, September 1934, but was dissolved on 30 September 1936.

b. The Dentsu Film Company was never established until 1 August 1943.

3. The request of the Japanese Government that the following company be deleted from the Information Media Black List was not approved.

Kokko Film Company - This company was importer and distributor of German and Italian propaganda films during the critical period. It also produced a pro-Fascist motion picture entitled "Pledge of a Nation", overseas editions of which were sent to Hawaii and Germany. (Source: Motion Picture Year Book, 1942 edition)

PSQD

4. The Japanese Government has been instructed to submit a draft ordinance effecting above changes in Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 for approval by Government Section.

T Tsukahara

TOM TSUKAHARA
Public Service Qualifications
Division

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Received
7 Oct 1947.

6, Oct. 1947.

Memorandum To : General C. Whitney, Chief of the Government Section, General Headquarters, SCAP.

From : SUZUKI, Yoshio, State Minister.

Subject : Application for authorization to delete a certain companies from the purge criteria.

1. With reference to the Information media falling under the Memorandum, the Japanese Government has, upon careful examination of the counter-evidences submitted by the companies concerned, decided to delete the following motion picture companies from the list of the purge criteria.

2. The Japanese Government hereby request sincerely that the Government Section be good enough to consider favourably the proposed deletions, as stated in the attached papers and grant us the authorization therefor.

1. The Dai Ichi Eigasha
2. The Dentsu Eigasha Co.
3. The Kokko Eiga Co.

Signed: Yoshio, Suzuki

Yoshio Suzuki
State Minister

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1. The Dai Ichi Eigasha (The First Film Company)

The said company dissolved on September 30, 1936 and has not existed since July 7, 1937. Accordingly it is not applicable to the criteria relative to the public information media provided in Prime Minister's Office and Home Ministry Ordinance.

2. The Dentsu Eigasha Co.

The said company was established on August 1, 1943 and had not existed before December 7, 1941. Accordingly it is not applicable to the criteria relative to the public information media provided in Prime Minister's Office and Home Ministry Ordinance.

3. The Kokko Eiga K.K. (The Cocco Film Co.)

a. This company was established in August, 1937 with the object of distributing German Tobis films withing Japan and producing films for export, but, as the foreign trade had come to give no satisfactory results against expectation on account of the outbreak of the China Incident, it was compelled to confine itself mainly to distribution rather than to production.

b. This company was a small one with the staff of twenty or so, and the films produced by the company during the designated period were mainly cultural films, the production of most of which was trusted to other companies as it lacked the enough capacity for production. In such circumstances the company cannot be deemed to have exerted wide and extensive influence as a film production company.

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c. The films produced by this company are listed in the annexed paper submitted by the company, and on examination none of them are regarded to fall under category G of the Memorandum.

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COUNTER EVIDENCE OF BODY

COCCO FILM CO., LTD;

COUNTER EVIDENCE OF BODY

COCCO FILM CO., LTD.

I. Re: Cocco Film Co., Ltd., The Body, Designated to be Purged.

The Production which the Cocco Film Co., Ltd. produced by themselves or entrusted other companies with production during the period from July 7, 1937 to December 7, 1941 were one drama film and twenty one cultural films as shown in the attached list.

As we are confident that those films do not come under any one of the eleven items, published by the Government as the standard for judgement concerning purge of publishing institutes, we would like to make following explanations as our counter-evidences.

In the begining of 1937, Mr. Takeo OGASAWARA and Mr. Yasuji KIDA, having visited Germany, obtained the distribution right of the Tobis film in Japan and made plan to establish the Cocco Film Co., Ltd. as well as plan to produce films for exportation with cooperation of other film producing companies. For that purpose they engaged W. Bagier (German) and R. Schweizer (Swiss) as playwright or director ; and R. Angst as cameraman, and on the way home they happened to meet Sino-Japanese Incident. Although

the Company, established by them, was authorized by the Government on August 25th of the same year, the plan of production for expert was brought to a standstill owing to the enlarging of the incident and enforcement of exchange control which resulted in unexpected shortage of imported films. Namely, as to the drama film "Typhoon", although the playbook of it was prepared and the group of "Shinkokugeki" was engaged, the plan was forced to abandon in October owing to the Militarists' opposition to the location on seashore with a group including foreigners. At this juncture, we renewed our plan and decided to prepare for producing a sport film for amusement as well as for introducing Japanese Winter scenery in prospect of the then coming Tokyo Olympic Game. For this purpose we engaged Sepp Rist (German) -skier actor. But as mentioned above, the incident badly affected the activities of the Distribution Division of the Company and the change of the producing plan costed so much that the company, having no financial ability to produce the said sport film, entrusted the "Shochiku" Co.,Ltd. with it production. The "Shochiku" Co.,Ltd. had not only the right to advise on its production but also the right of distribution of the film until the cost of production which had been defrayed for us has been collected. For the collection of their defrayed cost, it took two years. In such circumstances, the Cocco Film Co.,Ltd.had only to sustain the expenses

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in the past as the result of entrusting them with the production.

The title of this film was called "Kokumin no Chikai" in Japanese and "The Holly Goal" or "Das Heilige Ziel" in foreign languages.

And the outline of the story was as follows:-

At the All Japan Tournament of ski jumping held at Korakuen Studium, Tokyo, Vice Count OSAWA, Olympic preparation committee, and world famous ski jumper Schutrm who happened to attend the meeting have found two prospecting champions - Akira MAEDA and Takeo KOJIMA. MAEDA was a student studying artificial textiles and KOJIMA was working at "Miki" Sports Shop.

Both of them refused at first to be the candidates for the Olympic Game Champions, but finally accepted it upon Vice Count OSAWA's earnest entreaty. But the proprietor of the Miki Sports Shop had to look after KOJIMA's sick mother and his young sister Natsuko had to succeed the research hitherto done by MAEDA. The two young men trained themselves under Schutrm's guidance so feverishly at snowy mountain in Hokkaido that KOJIMA didn't tell any body that he got a news of his mother's death at the hospital on the X'mas night. But when there came a news telling them that the laboratory was caught an accidental fire and Natsuko

was sustained an injury, MAEDA felt uneasy and decided to get down the mountain alone. On the way down the mountain, he was caught in big snowslide but saved by KOJIMA and Schutrm. In such way their friendship became fast and continued till the coming Olympic Game.

The outline of the story was as above related. The subject which this story aimed to stress was the nobleness and sublimity of the sportsmanship. It was entirely out of our aim to take up the Japan-Germany Alliance or their co-operation as the theme of the story although it was so misunderstood superficially. As to the production of the film, there was neither German official co-operation nor any co-operation of even private movie company of her. As to the foreigner who put his hands in production of the film W. Bagier who made the playbook and co-direction in the production had spend his good time as a editor of the famous French director Jaques Fedér and of the Gaumont British in England. He happend to be in Germany, when Takeo OGASAWARA visited there. He had not any connection with Natiz. He was even estranged by the German Embassy while he stayed in Japan. After completion of the production, he left for Hollywood, U.S.A. relying on Robert Florey and is peacefully living there as an American citizen now as he got the citizenship. R.Angst and R.Schweizer, playwright, both of them were Swiss and had no seat in any German company. They only made individual

contract with Takeo OGASAWARA. They had also no connection with Nazis as W.Bagier had not any connection whatever with it.

Upon completion of the production, R.Angst entered a contract with "Toho" Co., Ltd. and R.Schweizer returned to the Municipal Theatre in Zurich, Switzerland as their director as he had been before. This is the only one dramatic film of the Cocco Co., Ltd. and solely for amusement, taking sport as its thesis and abolutely not for propagating anti-democratic principle such as Nazism or Fascism. By the bye, this film was exported to Germany but not shown there. However they said that it was shown after 1941.

II. Re: Cultural Films

The cultural films which were produced by the Cocco Film Co., Ltd. were, as listed, for children or for educational purposes to develope commonsence. There were no political or militaristic ones. As to the way of production, as it was explained later, most of the films were entrusted "Fukada" Co. Osaka, or "Geijutsusha" Co. with their productions and very few of them were produced by ourselves.

III. Re: Production Division.

As already mentioned above, affected by the Sino-Japanese Incident, the financial situation of the Cocco Film Co., Ltd. was driven into so critical stage that they had to

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entrust the "Shochiku" Co. with production of the film of the "Holly Goal". The plan at the time of establishment of the company to produce films for exportation vanished, in such circumstances, just as a bubble, and there remained only the name of the Production Division without any equipment and personnel. In reality, it was just reproduction division of a distribution company mainly to produce prints of distributed films, to distribute or to make Japanese editions of imported films. As to the films of which production were entrusted to the "Fukada" Co., it might be well said that before we were entrusted with distribution of the films, the "Fukada" Co. consulted with us how to produce them at the begining of their production. As it was no substantial existence as a production division, its production right was naturally rescinded upon the enforcement of the Motion Picture Law.

Takeo, OGASAWARA,

ex-Representing Director,
concurrently ex-President.

Yuji, SATOMI,

ex-Representing Director,
concurrently ex-President.

Mail Address:

c/o Nihon Parkerizing Co.,Ltd.
Yasuda Shintaku Building,
No. 3 Ichome Gofukubashi,
Nihonbashi Chuoku, TOKIO

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LIST OF PRODUCTION

Title	Kind of Film	Studio	Date	Remarks
Working Hand	Cultural	Fuji Studio	Mar.1938	To Show Japanese dexterity in manual arts.
Holly Goal	Drama	Shochiku Ofuna Studio	June.1937	To introduce Japanese winter scenary interwoven with winter sport.
Album of Snowy mount.	Cultural	Location at Hokkaido, (Tokachi.)	Dec.1938	To introduce scenary of the State Daisetsuzan in Hokkaido.
Series of Circus.				To show life in the Shibata Circus.
Girls in Circus.	〃	Geijutsu Eigasha Co.	Dec.1938.	
World of Animals	〃	〃	Dec.1938	
Youth of Circus.	〃	〃	Dec.1938	
Album of skier	〃	Sapporo, Hokkaido.	Jan.1939	Record film of All Japan Championship Tournament of ski jumping.
Birth of Mannequin	〃	Fukada Co.	July.1939	Record film of process of making a doll.
Festival of Gramaphon.	〃	Showakoon	July.1939	To show the process of making record. For children.
Grand March of Animals.				
Father & Sons.	〃	Fukada Co.	Dec.1939	
Exercises Exhibition.	〃	〃	〃 〃	
Various Groups.	〃	〃	〃 〃	
Mr. Monkey.	〃	〃	〃 〃	
Musical Monthly				For propagate the new records of the Victor Record Company.
Cherry Festival	Musical	K.S.Talkie	Mar.1940	
Song of a Reed	〃	〃	Apr.1940	
A town in China	〃	〃	June.1940	
The Lily of the Valley of Love.	〃	〃	June.1940	
Little Fishermen.	Cultural	Fukada Co.	June.1940	Activities of fishermen's children while their absence.
School for Fishing Bonito.	〃	〃	July.1940	Record of special training in Mimaezaki, Shizuoka Prefecture.
Aquarium	〃	〃	Sept.1940	Actual picture of the Aquarium in the Hanshin Park.
Girls in Industrial Japan.	Entrusted Film.	〃	〃 〃	For propagation of the Omi Silk Spinning Company.

COUNTER-EVIDENCE FOR DESIGNATION
AS A COMPANY WHICH SHOULD FALL UNDER THE CLAUSE "G"

18 July 1947

The Dentsu Eigasha was mentioned in the list of organizations concerned in speech and report which should be treated under the Clause "G".

But the Dentsu Eigasha Co. Ltd. is a short subject producer which was established on 1 Aug. 1943, merging the Motion Picture Production Section of Photograph Dept. of the Nippon Dempo Tsushinsha (Telegraphic News Agency of Japan) Nippon Eiga Kagaku Kenkyujo (Japan Motion Picture Science Laboratory), the Kyoto Eionsha and the Godo Eigasha by the direction of the Information Bureau and it did not exist before Aug. 1943.

Consequently, in the period between 1937 and 1941 which should be the object of the Clause "G", Dentsu did not exist and produced none.

This fact leads us to conclude that we should no fall under the Clause "G" and hereby submit a counter-evidence.

K.K. DENTSU EIGASHA

Hideo Yoshida

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ADDITION:

Allow us to add an example for your information.

The Dainippon Eiga K.K. (present Daiei K.K.) which was established in the course of War, merging Shinko Kineme K.K., Daito Eiga K.K. and Nippon Katsudo Shashin K.K. is not designated as a company which should fall under the clause "G", but Shinko Kineme K.K., Daito Eiga K.K. and Nippon Katsudo Shashin K.K. are designated respectively.

And this is considered the case with Dentsu Eigasha which was organized in the course of war, and it will not be applied the Clause "G".

Most of the works which were produced by Motion Picture Production Section of Photograph Dept. of Nippon Dempo Tsushinsha in the period between 1937 and 1941 were mere advertising films produced by requests and they contained no extremely militeristic or nationalistic ones.

K.K. DENTSU EIGASHA

PETITION

Masaichi Nagata

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PETITION
concerning
the counter-evidence
of the First Film Company.

Masaichi Nagata

Former Representative
of the First Film Company.

QO QO

PETITION

July 30, 1947

Subject: Concerning counter-evidence to the recognition of Purge of the organizations of public opinion and information, and positions in the public services.

To : Tetsu Katayama, Esq.,
Prime Minister,
Japanese Government.

Dear Sir,

According to the Imperial Ordinance No.1 promulgated on January 4, 1947, the Interpretation of Category G of the same date, and Cabinet & Home Ministry Ordinance No.3 of June 30 1947 concerning the organizations of public opinion and information, the First Film Co. were recognized as the company which fell under the above purge ordinance. But, I believe that this recognition does not correspond with the fact, therefore I hereby want to submit you the counter-evidence in accordance with Cabinet & Home Ministry Ordinance.

(A) The Title which comes under the provisions of purge ordinance.

the First Film Company.

(B) Presenting the counter-evidence, I hereby certify that the entries written by me in this petition are made after my investigation according to conscience of petitioner, understanding the responsibilities of the law.

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