Supreme Military Government Advisor

Mayor of Singapore

7. French Indo-China:

Any person who has since December 8, 1941, held the position of;

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to French Indo-China, or

Acting Director General of the General Affairs Bureau in the Government General of French Indo-China

Manager of the Bank of Indo-China

8. Burma:

Supreme Advisor to the Military Government in Burma

Supreme Advisor to the Burmese Government

Chief Departmental Advisor to the Burmese Government who was of the Japanese Civil Service Rank of Chokunin or of an equivalent position.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Burma

9. China:

Supreme Advisor to the Nanking Government

Chief Departmental Advisor to the Nanking Government, who was of the Japanese Civil Service Rank of Chokunin or of an equivalent position

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to China after the establishment of the Nanking Government.

10. Manchukuo:

Director General or

Vice-Director General of the General Affairs Board

Officers of the Central organization of the Concordia Society

11. Others:

Supreme of Political Advisor to the Federal Autonomous Government of Mongolia

Supreme Adviser to the Military Government in the Philippines

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Philippines

Chief of the Hikari Agency

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Thailand.

Additional Militarists and Ultra-Nationalists.

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

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

Any person who has played an active and predominant governmental part in the Japanese program of aggression or who by speech, writing or action has shown himself to be an active exponent of militant nationalism and aggression.

APPENDIX II

"Corporations associations and other organizations" prescribed in the former part of Article 2 of the Ordinance.	"Staff officers thereof" prescribed in the latter part of Article 2 of the Ordinance.
Japan Iron Manufacturing Company	Cairman or Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors
Imperial Oil Company	President, Vice-President, Directors or Auditors
Imperial Fuel Company	President, Vice-President, Directors or Auditors
Imperial Mining Development Company	President, Vice-President, Directors or Auditors
International Electric Communications Company	President, Vice-President, Directors or Auditors
Japan Coal Company	President, Vice- President, Directors or Auditors
Japan Fertilizer Company	Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors
Japan Electric Supply Company	President, Vice-President, Directors or Auditors
Tohoku Development Company	President, Vice-President, Directors or Auditors
Japan Export Agricultural Products Company	President, Vice-President, Directors or Auditors
Japan Silk Control Company	President, Vice-President, Directors or Auditors
Japan Transportation Company	President, Vice-President, Directors or Auditors
Industrial Equipment Corporation	President, Vice-President, Directors or Auditors
Metropolis High Speed Transportation Corporation	President, Vice-President, Directors or Auditors

Housing Corporation	Chairmand or Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors
Agricultural Land Development Corporation	Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors
Central Food Corporation	President, Vice-President, Directors or Auditors
Trading Corporation	President, Vice-President, Directors or Auditors
Japan Medical Service	President, Vice-President, Directors or Auditors
Bank of Japan	President, Vice-President, Directors or Auditors
Yokohama Specie Bank	President, Vice-President, Directors or Auditors
Industrial Bank of Japan	President , Vice-President, Directors or Auditors
Hypothec Bank of Japan	President, Vice-President, Directors or Auditors
Hokkaido Colonial Bank	President, Vice-President, Directors or Auditors
Central Bank for Agricultural and Forestry	Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors
Central Bank for commercial and Industrial Association	Chairman orthe Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors
Peoples Bank	Chairman of the Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors
National Rehabilitaion Bank	Chairman of the Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors
Pension Bank	Chairman of the Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors
Japan Securities Exchange	President, Vice-President, Directors or Auditors
Central Life Insurance Association	Chairman or ~~Vice~~-Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors
Central Damage Insurance Association	Chairman or ~~Vice~~-Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors
Shipping Management Association / Japan Education Association	Chairman of the Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors / Presindet, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors
~~National Financing~~	

National Financial Control Association	President, Vice-President, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors.
Precision Machinery Control Association	President, Vice-President, Chairman of the Board of Directors Directors or Auditors.
Electric Machinery Control Association	President, Vice-President Chairman of the Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors.
Automobile Control Association	President, Vice-President Chairman of the Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors.
Cement Control Association	President, Vice-President Chairman of the Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors.
Coal Control Association	President, Vice-President Chairman of the Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors.
Petroleum Control Association	President, Vice-President Chairman of the Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors.
Gas Control Association	President, Vice-President Chairman of the Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors.
Industrial Machinery Control Association	President, Vice-President Chairman of the Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors.
Rolling Stock Control Association	President, Vice-President Chairman of the Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors.
Light Metal Control Association	President, Vice-President Chairman of the Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors.
Fiber Control Association	President, Vice-President Chairman of the Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors.
Metal Industry Control Association	President, Vice-President Chairman of the Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors.

Chemical Industry Control Association	President, Vice-President Chairman of the Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors.
Mining Control Association	President, Vice-President Chairman of the Board or Directors, Directors or Auditors.
Any Control Company under a Control Company Ordinance, the main activities of which cover the whole home-land	President, Vice-President, Directors or Auditors.
Any Corporation in which any of the following are the largest stockholders: 1. The Government, its subdivisions, agencies or branches 2. National Policy Companies or Zaidans 3. Special Banks	President, Vice-President, Directors, Auditors or Officers of similar positions.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 091.4 (27 Feb 46) PH/GS/GA/GD .
(SCAPIN - 775)

APO 500
27 February 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Public Assistance.

1. With reference to C.L.O. Memorandum 1484(1.1), dated 31 December 1945, subject: "Relief and Welfare Plans", there is no objection to the Imperial Japanese Government proceeding with the proposed plan altered to conform to the following conditions:

a. The Imperial Japanese Government to establish a single National Governmental agency which through Prefectural and local governmental channels will provide adequate food, clothing, shelter, and medical care equally to all indigent persons without discrimination or preferential treatment.

b. Not later than 30 April 1946 financial support and operational responsibility for this program to be assumed by the Imperial Japanese Government and thereafter not to be rendered or delegated to any private or quasi-official agency.

c. Within the amount necessary to prevent hardship, no limitation to be placed on the amount of relief furnished.

2. The Imperial Japanese Government will submit the following reports to this Headquarters:

a. Copies of all legislation and instructions issued by the Imperial Japanese Government to accomplish the terms of this directive.

b. Commencing with the period March 1946, a monthly report delivered by the 25th day of the following month stating the number of families and individuals granted assistance and the amount of funds expended by Prefecture.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/ B. M. FITCH,
/t/ B. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

Ministry for Home Affairs Notification No. 20

February 25, 1946

The following parties shall be designated in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of the Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1945 (concerning the Organization and Prohibition of Political Parties, and Association etc., based on the Imperial Ordinance No. 542 of 1946, concerning the orders to be issued in consequence of the Acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration:

Minister for Home Affairs

MIZUCHI Chuzo

Dai Nippon Isshin Kai

Dai Nippon Koa Domei

Dai Nippon Seisan To

Dai Nippon Sekisei Kai (including Dai Nippon Seinen To)

Daito Juku

Kakumei So

Kenkoku Kai

Kokuryu Kai

Kokusai Hankyo Renmei

Kinno Makoto Musubi

Tshin Koron-Sha

Mitate Juku

Dai Nippon Kinno Doshi Kai

Kokusai Seikei Gaku Kai

Kokusui Taishu To

Mizuho Club

Sonjo Doshi Kai

Tenko Kai

8

Toho Doshi Kai

Toho Kai (including Shinto Sha)

Yamato Musubi Honsha (including Dai Nippon To)

Jikyoku Kyogi Kai

Zen Nippon Seinen Kurabu

Meirin Kai

Genron Hokoku Kai

Dai Toa Seinen Domei

Seisen Meicho Kokumin Undo Honbu

Meirin-kai Rengokai

Sumera Mikuni Undo Domei

Dai Nippon Keikoku Renmei

Kokusaku Sha

Seikai Koka Kai

Dai Choku Kai

Shinpu Tokko Kozoku Tai

Ajiya Seinen Sha

Shinto Juku

Jikishin Dojo

Kodo Yokusen Seinen Renmei

Isshin Juku

Daido Juku

Kinno Makotomusubi Ibaragi-chino Jimukyoku

Toten Kai

Kinno Makotomusubi Tsushima Dojo

Fukushima Himorogi Juku

Kodo Isshin Juku

Toten Juku

8

Tomori-ken Kinno Seinen Domei

Komatsu Kinno Makoto Musubi

Yushi Juku

Kenshin Juku

Kinno Makoto Musubi Okayama-chiho Jimukyoku

Okayama-shi Kinno Makotomusubi

Kurashi ki-shi Kinno Makotomusubi

Naki Kinno Makotomusubi

Tsuyama Kinno Makoto Musubi

Chuwa Kinno Makoto Musubi

Yetsuka Kinno Makoto Musubi

Kagawa Kinno Makoto Musubi

Konan Seinen Juku

Kokusui Domei

Tenkan Dakai Kisei Kai

Dai Nippon Kodo Kai

Aikoku Sha

Komin Jissen Kyogikai

Shishin Ryo

Kokuchu Dan

Shino Juku

Shizan Juku

Kinno Makoto Musubi Kyoto-chiho Jimukyoku

Kinno Makotomusubi Osaka Chiho Jimukyoku

Mito Himorogi Juku

Aikyo Juku

Aikyo Kai

Ikken Kinno Undo

Kokutai Yogo Rengo Kai

Ministry for Home Affairs Notification No. 19

February 25, 1946

The following Party shall be designated in accordance with the Regulations of Article 2 of the Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946 (concerning the Organization and Prohibition of Political Parties and Associations, etc., based on the Imperial Ordinance No. 542 of 1945 concerning the Orders to be issued in consequence of the Acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration).

Minister for Home Affairs

MIZUOCHI Chuzo

Dai Toa Kyokai

Genyo Sha

Kinkei Gakuin

Taika Kai

Toa Renmei

Yamato Kurabu

Dai Nippon Kinno Kai

Kinno Gokoku Kai

Tokyo Sosei Kai

Dai Toa Kensetsu Kokumin Undo Kenkyu Kai

Dai Ajia Kyokai

Ajia Tairiku Kyokai

Koa Mekkyo Renmei

Koa Undo Doshi Kai

Taishi Doshi Kai

Dojin Kai

Hokkaido Kokumin Dojo

17

Tenchu Juku

Kinno Ishin Domei

Jihen Shori Kenkyu Kai

Nippon Shiso Kenkyu Kai

Seinen Ajia Domei

Toa Shisosen Kenkyu Jo

Nan O Kai

Shisen Kansho Kai

Shikyo Sha

Zen Nippon Kokumin Tokko Tai Sohonbu

Sumeramikuni Doshi Kai

Tonan Ajia Minzoku Kaiho Domei

Toa Kyokai

Toa Shin Chitsujo Kenkyu Kai

Dai Toa Kensetsu Kyokai

Dai Toa Seinen Tai

Nagasaki Sosei Kai

Shinano Himorogi Juku

Shinto Juku

Toko Kai

Tateyama Juku

Seimei Juku

Toyama Seinen Yushi Kai

Kokumin Seikatsu Kenkyujo

Otakebi Kai

Daia Takushi Gijiku

Saga-ken Ishin Doshi Kai

Yonezawa Himorogi juku

Ministry for Home Affairs Notification No. 20

February 25, 1946

The following parties shall be designated in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of the Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946 (concerning the Organization and Prohibition of Political Parties, and Association etc., based on the Imperial Ordinance No. 542 of 1946, concerning the orders to be issued in consequence of the Acdeptance of the Potsdam Declaration:

Minister for Home Affairs

~~UEHARA Etsujiro~~
MIZUCHI Chuzo

Dai Nippon Isshin Kai

Dai Nippon Koa Domei

Dai Nippon Seisan To

Dai Nippon Sekisei Kai (including Dai Nippon Seinen To)

Daito Juku

Kakumei So

Kenkoku Kai

Kokuryu Kai

Kokusai Hankyo Renmei

Kinno Makoto Musubi

Ishin Koron Sha

Mitate Juku

Dai Nippon Kinno Doshi Kai

Kokusai Seikei Gaku Kai

Kokusui Taishu To

Mizuho Club

Sonjo Doshi Kai

Tenko Kai

Toho Doshi Kai

Toho Kai (including Shintosha)

Yamato Musubi Honsha (Including Dai Nippon To)

Jikyoku Kyogi Kai

Zen Nippon Seinen Kurabu

Meibin Kai

Genron Hokoku Kai

Dai Toa Seinen Domei

Seisen Meicho Kokumin Undo Honbu

Meirin-kai Rengokai

Sumera Mikuni Undo Domei

Dai Nippon Keikoku Renmei

Kokusaku Sha

Seikai Koka Kai

Dai Choku Kai

Shinpu Tokko Kozoku Tai

Ajiya Seinen Sha

Shinto Juku

Jikishin Dojo

Kodo Yokusan Seinen Renmei

Isshin Juku

Daido Juku

Kinno Makotomusubi Ibaragi-chiho Jimukyoku

Toten Kai

Kinno Makotomusubi Tsushima Dojo

Fukushima Himerogi Juku

Kodo Ishin Juku

Toten Juku

Momori-ken Kinno Seinen Domei

Komatsu Kinno Makoto Musubi

31

Yushin Juku

Kenshin Juku

Kinno Makoto Musubi Okayama-chiho Jimukyoku

Okayama-shi Kinno Makotomusubi

Kurashiki-shi Kinno Makotomusubi

Waki Kinno Makotomusubi

Tsuyama Kinno Makoto Musubi

Chuwa Kinno Makoto Musubi

Yatsuka Kinno Makoto Musubi

Kagawa Kinno Makoto Musubi

Konan Seinen Juku

Kokusui Domei

Tenkan Dakai Kisei Kai

Dai Nippon Kodo Kai

Aikoku Sha

Komin Jissen Kyogikai

Shishin Ryo

Kokuchu Dan

Shimo Juku

Shizan Juku

Kinno Makoto Musubi Kyoto-chiho Jimukyoku

Kinno Makotomusubi Osaka Chiho Jimukyoku

Mito Himorogi Juku

Aikyo Juku

Aikyo Kai

Ikken Kinno Undo

Kokutai Yogo Rengo Kai

Ministry for Home Affairs Notification No. 89

June 25, 1946

The Home Ministry designates the following organizations as coming under the provision of 1st Paragraph (a) of Article 4 and the Article 2 of the Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946 (regarding the prohibition etc. of the formation of political parties, associations and other organizations based on the matters concerning the orders to be issued in consequence of the acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration).

Kakushin Seimen To ✓

Dai Nippon Yuko Kai ✓

Minister for Home Affairs

OMURA Seiichi

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Ministry for Home Affairs Notification No. 124

August 30, 1946

The Home Ministry designates the following organizations as coming under the provision of 1st Paragraph (b) of Article 4 and the Article 2 of the Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946 (regarding the prohibition etc. of the formation of political parties, associations and other organizations based on the matters concerning the Orders to be issued in consequence of the acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration).

Kaikosha (including branches)

Suikosha (ditto)

Minister for Home Affairs

OMURA Seiichi

Ministry for Home Affairs Notification No. 72

March 25, 1947

The following body shall be designated in accordance with the provisions of Article 4-1 (b) and Article 2 of the Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946 (concerning the Prohibition of Organization of Political Associations and other bodies, etc. based on the Imperial Ordinance No. 542 of 1945, concerning the Orders to be issued in consequence of the Potsdam Declaration: of the acceptance)

Minister for Home Affairs

UEHARA Etsujiro

Kaijin Kai (including its Branch)

Ministry for Home Affairs Notification No. 73

March 25, 1947

The following parties shall be designated in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 of the Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946 (concerning the Organization and Prohibition of Political Parties, and Association etc., based on the Imperial Ordinance No. 542 of 1946, concerning the Orders to be issued in consequence of the Acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration:

Nippon Koito Doshi Kai

Nippon Sumera To (Nippon Kodo To)

Minister for Home Affairs

UEHARA Etsujiro

Ministry for Home Affairs Notification No. 84

April 1, 1947

The following Party shall be designated in accordance with the Regulations of Article 2 of the Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946 (concerning the Organization and Prohibition of Political Parties and Associations, etc., based on the Imperial Ordinance No. 542 of 1945 concerning the Orders to be issued in consequence of the Acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration).

Kannagara Renmei

Minister for Home Affairs

UEHARA Etsujiro

ORDINANCES IMPLEMENTING SCAPIN 548

Imperial Ordinance 101 amended
23 February 1946

Article I. It shall be prohibited to form any political party, association, society or other organization whose purpose or the effect of whose activity is the following:

1. Resistance or opposition to the Occupation Forces or to orders issued by the Japanese Government in response to directives of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, or;
2. Support or justification of aggressive Japanese military action abroad, or;
3. Arrogation by Japan of leadership of other Asiatic, Indonesian or Malayan peoples, or;
4. Exclusion of foreign persons in Japan from trade, commerce or the exercise of their professions, or;
5. Opposition to a free cultural or intellectual exchange between Japan and foreign countries, or;
6. Affording military or quasi-military training, or providing benefits, greater than similar civilian benefits, or special representation for persons formerly members of the Army or Navy, or perpetuation of militarism or a martial spirit in Japan, or;
7. Alteration of policy by assassination or other terroristic programs, or encouragement or justification of a tradition favoring such methods.

Such activity on the part of any political party, association, society or other organization or of any individual or group as comes

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which fall under either of the respective heads

under any of the heads in Par. 5 Article 1 which were dissolved before

Article II.[1] Any organizations designated by the Minister of the application of the terms of this article as Home Affairs as coming under the provisions of the preceding Article, or (ii) former organizations designated by the Home Minister under the provisions of Article V, para-graph 1, shall be dissolved.

Article III. Transactions involving property owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, by any organization mentioned in the preceding two articles shall be prohibited.

All such property as mentioned in the preceding paragraph, including books, files and records, shall be seized and held in custody of the Government.

Any such property which is seized and held in custody under the preceding paragraph may be exploited by the Government for the production of food and other purposes useful for people's life.

Article IV. Any organization shall, unless specially designated by the Minister of Home Affairs, be deemed such as comes under the first paragraph of Article 1 of:

a. Any of its principal officers were (1) members of the organization dissolved in accord with the provisions of Article II (including those organizations which fell under either of the respective heads under Par. 5 Article 1 which were dissolved before the application of the terms of this article as designated by the Home Minister) or (ii) former

1) Article II amended by Imperial Ordinance No. 312, 12 June 1946.

commissioned officers of the Imperial Japanese Regular Army or Navy or the Special Volunteer Reserve, who have been on active duty since 1 January 1930, or (iii) any person who has served in or with the military police (Kempeitai), the TOKUMU KIKAN, KAIGUN TOKUMUBU or other special or secret intelligence or military or naval police organizations; or

b. Its membership includes more than twenty-five percent of persons who were formerly members of an organization which comes under Article 1 or Article IVa.

[1] Article V. The formation or activity of any political party, association, society or other organization whose purpose or activity consists of one of the following heads shall be prohibited, unless it shall first have filed a declaration prescribed in the second paragraph of this article:

1. Proposing or supporting candidates for public office.
2. Influencing the policy of Government.
3. The discussion of the relations between Japan and foreign powers.

Principal members of the organizations mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall file in advance the declarations of matter mentioned in the following heads in the office of the mayor of a city or of the town or village head (or the head of a ward in that

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1) Paragraph 2 -- changes to be reported within seven days -- by Imperial Ordinance #312, 12 June 1946.

Paragraph 3d. "have been members" changed to "have once been members", and addition of of item f -- Imp. Ordinance 312. 12 June 46

or employees.

part of [illegible] Government shall be authorized to cause all persons having relations with any organization as specified in Article 2 (including any organization designated by the Minister of Home Affairs in accordance with the provisions of Article 4, Item a(i) to make necessary declarations in connection with the property mentioned in paragraph 2 of Article 3, or dispatch competent officials to any place of necessity and have them execute the inspection of books and other matters of necessity.

1) [illegible] where words are the administrative units) in which it has or intends to have its principal office, and shall report changes in these matters to the authorities within seven days.

a. Its Name;

b. Its purpose;

c. The address of its principal offices;

d. The names and addresses of its officers together with a statement as to their military or police service and the names of all organizations of which they are or have once been members;

e. The names and addresses of substantial financial supporters and the amounts of their respective contributions;

f. The name and addresses of the members, and the names of all political or ideological organizations with which they were previously affiliated.

The provisions of the preceding two paragraphs shall not apply to trade unions and similar kind of organizations of workers or employees.

1) Article V-2. The Government shall be authorized to cause all persons having relations with any organization as specified in Article 2 (including any organization designated by the Minister of Home Affairs in accordance with the provisions of Article 4, Item a(i) to make necessary declarations in connection with the property mentioned in paragraph 2 of Article 3, or dispatch competent officials to any place of necessity and have them execute the inspection of books and other matters of necessity.

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1) Addition of Article V-2 by Imperial Ordinance 312, 12 June 1946

1) Article VI. Any of the persons mentioned below shall be liable to imprisonment with hard labor or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years, provided, however, that a fine not exceeding seventy-five thousand yen may be imposed when there are extenuating circumstances:

1. Any person who contravenes the provisions of Article 1;
2. Any person who neglects to give any notice in accordance with the provisions of Article 5, paragraph 2 or gives any notice which is untrue;
3. Any person who neglects to give any notice in accordance with the provisions of Article V-2 or gives any notice which is untrue, or refuses, obstructs or challenges the inspection.

2) Article VII. If any principal officer or substantial financial supporter, or any adviser or counsellor (including positions of similar and equivalent authority; the same to apply hereinafter) or member who falls under the Memorandum as prescribed in Imperial Ordinance No. 1, 1947, of a body dissolved in accordance with Article 2 (including those designated by the Minister for Home Affairs in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 1, (a)) or any other body whose purpose, or the effect of whose activities is included in those enumerated in Article 1, paragraph 1 and which has been dissolved by order of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or of the Government, organized or helps to organize a new

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1) Penalty provisions of Article VI strengthened by Cabinet Order No. 328, 30 December 1947.

2) New paragraph 7 added by Cab. Order 328, 30 Dec. 1947

body whose purpose or the effect of whose activities, is included in those enumerated in Article 1, paragraph 1, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twice the maximum penalty prescribed in the preceding article.

If any person mentioned in the preceding paragraph has become a principal officer, adviser, counsellor, member or substantial financial supporter of a new body mentioned in the same paragraph, he shall be presumed to have organized or helped to organize such new body.

Article VIII. In case representatives of a judicial person, or agents, employees or other workers of a judicial or natural person have committed offenses mentioned in Article VI in connection of the activities of the judicial or natural person in question, not only the offenders shall be punishable but also the judicial or natural person concerned shall be liable to the fine provided for in that Article.

Supplementary Provisions

(23 February 1946)

The present Ordinance shall come into force as from 4 January 1946, except the provisions of Article VI to VIII and of the second and third paragraphs of Supplementary Provisions which shall come into force as from the day of the promulgation of the present ordinance.

The principal officers of an organization which comes under the provisions of the first paragraph of Article V and is in existense at the time of the promulgation of the present ordinance shall file a declaration prescribed in the second paragraph of the same

article within twenty days after the day of the promulgation of the present ordinance.

The provisions of Article VII shall be applied mutatis mutandis to the cases provided for in the preceding paragraph.

Supplementary Provisions
(12 June 1946)

The present ordinance shall be enforced as from the day of its promulgation.

The director of any organization coming under the provisions of Article 5 Paragraph 1 of Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946 which actually exists on the day when the present ordinance comes into force, in accordance with the provisions of Item f, paragraph 2 of the same Article, shall make the required declaration within 20 days of the promulgation of the present Ordinance.

The provisions of Article 7 of Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946 shall apply mutatis mutandis in the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

The provisions of Article V-2 and Paragraph 2 of Article 7 of the ImperialOrdinance No. 101, 1946 shall be mutatis mutandis applied to Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society and Political Society of Great Japan as well as all their affiliates, agencies and successors.

Supplementary Provisions
(30 December 1947)

The present Order shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

The designation to be made in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 1,(a) of Imperial Ordinance No. 101, 1946, may be made for those bodies which have dissolved themselves after the enforcement of the said Ordinance.

The secretary-general or other similar principal officer of a political party which has members of the Diet as its component members, shall report the names and addresses of the principal financial supporters (which will be coincident with the principal financial supporters as prescribed in Article 8 of the Ministry for Home Affairs Ordinance No. 10, 1946), for the political party concerned and the sums of their contributions during the twenty-second year of Showa (1947) to the Governor of the prefecture (To, Do, Fu, Ken) where the principal office of the political party concerned is located, by the fifteenth day of the first month of the twenty-third year of Showa (1948).

Any person who neglects to give any notice in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph or give any notice which is untrue shall be liable to imprisonment with hard labor or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years, provided, however that a fine not exceeding seventy-five thousand yen may be imposed when there are extenuating circumstances.

The number following each organization refers to the law which provided for its dissolution under SCAPIN 548.

1. Ministry for Home Affairs Notification 19, 25 February 1946
2. Ministry for Home Affairs Notification 20, 25 February 1946
3. Ministry for Home Affairs Notification 89, 25 June 1946
4. Ministry for Home Affairs Notification 124, 30 August 1946
5. Ministry for Home Affairs Notification 72, 25 March 1947
6. Ministry for Home Affairs Notification 73, 25 March 1947
7. Ministry for Home Affairs Notification 84, 1 April 1947

Aikoku Sha 2
Aikyo Juku 2
Aikyo Kai 2
Ajia Tairuku Kyokai 1
Ajiya Seinen Sha 2
Aomori ken kinno Seinen Domei 2
Chuwa Kinno Makoto Musubi 2
Daia Takushi Gijiku 1
Dai Ajia Kyokai 1
Dai Choku Kai 2
Dai Nippon Isshin Kai 2
Dai Nippon Kaikoku Rehmei 2
Dai Nippon Kinno Doshi Kai 2
Dai Nippon Kinno Kai 2
Dai Nippon Koa Domei 2
Dia Nippon Kodo Kai 2
Dai Nippon Seisan To 2
Dai Nippon Sekisei Kai (including Dai Nippon Seinen To) 2
Dai Nippon Yuko Kai 3
Dai Toa Kensetsu Kokumin Undo Kenkyu Kai 1
Dai Toa Kyokai 1
Dai Toa Seinen Domei 2
Dai Toa Seinen Tai 1
Daido Juku 2
Daito Juku 2
Dojin Kai 1
Fukushima Himorogi Juku 2
Genron Hokokukai 2
Genyo Sha 1
Hokkaido Kokumin Dojo 1
Ikken Kinno Undo 2
Ishin Koron Sha 2
Isshin Juku 2
Jihen Shori Kenkyu Kai 1
Jikishin Dojo 2
Jikyoku Kyogi Kai 2
Kagawa Kinno Makoto Musubi 2
Kaikosha (including branches) 4
Kaijin Kai (including branches) 5

Kakumei So 2
Kakushin Seinen To 3
Kannagara Renmei 7
Kenkoku Kai 2
Kenshin Juku 2
Kinkei Gakuin 1
Kinno Gokoku Kai 1
Kinno Ishin Domei 1
Kinno Makoto Musubi 2
Kinno Makoto Musubi Ibaragi-chiho Jimukyoku 2
Kinno Makoto Musubi Kyoto-chiho Jimukyoku 2
Kinno Makoto Musubi Okayama-chiho Jimukyoku 2
Kinno Makoto Musubi Osaka-chiho Jimukyoku 2
Kinno Makoto Musubi Tsushima Dojo 2
Koa Mekkyo Renmei 1
Koa Undo Doshi Kai 1
Kodo Ishin Juku 2
Kodo Yokusan Seinen Renmei 2
Kokuchu Dan 2
Kokumin Seikatsu Kenkyujo 1
Kokuryu Kai 2
Kokusai Hankyo Renmei 2
Kokusai Seikei Gaku Kai 2
Kokusaku Sha 2
Kokusui Domei 2
Kokusui Taisho To 2
Kokutai Yogo Rengo Kai 2
Komatsu Kinno Makoto Musubi 2
Komin Jissen Kyogikai 2
Konan Seinen Juku 2
Kurashi Ki-shi Kinno Makotomusubi 2
Meiria Kai 2
Meirin-kai Rengokai 2
Mitate Juku 2
Mito Himorogi Juku 2
Mizuho Club 2
Nagasaki Sosei Kai 1
Nan O Kai 1
Nippon Koito Doshi Kai 6
Nippon Shiso Kenkyu Kai 1
Nippon Sumera To (Nippon Kodo To) 6
Okayama-shi Kinno Makotomusubi - 2
Otakebi Kai 1
Saga-ken Ishin Doshi Kai 1
Seikai Koka Kai 2
Seimei Juku 1
Seinen Ajia Domei 1
Seisen Kansho Kai 1
Seisen Meicho Kokumin Undo Honbu 2
Shikyo Sha 1
Shinano Himorogi Juku 1
Shino Juku 2
Shinpu Tokko Kozoku Tai 2
Shinto Juku 2
Shishin Ryo 2
Shizan Juku 2
Sonjo Doshi Kai 2

Suikosha (including branches) 4
Sumera Mikuni Doshi Kai 1
Sumera Mikuni Undo Domei 2
Taiko Kai 1
Taishi Doshi Kai 1
Tateyama Juku 1
Tenchu Juku 1
Tenkan Dakai Kisei Kai 2
Tenko Kai 2
Toa Kyokai 1
Toa Renmei 1
Toa Shin Chitsujo Kenkyo Kai 1
Toa Shisosan Kenkyu Jo 1
Toho Doshikai 2
Toho Kai (including Shinto Sha) 2
Toko Kai 1
Tokyo Sosei Kai 1
Tonan Ajia Minzoku Kaiho Domei 1
Toten Juku 2
Toten Kai 2
Toyama Seinen Yushi Kai 1
Tsuyama Kinno Makoto Musubi 2
Waki Kinno Makotomusubi 2
Yamato Kurabu 1
Yamato Musubi Honsha (including Dai Nippon To) 2
Yatsuka Kinno Makoto Musubi 2
Yonezawa Himorogijiku 1
Yushi Juku 2
Zen Nippon Kokumin Tokko Tai Sohonbu 1
Zen Nippon Seinen Kurabu 2

Purge Background

GHN/CLK/ef

091.1 J

K

Govt Sect File

Control and Blocking of Property of
Designated Individuals

E&SS 18 Feb. 1946

Govt Sect

1.

1. The proposed directive on the above subject and accompanying memorandum for record are returned herewith.

2. The two SCAP directives of 4 January 1946 referred to in the proposed directive were both submitted to E&SS and after due consideration and discussion were concurred in by E&SS. The question of freezing the property of the individuals concerned was specifically considered and the freezing provision in paragraph 3a of the Political Parties directive of 4 January 1946 was re-written by E&SS.

3. The Japanese have been repeatedly informed by SCAP that the Political Personnel directive of 4 January 1946 is preventive, not punitive, and intended to remove and exclude undesirable personnel from public office. Based on this understanding, the Japanese have interpreted the directive broadly in a determined effort to comply with its spirit as well as the letter. In view of this attitude, it is deemed inexpedient at this late date to freeze the property of individuals (other than those arrested or interned under sections 7g and 7h of JCS 1380/15), regardless of the merits of a timely freezing directive.

4. The property of all outlawed societies has already been blocked by the Political Societies directive of 4 January 1946. If any individual described in paragraph 2 of the proposed directive holds property in any outlawed society, (or if any such property is in the custody of any other person) transactions in such property are prohibited by the Political Parties directive.

5. For the reasons stated this Section recommends that property of persons described in paragraph 2 should not be blocked, and concurs only in so much of the proposed directive as refers to Japanese under arrest.

2 Incls: identified above.

C. W.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

1. The provisions of the directive are authorized by JCS 1380/15.

a. Para. 1 of the directive implements para. 7g of JCS 1380/15, which requires that assets belonging to persons detained or arrested by SCAP "be taken under your control". The directives make the Japanese Government custodian of such property, but leaves effective control with SCAP.

1423

b. Paragraph 2-a of the directive implements paragraph 45-a(4) of JCS 1380/15, which requires the blocking of assets belonging to the "officials, leading members and supporters" of "nationalistic, terroristic and secret patriotic societies..."

c. Paragraph 2-b of the directive implements paragraph 45-a(9) of JCS 1380/15, which requires the blocking of assets belonging to "Persons subject to internment under paragraph 7, and all other persons specified by Military Government by inclusion in lists or otherwise." Paragraph 7-b states that "All persons who have played an active and dominant governmental, economic, finarcial or other significant part in the formulation or execution of Japan's program of aggression and all high officials of the Political Association of Great Japan, The Imperial Rule Assistonce Association, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society, and their agencies and affiliates... will be interned....." The persons described by subsection 1 of Section B, and by Sections C, D, and F of Annex A to the "purge" directive, clearly come within this category, regardless of whether they have been interned or not.

d. Paragraph 2-c of the directive is consistent with JCS 1380/15, being based on the second classification in paragraph 45 a (9) thereof, quoted above. The phrasing and punctuation of paragraph 45 a (9) establishes "persons specified by Military Government" as a distinct second classification, not a mere extension of "persons subject to internment."

2. However, in spite of this authorization, the timing of the directive, so poor politically and too late to have any valuable result, over-rides all other considerations.

GEORGE A. NELSON
1st Lt, CMP

COPY

COPY

WFM/NAB/als

MEMO FOR RECORD.

1. Paragraph 7 of JCS directive 1380/15 requires that "property, real and personal, owned or controlled by persons who have been detained or arrested under the provisions of paragraph 7 be taken under control pending directions as to its eventual disposition."

2. Paragraph 45 of the same directive requires that "property owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, by any of the following be impounded or blocked:

. . . . . .

(4) Political Association of Greater Japan ....and all Japanese nationalistic, terroristic and secret patriotic societies, agencies and affiliates and their officials leading members and supporters";

. . . . . .

(9) "persons subject to internment under provisions of Paragraph 7 and all other persons specified by Military Government by inclusion in lists or otherwise".

3. Under the provisions of paragraph 7, above referred to, persons subject to internment or arrest include;

. . . . . .

b. "all persons who have played an active and dominant governmental, economic, financial or other significant part in the formulation or execution of Japanese agression".

4. Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, file AG 091 (4 January 1946) GS dated 4 January 1946, subject: "Abolition of Certain Political Parties, Associations, Societies and other Organizations" dissolves certain organizations and blocks their property. It does not block the property of their officials, leading members or supporters.

5. The attached directive does not specifically cover "leading members or supporters" of such organizations, it being felt that such persons will either be included among "officials" or else should be specified by name in a blacklist to be issued at a later date.

6. Persons covered by sections B (Sub-section 1), C, D and F of Annex A to Memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government AG 091.1 (4 Jan 1946) GS, subject "Removal and exclusion of Undesirable Personnel from Public Office" are deemed to come under the provisions of paragraph 7 of proposed directive 1380/15.

7. It is proposed that property of persons whose removal and exclusion from public office is ordered under section E of Annex A to Memorandum referred to in the preceding paragraph also be blocked by individual specification, it being felt that this section of Annex A is too broad to justify property blocking by blanket category.

8. Consideration has been given to the advisability of including under the provisions of this proposed directive deceased war criminals (i.e. Prince Konoye). It is recommended that such action be taken by individual specification, under paragraph 1 d of the proposed directive rather than by category.

9. Concurrences: Legal Division, ESS (WDA)
G-2 ( )
Government Section ( )
CIC ( )
CI&E ( )

C.P.T.

COPY

COPY

AG 132 ( ) ESS/FI APO 500

MEMORANUDM FOR: THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Control and Blocking of Property of Designated Individuals.

1. The Imperial Japanese Government is directed to take into control and custody all property owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by any person who has been or who hereafter may be arrested or detained by order of this Headquarters as having played a significant part in the formulation or execution of Japanese aggression. Such control and custody will continue in effect until the further disposition of such property is determined by this Headquarters and no transactions in such property will be permitted without the approval of the Ministry of Finance.

2. The Imperial Japanese Government is further directed to block all property and prohibit, except pursuant to permission by the Ministry of Finance, all transactions involving such property, owned, directly or indirectly, by any person who:

a. Has occupied or is now occupying any position of executive responsibility, including but not limited to that of chairman, president, vice-president, director, auditor, adviser, councilor, manager or chief of personnel, in any organization subject to abolition under the provisions of Memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government, AG 091 (4 Jan 46) GS, subject: "Abolition of Certain Political Parties, Associations, Societies and Other Organizations."

b. Is subject to removal from public office and exclusion from government service under subsection 1 of Section B, and under Sections C, D, and F of Annex A to Memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government, AG 091.1 (4 Jan 46) GS, subject: "Removal and Exclusion of Undesirable Personnel from Public Office."

c. May be hereafter specified by this Headquarters in published lists.

3. In connection with the administration of the terms of the preceding paragraphs, the following reports will be submitted

BASIC: Memo, GHQ SCAP, file AG 132 ( ) ESS/FI, dtd
subject: "Control and Blocking of Property of Designated Individuals."

to this Headquarters:

a. The Imperial Japanese Government will submit to this Headquarters reports in triplicate, one copy, in English, on the 10th day of each month under the provisions of paragraph 1 hereof.

b. The Imperial Japanese Government will also require all persons whose property is subject to blocking under the provisions of paragraph 2 hereof, to file reports with the Ministry of Finance within 30 days of the publication of the blocking order, but in no event later than 1 March 1946, setting forth in detail information relating to the legal title, possession and location of the property so blocked as of 1 February 1946. Such reports will be submitted in triplicate to the Ministry of Finance, one copy of which, in English, shall be forwarded by the Ministry of Finance to this Headquarters. Samples of report forms will be submitted to this Headquarters for approval within 7 days from the date of this Memorandum.

4. No transactions in property owned by the persons designated in paragraphs 1 and 2 hereof will be permitted by the Ministry of Finance without prior approval of this Headquarters. The licensing and use of such property may be authorized by the Ministry of Finance in cases of necessity and economic hardship if the approval of this Headquarters has been obtained in advance.

5. Unless otherwise indicated, the term "transactions" as used in this Memorandum shall include any purchase, sale, acquisition, transfer, payment, withdrawal, disposition, importation, or exportation, of, dealing in, or exercising any right, power, or privilege with respect to, any property.

6. Unless otherwise indicated, the term "property" as used in this Memorandum shall refer to real and personal property and any rights incidental thereto or arising in connection therewith.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

Bradquard

Purge

"Purge" directives.

C.W. C-in-C 13 Feb 46

1. Colonel Creswell of Counter-Intelligence Section called at my office in my absence this morning very much exercised over the sweeping extent of the manner in which your "purge" directives of January 4th are being complied with by the Japanese Government. He cites numerous instances where, in his opinion, good men are being lost to future leadership of the country through the operation of these directives, and strongly urges that exceptions in such cases be made by this headquarters. All this he conveyed to my executive who informed him that an appointment would be made with me after my return to the office. I, however, delayed such meeting until I could communicate the matter to you and ascertain that the position I intend to take meets with your full approval.

2. I intend to state that this matter has been discussed with you on several occasions by members of the Japanese Government, including the Prime Minister, and that resulting from such discussions you have determined upon and indicated to me your firm policy that no exceptions should be made by this headquarters nor permitted to the Japanese Government until such time as the directives have been complied with, both in letter and spirit, whereafter you would give consideration to any exceptional cases the Government might care to bring to your attention with supporting evidence.

3. It is only through the application of the above firm policy that we finally get the Government in step on this matter and now see satisfactory results. Had we yielded an iota during the course of these negotiations members of the Government conducted with us on this matter in past, compliance with the directives obviously would still be hopelessly bogged down. In my opinion, it would be utterly absurd for us to yield on this point now.

4. I have noted with respect to all of the officers who have long backgrounds of experience in Japan, despite able and valuable service in many respects, a tendency to be influenced in their judgment where personalities of previous association were involved. This is undoubtedly the manifestation of an intensely human characteristic, but I believe that it must be guarded against where issues of national importance are directly involved. Better to chance a few injustices and a few unnecessary losses to the national scene than to yield the firm control we appear finally to have secured in this important matter.

10.

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Purge Background

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

C H E C K S H E E T

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

11/0111
0007

File No:

Subject:

Note No:	FROM: Gov't Section (C.W.) TO: C-in-C	DATE: 12 Feb 46

1. Attention is invited to the attached clipping from this morning's NIPPON TIMES citing the "Headquarters spokesman" as having informed the Japanese press that the Government was going far beyond the requirements of your "purge" directive of 4 January in its compliance therewith.

2. You will recall that you informed Mr. Yoshida the night that he called with reference to that directive that the Prime Minister could disclaim all responsibility for the action required under that directive on the grounds that the action was required of him by your order. The Government has been proceeding in this matter behind that shield, and by me has been jockeyed into dealing with the spirit as well as the letter of your requirements. Now ...s "Headquarters spokesman" (Mr. Berkov) of CI & E, acting for ...s headquarters, has betrayed the trust which the Japanese ...vernment placed in that same protection.

3. It is sufficiently difficult in these matters to deal ...h the Japanese themselves but if, at the same time, this section ... a "Headquarters spokesman" to contend with as well, the ...uggle becomes an impossible one.

4. Unless there is objection, I shall to-day instruct CI & E ...er again to give any statement to the press concerning matters ...ectly or indirectly dealing with the Japanese Government without ...st clearing the same with me, and to daily submit to me a copy ... their press release in order that prompt action can be taken ... counteract as necessary any future ill-considered statement.

CW
C.W.

Japan's Blacklist For Political Purge Surpasses SCAP's

Allied Spokesman States List Has Many Categories Which GHQ Did Not Mention

The Japanese Government has gone much farther than the Allied Headquarters in restricting candidacy for the Diet, a spokesman for the Supreme Allied Command commented on Monday.

The Government, last Saturday, issued a statement clarifying the scope of those officials and politicians to be purged from public offices and political activities under the SCAP directives of January 4.

The spokesman said whereas the SCAP directives listed only 27 organizations, the Japanese Government's statement included not only more organizations, whose influential members are to be excluded from politics, but also those on the "recommendee" list in the 1942 elections. In short, the Japanese list includes many categories which GHQ did not list, he added.

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OK
Mack

SUMMARY PRESS CONFERENCE 11 February 1946

In response to a question on the recent Russo-American agreement on Korea, Mr. Berkov said that it was fair to assume that any matter not touched upon in the official release would be decided later. Concerning Japanese war criminals, Berkov stated that to the best of his knowledge only an ~~Hindu~~ INDIAN national had been released thus far. He pointed out that, under the 4 January directive, decisions on the status of persons in minor public jobs or possible individual exceptions properly belong to the Japanese government. In this respect, he said, I don't have to tell you that the recent Japanese government directive on persons who may not hold public office goes much further than SCAP had done. In answer to a query for clarification, Mr. Berkov pointed out that the 4 January directive listed 27 different organizations while the Japanese government had directed that anyone who had been placed on the "recommended list" of IRAA during the 1942 elections should not offer themselves as candidates at the present time. To make the point entirely clear, he summarized with the fact that the Japanese government had listed many categories of ineligibles that the SCAP directive had not.

Replying to questions raised at a previous conference, Captain Henderson stated there was no comment on possible Japanese-Chinese negotiations on the repatriation of Japanese nationals from Manchuria, that news over the weekend had partially clarified the situation of Dr. ~~Shome~~ BA MAW, and that 200,000 tons was the correct figure for the amount of cotton to be imported to Japan. There was no further

news on the last point other than that which had been previously released, he added. Off the record, Henderson mentioned rumors that had reached him about demobilized army officers purchasing airstrips through agricultural organizations founded by themselves, and perhaps indulging in black market activities. He stressed that the report was entirely unofficial and was not to be accredited to GHQ in any form.

Returning to the discussion of the newsreel of Education Minister Abe, Mr. Berkov noted that both the press and newsreels have the responsibility for accurate presentation of the news. For each new freedom gained in Japan there is a corresponding responsibility, which has not yet been sufficiently recognized, he commented. Berkov reported that he found news coverage on the recent Nippon Shuppan Kyokai hearings very fair and comprehensive. In regard to the mechanics of news, Berkov made the suggestion that questions raised in GHQ press conferences more properly answered by the Japanese government could well be channeled through reporters covering Japanese ministries, and vice versa. It was clearly stated that such procedure was solely a suggestion. On the topic of a peace treaty for Japan, Berkov said experts of countries involved would first meet at the technical EXPERT level and that the problem would then be taken up in HIGHEST official channels. Of the possibility of secret provisions in armistice terms to defeated countries he stated he knew of none and that governments of the United Nations would be the proper

source for such information. Concluding, Berkov in reply to a question suggested that an actual listing of Japanese war criminals arrested by the Chinese might be obtained from AP, the source for the story, or perhaps the Chinese mission here.

--30--

31 January 1945

Summary of press conference:

Remarking that legislation for constitutional revision was progressing, a reporter asked to what extent the Far Eastern Commission would have a voice in the matter. Mr. Berkov replied that the Potsdam Declaration had given the primary responsibility in this matter to the Japanese people. Any constitutional provision is of concern to the FEC, the control commission and GHQ, but it is not true to say that legislation must be approved by them before it can pass the Diet.

The right of review definitely rests with the Allied authorities whether SCAP or the commission. In this case review probably would be effected by the allied control commission rather than FEC. FEC is and will continue to be an advisory and consultative body.

Without stating that formal review and approval will take place, anything of that importance naturally would be subject to review by GHQ. No formal machinery exists for such review. It is to be presumed that experts of GHQ are following the progress of the legislation, and it is quite likely that they have been consulted. The function of GHQ is that of advice and consultation. Responsibility for devising an acceptable constitution remains the sole responsibility of the Japanese Government.

The Potsdam Declaration's reference to "freely expressed will of the people" might be defined as their will expressed in a "free and democratic election in which the greatest possible number of persons are free to cast ballots, including women. It cannot be said whether or not the Diet will be regarded as one created by the freely expressed will of the Japanese people.

Asked what was the ordinary status of the parliamentary body of an occupied nation, Mr. Berkov said there was no ordinary status, because it usually varied from country to country. Ordinarily in an occupied country, as in Germany for example, the government has been completely destroyed. In Germany, unlike Japan, there existed no foundation whatever, for creating a new government, and new political instruments had to be created from the very foundation. It is encouraging that the German people have responded magnificently to the program for revival of democratic institutions. The progress in Germany in all zones of occupation has been very encouraging and should be very inspiring to the people of Japan who started with much more of a basis.

When fully constituted, the Allied control commission will sit in Tokyo.

A question was asked whether the Japanese government would be permitted to have contact directly with the control commission. Mr. Berkov replied that there would be no change in the administration of occupied Japan; there might be a change in policy-making, perhaps, but the administrative machinery will remain the same, and the executive authority will remain in General MacArthur's office.

In reply to another question Mr. Berkov said that the Jan. 4 "purge" directive had set up requirements and fixed on the Japanese government the responsibility for determining eligibility of candidates to hold office. The right of review exists, but all actions taken are not necessarily reviewed.

The following question and answer were placed off the record: There has been a tendency on the part of the Japanese government to interpret in a narrow sense the term "public office" in administering the purge directive. Does the term include teachers, publishers, and other semi-public persons? Mr. Berkov replied that when he said that this matter might be clarified later, he did not want the statement interpreted as saying GHQ is going over the lists of such persons with a view to a new purge. If clarification is desired, GHQ might give an opinion to the Japanese Government.

A reporter stated that there was great confusion among the Japanese people because the extent of the purge had not been clearly defined. Many public officeholders were unable to properly perform their duties because of uncertainty as to whether they were affected. Returning army officers have been denounced by their fellow workers, and efforts have been made to drive them from their jobs. Mr. Berkov said that there probably would be no formal clarification of the directive in this respect but there might be informal clarification to the Japanese government. The problem had better be put to the Japanese government by the newspapers to encourage clarification by it to the public.

Announcement was made of the arrival in Japan of U. S. Ambassador to Russia, Averill Harriman.

The Japanese press was informed that it could make arrangements through the 8th Army PRO to take pictures of food ships and cargoes arriving at Yokohama.

Asahi, Dogei - Feb 1, '46

Translation

Constitutional Revision to be investigated by the Far Eastern Control Council

Clarification of attitude by the SCAP.

With the progress of the drafting of a revised Constitution by the Government, this question is going to assume the central political importance. This question is decided not only by the Government and the Diet, but also by the SCAP and the Far Eastern Control Council. Doubtful points in this regard were clarified by a spokesman of the SCAP at a press meeting yesterday as below:

> "How the Constitution is revised is a great concern for the SCAP and the Far Eastern Control Council. It is clear in view of the provisions in the Potsdam Proclamation that the Japanese people are fundamentally responsible for this question. Permission of the Far Eastern Control Council is not required before the draft revised Constitution is presented to the Diet. Nor is it required that final approval be obtained after the revised Constitution is passed by the Diet. However, as the SCAP has the right of investigation into such an important matter, it is natural that close contact be maintained between the Government and the SCAP".

Asked the meaning of "decision by the freely expressed opinion of the people" the spokesman replied that it means the Diet elected by a free and democratic election exercised by a greatest possible number of voters. Asked again if the coming Diet is qualified to be regarded as such a Diet, the spokesman replied that all depend upon the development of affairs.

C L Ti

Finally dug this up. Wonder who the anonymous spokesman was?

R J Seely

Maj Monclova
291

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INCOMING MESSAGE

COPY

IN THE CLEAR
ROUTINE

26 NOVEMBER 1945

TO : PWHQ ADVANCE ECHELON GHQ CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION (DYKE FOR BROWN)

FROM : OWI NEW YORK AFPAC ADV

NR : NY 071

Re personnel for Japan operation in general IIS is not at present assigning additional personnel for Japan, except for a very few key personnel such as Don Brown and Berkov. In view of this decision requests for personnel on lower levels should indicate clearly that employment will be by Army. All requests must in any case be sent to Washington in accordance with procedure recently established at your end. Have informed Honolulu that Kaveney, Spaber, and Hubert are available for employment by Army Tokyo provided they are no longer needed in Honolulu. Earlier cable explained that IIS unable employ Tara Tsukahara, and that if his service were required by CIES, he should be placed on Army payrolls. Don Brown and Berkov probably leaving San Francisco Friday, November 23.

STEEVES TAYLOR

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23244

ROUTINE
IN THE CLEAR

000.1

12 February 1946

The statement attributed to an Allied spokesman that the Japanese Government had gone beyond the scope of the political purge directive of 4th January is not true.

The Japanese Government in its compliance with this directive has acted throughout in conformity with orders received from the Supreme Commander.

Price 40 Sen

Japan's Blacklist For Political Purge Surpasses SCAP's

Allied Spokesman States List Has Many Categories Which GHQ Did Not Mention

The Japanese Government has gone much farther than the Allied Headquarters in restricting candidacy for the Diet, a spokesman for the Supreme Allied Command commented on Monday.

The Government, last Saturday, issued a statement clarifying the scope of those officials and politicians to be purged from public offices and political activities under the SCAP directives of January 4.

The spokesman said whereas the SCAP directives listed only 27 organizations, the Japanese Government's statement included not only more organizations, whose influential members are to be excluded from politics, but also those on the "recommendee" list in the 1942 elections. In short, the Japanese list includes many categories which GHQ did not list, he added.

Section (C.W.) C-in-C 12 Feb 46

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rective on the grounds that the action was required
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it as well as the letter of your requirements. Now
rters spokesman" (Mr. Berkov) of CI & E, acting for
ters, has betrayed the trust which the Japanese
ced in that same protection.

3. It is sufficiently difficult in these matters to deal with the Japanese themselves but if, at the same time, this section has a "Headquarters spokesman" to contend with as well, the struggle becomes an impossible one.

4. Unless there is objection, I shall to-day instruct CI & E never again to give any statement to the press concerning matters dealing with the Japanese Government without

- C.W. - - - - - - -

File
R

Gov't Section (C.W.) C-in-C 12 Feb 46

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2. You will recall that you informed Mr. Yoshida the night that he called with reference to that directive that the Prime Minister could disclaim all responsibility for the action required under that directive on the grounds that the action was required of him by your order. The Government has been proceeding in this matter behind that shield, and by me has been jockeyed into dealing with the spirit as well as the letter of your requirements. Now this "Headquarters spokesman" (Mr. Berkov) of CI & E, acting for this headquarters, has betrayed the trust which the Japanese Government placed in that same protection.

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4. Unless there is objection, I shall to-day instruct CI & E never again to give any statement to the press concerning matters [illegible] with the Japanese Government without

- C.W. - - - - - -

THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

Notification No. 12

February 10, 1948

The following organizations shall be designated in accordance with the regulations of Article 4 of the Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946 (concerning the prohibition to form political party, association, society or other organization).

KETSUMEI-DAN

DAI NIPPON-SHINPEI-TAI (SHINPEI-TAI)

DOKURITSU-SEINEN-SHA

AIKOKU-KINRO-TO

NIPPON-FASCISM-RENMEI

TOTEN-JUKU

DAI NIPPON-GOKOKU-GUN

TETSUKETSU-SHA

TAIA-GIMEI

DAITO-SHA

Prime Minister

KATAYAMA Tetsu

TO : GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Appointment of Former Special Higher Police Official

C.L.O. No. 596 (I.I)

9 February 1946

In accordance with Paragraph 1 of the Memorandum AG 091 (4 Oct 45) CIS, the Central Liaison Office submits the following report on the re-employment of a former Special Higher Police official.

Name : Shimada Junichiro
Appointed Secretary of the Ministry of Public Welfare on 30 January 1946.
Conferred 7th rank of the Higher Civil Service.
Assigned to the Labor Bureau.

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

(T. Katsube)
Chief of Liaison Section,
Central Liaison Office.

(9 Feb. 1946)

The Scope of the Persons Falling under Categories C and D of Appendix A to the Memorandum Issued from the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to Japanese Government, Subject: Removal and Exclusion of Undesirable Personnel from Public Office.

In view of the necessity for certifying the eligibility of the candidates for the membership of the House of Representatives at the next general election of the said membership, the interpretation by the Government of the scope of the persons falling under Categories C and D of Appendix A to the Memorandum, subject: Removal and Exclusion of Undesirable Personnel from Public Office is hereby made public as follows:

1. In Category C: Influential Members of Ultra-nationalistic Terroristic or Secret Patriotic Societies.

The organizations falling under "any of the organizations or their branches, subsidiaries, agencies, or affiliates (other than the organizations referred to in paragraph D below) discribed in the Memorandum to Japanese Government on 'Abolition of Certain Political Parties, Associations and Societies' AG 091 (4 Jan.'46) GS." shall be as shown in the Annexed Table.
And they will be further designated additionally.

2. In Category D: Persons Influantial in the Activities of IRAA, IRAPS, and the Political Association of Great Japan. The person falling under "a founder or national officer, a national director, national committee chairman, or a leading official of a prefectural or metropolital subdivision of" "any of its affiliates" and "any affiliates or agencies" mentioned in the said paragraph, shall be as follows:

1. The Imperial Rule Assistance Association (Taisei Yokusan Kai)

Member of the New Political Order Preparation Committee
(Shintaisei Jumbi-Iin)

President (Sosai)

Vice President (Fuku Sosai)

Standing Advisor (Jonin Komon)

Advisor (Komon)

Standing Member of the Board of Directors (Jonin Somu)

Member of the Board of Directors (Somu)

Chairman of the National Cooperation Conference
(Chuo Kyoryoku Kaigi Gicho)

Secretary-General of the National Headquarters
(Chuo Hombu Jimu-Socho)

Director of a Bureau of the National Headquarters
of Principal of the Central Training Institute
(Chuo Hombu Jimukyoku Kaku-Kyokucho Oyobi Kunren
Shocho)

Chief (Bucho) or influential Deputy-Chief (Fuku Bucho)
of a Section of the National Headquarters or of the
Central Training Institute

Chief (Shibucho), Secretary-General (Jimu Kyokucho)
or Chief of a Section (Bucho) of a Prefectural Branch

Chairman of a Prefectural Cooperation Conference
(Kyoryoku-Kaigi Gicho)

2. Affiliates of the I.R.A.A.

a. Dainippon Yokusan Seinendan (The Imperial Rule
Assistance Youth Association of Great Japan)

President (Dancho)

Vice President (Fuku Dancho)

Advisor (Komon)

Member of the Board of Directors (Somu)

Member of the Executive Committee (Riji)

Secretary (Kanji)

Director of the National Headquarters (Hombucho)

President (Dancho), Vice President (Fuku Dancho), Member of the Board of Directors (Somu), Director (Honbucho), or Chief of a Section (Bucho) of a Prefectural Branch

b. Dainippon Koa Domei (The Asia Development League of Great Japan)

President (Sosai)

Chancellor (Tori)

Vice President (Fuku Sosai)

Standing Advisor (Jonin Komon)

Chairman of the Board of Directors (Riji-Cho)

Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors (Fuku Rijicho)

Standing Member of the Board of Directors (Jomu Riji)

Member of the Board of Directors (Riji)

Secretary-General (Jimu-Socho)

Assistant Secretary-General (Jimu Jicho)

Director of a Bureau of the Secretariat (Jimukyoku Kaku-Kyokucho)

Chief (Shibucho) of a Prefectural Branch,

c. Other Affiliates

Delegation and Highest Executor of the National Headquarters of following

DAINNIPPON SANGYO HOKOKUKAI (Great Japan Industrial Patriotic Association)

NOGYO HOKOKU RENMEI (Agricultural Patriotic Association)

SHOGYO HOKOKU KAI (Commercial Patriotic Association)

NIPPON KAIUN HOKOKU DAN (Japan Navigation Patriotic Association)

DAI NIPPON SEISHONEN DAN (Great Japan Youth Association)

DAI NIPPON FUJIN KAI (Great Japan Women's Association)

DAI NIPPON ROMU HOKOKU KAI (Great Japan Laborer's Patriotic Association)

KOKUBO KIKAIKA KYOKAI (National Defence Movement for Mechanical Forces Association)

3. The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society
(Yokusan Seiji Kai)

Member of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Consolidation Preparation Committee (Yokusan Seiji Kesshu Jumbikai Iin)

President (Sosai)

Advisor (Komon)

Standing Member of the Board of Directors (Jonin Somu)

Member of the Board of Directors (Somu)

Chairman of the Committee for Investigation of Political Affairs (Seimu Chosakai-Cho)

Chairman of the Association of Member of the House of Representatives (Daigishikai-Cho)

Secretary-General (Jimukyoku-Cho)

Auditor (Kaikei Kantoku)

Chief of a Section of the Secretariat (Jimukyoku Kaku-Bucho)

4. The Political Association of Great Japan (Dainippon Seiji Kai)

Any person who took part in the planning of the foundation of the Association

President (Sosai)

Advisor (Komon)

Member of the Board of Directors (Somu)

Chief Secretary (Kanjicho)

Chairman of the Committee for Investigation of Political Affairs (Seimu Chosakai-cho)

Chairman of the Committee of Member of the Board of Directors (Somukai-Cho)

Chairman of the Association of Member of the Representatives (Daigishikai-Cho)

Auditor (Kaikei Kantoku)

Chief of a Section (Kaku-Bucho)

5. Member of Council for Establishing the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure (Yokusan Seiji Taisei Kakuritsu Kyogikai)

Note: In the cases where chages are made in names of associations or officers in consequence of the amendment or abolition of the convenants, post organizations, etc. of the associations, the descriptions under the preceding categories include those of persons coresponding to the precedents.

Annexed Table

Tokyo Metropolis

DAI NIPPON ISSHIN KAI (Great Japan Renovation Society)

DAI NIPPON SEISAN TO (Great Japan Production Party)

DAI NIPPON SEKISEI KAI (Including DAI NIPPON SIENEN TO) (Great Japan True-Hearted Society)

DAI TOA KYOKAI (Great East Asia Association)

DAITO JUKU (Eastern Academy)

GENRON HOKOKUKAI (Literary Patriotic Society)

GENYOSHA (Dark Ocean Society)

JIKYOKU KYOGI KAI (Current Affairs Discussion Society)

KAKUMEI-SO (The House of the Cry of the Crane)

KENKOKU KAI (National Foundation Society)

KINKEI GAKUIN (Golden Pheasant Institute)

KOKURYU KAI (Black Dragon Society)

KOKUSAI HANKYO RENMEI (International Anti-Communist League)

KOKUSAI SEIKEI GAKUKAI (International Political and Economic Society)

KOKUSUI TAISHU TO (Ultranationalist Alliance)

KOKUTAI YOGO RENGO KAI (National Institution Protection League)

MEIRIN KAI (Higher Ethics Society)

MIZUHO KURABU (Fresh Rice Plant Club)

SONJO DOSHIKAI (Loyalist Comrades Society)

TAIKA KAI (Great Change Society)

TENKO KAI (Heavenly Action Society)

TOA RENMEI (East Asia League) which will mean and include TOA RENMEI DOSHIKAI (East Asia League Comrades Association) TOA RENMEI KYOKAI (East Asia League Society)

TOHO DOSHIKAI (Far Eastern Comrades Association)

TOHO KAI (Including SHINTO SHA) (Eastern Society)

YAMATO MUSUBI (Including DAINIPPON TO) (YAMATO Sokiderity Headquarters)

ZEN NIPPON SEINEN KURABU (All Japan Young Men's Club)

TONAN AJIA MINZOKU KAIHO DOMEI (South-eastern Asiatic Races Liberation Alliance)

TOA KYOKAI (East Asia Society)

TOA SHINCHITSUJO KENKYUKAI (Society for the Study of the East Asia New Order)

DAITOA KENSETSU KYOKAI (Greater East Asia Construction Society)

DAITOA SEINEN TAI (Greater East Asia Youth Corps)

DAITOA KENSETSU KOKUMIN-UNDO KENKYUKAI (Association of National Movements for Construction of Greater East Asia)

DAI AJIA KYOKAI (Greater Asia Society)

AJIA TAIRIKU KYOKAI (Asiatic Continent Society)

KOA MEKKYO RENMEI (Asia Development and Anti-Communist League)

KOA UNDO DOSHI KAI (Asia Development Movement Comrades Association)

TAISHI DOSHI KAI (Chinese problem Society)

DOJIN KAI (Equal Benevolence Society)

DAI TOA SEINEN DOMEI (Great East Asia Young Men's Alliance)

YAMATO KURABU (Yamato Club)

DAI NIPPON KINNO KAI (Great Japan Loyalist Comrades Society)

KODO YOKUSAN SEINEN RENMEI (Inperial Rule Assistance Young Men's Alliance)

SEISEN MEICHO KOKUMIN UNDO SOHONBU (Sacred War Clarifying National Movement Headquarters)

MEIRIN-KAI RENGO KAI (Higher Ethics Society Association)

KOKUSUI DOMEI (Ultranationalist People's Party)

TENKAN DAKAI KISEI KAI (Heaven Warrior Break Open Association)

DAI NIPPON KODO KAI (Great Japan Imperial Morality Association)

AIKOKU SHA (Patriotic Society)

KINNO GOKOKU KAI (Defense Loyalist Society)

KOMIN JISSEN KYOGI KAI (Imperial Subject Action Discussion Association)

TOKYO SOSEI KAI (Tokyo Creation Society)

KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI (Loyalist True Solidarity)

ISHIN KORON SHA (Restration Public Opinion Society)

MITATE JUKU (Imperial Shield Academy)

KINNO ISHIN DOMEI (Loyal Restration Alliance)

JIHEN SHORI KENKYU KAI (Society for the Study of Management of the Incident)

NIPPON SHISO KENKYU KAI (Society for the Study of Japanese Thought)

DAI NIPPON KINNO DOSHI KAI (Great Japan Loyalist Comrades Society)

SUMERA MIKUNI UNDO DOMEI (Imperial State Movement League)

SEINEN AJIA DOMEI (Young Men's Asia Alliance)

TOA SHISŌSEN KENKYUJO (Research Institute for East Asia Thought War)

NANHO KAI (Southern Phoenix Society)

SEIKYO SHA (Religion and Politics Society)

DAI NIPPON KEIKOKU RENMEI (Great Japan Statecraft Alliance)

KOKUSAKU SHA (National Policy Society)

SEISEN KANSHO KAI (Society for Complete triumph of Holy War)

ZEN NIPPON TOKKO TAI SOHONBU (General Headquarters of All Japan Special Attack Corps)

SEKAI KOKA KAI (World Imperializing Society)

DAI CHOKU KAI (Greater Righteous Society)

SHINPU TOKKO KOZOKUTAI (Divine Tempest Special Attack Succeeding Party)

SUMERA MIKUNI DOSHI KAI (Imperial State Comrade Society)

AJIA SEINEN SHA (Asia Young Men's Society)

SHINTO JUKU (East Prosperity Academy)

CHOKU-SHIN DOJYO (Right Heart Academy)

Hokkaido
HOKKIDO KOKUMIN DOJO (Hokkaido National Academy)

Kyoto Prefecture
ISSHIN JUKU (One Heart Academy)

DAIDO JUKU (Cardinal Principle Academy)

SHISHIN RYO (Sincerity House)

KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI KYOTO CHIHŌ JIMUKYOKU
(Kyoto Loyalist True Solidarity Office)

Osaka Prefecture
KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI OSAKA CHIHŌ JIMUKYOKU
(Osaka Loyalist True Solidarity Office)

KOKUCHU DAN (Country Pillar Party)

TENCHU JUKU (Sky Support Pillar Party)

Nagasaki Prefecture
NAGASAKI SOSEI KAI (Nagasaki Prefecture Creation Society)

Niigata Prefecture
SHINNO JUKU (Sacred Agriculture Academy)

Ibaragi Prefecture
SHIZAN JUKU (Purple Mountain Academy)

MITO HIMOROGI JUKU (Mito Divine Academy)

AIKYO JUKU (Native Country Loving Academy)

AIKYO KAI (Native Country Loving Society)

IKKEN KINNO UNDO (Prefectural Loyalist Movement)

KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI IBARAGI CHIHŌ JIMUKYOKU
(Ibaragi Loyalist True Solidarity Office)

TOTEN KAI (Eastern Sky Society)

Aichi Prefecture
KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI TSUSHIMA DOJO (Tsushima Loyalist
True Solidarity Hall)

Nagano Prefecture
SHINANO HIMOROGI JUKU (Shinano Divine Academy)

Fukushima Prefecture
FUKUSHIMA HIMOROGI JUKU (Fukushima Divine Acedamy)

KODO ISHIN JUKU (Imperial Morality Restoration Academy)

Aomori Prefecture
TOTEN KAI (Eastern Sky Society)

AOMORI-KEN KINNO SEINEN DOMEI (Loyalist Youth Alliance of Aomori Prefecture)

SHINTO JUKU (Rising East Academy)

Yamagata Prefecture

YONEZAWA HIMOROGI JUKU (Yonezawa Divine Acedamy)

TOKO KAI (Eastern Light Society)

KOMATSU KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI (Kamatsu Loyalist True Solidarity)

Toyama Prefecture

TATEYAMA JUKU (Mountain Tateyama Academy)

YUSHI JUKU (Gallant Figure Academy)

SEIMEI JUKU (Sacred Clarity Academy)

TOYAMA SEINEN YUSHI KAI (Toyama Youth Volunteers Society)

KENSHIN JUKU (True Exaltation Academy)

Okayama Prefecture

KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI OKAYAMA CHIHO JIMUKYOKU (Okayama Loyalist True Solidarity Office)

OKAYAMA-SHI KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI (Okayama City Loyalist True Solidarity)

KURASHIKI-SHI KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI (Kurashiki City Loyalist True Solidarity)

WAKI KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI (Waki Loyalist True Solidarity)

TSUYAMA KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI (Tsuyama Loyalist True Solidarity)

CHUWA KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI (Chuwa Loyalist True Solidarity)

YATSUKA KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI (Yatsuka Loyalist True Solidarity)

Gifu Prefecture

KOKUMIN SEIKATSU KENKYU JO (National Living Institute)

Wakayama Prefecture

OTAKEBI KAI (Gallant Roar Society)

Kagawa Prefecture

KAGAWA KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI (Kagawa Loyalist True Solidarity)

Fukuoka Prefecture

DAIA TAKUSHIGIJUKU (Great Asia Pioneer School)

KONAN SEINEN JUKU (South Development Young Men's Academy)

Saga Prefecture

SAGA-KEN ISHIN DOSHI KAI (Saga Prefecture Renovation Comrade Society)

548 Background

1/8/46

(HP) GN K

Proposed directive blocking property of designated organizations.

E & SS 2 Feb 46

1. Returned herewith is subject directive and accompanying memorandum for record.

2. This Section concurs.

2 Incls - n/c

- C. W. - - - - - - - - - - - -

MEMO FOR RECORD

1. The action proposed is specifically authorized by paragraph 45 a (4), JCS 1380/15, which directs the blocking of all assets of the Political Association of Great Japan, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society, and their agencies and affiliates.

G. A. N., Jr.

Govt Sec File

55

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WFM/NAB/syk

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MEMO FOR RECORD:

1. The Imperial Rule Assistance Association (IRAA) was formed in 1940 for the promotion of ideological aims and soon assumed national importance.

2. The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (IRAPS) was formed in May 1942, primarily to control the election to the Diet, and subsequent activity of certain political groups. It worked in close coordination with the IRAA.

3. The Political Association of Great Japan (PAGJ) was formed in the early part of 1945 for the purpose of combining and continuing, on a centralized national basis the activities of IRAA and IRAPS. Both these organizations were dissolved in May 1945.

4. PAGJ was voluntarily dissolved on 9 September 1945.

5. Full information is lacking as to disposition of property formerly owned by any of the subject organizations and their affiliates. Information reaching this Headquarters from time to time would indicate that such property, either owned by one of the three organizations or by some of their leading members, is being used for purposes not in conformity with occupation objectives.

6. Inasmuch as Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, file AG 091.6 (6 Jan 46), dated 6 January 1946, subject: "Abolition of Certain Political Parties, Associations, Societies and other Organizations, does not explicitly cover the three subject organizations already dissolved it is recommended that the attached directive be issued blocking such property as can still be traced back to one of the subject organizations and calling for reports of transactions other than routine dealings up to the time of their dissolution. It is hoped that information so obtained will furnish clues which may be used as basis for further ad hoc blocking of property now in undesirable hands.

7. A separate directive is being submitted blocking the property of former officials of the subject organizations in addition to certain other categories of undesirable persons.

8. Concurrences: G-2 ( ).
CIC ( ).
Gov Sec ( ).
CI&E ( ).

Legal Div. ESS (MDA).

C.F.T.

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APO 500

AG 132 ( )ESS/FI

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Blocking of Property of Certain Designated Organizations.

1. Reference is made to the following organizations which it is understood have been previously dissolved:

a. The Imperial Rule Assistance Association (Taisei Yokusankai) and any of its affiliates.

b. The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (Taisei Yokusan Seijikai) and any of its affiliates or agencies including the National Service Political Council (Yokusan Seijitaisei Kyogikai).

c. The Political Association of Great Japan (Dai Nippon Seijikai) and any of its affiliates or agencies.

2. The Imperial Japanese Government will:

a. Take such immediate action as may be required to prevent all transactions involving property, real or personal, owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, by any of the organizations listed in Par. 1 hereof. All such property, including books, files and records, will be seized and held in the custody of the Japanese Government. Any such property which is capable of use for the production of food, shelter or other necessities in life will be promptly exploited for these purposes.

b. Obtain complete records of all such property and keep them available for inspection as public records. Officials receiving such records will be held personally responsible for their safekeeping and use in accordance with this memorandum.

c. Submit to this Headquarters, as promptly as possible, the name, address and position, including a detailed description of the duties and responsibilities thereof, held by each person who has, at any time since 7 July 1937, served as an officer of any of the organizations listed in Par. 1 hereof.

BASIC: Memo, GHQ SCAP, file AG 132 ( ) ESS/FI, dtd subject: "Blocking of Property of Certain Designated Organizations," to Imperial Japanese Government.

Such information will also be kept available for inspection as a public record.

c. Submit to this Headquarters, within 20 days of the receipt of this memorandum, a report of all transactions engaged in by any of the organizations listed in paragraph 1 hereof, between the date of their formation and the date of their dissolution, and subsequently thereto if applicable, involving property, real or personal, of a value or face amount of ¥ 10,000 or more. In addition to describing, in full detail, the nature of all transactions in such property, such reports will specify the name and address of any person or organization to which such property or any part thereof has been transferred during the stipulated period.

3. The Imperial Japanese Government will hold the leading officials and officers of the organizations listed in paragraph 1 hereof personally responsible and strictly accountable for supplying the information required under the provisions of this memorandum.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

DISTRIBUTION:
ESS (35)
8th Army LO

TO: GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

FROM: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Employment of Former Special Higher Police Officials by the Ministry of Public Welfare.

C.L.O. No. 512 (1.1) 2 February 1946

With reference to paragraph 1. of the Memorandum AG 091 (4 Oct 45) CIS dated 10 October 1945, subject: "Answer to Pro Memoria concerning the Memorandum of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on Removal of Restrictions on Liberties dated 4 October 1945", the Central Liaison Office submits herewith a report concerning 3 former Special Higher Police Officials who have been subsquently employed by the Ministry of Public Welfare.

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

(T. Katsube)
Chief of Liaison Section,
Central Liaison Office.

Enclosure: a report.

6

22 January 1946

Koyama, Shinjiro

Appointed Secretary of the Ministry of Public Welfare

Conferred 4th rank of the Higher Civil Service.

Assigned to the Social Affairs Bureau.

Yokooji, Shunichi

Assigned to the Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, as Extra-Secretary.

Monthly alowance Yen 250.

Muramatsu, Goro

Assigned to the Social Affairs Bureau, of the Ministry of Public Welfare, as Extra-Secretary.

Monthly allowance Yen 150.

The Plan for Application of the Purge Memorandum
to Influential Political and Economic Position.

1. Extent of Application of the Purge Memorandum.

(1) All positions of principal officials of companies, banks or organizations which come under any one of the following headings shall be subject to the screening under the provisions of the SCAP Memorandum of 4 January 1946 on removal and exclusion of undesirable personnel from public office (called the Memorandum hereafter).

a. Companies to be designated by the Prime Minister as those which have excessively concentrated economic power, including influential private companies of large economic scale and influential private financial institutions.

b. Organizations to be designated under the provisions of the Temporary Supply and Demand Adjustment Law.

c. Organizations established under special legislations, organizations subsidized by the Government or those corresponding to the aobve, which have the nature of serving for public benefit and command wide national influence.

d. Principal newspaper companies, publishing companies, news agencies, broadcasting corporations, motion picture companies, theater companies and other media of public information.

e. Political parties and their branches, a member or members of which hold a seat or seats in the Imperial Diet.

f. Organizations which are required to file their declaration under the provisions of Article 5, paragraph 1 of the Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946.

g.

g. Companies and organizations to be designated hereafter by the Prime Minister as corresponding to the headings above.

(2) Principal officials provided in the foregoing subparagraph (1) shall mean and include those listed in the headings a. and b. below. Persons who fall under the provisions of the Memorandum shall be removed and excluded from positions listed in the heading a., and also be excluded from positions listed in the heading b. However, those who hold at present positions listed in the heading b. shall not, even though they fall under the provisions of the Memorandum, be liable to be removed therefrom, so long as they stay at their present position.

a. Principal officials.

Chairman, Vice-Chairman;

President, Vice-President;

Director;

Editor-in-Chief, Managing Editor and News Editor (applicable only to public information media);

Director of Compilation Bureau and Director of Research Bureau (applicable only to public information media and to cultural organizations);

Secretary-General, Senior Executive Member, Executive Member and member of Permanent Executive Committee (applicable only to political parties);

Any other official, regardless of his title, who in fact exercises authority or influence or receives compensation commensurate with that of any of the officials listed above.

b. Other officials.

Secretary;

Secretary;

Treasurer;

Advisor and Councillor;

Auditor;

Any other official, regardless of his title, who in fact exercises authority or influence or receives compensation commensurate with that of any officials listed above.

(3) Positions of personnel other than listed in subparagraph (2), headings a. and b. above shall not be subject to the screening under the provisions of the Memorandum.

Incidentally, a modification will be made concerning organizations designated in Appendix II of the Cabinet and Home Affairs Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1946 so that only officials thereof corresponding to those listed in the subparagraph (2) above will be subject to the screening.

2. Criteria for Screening

The criteria for screening shall in general be based upon those provisions now applied to national public offices and extended lately in connection with the local public offices. In addition to the above, however, persons who held controlling influence in influential companies which commanded excessive economic power during the war time shall be defined to fall under Paragraph "G" of the Memorandum in the line as follows:

(1) Persons who held, between 7 July 1937 and 2 September 1945, controlling influence in any of the following companies shall be defined as persons who fall under the provisions of the Paragraph "G".

a. Conspicuously influential companies which have manufactured finished aircraft or arms, or munitions.

b.

b. Conspicuously monopolistic companies which have engaged in production of basic productive materials or business of communication or transportation.

c. Conspicuously monopolistic companies which have engaged in domestic or foreign trade.

d. Holding companies designated or to be designated hereafter by SCAP Memoranda and influential companies closely associated with the above.

e. Companies which have the authorized capitalization exceeding one hundred million yen.

f. Any other companies or financial institutions which have commanded excessive economic power.

Companies falling under any one of the categories above shall be designated specifically by the Prime Minister.

(2) Persons who hold controlling influence in a company provided in the foregoing subparagraph shall mean and include the principal officials as follows:

Chairman, Vice-Chairman;

President, Vice-President;

Managing Director, Standing Director;

Standing Auditor

Active Advisor of Councillor;

Principal stockholders who owned 10 per cent or more of capital stocks or who exercised controlling influence directly or indirectly in the company;

Any other official, regardless of his title or position, who in fact exercised authority or influence commensurate that of any of the officials listed above.

(3)

(3) All persons who are decided to fall under the Paragraph "G" under the foregoing subparagraphs (1) and (2) above shall be barred from the national and local government service. However, those who hold at present national public offices for being to which or for holding which they have been cleared under the screening criteria now in force as not falling under the provisions of the Memorandum shall not be liable, to be removed from position, provided that the administration of the plan is so timed that all such persons subject to removal therefrom are removed from their respective offices not later than 3 May 1945.

(1) Screening of officials covered under the present plan of extention of application of the Memorandum shall be conducted by the Central Public Office Qualification Examination Committee, provided that, with reference to organizations falling under headings b. and c. of paragraph 1, subparagraph 1 above, officials of those of the prefectural or local level shall be screened by the Prefectural or Municipal Public Office Qualifications Examination Committees which are to be established shortly in connection with the extension of application of the Memorandum to the local offices.

(2) Companies, banks or organizations which fall under paragraph 1, subparagraph (1) above are listed in Appendix attached hereto and those which fall under paragraph 2, subparagraph (1) are listed in Paragraph A thereof.

Appendix

Paragraph A.

a. In Japan.

(1) Amagasaki Seitetsu K.K. (Amagasaki Iron Mfg. Co. Ltd.)
(2) Asahi Denka Kogyo K.K. (Asahi Electrification Industrial Co. Ltd.)
(3) Asano Bussan K.K. (Asano Trading Co. Ltd.)
(4) Asano Cement K.K. (Asano Cement Co. Ltd.)
(5) Asano Honsha (Asano Central Co.)
(6) Chiyoda Seimei Hoken Sogo K. (Chiyoda Mutual Life Insurance Co.)
(7) Chugoku Haiden K.K. (Chugoku District Electricity Distribution Co. Ltd.)
(8) Daido Seiko K.K. (Daido Steel Mfg. Co. Ltd.)
(9) Dai Ichi Seimei Hoken Sogo K. (The First Mutual Life Insurance Co.)
(10) Daiken Sangyo K.K. (Daiken Industry Co. Ltd.)
(11) Dai Nippon Boseki K.K. (Great Japan Spinning Co. Ltd.)
(12) Fuji Sangyo K.K. (Fuji Industrial Co. Ltd.)
(13) Furukawa Denki Kogyo K.K. (Furukawa Electric Ind. Co. Ltd.)
(14) Furukawa Kogyo K.K. (Furukawa Mining Co. Ltd.)
(15) Fuso Kinzoku K.K. (Fuso Metal Ind. Co. Ltd.)
(16) Godo Shusei K.K. (United Alcohol Co. Ltd.)
(17) Hitachi Kokuki K.K. (Hitachi Aeroplane Co. Ltd.)
(18) Hitachi Seiki K.K. (Hitachi Machinery Mfg. Co. Ltd.)
(19) Hitachi Seisakusho (Hitachi Engineering Works Ltd.)
(20) Hitachi Zohei K.K. (Hitachi Arms Mfg. Co. Ltd.)
(21) Hitachi Zosensho (Hitachi Shipbuilding Yard Co. Ltd.)
(22) Hokkaido Tanko Kisen K.K. (Hokkaido Mining & Steamship Co. Ltd.)
(23) Hokuriku Haiden K.K. (Hokuriku District Electricity Distribution Co. Ltd.)
(24) Ishikawajima Jyukogyo K.K. (Ishikawajima Heavy Industries Co. Ltd.)
(25) Kabushiki Kaisha Nissan (Nissan Co. Ltd.)
(26) Kanegafuchi Kogyo K.K. (Kanegafuchi Industries Co. Ltd.)
(27) Kansai Haiden K.K. (Kansai District Electricity Distribution Co. Ltd.)
(28) Kanto Haiden K.K. (Kanto District Electricity Distribution Co. Ltd.)
(29) Kawanami Kogyo K.K. (Kawanami Industries Co. Ltd.)
(30) Kawasaki Jyukogyo K.K. (Kawasaki Heavy Ind. Co. Ltd.)
(31) Kawasaki Kisen K.K. (Kawasaki Steamship Co. Ltd.)
(32) Kawasaki Kokuki Kogyo K.K. (Kawasaki Aeroplane Ind. Co. Ltd.)
(33) Kawasaki Sharyo K.K. (Kawasaki Rolling Stock Co. Ltd.)
(34) Keihanshin Kyuko Dentetsu K.K. (Keihanshin Express Tramway Co. Ltd.)
(35) Kinki Nippon Tetsudo K.K. (Kinki Japan Railway Co. Ltd.)
(36) Kobe Ginko (Kobe Bank)
(37) Kobe Seikosho (Kobe Sted Mfg. Works Ltd.)
(38) Kubota Seikosho (Kubota Steel Mfg. Works Ltd.)
(39) Kyushu Haiden K.K. (Kyushu District Electricity Distribution Co. Ltd.)
(40) Matsushita Denki Sangyo K.K. (Matsushita Electrical Instruments Ind. Co.)
(41) Matsushita Kokuki K.K. (Matsushita Aeroplane Co. Ltd.)
(42) Meiji Seimei Hoken K.K. (Meiji Life Insurance Co. Ltd.)
(43) Minsei Sangyo K.K. (Minsei Ind. Co. Ltd.)
(44) Mitsubishi Denki Kogyo K.K. (Mitsubishi Electrical Ind. Co. Ltd.)
(45) Mitsubishi Ginko (Mitsubishi Bank)
(46) Mitsubishi Honsha (Mitsubishi Central Co.)

(47) Mitsubishi Jyukogyo K.K. (Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Co. Ltd.)
(48) Mitsubishi Kasei Kogyo K.K. (Mitsubishi Chemical Ind. Co. Ltd.)
(49) Mitsubishi Kisen K.K. (Mitsubishi Steamship Co. Ltd.)
(50) Mitsubishi Kogyo K.K. (Mitsubishi Mining Co. Ltd.)
(51) Mitsubishi Sekiyu K.K. (Mitsubishi Oil Co. Ltd.)
(52) Mitsubishi Seiko K.K. (Mitsubishi Steel Mfg. Co. Ltd.)
(53) Mitsubishi Shintaku K.K. (Mitsubishi Trust Co. Ltd.)
(54) Mitsubishi Shoji K.K. (Mitsubishi Trading Co. Ltd.)
(55) Mitsubishi Soko K.K. (Mitsubishi Warehouse Co. Ltd.)
(56) Mitsui Bussan K.K. (Mitsui Trading Co. Ltd.)
(57) Mitsui Ginko (Mitsui Bank)
(58) Mitsui Honsha (Mitsui Central Co.)
(59) Mitsui Kagaku Kogyo K.K. (Mitsui Chemical Ind. Co. Ltd.)
(60) Mitsui Kozan K.K. (Mitsui Mining Co. Ltd.)
(61) Mitsui Mokuzai K.K. (Mitsui Lumber Co. Ltd.)
(62) Mitsui Seiki K.K. (Mitsui Precise Instruments Co. Ltd.)
(63) Mitsui Senpaku K.K. (Mitsui Shipping Co. Ltd.)
(64) Mitsui Shintaku K.K. (Mitsui Trust Co. Ltd.)
(65) Mitsui Soko K.K. (Mitsui Warehouse Co. Ltd.)
(66) Mitsui Yushi K.K. (Mitsui Grease and Fat Co. Ltd.)
(67) Mitsui Zosen K.K. (Mitsui Shipbuilding Co. Ltd.)
(68) Mizuho Sangyo K.K. (Mizuho Ind. Co. Ltd.)
(69) Nakajima Hikoki K.K. (Nakajima Aeroplane Co. Ltd.)
(70) Nanyo Kaium K.K. (South Sea Navigation Co. Ltd.)
(71) Nichiden Kogyo K.K. (Nichiden Ind. Development Co. Ltd.)
(72) Nikkoku Kogyo K.K. (Nikkoku Industries Co. Ltd.)
(73) Nippon Alumi K.K. (Nippon Aluminium Co. Ltd.)
(74) Nippon Chisso Hiryo K.K. (Japan Nitrate Fertilizer Co. Ltd.)
(75) Nippon Chochiku Ginko (Japan Savings Bank)
(76) Nippon Denki K.K. (Japan Electricity Co. Ltd.)
(77) Nippon Denko K.K. (Japan Electrical Ind. Co. Ltd.)
(78) Nippon Keikinzoku K.K. (Japan Light Metal Ind. Co. Ltd.)
(79) Nippon Kensetsu Sangyo K.K. (Japan Construction Ind. Co. Ltd.)
(80) Nippon Kentetsu Kogyo K.K. (Japan Kentetsu Ind. Co. Ltd.)
(81) Nippon Kogyo K.K. (Japan Mining Co. Ltd.)
(82) Nippon Kokan K.K. (Japan Steel Pipe Co. Ltd.)
(83) Nippon Musen K.K. (Japan Wireless Co. Ltd.)
(84) Nippon Seikosho (Japan Steel Mfg. Works Ltd.)
(85) Nippon Seimei Hoken K.K. (Japan Life Insurance Co. Ltd.)
(86) Nippon Seitetsu K.K. (Japan Iron Mfg. Co. Ltd.)
(87) Nippon Sekiyu K.K. (Japan Petroleum Co. Ltd.)
(88) Nippon Soda K.K. (Japan Soda Co. Ltd.)
(89) Nippon Suisan K.K. (Japan Marine Products Co. Ltd.)
(90) Nippon Yusen K.K. (N.Y.K.)
(91) Nipponkai Kisen K.K. (Nipponkai Steamship Co. Ltd.)
(92) Nissan Kagaku Kogyo K.K. (Nissan Chemical Ind. Co. Ltd.)
(93) Nissan Jyukogyo K.K. (Nissan Heavy Ind. Co. Ltd.)
(94) Nisshin Kagaku Kogyo K.K. (Nisshin Chemical Ind. Co. Ltd.)
(95) Nitchitsu Kagaku Kogyo K.K. (Nitchitsu Chemical Ind. Co. Ltd.)
(96) Nitchitsu Kogyo Kaihatsu K.K. (Nitchitsu Mining Development Co. Ltd.)
(97) Nitchitsu Kainan Kogyo K.K. (Nitchitsu Kainan Dev. Co. Ltd.)

(98) Nitchitsu Nenryo Kogyo K.K. (Nitchitsu Fuel Ind. Co. Ltd.)
(99) Nitchitsu Shoken K.K. (Nitchitsu Securities Co. Ltd.)
(100) Nittetsu Kogyo K.K. (Nittetsu Mining Co. Ltd.)
(101) Nomura Ginko (Nomura Bank)
(102) Nomura Gomei Kaisha (Nomura Partnership)
(103) Nomura Higashi Indo Shokusan K.K. (Nomura East India Colonization Co. Ltd.)
(104) Oji Seishi K.K. (Oji Paper Mfg. Co. Ltd.)
(105) Oki Denki K.K. (Oki Electricity Co. Ltd.)
(106) Okura Doboku K.K. (Okura Engineering Co. Ltd.)
(107) Okura Jigyo K.K. (Okura Enterprise Co. Ltd.)
(108) Okura Kogyo K.K. (Okura Mining Co. Ltd.)
(109) Onoda Cement K.K. (Onoda Cement Co. Ltd.)
(110) Osaka Shosen K.K. (O.S.K.)
(111) Otani Jyukogyo K.K. (Otani Heavy Ind. Co. Ltd.)
(112) Riken Kogyo K.K. (Riken Ind. Co. Ltd.)
(113) Sanki Kogyo K.K. (Sanki Engineering Co. Ltd.)
(114) Sanwa Ginko (Sanwa Bank)
(115) Seika Kogyo K.K. (Seika Mining Co. Ltd.)
(116) Shikoku Kikai Kogyo K.K. (Shikoku Machine Ind. Co. Ltd.)
(117) Shoun Kosakusho (Shoun Engineering Works Ltd.)
(118) Showa Denko K.K. (Showa Electrical Ind. Co. Ltd.)
(119) Showa Hikoki K.K. (Showa Aeroplane Co. Ltd.)
(120) Showa Hosan K.K. (Showa Agricultural Products Co. Ltd.)
(121) Sumitomo Alumi Seiren K.K. (Sumitomo Aluminum Refinery Ltd.)
(122) Sumitomo Denki Kogyo K.K. (Sumitomo Electrical Ind. Co. Ltd.)
(123) Sumitomo Ginko (Sumitomo Bank)
(124) Sumitomo Honsha (Sumitomo Central Co.)
(125) Sumitomo Shintaku K.K. (Sumitomo Trust Co. Ltd.)
(126) Sumitomo Soko K.K. (Sumitomo Warehouse Co. Ltd.)
(127) Sumitomo Tsushin Kogyo K.K. (Sumitomo Communication Ind. Co. Ltd.)
(128) Teikoku Ginko (Teikoku Bank)
(129) Teikoku Seimei Hoken K.K. (Teikoku Life Insurance Co. Ltd.)
(130) Teikoku Seni K.K. (Teikoku Fiber Co. Ltd.)
(131) Toa Kaiun K.K. (Toa Navigation Co. Ltd.)
(132) Tohoku Haiden K.K. (Tohoku District Electricity Distribution Co. Ltd.)
(133) Tohoku Shinko Alumi K.K. (Tohoku Development Aluminum Co. Ltd.)
(134) Tohoku Shinko Pulp K.K. (Tohoku Development Pulp Co. Ltd.)
(135) Tokai Ginko (Tokai Bank)
(136) Tokyo Gas K.K. (Tokyo Gas Co. Ltd.)
(137) Tokyo Kaijo Hoken K.K. (Tokyo Maritime Insurance Co. Ltd.)
(138) Tokyo Kyuko Dentetsu K.K. (Tokyo Express Tramway Co. Ltd.)
(139) Tokyo Shibaura Denki K.K. (Tokyo Shibaura Electricity Co. Ltd.)
(140) Tokyo Shibaura Koki K.K. (Tokyo Shibaura Mfg. Instruments Co. Ltd.)
(141) Tokyo Shibaura Kyodo Kogyo K.K. (Tokyo Shibaura Joint Ind. Co. Ltd.)
(142) Tokyo Shibaura Seisakusho (Tokyo Shibaura Mfg. Works Ltd.)
(143) Tokyo Shibaura Sharyo K.K. (Tokyo Shibaura Rolling Stocks Co. Ltd.)
(144) Toyo Boseki K.K. (Toyo Spinning Co. Ltd.)
(145) Toyo Keiki Denki K.K. (Toyo Gauge and Electricity Co. Ltd.)
(146) Toyo Koatsu Kogyo K.K. (Toyo High Pressure Ind. Co. Ltd.)
(147) Toyo Menka K.K. (Toyo Cotton Co. Ltd.
(148) Toyo Rayon K.K. (Toyo Rayon Co. Ltd.)
(149) Yamashita Kisen K.K. (Yamashita Steamship Co. Ltd.)
(150) Yasuda Ginko (Yasuda Bank)
(151) Yasuda Hozensha (Yasuda Central Co.)
(152) Yasuda Shintaku K.K. (Yasuda Trust Co. Ltd.)

b. Outside Japan

(1) Anto Keikinzoku K. K. (Anto Light Metal Col. Ltd.)
(2) Asahi Keikinzoku K.K. (Asahi Light Metal Col. Ltd.)
(3) Banwa (Banwa Trading Col)
(4) Chintao Seitetsu K.K. (Chintao Steel Mfg. Co. Ltd.)
(5) Chosen Chisso Kayaku K.K. (Chose Nitrate Powder Co. Ltd.)
(6) Chosen Dengyo K.K. (Chosen Electrical Enterprise Co. Ltd.)
(7) Chosen Denko K.K. (Chosen Electric and Engineering Co. Ltd.)
(8) Chosen Jinzo Sekiyu K.K. (Chosen Synthetic Oil Co. Ltd.)
(9) Chosen Kogyo Shinko K.K. (Chosen Mining Development Co. Ltd.)
(10) Chosen Oryokuko Suiden K.K. (Chosen Oryokuko Hydroelectric Co. Ltd.)
(11) Chosen Sekiyu K.K. (Chosen Oil Co. Ltd.)
(12) Chosen Shinko Kinzoku K.K. (Chosen Shinko Metal Ind. Co. Ltd.)
(13) Chosen Sumitomo Keikinzoku K. K. (Chosen Sumitomo Light Metal Co. Ltd.)
(14) Chuka Koku K.K. (Central China Aviation Co. Ltd.)
(15) Chuka Rinsen K. K. (Chinese Ship Co. Ltd.)
(16) Chuka Seitetsu K. K. (Central China Iron Mfg. Co. Ltd.)
(17) Chuka Tabako K. K. (Central China Tobacco Co. Ltd.)
(18) Daido Tanko K. K. (Daido Coal Mining Co. Ltd.)
(19) Fushin Tanko K. K. (Fushin Coal Mining Co. Ltd.)
(20) Hokuhyo Tanko K. K. (Hokuhyo Coal Mining Co. Ltd.)
(21) Honkeiko Baitetsu K.K. (Honkeiko Coal and Iron Co. Ltd.)
(22) Ishihara Sangyo K.K. (Ishihara Ind. Co. Ltd.)
(23) Kachu Denki Tsushin K.K. (Central China Telegram Co. Ltd.)
(24) Kachu Suidon K.K. (Central China Water Works and Electricity Co. Ltd.)
(25) Kachu Tetsudo K.K. (Central China Railways Co. Ltd.)
(26) Kahoku Chisso Kiryo K.K. (North China Nitrate Fertilizer Co. Ltd.)
(27) Kahoku Dengyo K.K. (North China Electricity Co. Ltd.)
(28) Kahoku Denshin Denwa K.K. (North China Telegraph and Telephone Co. Ltd.)
(29) Kahoku Hatabako K.K. (North China Tobacco Leaf Co. Ltd.)
(30) Kahoku Jidosha K.K. (North China Automobiles Co. Ltd.)
(31) Kahoku Keikinzoku K. K. (North China Light Metal Co. Ltd.)
(32) Kahoku Kotsu K.K. (North China Railways Co. Ltd.)
(33) Kahoku Seni K.K. (North China Fiber Co. Ltd.)
(34) Kahoku Tea Tabako K.K. (N.C. East Asai Tobacco Co. Ltd.)
(35) Kako Shogyo Ginko (Kako Commercial Bank)
(36) Kakuko Tanko (Kakuko Coal Mining Co. Ltd.)
(37) Kanegafuchi Kodai Jitsugyo K.K. (Kanegafuchi Kodai Ind. Co. Ltd.)
(38) Karafuto Kogyo K.K. (Karaguto Mining Co. Ltd.)
(39) Kinshu Pulp K.K. (Kinshu Pulp Co. Ltd.)
(40) Kitashina Seitetsu K.K. (North China Iron Mfg. Co. Ltd.)
(41) Kitsurin Jinzo Sekiyu K.K. (Kitsurin Synthetic Oil Co. Ltd.)
(42) Kobayashi Kogyo K.K. (Kobayashi Mining Co. Ltd.)
(43) Kokusai Unyu K.K. (International Transportation Co. Ltd.)
(44) Kono Ginko (Agriculture Development Bank)

(45) Manshu Dengyo K.K. (Manchurian Electrical Works Co. Ltd.)
(46) Manshu Denki Kagaku Kogyo K.K. (Manchurian Electric Chemical Ind. Co. Ltd.)
(47) Manshu Denshin Denwa K.K. (Manchurian Telephone and Telegram Co. Ltd.)
(48) Manshu Eiga Kyokai (Manchurian Cinema Association)
(49) Manshu Enko K.K. (Manchurian Lead Mine Co. Ltd.)
(50) Manshu Gosei Nenryo K.K. (Manchurian Synthetic Fuel Co. Ltd.)
(51) Manshu Hikoki Seizo K.K. (Manchurian Aeroplane Mfg. Co. Ltd.)
(52) Manshu Hitachi Seisakusho (Manchurian Hitachi Mfg. Work Ltd.)
(53) Manshu Jidosha Seizo K.K. (Manchurian Automobile Mfg. Co. Ltd.)
(54) Manshu Jinzo Sekiyu K.K. (Manchurian Eyuthetic Oil Co. Ltd.)
(55) Manshu Keikinzoku K.K. (Manchurian Light Metals Co. Ltd.)
(56) Manshu Kogyo Kaihatsu K.K. (Manchurian Mining Development Co. Ltd.)
(57) Manshu Koku K.K. (Manchurian Aviation Co. Ltd.)
(58) Manshu Kosho K.K. (Manchurian Arsenal Ltd.)
(59) Manshu Kozan K.K. (Manchurian Mines Co. Ltd.)
(60) Manshu Magnesium K.K. (Manchurian Magnesium Co. Ltd.)
(61) Manshu Nochi Kaihatsu Kosha (Manchuran Agricultural Land Development Co.)
(62) Manshu Oryokuko Suiryoku Hatsuden K.K. (Manchurian Oryokuko Hydroelectric Co. Ltd.)
(63) Manshu Seitetsu K.K. (Manchurian Iron Mfg., Co. Ltd.)
(64) Manshu Sekitan Ekika Kenkyusho (Manchurian Coal Hiquefaction Research Institute)
(65) Manshu Sekiyu K.K. (Manshu Oil Co. Ltd.)
(66) Manshu Sumitomo Kinzoku K.K. (Manchurian Sumitomo Metals Co. Ltd.)
(67) Manshu Tanko K.K. (Manchurian Coal Mine Co. Ltd.)
(68) Manshu Tokushu Tekko K.K. (Manchurian Special Iron-Ore Co. Ltd.)
(69) Manshu Toshi Shoken K.K. (Manchurian Investment and Securities Co. Ltd.)
(70) Manshu Toyo Boseki K.K. (Manchurian Toyo Spinning Co. Ltd.)
(71) Mitsuzan Tanko K.K. (Mitsuzan Coal Mine Co. Ltd.)
(72) Mokyo Dengyo K.K. (Mongokolian Electricity Co. Ltd.)
(73) Mokyo Denki Tsushin Setsubi K.K. (Mongolian Electric Communication Equipment Co. Ltd.)
(74) Mozan Tekko Kaihatsu K.K. (Mozan Iron Mine Development Co. Ltd.)
(75) Naka Shina Gunpyo Kokanyo Busshi Haikyu Kumiai (Central China Distributing Association of Materials for Exchange with Military Notes)
(76) Nichiman Shoji K.K. (Japan Manchurian Trading Co. Ltd.)
(77) Nippon Koshuha Jyukogyo K.K. (Japan High Frequency Heavy Ind. Co. Ltd.)
(78) Okura Sangyo K.K. (Okura Industrial Co. Ltd.)
(79) Ryuen Tekko K.K. (Ryuen Iron Mine Co. Ltd.)
(80) Sansei Sangyo K.K. (Sansei Ind. Co. Ltd.)
(81) Seian Tanko K.K. (Seian Coal Mine Co. Ltd.)
(82) Showa Seikosho (Showa Steel Mfg. Works, Ltd.)
(83) Showa Tsusho (Showa Trading Ltd.)
(84) Taiwan Denryoku K.K. (Taiwan Electric Power Co. Ltd.)
(85) Tohendo Kaihatsu K.K. (Tohendo Development Co. Ltd.)
(86) Toyo Keikinzoku K.K. (Toyo Light Metal Co. Ltd.)

Paragraph B.

1. National policy companies, Corporation (Eidan) Special Banks etc.

(1) Chuo Shokuryo Eidan (Central Food Corporation)

(2) Hokkaido Takushoku Ginko (Hokkaido Colonial Bank)

(3) Jyutaku Eidan (Housing Corporation)

(4) Koeki Eidan (Trading Corporation)

(5) Kokumin Kosei Kinko (National Rehabilitation Bank)

(6) Kokusai Denki Tsushin K.K. (International Electric Communications Co. Ltd.)

(7) Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan)

(8) Nippon Hasso Den K.K. (Japan Electric Supply Co. Ltd.)

(9) Nippon Hiryo K.K. (Japan Fertilizer Co., Ltd.)

(10) Nippon Kangyo Ginko (Hypothec Bank of Japan)

(11) Nippon Kogyo Ginko (Industrial Bank of Japan)

(12) Nippon Sanshi Tosei K.K. (Japan Silk Control Co., Ltd.)

(13) Nippon Sekitan K.K. (Japan Coal Co., Ltd.)

(14) Nippon Shoken Torihikisho (Japan Securities Exchange)

(15) Nippon Tsuun K.K. (Japan Transportation Co., Ltd.)

(16) Nippon Yushutsu Nosanbutsu K.K. (Japan Export Agricultural Products Co., Ltd.)

(17) Nochi Kaihatsu Eidan (Agricultural Land Development Corporation)

(18) Norin Chuo Kinko (Central Bank for Agriculture and Forestry)

(19) Onkyu Kinko (Pension Bank)

(20) Sangyo Setsubi Eidan (Industrial Equipment Corporation)

(21) Seimei Hoken Chuokai (Central Life Insurance Association)

(22) Senpaku Unei Kai (Shipping Management Association)

(23) Shoko Kumiai Chuo Kinko (Central Bank for Commercial and Industrial Association)

(24) Shomin Kinko (People's Bank)

(25) Songai Hoken Chuo Kai (Central Damage Insurance Association)

(26) Teikoku Kogyo Kaihatsu K.K. (Imperial Mining Development Co., Ltd.)

(27) Teikoku Nenryo Kogyo K.K. (Imperial Fuel Co., Ltd.)

(28) Teikoku Sekiyu K.K. (Imperial Oil Co., Ltd.)

(29) Teito Kosokudo Kotsu Eidan (Metropolis High Speed Transportation Corporation)

(30) Tohoku Kogyo K.K. (Tohoku Development Co., Ltd.)

(31) Any companies in which any of the following are the largest stockholders:

a. The Government, its subdivisions, agencies or branches
b. National policy companies or corporations (Eidan)
c. Special banks.

2. Organizations to be designated by the Temporary Demand and Supply Adjustment Law.

(1) Aen Tetsuban Kyogikai (Galvanized Iron Plate Council)

(2) Den Sen Kyogikai (Electric Wire Council)

(3) Gomu Tosei Kumiai (Rubber Control Union)

(4) Gyomo Nenshi K.K. (Fishing Net Twine Co., Ltd.)

(5) Jidosha Seizo Kogyo Kumiai (Automobile Manufacturing Industry Union)

(6) Jitensha Seizo Kumiai (Bycicle Manufacturing Union)

(7) Karbaido Seisan Kyogikai (Carbide Production Council)

(8) Kami Oyobi Pulp Kogyo Rengokai (Paper and Pulp Industry Federation)

(9) Keikinzoku Ju-kyu Chosei Kumiai (Light Metals Supply and Demand Adjustment Union)

(10) Keikinzoku Kyogikai (Light Metals Council)

(11) Kinu Jinken Orimonosho Kyokai (Silk and Staple Fibre Fabric Traders Council)

(12) Menshi Sufuito Haikyu Tosei Kumiai (Cotton and Staple Fibre Yarn Destribution Control Union)

(13) Nippon Aminosan K.K. (Japan Amino-Acid Co., Ltd.)

(14) Nippon Asaito Haikyu Tosei Kumiai (Japan Hemp Thread Distribution Control Union)

(15) Nippon Asaorimono Haikyu Tosei Kumiai (Japan Linen and Hemp Cloth Distribution Control Union)

(16) Nippon Bearing Kyokai (Japan Bearing Association)

(17) Nippon Denki Kikai Seizo Kai (Japan Electrical Machinery Manufacturing Association)

(18) Nippon Denkyu Kogyo Tosei Kumiai (Japan Electric Bulb Industry Control Union)

(19) Nippon Garabo Tosei Kumiai (Japan Sundry Spun Thread Control Union)

(20) Nippon Genpi Jyuzai K.K. (Japan Raw Hides Co., Ltd.)

(21) Nippon Genyu Yuso K.K. (Japan Crude Oil Transportation Co., Ltd.)

(22) Nippon Jinkenshi Tosei Kumiai (Japan Rayon Yarn Control Union)

(23) Nippon Kanzume K.K. (Japan Canned Goods Co., Ltd.)

(24) Nippon Kaya Tosei Kumiai (Japan Mosquito Net Control Union)

(25) Nippon Keito Motouri Tesei Kumiai (Japan Woolen and Worsted Yarn Wholesale Control Union)

(26) Nippon Kinuboshi Tosei Kumiai (Japan Spun Silk Yarn Control Union)

(27) Nippon Kugi Harigane Kyogikai (Japan Nail and Wire Council)

(28) Nippon Noki Gomu Haikyu Kaisha (Japan Agricultural Machinery Rubber Distribution Co.,)

(29) Nippon Nokigu Kogyo Tosei Kumiai (Japan Agricultural Implements Industry Control Union)

(30) Nippon Sato K.K. (Japan Sugar Co., Ltd.)

(31) Nippon Sekitan Kogyo Kai (Japan Coal-Mining Association)

(32) Nippon Seniki Kogyo Rengokai (Japan Textile Machinery Industry Federation)

(33) Nippon Shingu Seizo Tosei Kumiai (Japan Bedding Manufacturing Control Union)

(34) Nippon Shubyo Haikyu Kumiai (Japan Seeds and Seeding Distribution Union)

(35) Nippon Tekko Kyogikai (Japan Iron and Steel Council)

(36) Nippon Tsushin Kikai Kogyo Kai (Japan Communication Machinery Industry Association)

(37) Noyaku K.K. (Farm Chemicals Co., Ltd.)

(38) Ryu-sho San Seisan Kyogikai (Sulphuric and Nitric Acid Production Council)

(39) Sangyo Kikai Kogyokai (Industrial Machinery Industry Association)

(40) Sekiyu Seiseigyo Rengokai (Oil Refinery Federation)

(41) Sekken Kogyo Tosei Kumiai (Soaps Industry Control Union)

(42) Semento Kogyo Kai (Cement Industry Association)

(43) Seni Kyokai (Textile Association)

(44) Shindo Hin Kogyokai (Copper Plate Products Manufacturing Association)

(45) Soda Kogyo Kai (Soda Industry Association)

(46) Suisan Hikakugyo K.K. (Aquatic Hides Business Co., Ltd.)

(47) Tar Seihin Kogyo Kai (Tar Products Industry Association)

(48) Teikoku Mohi K.K. (Imperial Fur Co., Ltd.)

(49) Teikoku Shintan K.K. (Imperial Fire Woods and Wood-charcoal Co., Ltd.)

(50) Teikoku Yuryo K.K. (Imperial Oil and Fat Co., Ltd.)

(51) Toryo Hanbai K.K. (Paints Sale Co., Ltd.)

(52) Zenkoku Itagarasu Haikyu K.K. (National Plate Glass Distribution Co., Ltd.)

(53) Zenkoku Jidosha Bubunhin Kogyo Kumiai (National Automobiles Accessories Industry Union)

(54) Zenkoku Kamisehin Seizo Tosei Kumiai (National Paper Products Manufacturing Control Union)

(55) Zenkoku Kozan Kai (National Mining Association)

(56) Zenkoku Miso K.K. (National "Miso" Co., Ltd.)

(57) Zenkoku Seimen Tosei Kumiai (National Cotton Manufacturing Industry Control Union)

(58) Zenkoku Seni Zappin Tosei Kumiai (National Sundry Fabric Manufacturing Control Union)

(59) Zen Nippon Saisei Gomu Zairyo Tosei Kumiai (National Recovered Rubber Materials Control Union)

(60) Zenkoku Shoyu K.K. (National Soy Co., Ltd.)

(61) Any other organizations of the national level to be designated hereafter under the provisions of the Temporary Demand and Supply Adjustment Law.

3. Organizations established under special legislations, government-subsidized organizations etc.

(1) Bengoshi Kai (Lawyers' Society, including those of national and prefectural level, the term "prefecture" including here and hereafter To, Do, Fu and Ken.)

(2) Chuo Baji Kai (Central Horse Affairs Society)

(3) Chuo Shakai Jigyo Kai (Central Social Work Society)

(4) Dai Nippon Ikuei Kai (Great Japan Education Association

(5) Dai Nippon Iryo Dan (Great Japan Medical Service)

(6) Dai Nippon Keibo Kyokai (Great Japan Guarding Parties Association)

(7) Dai Nippon Taiiku Kai (Great Japan Athletics Society)

(8) Engyo Kumiai Chuo Kai (Central Association of Salt Industry Union)

(9) Gyogyo Kai (Fishing Association, including all of local level, the term local including here and hereafter Shi, Machi and Mura)

(10) Ido Eisha Renmei (Travelling Motion Pictures Projection League)

(11) Ishi Kai (Doctor's Association, including those of national and prefectural level)

(12) Jidosha Kaigisho (Automobiles Council)

(13) Jiyu Shuppan Kyokai (Liberal Publisher's Association)

(14) Karinsan Hiryo Seizo Kumiai (Super-phosphate Fertilizer Production Union)

(15) Keimu Kyokai (Penitentiary Association)

(16) Keizai Dantai Rengokai (Federation of Economic Organizations)

(17) Nippon Denpun K.K. (Japan Starch Co. Ltd.)

(18) Nippon Eiga Kyoiku Kyokai (Japan Motion Pictures Education Society)

(19) Nippon Gakujyutsu Shinko Kai (Japan Learning and Study Advancement Society)

(20) Nippon Ido Engeki Renmei (Japan Travelling Drama Performance League)

(21) Nippon Kaitaku Kyokai (Japan Colonization Association)

(22) Nippon Kaiun Kyokai (Japan Navigation Association)

(23) Nippon Kansho Bareisho K.K. (Japan Sweet Potatoes and Potatoes Co. Ltd.)

(24) Nippon Koun Chuokai (Japan Central Harbour Transportation Society)

(25) Nippon Seirakugyo Kumiai (Japan Dairy Union)

(26) Nippon Seki Jyuji-sha (Japan Red Cross)

(27) Nippon Shinbun Kyokai (Japan Newspapers Association)

(28) Nippon Shinbun Renmei (Japan Newspapers Federation)

(29) Nippon Shiryo K.K. (Japan Fodder Co. Ltd.)

(30) Nippon Shuppan Kyokai (Japan Publishers' Association)

(31) Nippon Sokogyo Chuokai (Japan Central Warehousing Society)

(32) Nippon Tetsudo Kai (Japan Railways Society)

(33) Nippon Zeimu Kyokai (Japan Taxation Affairs Association)

(34) Nogyokai (Agricultural Association, including those of national, prefectural and local level)

(35) Ringyo Kai (Forestry Society, including those of national and prefectural level)

(36) Ryuan Hiryo Seizogyo Kumiai (Sulphuric Ammonia Fertilizer Mfg. Industry Union)

(37) Sanshigyokai (Sericultural Association, including those of national and prefectural level)

(38) Seimei Hoken Kyokai (Life Insurance Association)

(39) Sekkai Chisso Hiryo Seizogyo Kumiai (Nitrate of Leme Fertilizer Mfg. Industry Union)

(40) Shiho Hogo Kyokai (Ex-Offenders Protection Association)

(41) Shakai Kyoiku Rengokai (Social Education Federation)

(42) Shika Ishi Kai (Dentists Association, including those of national and prefectural level)

(43) Shintaku Kyokai (Trust Companies Association)

(44) Shoko Kaigisho (Chamber of Commerce and Industry including those of national, prefectural and local level)

(45) Shoko Kumiai Chuokai (Central Association of Commerce and Industry Union)

(46) Shokugyo Hodo Kyokai (Vacational Guidance Association)

(47) Shuhan Kumiai Chuokai (Central Association of Liquor Sale Unions)

(48) Shuzo Kumiai Chuokai (Central Association of 12 Brewers Union)

(49) Songai Hoken Kyokai (Loss Insurance Association)

(50) Suisan Gyo Kai (Aquatic Industry Association, including those of national and prefectural level)

(51) Yakuzaishi Kai (Pharmacists Association, including those of national and prefectural level)

(52) Zenkoku Ginkogyo Kyokai Rengokai (National Federation of Banks Association)

(53) Zen Nippon Homen Iin Renmei (All Japan District Committee League)

(54) Zosen Rengokai (Shipbuilder's Federation).

4. Principal newspaper companies, publishing companies etc.

(1) Asahi Eiga-sha (Asahi Motion Picture Co.)

(2) Asahi Shinbun-sha (Asahi Newspaper Co.)

(3) Chubu Nippon Shinbun-sha (Central Japan Newspaper Co.)

(4) Chuo Koron-sha (Central Critics Co.)

(5) Dai Nippon Eiga K.K. (Great Japan Motion Picture Production Co. Ltd.)

(6) Dai Nippon Yuben Kodan-sha (Great Japan Oration and Story Magazine Co.)

(7) Fuzanbo (Fuzanbo Publishing Co. Ltd.)

(8) Haku Bun Kan (Haku Bun Kan Co.)

(9) Hokkaido Shinbun-sha (Hokkaido Newspaper Co.)

(10) Iwanami Shoten (Iwanami Bookstore Co.)

(11) Jiji Shimpo-sha (Jiji Daily News Co.)

(12) Jiji Tsushin-sha (Jiji News Agency)

(13) Jitsugyo No Nippon-sha (Business Japan Co.)

(14) Kaizo-sha (Reform Co.)

(15) Kenkyu-sha (Kenkyu Co.)

(16) Kobundo (Kobundo Co.)

(17) Kyodo Tsushin-sha (Kyodo News Agency)

(18) Mainichi Shinbun-sha (Mainichi Newspaper Co.)

(19) Maruzen Tosho K.K. (Maruzen Book Co. Ltd.)

(20) Nippon Eiga K.K. (Japan Motion Picture Co. Ltd.)

(21) Nippon Hoso Kyokai (Japan Broadcasting Corporation)

(22) Nippon Hyoron-sha (Japan Commentary Co.)

(23) Nippon Keizai Shinbun-sha (Japan Economic Newspaper Co.)

(24) Nippon Times-sha (Japan Times Co.)

(25) Nishi Nippon Shinbun-sha (Western Japan Newspaper Co.)

(26) Obunsha (Western Liferature Publishing Co.)

(27) Osaka Shinbun-sha (Osaka Newspaper Co.)

(28) Sanseido (Sanseido Co.)

(29) Shincho-sha (Shincho Co.)

(30) Shochiku K.K. (Shochiku Motion Picture Co.)

(31) Shufu No Tomo sha (House Wife's Companion Co.)

(32) Toho K.K. (Toho Motion Picture Co.)

(33) Tokyo Shinbun-sha (Tokyo Newspaper Co.)

(34) Yomiuri Shinbun-sha (Yomiuri Newspaper Co.)

5. Political parties and their branches

(1) Gashi Boei Domei-Tokyo To (Starvation Defense Alliance-Tokyo)

(2) Hokkaido Seiji Domei (Hokkaido Political Alliance)

(3) Kyodo Minshu To (Co-operative Democrats Party)

(4) Kyoiku Minshu To-Akita Ken (Educational Democrats Party-Akita Pref.)

(5) Min Pon To-Osaka Shi (People Foundation Party-Osaka)

(6) Miyagi Chiho To (Miyagi Local Party)

(7) Nippon Jiyu To (Japan Liberals Party)

(8) Nippon Kokumin To (Japan National party)

(9) Nippon Kyosan To (Japan Communists Party)

(10) Nippon Minshu To-Ehime Ken (Japan Democrats Party-Ehime Pref.)

(11) Nippon Seiron To-Tokyo To (Japan Righteous Argument Party-Tokyo)

(12) Nippon Shakai To (Japan Socialists Party)

(13) Nippon Shimpo To (Japan Progressives Party)

(14) NooHon To-Toyama Ken (Agricultural Foundation Party-Toyama Pref.)

(15) Oita Ken NooHon To-Oita Ken (Oita Prefecture Agricultural Foundation Party-Oita Pref.

(16) Saitama Kensei Shinko Kai-Saitama (Saitama Prefectural Administration Promotion Association)

(17) Shanshu No Min To-Aichi Ken (Sanshu Farmers Party-Aichi Pref.)

(18) Seinen Minshu Shugi Domei-Yamaguchi Ken (Youth Democratic Alliance-Yamaguchi Pref.)

(19) Shin Nihon Kensetsu Domei-Mie Ken (New Japan Construction Alliance-Mie Pref.)

(20) Tohoku Nippon Kokumin To-Akita Ken (North Eastern Japanese Nationals Party-Akita Pref.)

(21) Zennihon Shokuiki Doshi Kai-Osaka Shi (All Japan Business Fields' Comrades Association-Osaka)

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HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Office of the Commanding General
APO 343

30 January 1946

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE)

NUMBER.....16)

REMOVAL AND EXCLUSION OF UNDESIRABLE PERSONNEL FROM PUBLIC OFFICE AND ABOLITION OF CERTAIN POLITICAL PARTIES, ASSOCIATIONS, SOCIETIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Units of this command will give no opinions to any Japanese national organization as to the interpretation or application of SCAP Memoranda AG 091 and AG 091.1 (4 January 1946) GS, subjects as above. All requests for opinions made by Japanese will be referred to the Japanese Government. Directives provide machinery for review by SCAP of decisions made by the Japanese Government. Information and opinions desired by units of this command will be submitted through channels to this headquarters.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL HALL:

CLOVIS E. BYERS
Major General, GSC
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

SHAW
Actg. G-1

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
21 January 1946

AG 091.1 (21 Jan 46)GS

STAFF MEMORANDUM)
:
NO.....2)

INTERPRETATION OF MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

1. Interpretations and opinions relating to the application of memorandum from this headquarters to the Imperial Japanese Government, file AG 091.1 (4 Jan 46)GS, dated 4 January 1946, subject: "Removal and Exclusion of Undesirable Personnel from Public Office", and memorandum, file AG 091 (4 Jan 46)GS, dated 4 January 1946, subject: "Abolition of Certain Political Parties, Associations, Societies and Other Organizations", will not be given to any Japanese national or organization. All Japanese making such inquiries or requests for opinions will be referred to the Japanese Government.

2. The memoranda referred to above place the initial responsibility for making decisions upon the Japanese Government and provide the machinery whereby this headquarters may review such decisions. No other method of review or interpretation is permissible.

By command of General MacAUTHUR:

RICHARD J. MARSHALL,
Major General, General StaffCorps,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

/s/ H.W. ALLEN for
/t/ B. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General

WEEKLY REPORT NO. 5

Fourth Counter-Intelligence Corps Region

From: 0001, 6 January 1946

To : 2400, 12 January 1946

I

MILITARY SECURITY

On 4 January 1946, at about 1830, Shore Patrolman Lawrence Simon, Cub #18, Sasebo-shi, NAGASAKI-ken, released to the 95th CIC Metropolitan Unit, Sasebo-shi Detachment, seven Japanese, all of whom were wearing U.S. Army or Marine clothing. Preliminary questioning by Agents of this detachment revealed that the seven Japanese were still members of the Japanese Imperial Army and that none had been demobilized. They were secured by the AM #380, "Ruddy", on 2 January 1946, approximately 10 miles northeast of OKINAWA, apparently proceeding to Japan in a small dug-out. TSUCHIYA, Kiyoshi, one of the seven, had in his possession at the time of apprehension, a letter, which instructed him and the others to carry out espionage through OKINAWA, YORON Island, OSHIMA Island, and Japan proper. Tsuchiya stated he had received this letter of instruction from one KIKUCHI (fnu), 2nd Lt., General Staff Officer, before he and the others had set sail for Japan from IZENA Island on 31 December 1945. According to Tsuchiya, Kikuchi claimed to be a member of the TOKUMU KIKAN. Tsuchiya added that he was instructed to deliver the letter to Major General KAWAMATA and to the NAKANO-District School (next door to the Kempei Tai school) Tokyo, Army Signal Research Center, the Investigation Dept. Since it was believed to be impracticable to continue interrogation of all seven Japanese at Sasebo-shi, they were sent directly to the 441st CIC Detachment, together with complete reports of the preliminary investigation. Case closed at the 95th CIC Metropolitan Unit.

In Weekly Report No. 2, this Headquarters, dated 22 Dec 45, it was reported that the 90th CIC Metropolitan Unit, OSAKA, was investigating the report that a secret SHINTO organization was gathering pistols with silencers. Handling on this case has been completed. There is no evidence of a secret Shinto organization in Osaka. Considerable investigation has shown that the report of such an organization was the result of a misunderstanding caused by language difficulties. In the original interview, conducted by representatives of the Provost Marshal, I Corps, the Italian wife of an Italian cook was used as an interpreter during the questioning of one KATSURA, Saburo. Reinterviewed by CIC, Katsura stated that he had told the representatives of the Provost Marshal that a friend of his had been approached by an unidentified Japanese, who claimed to have knowledge of where a pistol could be purchased.

Also reported in Weekly Report No. 2, this Headquarters, dated 22 Dec 45, was that the 94th CIC Metropolitan Unit was conducting an investigation at MOJI concerning the attempt of railroad officials to obtain military information. Investigation disclosed that the original order requesting the railroad officials to seek the information came from the Chief of the KYOTO Liaison Office and that the information was to be sent to the Kyoto Foreign Affairs Office. Although it is the opinion of the investigating agent that the information was not desired for subversive reasons but rather as a means of preparation for the possibility of sudden transportation requests, it has been recommended that investigation be made in Kyoto by the 47th CIC Area.

On 9 January 1946, the 90th CIC Metropolitan Unit, was informed that troops in vicinity of KOBE had been questioned by personnel of the Public Procurator's Office in Kobe, purportedly on the instructions of one KANAZAWA, Kiro, chief Public Procurator of OSAKA Court of Appeal. Kanazawa explained that on 1 December 1945, he had ordered the procurators in KYOTO, OSAKA, KOBE, OTSU, WAKAYAMA, FUKUI, HIMEJI and NARA to assemble information regarding the relations between, and "incidents" involving, American troops and Japanese civilians in their respective areas. He further ordered them to attend a conference in Osaka on 6 December 1945, to discuss these matters. After the meeting, Kanazawa's office prepared a report on the conference, which was forwarded on 14 December 1945 to the Public Procurator-General in Tokyo. Although copies of the letter to the procurators and of the report on the conference have not as yet been fully translated, cursory examination of the report indicates more details regarding troop strength than would seem to be necessary for the procurators to know. Investigation is continuing.

The 52nd CIC Area, HIROSHIMA-ken, reports that upon the complaint of Captain George Roope, Commanding Officer, Cannon Co., 186th Inf Regt, 41st Division, an investigation of ISHIDA, Toshito, was made. Captain Roope claimed Subject had questioned Pvt. Joseph M. Scanlon, asking many personal questions. Investigation showed that it was apparent ISHIDA was attempting to improve his knowledge of the English language and had no intent of obtaining information of a classified nature.

On 4 January 1946, a Japanese civilian, TAKATANI, M., attempted to obtain information about the 3119th Signal Service Battalion. Posing as an interpreter in the employ of the HYOGO police station, Tukatani asked questions concerning the numerical strength of the unit, location of various components, and the name and size of the unit formerly occupying the same area. The information was denied him and his name taken. 92nd CIC Metropolitan Unit is investigating.

The 94th CIC Metropolitan Unit reports that a directive was issued through the S-2, 2nd Bn, 6th Marine Regt, to all troops in

the Saga-shi area, cautioning them against revealing military information to curious Japanese. This directive re-emphasized the importance of reporting details of any such inquiries to the Commanding Officers of the respective units. The 92nd CIC Metropolitan Unit reports that in the KOBE--OSAKA area, both the 33rd Division and ASCOMO have issued a like directive.

In TOTTORI-shi, TOTTORI-ken, this week, while visiting the telephone exchange in YONAGO in search for unreported war material, three members of the materiel recovery team, YONAGO Task Force, 21st RCT, overheard a broadcast of a telephone conversation between two members of the 21st RCT. They discovered that the maintenance supervisor had placed a radio intercept upon the military wire between Okayama-shi, OKAYAMA-KEN, headquarters of the 21st RCT, and Yonago, TOTTORI-ken, headquarters of the Yonago Task Force. The intercept was made and the conversation broadcast in the maintenance room of the exchange. The supervisor stated it was common practice to tap telephone wires in order to test reception for the purpose of insuring adequate and efficient service. The intercept has been removed and the 60th CIC Area is continuing with the investigation.

As reported in Weekly Report No. 2, this Headquarters, dated 22 Dec 45, Jimmy SHIOTAMI, a Nisei employed as an interpreter by Military Government, OSAKA, was arrested by CIC. He was charged with representing himself as a CIC Agent. The facts of the case have been given to the Provost Marshal, I Corps, together with a complaint charging Shiotami with impersonation of a CIC Agent. The Provost Marshal was requested to submit the case to the Judge Advocate, I Corps, for a ruling as to the nature of the offense and the possibility of prosecuting Subject by Courts-Martial.

The 97th CIC Metropolitan Unit, NAGOYA, reported that the 931st Eng. Group requested a routine employment clearance check on MASKY, Farid, a foreign national, born of Turkish parents in MANCHURIA. Masky was dressed completely in U.S. Army clothing, with no identifying insignia. He was carrying a pass identifying him as an Allied interpreter for Military Government, signed by an officer of Kobe Base, Military Government. A check with that Base disclosed that he had been employed by that unit in WAKAYAMA and had been authorized by the Commanding General to wear army clothing, with a green armband, and green insignia on cap. The 931st Eng. Group was advised that Subject should not be permitted to wear army clothing.

The 47th CIC Area is refusing to issue a travel pass to FRIEDRICH, Arpad, Hungarian national, presently employed by the Procurement Section, Sixth Army Hqs., as long as he continues to wear a uniform of the U.S. Armed Forces. Friedrich has been wearing a complete uniform, without insignia, and has on numerous occasions been mistaken for an enlisted man. He has written permission of the Provost Marshal, Sixth Army, to wear this uniform.

The Procurement Section has advised that it considers it necessary and desireable for this employee to wear the uniform since it is said to be an invaluable aid in accomplishing the duties of that section.

On 6 January 1946, numerous vigilante patrols were active in the town of TAKARAZUKA and neighboring town of RYOGEN. Main activity was stopping soldiers accompanied by Japanese women and sending the women home. Two incidents were reported where the patrols stopped army vehicles suspected of carrying women. The patrols were armed with axes on long poles, hand sickles, and clubs. Military Police of the 123rd Infantry broke up the patrols and confiscated the weapons. Fifteen of the vigilantes were taken to the police station at Takarazuka. However, they were released immediately when MATSUMOTO, Kazuo, chief of police, stated the men were on duty at his order. Matsumoto stated the vigilante patrols were used to guard against robberies and murders. During the course of the investigation of this matter, the 92nd CIC Metropolitan Unit interviewed MATSUO, Hisogi, chief of police, HYOGOken. Matsuo stated that he had instructed the chiefs of police in the prefecture to increase their forces as per order of Captain Walter Heuer, Public Safety Officer. Captain Heuer confirmed this, stating he had instructed Matsuo to put on more men during the night and to cut down on the number used on the day force. Investigation continuing.

Also from the 92nd CIC Metropolitan Unit, comes the report that there is evidence of certain German nationals in the international settlement, KOBE, who have been threatening and molesting German women who, they charge, have been fraternizing with the Americans. It is reported that the ring leaders -- referred to as a "Nazi cell" -- have a blacklist of all such German women. Investigation in progress.

The 53rd CIC Area, KAGOSHIMA-shi, reported repeated cutting of the telephone wires near the KANOYA Air Base. Also that the 2nd Bn, 2nd Marines, have had similar incidents on their telephone lines. No wires have been stolen. The Kanoya police were told that unless the police stopped incidents of this nature, it would be recommended that the number of occupation troops in this area be increased. The police posted notices to this effect in the vulnerable areas. No further cutting of the wires has been reported.

The investigation of an explosion near KAJIKI, injuring several Marines, reported in Weekly Report No. 4, this Headquarters, dated 5 Jan 46, has been completed. The 53rd CIC Area, KAGOSHIMA-shi, concluded that there was no evidence of sabotage involved in the incident.

Agents of the 94th CIC Metropolitan Unit, OITA-shi Detachment, investigated a series of incidents involving explosions of Japanese

bombs which are secured in caves near ASO-machi, USA-gun, OITA. A large cache of Japanese bombs had been seized by U.S. forces in the area and placed under Japanese Police guard. Since the time they were secured, two fires have broken out in the storage area, resulting in the explosion of two of the bombs. No sabotage involved. All personnel have been warned away from the area and a request for an increase in guards has been recommended.

The 3119th Signal Battalion reported to the 92nd CIC Metropolitan Unit that a Japanese hand-grenade was found booby-trapped to a gate within the area. Investigation disclosed the pin was still in the grenade and that it was not booby-trapped. However, investigation is continuing.

Information has been received by the 92nd CIC Metropolitan Unit that the "four finger class" (ETA) may riot against the middle and upper classes sometime during February or March. The riot is reportedly to take place in vicinity of NISHINOTO, between OSAKA and KOBE. The principal motives behind the riot are lack of food and fuel and the blame laid to the upper and middle classes for the war.

The 61st CIC Area, KAGAWA-ken, reports that the Commanding Officer of the army units in this area has instituted the procedure of having periodic practice alerts. The alerts are efficiently operated and carried out. These alerts serve two purposes: keeping the troops ready for emergency action and indicating to the civilians that the Occupation Forces are prepared for such action if necessary.

Upon information supplied by the 92nd CIC Metropolitan Unit at KOBE, the CCD at APO 301 has released from employment the following German nationals because of direct or indirect affiliation with the Nazi Party: BRUGGEMANN, Albert; DIMITRIFF, Olga; VOGELSANG,Eva.

On the night of 1 January 1946, the mess hall of the 21st QM Car Co., Fushimi barracks, KYOTO, was destroyed by fire. Investigation by the 47th CIC Area showed the fire to have started in the vicinity of the fuse box. It was determined that defective wiring was the cause of the fire. No sabotage indicated.

On 7 January 1946 a fire in a barracks of Co. D., 1st Bn, 136th RCT, resulted in the complete destruction of a barracks and the death of one enlisted man. Investigation showed the cause to be improper handling of an oil-burning heating stove and no indication of sabotage. The 42nd CIC Area (FUKUI) has completed its investigation.

The 95th CIC Metropolitan Unit at NAGASAKI-shi has completed its investigation of a series of fires occuring in the 2nd Marine Division Area (reported in Weekly Report No. 4, this Headquarters, 5 Jan 46). All conflagrations were found to be the result of

carelessness on the part of Occupational Troops and on the part of Japanese personnel employed by the Army. Fire Marshals of units in this area have been notified of existing conditions and are taking security measures accordingly. No evidence of sabotage was indicated.

A thought-provoking item comes from the 60th CIC Area at OKAYAMA. Information furnished by a reliable informant assures that all interpreters employed at the present time by the Occupational Forces were cleared by the Japanese Thought Police prior to their employment. Investigation is continuing.

II

INVESTIGATIONS

	Pending 6 Jan 46	Opened	Closed	Pending 12 Jan 46
Sabotage	2	2	3	1
Espionage	1	1	1	1
Treason	0	0	0	0
Sedition	0	0	0	0
Subversive Activity	37	15	8	44
Disaffection	1	2	3	0
Security Survey	12	5	6	11
Loyalty	8	0	2	6
Cryptographic	156	1	15	142
Security	17	11	7	21
Interrogations	167	146	181	132
Parole	0	0	0	0
Citizenship	0	0	0	0
Others	91	27	23	95
TOTAL	492	210	249	453

III

COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION

A. Persons:

1. Suspects:

a. Persons Wanted:

Lt. General TSUCHIBASHI, Kazutsugi (See Weekly Report No. 4, this Headquarters, dated 5 Jan 46). Subject was interrogated by agents of the 53rd CIC Area, Kagoshima-shi, KAGOSHIMA-ken in connection with his activities as Commander of the 22nd Japanese

Division in Shanghai, the 12th Army at Tsinan, China and from April 1945 to the present as Commanding General of the Kumamoto Division District. Tsuchibashi, who is wanted for questioning by the Office of the Theater Judge Advocate, War Crimes Branch, admitted he had difficulty in controlling his troops in China, denied he had anything to do with the handling of American flyers who landed in the Kumamoto District. Subject was at his home in Kagoshima at the time of the interrogation by 53rd agents, but has since returned to his post in Kumamoto, where he will be available for further questioning.

b. Arrested:

Name	Age	Branch of Service	Permanent Address in Japan
SUZUKI, Mitsuru	23	Air Corps	Tokyo, Fukagawa Ku, Tomioka Cho, 1 Cho 3
YAMAZAKI, Tomigi	24	Artillery	Honshu, Saitama Ken, Kita Saitama gun, Kawamata Mura
TSUCHIYA, Kiyoshi	28	Air Corps	Honshu, Yamagata Ken, Minami mura, Yama gun, Nishino mura, Takematsu 114.
TAKETA, Kineo	31	Artillery	Honshu, Nagano ken, Higashi Chikuma gun, Asahi mura, Oosa Komi.
KIYA, Minoru	25	Air Corps	Hokkaido, Hohido Ulu gun, Horokanai mura, Shimo Aza.
ICHIKAWA, Sadaichi	31	Artillery	Honshu, Nagano ken, Shimo Mizu Uchi gun, Nagata mura.
KITAMURA, Masayoshi	24	Air Corps	Tokyo, Shiba Ku, 4 no 24 Tamura Cho.

The above seven persons, admittedly members of the Japanese Army, were apprehended approximately 10 miles northeast of Okinawa while attempting to reach Japan in a small 15 foot Japanese boat. Interrogation by agents of the 95th CIC Metropolitan Unit, NAGASAKI-ken, revealed that TSUCHIYA, Kiyoshi, who had in his possession at the time of apprehension a letter of instructions for the carrying out of espionage in Okinawa, Yoron Island, Oshima Island and throughout Japan proper, had received this letter from one KIKUCHI, (fnu), believed to be a member of the TOKOMU KIKAN. The letter was to be delivered to Major General KAWAMATA and to the NAKANO District School, Army Signal Research Center, The Investigation Department, Tokyo. All seven prisoners together with the report of investigation and pertinent papers were sent to Headquarters, 441st CIC Detachment. For further details on this investigation see Section I, Military Security, this report.

2. Informants:

Detachments within Fourth Region are proceeding cautiously in the selection of informants, carefully weighing information