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TO : Captain MacWherter, Government Section, G.H.Q.

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

RE : History of Purge Business

21 November 1949

1. Publication of Purge Memorandum

General Headquarters Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers issued the Japanese Government the Memorandum "Removal and Exclusion of Undersirable Personnel from Public Office" (called the Memorandum hereafter) 4 January 1946.

2. Promulgation of Old Purge Ordinance and Extablishment of Initial Screening Committee

The Japanese Government promulgated the Imperial Ordinance No. 109 of 1946 (called the Old Purge Ordinance hereafter) and the Cabinet and Home Ministry Order of 1946 dated 28 Februruary 1946 and began the screening business: It established the screening committee by the cabinet decision in the cabinet on the same day. As committee-chairman the Director-General of the Cabinet was and as committeemen the President of Legislation Board, the Vice-Chief of Central Liaison Office, Vice-Minister of Home, Vice-Minister of Justice and Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry were appointed respectively.

The Japanese Government made public the "Criteria for Screening of Category G" 10 March 1946. The scope of public office then stipulated in the Old Purge Ordinance was very small, that is, first class officials and their superiors, and officers of specific companies and associations.

3. Enlargement of Scope of Public Office

The Old Purge Ordinance was partially amended 25 June 1946 to the effect that second and third class officials were designated as public office.

4. Establishment of Screening Committee based on Regulation

The initial screening committee was dissolved and a new screenind one based on a certain regulation was founded 29 June 1946 and the latter existed until 8 January 1947. The consolidated result of screening of the both committees, i. e. the result of screening based upon the Old Purge Ordinance is as follows:

Number of persons screened:	8,899
Number of persons passed:	7,832
Number of persons designated:	1,067

5. Promulgation of New Purge Ordinance

The Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 (hereafter called the New Purge Ordinance or merely the Purge Ordinance) and the Regulation governing the Central and Local Screening Committees were promulgated 4 January 1947 as the total amendment of the Old Purge Ordinance.

6. Principal Discrepancies between New and Old Purge Ordinances

a. Assemblymen of local governments (including prefectural, city, town and village), officials of local governments (including prefectural, city, town and village), personnel in charge of election business, land committeemen and ect. were newly added in the list of public office. Officers of principal economic companies, press and magazine companies and other organizations were also designated as public office.

b. Enlargement of Purge Criteria

Local level officers of Category C organizations, and local branch officers of Imperial Rule Assistance Association and Imperial Rule Youth Association and chiefs of ex-servicement's associations came under the purge criteria. And officers of influential economic companies and financial organizations were also added within the purview of the purge criteria. That is the socalled "Economic Purge."

c. Accession of Injunction Articles for Purgees

Articles X, XI, XII, XIII and XIV of Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 are newly added.

6. Establishment of Central and Local Screening Committees

Central and Local Screening Committees were established in accordance with the Regulation concerned as the sole organs exclusively in charge of screening business to implement the New Purge Ordinance.

7. History of Screening Business (from January till July 1947)

In January we were engaged in all the preparations of screening, such as construction of the Purge Ordinance, making a schedule of screening of "April Election", instructions to prefectural governments, printing of questionnaires and master cards, selection of wouldbe members of the Central Screening Committee.

In February the would-be members of the Central Screening Committee were screened carefully by Government Section, G.H.Q. and the Central Screening Committee was virtually founded. Within February all the would-be members of the local committees were screened.

In February and March all the responsible officials of prefectural governments were screened.

In March and April the would-be candidates of House of Representatives and House of Councillors, prefectural governors, and Mayors of the five big cities were examined. As for the candidates of the prefectural assemblies only the successful ones were screened.

So far as would-be candidates of Mayors of cities (excluding big five cities), chiefs of towns, heads of villages, and assemblymen of cities, towns and villages are concerned, they were screened by the local committees concerned.

In May, June and July screening of the incumbent officers of economic companies, banks and other organizations was through.

8. Prohibition of Political Activities of Purgees

In order to circumvent the political activities of purgees, specifically those during the "April Election", the Article XV was added to the Purge Ordinance to the effect that all the political activities including election campaigns of purgees were subject to punishment.

9. Addition of Purge Criteria for Public Information Media

The purge criteria for public information media was promulgated 30 June 1947. It is socalled "Public Information Purge."

10. Provisional Designation

The system of the provisional designation was set up by adding Articles VII-2 and VII-3 to the Purge Ordinance 2 July 1947. Summing up the procesure of the provisional designation, the Prime Minister may designate provisionally persons whom he deem to be subject to the purge criteria without screening their questionnaires.

The provisional designees may submit counterevidences together with their questionnaires within thirty days and the Prime Minister shall decide "passed" or "finally designated" after the Central Screening Committee has screened the counterevidences and questionnaires. In case the provisional designee fails to submit counterevidence within thirty days he will be deemed to be finally designated on the thirty-first day from his provisional designation.

By the way these articles were partially amended as late as 7 November 1946 to the effect that the prefectural governor may make provisional designation concerning former local level officers of Imperial Rule Assistance Association and its affiliates, and chiefs of ex-servicemen's associations.

11. History of Screening Business including Provisional Designation (from August 1946 till 10 May 1948)

In August screening of the information media was made. In September and October provisional designation about economics, public information media, officers of Imperial Rule Assistance Association and in November all the officers of Category C organizations were provisionally designated.

In December 1946 and in January 1948 all the regular Army and Navy officers, KEMPEIs, personnel of TOKUMUKIKAN and TOKUMUBU could not escape the provisional designation.

As late as in February and April 1948 writers were provisionally designated.

During those times the fundamental investigation to collect the material evidences for the provisional designation was a tremendous work. Moreover there was a deluge of person who submitted counter-evidences.

From among total provisional designees numbering 204,304 person 15,699 ones filed counterevidences with the result of 11,124 persos cleared.

12. Old Appeal Board.

The Old Appeal Board was established 3 March 1947 and abolished 10 May 1948. Its appelants were as few as less than two thousand and one hundred fouty-eight persons were reinstated by it.

13. Abolishment of Central and Local Screening Committees and Old Appeal Board.

As the result of the fact that all the public office holders were screened and almost all the latent purgees were provisionally and then finally designated the Japanese Government abolished the Central and Local Screening Committees and the Old Appeal Board 10 May 1948.

14. Screening Measures after 10 May 1948

The central and prefectural screening business have be handled by the Supervision Section, Prime Minister's Office and the prefectural government concerned respectively after 10 May 1948.

15. New Appeal Board

The New Appeal Board has be set up 8 February 1949 and as many as about 31,000 purgees files a appeal thereto. Up to now about 7,000 persons were screened to be reviewed by Government Section, S.H.Q.

Okada Norikazu

OKADA Norikazu

Chief of the Supervision Section,
Prime Minister's Office

TO : Brig. Gen. Courtney Whitney, Chief, Government Section, General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

FROM : Mr. T. Tanimura, Chairman, Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

SUBJECT : Statement of Principles and Desires concerning Appeal Cases.

4 November 1949.

Dear General:

1. I have the honor to submit to you herewith a Statement of Principles and Desires concerning Appeal Cases prepared by the Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

2. Following the formation in last February of the Board with the approval of the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, appeal applications numbering 31,000 odd had been received up to the end of May when terminated the period of acceptance of such applications. Under the guidance of the GHQ authorities, the Board has so far completed the examination of nearly 7,000 cases, which have been scrutinized with strict fairness, minute care and diligent expedition.

3. While the Board is fully aware that its mission lies in examining cases with a view to the grant of special remission to persons who may possibly have been designated erroneously or with gross injustice, as you were good enough to instruct its members at its initiation, and has been conducting examination with the

strictest exactitude in conformity with that basic principle , yet it may be permitted to venture to state that facts and circumstances that have emerged in the course of examination of about 7,000 cases over a period of eight months in the past have suggested the desirability of seeing a relaxation of the purge criteria made with respect to certain cases mentioned in the accompanying Statement. Again, the Board is conscious that any reference on its part to a possible modification of the purge criteria may involve an over-stepping of the bounds of its function, but, if any Japanese organ is to be permitted to envision the possibility of such modification in the light of actual realities brought out in the examination of multitudinous cases, it is believed that you will allow it to be stated that it is this Board which is in the position of that organ.

4. In the accompanying Statement the Board has set forth certain desires in connection with the purport of 3 above, and wishes that they may receive favorable consideration from the GHQ authorities, in the firm belief that they are exactly what are ardently wished for by the majority of the Japanese people and that their realization would be serviceable in helping forward Japan's democratic reconstruction, instead of hindering it in any wise.

5. Having already completed the examination of about 7,000 cases, as stated above, and being ready to submit reports on these cases, the Board earnestly wishes that it may be honored by the GHQ authorities with an early indication of their views on the matters

dealt with in the aforesaid Statement.

6. I beg leave to give expression to the most sincere hope of the Board that it may continue to be favored by the GHQ authorities with as much guidance as it has hitherto been its honor and privilege to receive from them.

Respectfully yours,

T. Tanimura

(T. Tanimura)

Chairman, Public Office
Qualifications Appeal Board.

Accompaniment:

Statement of Principles and
Desires concerning Appeal
Cases.

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES AND DESIRES

CONCERNING APPEAL CASES

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

II. Other Analogous Designees.

III. Lower Army and Navy Officers.

IV. Army and Navy Officers De-Activated Before 1931.

V. Remarks on Notes.

VI. Army and Navy Officers Who Played Non-Military Minor Roles.

VII. Appeal Cases under Other Categories.

VIII. Designees for Economic Activities under Category G.

IX. Conclusion.

Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board

4 November 1949

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES AND DESIRES

CONCERNING APPEAL CASES

Public Office Qualifications
Appeal Board,

4 November 1949.

The Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board has completed the examination of nearly 7,000 cases in the course of about eight months since last March. The examination has necessitated an extensive study of manifold and diverse questions relating to purge designations under each of the various categories, and in some cases has brought to light facts and circumstances hitherto unsuspected. This Statement intends to deal with the principles under which the Board has been conducting examination, and with those under which it desires to do so. The Statement also proposes to set forth actual realities so far revealed in certain cases, with a view to the possible desirability of a modification of the purge criteria being visualized in the light of such actualities.

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

1. Standards for Special Remission.

So far, the Appeal Board has decided to grant special remission, subject to the approval of the GHQ, in cases which fall under any of the standards mentioned below, on the assumption that such cases involved elements of marked unfairness:

(1) Those persons who were in office for not more than six months, unless there are other special reasons to be taken into consideration, are assumed to have conducted no positive activity.

(2) Those persons who were in office for a longer period, but who were Branch Chiefs in name only, because they were not regularly resident in the place concerned, or could conduct no activity owing to illness, or were very old and infirm.

(3) Those persons who were the Chiefs of Branches in such places as isolated islands or secluded spots among the mountains, where, with no easy means of access and with no facility for the implementation of directives issued by the Association Headquarters, the Association could conduct practically no activity, are assumed to have been Branch Chiefs in name only, as under (2) above.

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

2. Reasons for Special Remission.

The Appeal Board has strictly examined numerous cases in accordance with the above-mentioned standards. The knowledge gained

in going through these cases over a period of eight months indicates that almost all Branch Chiefs have very little responsibility to be fixed on them, and points to the desirability of releasing them all from designation at the earliest practicable opportunity. Reasons for this impression follow:

(1) Actual Roles Played by Designees.

At the time the Imperial Rule Assistance Association was established, persons who took active parts in it were motivated by diverse intentions. Some intended to make the Association a popular organization designed to counteract the military, with a view to an early and reasonable settlement of the China Incident. (To this group belonged Prime Minister Konoe and his friends.) Others would contrive to use the Association as a means of bringing about a combination of the then existing political parties, so as to recover their influence. (This maneuver was represented by party politicians.) Still others aimed at turning the Association into the country's only political party modeled on Nazism. (This was the aim of the military and some rightists.) These irreconcilable purposes and contending influences struggled for leadership in the Association at the outset of its existence. The result was hopeless confusion within the Association, and criticism and censure from the outside. This state of affairs led to the reorganization of the Association in April 1941, only several months after its establishment in October 1940.

This reorganization completely changed the character of the Association, and it was thereby turned into an auxiliary organ for the administration of the country.

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

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

Such matters as are mentioned in the preceding paragraph were spontaneously and naturally expected of every Japanese in those days of wartime. It was in connection with these matters that Chiefs of Regional Administrative Offices and heads of cities, wards, towns and villages performed their ex-officio duties. And they did so, for formality's sake and mechanically, under directives from higher agencies. For all this, they now find themselves excluded from the otherwise broad circles of community life, even their families are given a cold shoulder, and, under the prevailing economic hardship, it is difficult for them to sustain themselves and their families. It is desirable that their lot be brought into accord with the sense of fairness.

(2) Circumstances of Branch Chief Appointments.

What it was that the Chiefs of Association Branches in counties, cities, wards, towns and villages actually did is described under (1) immediately above. Mention needs to be made of the circumstances under which they were appointed. As a rule, these appointments went ex officio to Chiefs of Regional Administrative Offices, to heads of cities, wards, towns and villages (with a very few exceptions where the appointments were assumed by assistant heads of towns and villages, their heads being unable to do so), or to Chairmen of Town and Village Assemblies, who took up these appointments in addition to their official duties proper. It was not at the voluntary desire of the appointees, nor because of any

particular thought trends on their part, that the appointments were made. Moreover, in many Prefectures, no individual notices of appointment were delivered, but Branch Chiefs were created by a mere uniform notification of entrustment issued by the Governor concerned.

Note 1:

SUZUKI, Ichiji, who has been designated as falling under the Memorandum because he was Chief of the Association Branch in Mase Village, Niigata Prefecture, states in his application for special remission: "While I was in office as head of the village, I was unilaterally entrusted to be Chief of the Association Branch."

With regard to this assertion, the Governor of Niigata Prefecture, in his statement of explanation, writes: "In the light of the circumstances under which in this Prefecture the posts of Branch Chiefs were entrusted at the time, the heads of cities, towns and villages of those days are regarded as having additionally been Branch Chiefs automatically." As evidence in support of this statement, the Governor attaches a copy of a notification addressed to the heads of cities, towns and villages by the Governor of Niigata Prefecture, under date of 26 December 1940. The gist of this notification is: ".....It has been notified by the President of the Association, under date of 23 December, that you as the holder of the present position have been entrusted to be Chief of the Branch in your city, town, village. You will take note of this notification ..... You are expected to take all necessary steps for the formation of your Branch..... "

This action for entrustment was taken only at the outset of the Association's existence. No such action was taken on the occasion of subsequent changes of town and village heads.

Under such circumstances, there were some who were not themselves aware that they were additionally Chiefs of Association Branches, and who learned of the additional posts for the first time when they were designated for purge.

This lack of self-awareness was particularly liable to occur in cases where there were changes of town and village heads. In not a few instances, the succeeding town and village heads, though nominally Branch Chiefs in addition, were all the while blissfully ignorant of the fact.

Note 2:

> YAOGI, Katanori, who was Chief of the Association Branch in Sakato Village, Ibaraki Prefecture, states in his application for special remission: "I assumed office as head of Sakato Village on 27 October 1944, and, during the period of nine months and 20 days from that date to the end of the war, I never received a notice of appointment as Chief of the village Branch of the Association. Furthermore, during the said period, I never attended any meeting of the Branch, nor did I take up any kind of duty connected with the Branch."
>
> On this point, the Governor of Ibaraki Prefecture, in his statement of explanation, writes: "I believe that his assertion is true. The method of appointing Branch Chiefs in cities, towns and villages adopted by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association was to draft for the purpose heads of cities, towns and villages, regardless of their will. The result is that they were put on the list as Branch Chiefs without their knowledge."

It might be argued that those Chiefs of Regional Administrative Offices and heads of cities, wards, towns and villages who were entrusted to be Chiefs of Association Branches and who would not support the Imperial Rule Assistance movement, ought to have resigned their positions both as Chiefs of Regional Administrative Offices and heads of cities, wards, towns and villages and as Chiefs of the Association Branches. But this argument seems to be untenable in the light of the above-mentioned circumstances under which Branch Chiefs were drafted, and also in view of the fact that the doings of the Association were confounded to be a minor part of the affairs of the regional, municipal and rural administrative offices referred to. If persons who were drafted into positions regardless of their will and without their knowledge were, because of those positions, to be excluded for long from public service,

it would be hardly compatible with reason and humanity.

(3) Personality and Thought Trends of Designees.

As is described above, the posts of Chiefs of Association Branches in counties, cities, wards, towns and villages were, as a rule, additionally assumed ex officio by Chiefs of Regional Administrative Offices and heads of cities, wards, towns and villages; and the Branch Chiefs were not appointed at the voluntary desire of the appointees, nor because of any particular thought trends on their part. Now, in many instances, these posts of local autonomous administration are honorary in character, and are usually filled by men of established local esteem, who often occupy them for many years. There are also not a few instances where men of sound and moderate opinions, though contrary to their own desires, have unavoidably had to occupy these posts as conciliators of the conflicting groups within autonomous bodies. Consequently, there are many such men who were supposed to have been Chiefs of Association Branches for many years — almost for the entire period of the Association's existence. These men include not a few who have for many years devoted themselves wholeheartedly to the good of the local community, and are the recipients of well-earned local respect and admiration.

Note 3:

With reference to an application for special remission from FUKUTA, Hikoemon, formerly Chief of the Association Branch in Kami-Ono Village, Ibaraki Prefecture, the Governor of that prefecture writes in his statement of explanation: "For 20 Years since November 1926, the applicant has assumed the administration of Kami-Ono Village as its head, and guided the villagers in promoting their welfare. The most commendable of his achievements is an

irrigation project. Kami-Ono and three other villages located in the eastern part of East Ibaraki County, though they form a basin facing the Oarai and Isohama beaches on the east and shut off by mountains on the south-west, had scant facilities for irrigation, and several thousands chobu of farmland was constantly suffering from lack of water. To remedy the situation, the applicant, in 1929, proceeded to expend his own funds upon the promotion of an irrigation project. At that time, the Government was pursuing a financial policy of retrenchment, but, moved by his self-sacrificing efforts, the authorities took in hand the project, which was completed in 1936. The accomplishment of this irrigation project has made the villages so agriculturally prosperous that, located just outside of Mito City, they now form the vital and indispensable source of food supplies to the city people. A monument has been erected in commendation of the applicant's act in this regard. The details of his achievement are reported in the magazine 'Yuben' of 1936 published by the Kodan Sha."

There are many cases where it is difficult to find other suitable persons in the respective places to take the place of these men of esteem and repute and of these men of the respected middle-of-the-road standpoint. This fact makes it desirable that these men should be rehabilitated for the purpose of furthering local autonomy. Furthermore, it is for the most part among these former heads of cities, towns and villages that can nowadays be found persons who can adhere steadfastly to sound and moderate views in effective opposition to rightist and leftist thoughts and actions in local districts. Under these circumstances, their release from designation is very desirable in the interest of Japan's healthy democratization.

(4) Purge Criteria Enlarged under Japanese Ordinance.

According to the Memorandum of 4 January 1946, the members of the local branches of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association who fall under the Memorandum are those covered by the definition "any person who has at any time been a leading official of a prefectural or metropolitan subdivision of the Imperial Rule

Assistance Association".

The purge criteria, laid down in the Cabinet and Home Affairs Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1946 promulgated in pursuance of the aforesaid Memorandum, are "Chiefs of To, Do, Fu and Ken (metropolitan and prefectural) Chapters, Chiefs of the Secretariats and Chiefs of the Divisions of the Secretariats, of such Chapters; and Chairmen of To, Do, Fu and Ken Cooperation Conferences". In other words, under the provisions of this Ordinance, Chiefs of County, City, Ward, Town and Village Branches were not treated as corresponding to the criteria defined in the Memorandum. Subsequently, the scope of the criteria was so enlarged as to include, for the first time, officers on the levels of counties, cities, wards, towns and villages, under the Cabinet and Home Affairs Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 4 January 1947. This enlargement of purge criteria was not due to any belief on the part of the Japanese Government that such lower-level officers were "those who have deceived and misled the people of Japan into embarking on world conquest" in the words of the Potsdam Declaration. The enlargement of purge criteria should more properly be taken as having signified the desire of the Japanese Government to practice an extended interpretation of the spirit of the Potsdam Declaration, with a view to expediting the democratization of local autonomy.

During the period of over four years since the end of the war, the task of eliminating persons who formerly played leading roles in local autonomous entities has already been nearly completed. On the other hand, there is now an insufficiency of men useful for the healthy exercise of local autonomy, and in some places the scarcity of able leaders is interfering with proper autonomous operation. Such being the situation, it is believed that, if designees on lower levels are released from designation and enabled to put their tried ability to use on the new basis of a democratized community, it will not offer any impediment, but will on the contrary make a worthy contribution, to the democratic self-reconstruction of Japan, which is surely the ultimate objective of the Potsdam Declaration.

The points made out in the preceding paragraphs of this Section have been made clear by the results attained by the Appeal Board in examining a multitude of cases. It is the wish of the Appeal Board that the GHQ authorities may take into consideration the desirability of removing, at an early opportunity, the Chiefs of County, City, Ward, Town and Village Branches from the purge criteria not required by the Memorandum but enlarged by the Cabinet and Home Affairs Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 4 January 1947.

II. Other Analogous Designees.

The facts and circumstances described under Section I with respect to the Chiefs of the County, City, Ward, Town and Village Branches of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association apply equally, though in varying degrees, to other analogous designees on the levels of counties, cities, wards, towns and villages, namely:

Imperial Rule Assistance Association:

Chief Secretaries of County, City and Ward Branches.

Chairmen of County, City and Ward Cooperation Conferences.

Chairmen of Town and Village Cooperation Conferences.

Imperial Rule Assistance Youth Association:

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

Imperial Ex-Servicemen's Association:

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

Chiefs of City, Ward, Town and Village Branches.

Great Japan Martial Virtue Association: (Butokukai)

Chiefs of Branches.

Without going into the details of individual cases, it may be said that persons who held the above-enumerated posts did not do so of their own volition. Some occupied them additionally and automatically ex officio, because they were Heads of Towns and Villages, Chairmen of Town and Village Assemblies, or Chiefs of Police Stations. Others were unavoidably obliged to take up the posts, owing to the recommendations imposed on them by the local inhabitants.

Such low-level and perfunctory office-holders can hardly be imagined to have been able to play the role of "those who have deceived and misled the people of Japan into embarking on world conquest". It is to be wished, therefore, that these men on low local levels may be removed from purge criteria, in the same way as the Chiefs of the County, City, Ward, Town and Village Branches of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

III. Lower Army and Navy Officers.

The Appeal Board has been strictly examining the cases of Army and Navy officers. Its decisions on special remission have so far been confined to those whose designations have been proved to be erroneous, and to those who fall within the very narrow limits of release criteria already approved by the GHQ authorities. Certain other lower officers now claim attention. The facts that have emerged in the course of examination of numerous cases have led the Appeal Board to believe it is desirable that those who were Captains (Army) or Lieutenants (Navy) or still lower in rank at the end of the war may be removed from purge criteria. Reasons for this belief follow:

(1) At the time these men aspired to Army and Navy careers, Japan's armed forces were undergoing a rapid and enormous expansion, and vastly more officers were being appointed than was ordinarily imaginable. It was the overwhelming fashion of the day throughout the country that young men should aspire to be Army and Navy officers. These aspirants did not belong

to any special classes of society, nor were they actuated by any particular trends of thoughts. The fact is: There was many a son of an impecunious family who, either perceiving the emptiness of the family purse or urged by his parents and elders, fixed his choice on a military career, which supplied education at Government expense and which held the door wide open to easy promotions. There was many a young man who, rather than being taken away from the unfinished course of schooling by conscription or forced enlistment, was constrained under the then prevailing circumstances to prefer the only alternative of becoming an Army or a Navy officer.

Note 4:

KITAGAWA, Yoshihiro, who has been designated as falling under the Memorandum on the ground that he was formerly a Regular Army 2nd Lieutenant (Sho-i), states in his application:

"a. It was not at my own desire, but because of the situation prevailing in Japan and of the financial conditions of my family, that I became a soldier. I had been sent to a military school which required no expenses.

"b. I entered a Military Preparatory School in 1939 at the age of 15. This choice of the school was not, of course, my own.

"c. After about the time I entered the Military Academy, I began to be painfully aware of military arrogance and oppression, and I came to know of intra-Army practices which set at nought reason and justice. There arose in me antipathy to the military. I was constantly driven to acts and attitudes of recalcitrance to my superiors, who used to regard me as an outcast from the military profession."

In this connection, his father, KITAGAWA, Teizo, in his petition, makes a statement to the following effect:

"My son is a Military Academy graduate of the 58th Class. He was appointed a 2nd Lieutenant on 1 August of the year which saw the war terminate. That is to say, he was an officer in name only, for 15 days. Furthermore, this period of 15 days was not spent on the battlefield. En route in the direction of the Kuriles on board a transport, he learned by radio that the war had come to an end, and turned back to Hokkaido.

"The financial circumstances of my family at the time were the greatest reason why my son had to be sent to a military school. A man of a paltry salary with many children to support, I had no financial resources, however dear my children were to my heart, to give them what school education they desired, as other parents usually do.

"I felt -- though perhaps this feeling might be attribued to a parent's conceit -- that my son was made of good stuff. I yearned to make of him a respectable person. The only course open to me was to resort to education at Government expense. I earnestly persuaded my unwilling child. This persuasion has brought him into the plight in which he finds himself today..... It is the parent who is responsible for having brought the son into the helpless predicament the son is in, lingering within the limits hemmed in by purge, with the door to the school, with the door to the workplace, narrowed to extremity. My heart aches at learning of stories of disappointment, despair and desperation under similar circumstances. I cannot resign myself to the spectacle of my grief-ridden son as an inevitable fate. On the contrary, I am trying hard to see how I can atone for my own responsibility as a parent for having misled the son."

(2) These lower officers were in office for short periods, and all this while most of them were under assignment as lower officers to first-line detachments. It need scarcely be said that none of them ever held any important positions in military circles.

(3) Most of these lower officers, with the exception of those who had been promoted from Non-Commissioned Officers and Special Duty Officers and of Special Volunteer Officers, are still less than 30 years of age, and are easily susceptible of thought re-orientation. Moreover, many of them are mentally and physically superior, and have the ability to contribute to the self-reconstruction of Japan.

(4) Many of these former officers of a lower rank, who are fortunately circumstanced, have after demobilization entered

universities or colleges, and are receiving a democratic re-education.

Note 5:

MARUYAMA, Rokuro, formerly Accountant-Ensign (Kaigun Shukei Sho-i), states in his application for special remission: "Since I entered the Tokyo University of Commerce on 1 April 1947, I have been devoting myself to the study of my specialties, and have been receiving re-education under the principles of democracy. I am convinced that I am fully capable of contributing to the development of democracy."

In this connection, NAKAYAMA, Ichiro, President of the Tokyo University of Commerce, in his statement of opinion, writes to the following effect:

"MARUYAMA, Rokuro, entered this University on 1 April 1947, and is at present enrolled in the Third Year Class.

"The University authorities have not particularly segregated these young men who were formerly at Army or Navy schools, but have dispersed them among the students in general. Efforts have been made to maintain an atmosphere where the students can prosecute the study of their respective specialities, and can at the same time be generally educated under the principles of democracy.

"This process of education has resulted in the fact that they have renounced all association with their individual pre-surrender careers, but have devoted themselves to studies with a view to making a new start in life. They do not utter any extreme word or do any extreme deed. They have successfully accommodated themselves to the life of a genuine university student who thinks quietly and coolly and pursues truth.

"It is believed that democratization through re-education at one of the highest institutions of learning has borne full fruit."

These young men, who would otherwise have much promise of success in life, can at present have no honest and honorable hope in the future, and this because of events which occurred in their early boyhood, events for which they are not personally responsible. Some of them may receive re-education and pass the Public Service Examination, the Judicial Service Examination, or other examinations, but it is at present impossible for them to hope for holding any public office. Gloomy and dismal is their future. It is not impossible that, because of the

despair and desperation arising from utter hopelessness in the future, some may be driven to extreme thoughts rightist or leftist. In view of these circumstances, it is desirable that these young men may be released from designation, so that they may be enabled to make full use of their abilities in the new social atmosphere now prevailing. Not only would this cause no evil consequences, but would also be helpful in Japan's reconstruction.

IV. Army and Navy Officers De-Activated Before 1931.

It might be said that the Japanese military began to be "militarized" and to evince manifestations of militarism in 1931 and after, when the "March Incident", the "Manchuria Incident" and the "October Incident" occurred in succession. Those Army and Navy officers who had left the active service before this period and subsequently trod other walks of life are, for all practical purposes, in the same position as other poeple generally, and should not properly be said to have had any special connections with the late war. (In saying so, an exception should, of course, be made of those who were General Officers or Flag Officers.)

Note 6:

SHIRATO, Mitsuhisa, formerly Commander (Navy), in his application for special remission, states:

"1. I was formerly a Commander, was placed on the reserve list in 1919, and retired from the service in 1929. In other words, I had retired and had retained no connection whatever with the service before the Manchuria Incident of 1931. This year it is exactly 30 years since I retired altogether from the service.

"2. After retirement from the Navy, I established the Shonan Girls' High School in Yokosuka. Upon its maintenance I expended the whole of my private furtune, and for 16 years (from 1931 to 1946) I devoted myself to educational work as its Principal and as Chief Director of the Incorporated Foundation which maintains the school. There are about 2,000 graduates of this school.

"3. I did not serve in the late Pacific War. I have uttered no word, I have written no book, that savors of any militarism or ultra-nationalism.

"4. I was in the Navy service for 16 years; I was in the educational profession for a total of 18 years, two years as a teacher and 16 years as a School Principal.

"5. The only investor of capital in the school is myself. The school is now being operated by other irresponsible persons, and as a result its financial conditions are in indescribable disorder.

"6. The whole of none too ample a fortune of mine has been invested in the school and has thus been donated to the Incorporated Foundation which is maintaining it. At present, I have no income whatever, and, with my pension suspended, I am in such financial straits that I find it difficult to support my family."

Above all, special mention needs to be made of the fact that even some officers, who in the First World War fought on the side of the Allies against Germany and who since retirement have had no connection whatever with the military, have been purged with respect to the late war. This fact can hardly be reconciled with reason and justice.

Note 7:

MATSUYAMA, Ren, formerly 1st Lieutenant (Army), in his application for special remission, states:

"I graduated from the Military Academy 38 years ago from today, in 1913. In the following year, under the Treaty of Anglo-Japanese Alliance, I served in the First World War, with the Allied troops under Major General Barnadiston, British Army. Being wounded in the right leg joint by Germans, I was sent back to Japan in December of the same year. I was treated at one hospital after another in Hamamatsu, Tokyo and Atami, and underwent treatment for a long time. But, after all, I was unable to attain complete recovery, and I was retired from the Army in 1917 a cripple. I still continued at home to try to heal my wound, and at the same time managed to study at the Bookkeeping School, the Meiji University and the Waseda University. Then, in October 1919, I was employed by the Naikoku Tsuun Kabushiki Kaisha (Internal Transportation Co., Ltd.). Starting as an apprentice clerk, I have since been engaged continuously, for over 30 years now, in transportation, warehousing and other businesses connected therewith, all of which are public utility enterprises..... I am still constantly hampered by the wounded part of my leg. This acutely reminds me of the fact that I have been crippled and disabled by a wound I received when attacking the aggressor Germany with the Allied troops in the First World War. Surely my designation is diametrically contrary to the spirit of the Memorandum. The Allied Governments and the Japanese Government might ordinarily be expected to afford me proper protection. I could not even dream of the unthinkable possibility of my being designated as a purgee."

V. Remarks on Notes Given Above.

With regard to the instances given in Notes 1 - 7 above, it may be mentioned that, under the present criteria, the Appeal Board is unable to grant special remission in any of them. Non-remission decisions have already been made with respect to all of them, except for the case of SHIRATO, Mitsuhisa, mentioned in Note 6, which has not been taken up yet.

All these instances have been taken out of many similar ones, and are by no means any particular solitary cases.

VI. Army and Navy Officers Who Played Non-Military Minor Roles.

The following officers, though serving with the armed forces, are considered to have held disfavored and unimportant positions of slight responsibilities, in the military sense:

a. Army: Active Officers, and Quasi-Officers corresponding to Active Officers, in non-military departments (technical, accounting, medical, veterinary, judicial, and musical).

Navy: Quasi-Officers corresponding to Active Officers, in non-military departments (medical, pharmaceutical, accounting, technical, dental, judicial, and musical). (With the exception of those who had previously been Army Accountant-Officer Cadets or Navy Accountant-Ensign Cadets, as well as those who were on the levels of General Officers or Flag Officers.)

b. Army: Active Officers who had previously been Non-Commissioned Officers.

Navy: Active Officers who had previously been Special Duty Officers.

c. Army and Navy Special Volunteer Reserve Officers.

d. Military Policemen who retired in or before 1930, and those who became Military Policemen in 1945.

Note 8:

From the beginning of 1945, it became increasingly clear that Japan would be defeated, and, in order to preserve military discipline and to maintain internal order, it was necessary to depend upon the services of a greatly increased number of Military Policemen. Accordingly, Military Policemen who had hitherto been such were detailed to Military Police duties proper, and a large number of new Military Policemen were obtained by compulsory enlistment. The latter were employed in doing the minor miscellaneous work of the Military Police. These 1945 Military Policemen were not only in office for a very short time, but they simply engaged in such labors for Military Police detachments as accounting, cooking, construction of air-raid shelters, and farming to rear food for the Military Police. Further, there are many instances where privates, who had previously been school students, were compulsorily transferred to the Military Police, in order to make them discharge such brainwork duties as investigation into air-raid damage and the direction of escapes at the time of air-raids.

These men were practically in no way different from privates in other branches of the military organization, and yet they are purged because they were Military Policemen in name.

e. Persons who, being other than regular Military Policemen, served with the Military Police.

It might be said that, both in the Army and the Navy, the core of military activities was formed by regular Army or Navy officers on levels not lower than that of Majors or Lieutenant Commanders, who had graduated, in the case of the Army, from the Military Academy, the Army Air Academy or the Army Accounting School, and, in the case of the Navy, from the Naval Academy, the Navy Engineering School or the Navy Accounting School. That these officers and regular Military Policemen should be purged under the present criteria, is only natural, but it might be wished that a change of method be made with respect to the men of slight responsibilities enumerated above.

VII. Appeal Cases under Other Categories.

In dealing with cases under categories other than those mentioned in the preceding Sections and in Section VIII below, the Appeal Board desires to examine carefully each individual case by taking into consideration the under-mentioned conditions.

1. Conditions regarding Circumstances of Appointment.
   (1) The designee's appointment was entirely not due to his own will.
   (2) The designee refused repeatedly to assume the proffered post, but was obliged to take it up owing to circumstances for which he was not responsible.
2. Conditions regarding Actual Roles Played.
   (1) The term of office was so short that there was practically no room for actual activity.
   (2) There was entirely or almost no activity, owing to absence, illness or otherwise, regardless of the length of the term of office.
   (3) The actual role played by the designee was of the slightest responsibility.
3. Conditions regarding Trends of Thought.
   (1) The designee was conspicuous for his pacifistic and democratic inclinations throughout his career.
   (2) There were conspicuous instances where the designee was subjected to pressure by others owing to his anti-military or anti-war thought and action.

VIII. Designees for Economic Activities under Category G.

The standards of examination mentioned in the immediately preceding Section are to be made more concrete in regard to cases of designees for economic activities. At the present stage, it is desired to pursue examination by taking into consideration the following points:

1. Character of Companies.

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

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

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

2. Position of Officers.

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

a. Factory chief or branch chief.

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

b. Persons who took charge of technical matters only.

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

c. Most of Auditors.

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

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

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

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

3. Length of the Term of Office.

With reference to all companies and all officers, it may be assumed, as a general rule, that those who held office for a short period of time had little room for activity, and that their responsibility is consequently light. Unless they were guilty

of militaristic or ultra-nationalistic thoughts and actions, their cases are to be examined under the principles of granting special remission to

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

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

4. Trends of Thought.

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

5. Viewpoint of Economic Rehabilitation.

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

6. Persons Barred from Special Remission.

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

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

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

The above are standards for officers of companies under Category G. These standards will be applied on a somewhat stricter basis to officers of financial and development organizations under Category E.

IX. Conclusion.

While the Appeal Board has set forth in some of the preceding Sections such facts and circumstances as in its view seem to claim special attention, with the wish that the GHQ authorities may accord favorable consideration to a relaxation of the present purge criteria in connection with cases covered by those facts and circumstances, yet it need scarcely be said that the Board will persist in making inexorable decisions with stern justice, more especially in the case of persons who are in any way chargeable with militaristic or ultra-nationalistic thoughts and actions. The strictest exactitude has been the sole guiding principle of the Board in examining the cases of those not only under Categories B, C and E, but also under other categories, for example, designees for economic activities under Category G, who, where any evidence of proclivities toward military aggression is discernible, have been the objects of relentless decisions. This attitude of the Board shall undergo no modification whatever, should a relaxation of the purge criteria be made in the respects afore-mentioned.

.....

Burge

21 October 1949

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: See Attached Letter

1. Apparently Mr. Marcum's memory is confused concerning Nippon Times article dated 27 March 1947 to which he refers. Careful reading of that article discloses nothing to indicate that the purge would be short-lived or would terminate at any date other than that specified by SCAPIN 550.

2. Government Section files do not contain notes by Mr. Scott on conference of the same date.

Robert W Borman

ROBERT W BORMAN
Capt Inf
Chief, Statistics and Review Branch

September 23, 1949

Dear General Whitney -

Courtney sent me Gen. Willoughby's letter and I have taken action to refer it to the proper authorities - I expect a satisfactory development in the near future.

I find it difficult to express my heart-felt appreciation for your assistance and regret ~~of~~ to having

(2). caused you so much inconvenience.
However I feel certain that the next
time you hear from me, I will be
able to report that the affair has been
satisfactorily concluded and that I
am doing something worthwhile.
Incidently I have been reading
a great deal about Germany and
Occupation policy there – with special

(3) Reference to the terrific "back-fire" from the De-nazification program; and I wonder if you have given serious consideration to the Promulgation by General MacArthur of Amnesties for certain categories of purgees and the development of a progressive program of relaxation leading to eventual elimination of restrictions against all but war criminals?

(4) There are dangers of course but there are also compensations which outweigh them. Some of the possible developments which occur to me are:

(1) Eliminating a "martyr" class

(2.) preventing the development of a "collaborationist" class

(3) developing the cohesiveness of all anti-communist elements by spreading the area of mutual responsibility for national rehabilitation.

(5)

(4) increasing "good will" towards the United States.

(5) enhancing the prestige of the Occupation at this most critical time.

a historical basis for such action by SCAP was indicated during my press conference on march 26, 1947 (see The Nippon Times 27 March 1947, column 7, paragraph 7)

(also notes on conference by Scott)

Sincerely,

Carlos Marcum

List of Mayors

(Source: National Election Administration Commission - as of 30 September 49)

Prefecture	City	Name	Party
Aichi	Nagoya	TSUKAMOTO Ze	Independent
	Toyohashi	OTAKE Tochi	Democrat
	Okazaki	TAKEUCHI Muneharu	Independent
	Ichinomiya	ITO Hajime	Independent
	Seto	KATO Akira	Independent
	Handa	MORI Nobuo	Independent
	Kasugai	ADACHI Akira	Democrat
	Toyokawa	FUKUYAMA Masaichi	Independent
	Tsushima	HIRANO Keemon	Independent
	Hekinan	NAKAMURA Shyotaro	Independent
Akita	Akita	KODAMA Seisuke	Independent
	Noshiro	YANAGIYA Kiyosaburo	Independent
Aomori	Aomori	YOKOYAMA Minoru	Democrat
	Hirosaki	IWABUCHI Tsutomu	Independent
	Hachinoe	NATSUBORI Teijiro	Democratic Liberal
Chiba	Chiba	KANO Kinsuke	Democratic Liberal
	Chyoshi	KASE Michinosuke	Independent
	Ichikawa	UKIYA Takejiro	Democratic Liberal
	Funabashi	MATSUMOTO Eiichi	Democratic Liberal
	Tateyama	SUZUKI Morizo	Democrat
	Kisarazu	YAMAZAKI Naoshi	Independent
	Matsudo	ONDA Akira	Independent
Ehime	Matsuyama	YASUI Masakazu	Ehime Democratic
	Imabaru	YAMAMOTO Kosuke	Independent
	Uwajima	KUNIMATSU Fukuroku	Ehime Democratic
	Yahatahama	KIKUCHI Kiyoharu	Independent
	Niihama	ARAI Gentaro	Independent
	Saijyo	TAKAHASHI Matsujiro	Independent
Fukui	Fukui	KUMAGAI Tasaburo	Independent
	Tsuruga	KAWARA Yosaku	Independent
	Takeo	MORIKAMI Saigoro	Independent
Fukuoka	Fukuoka	MIYOSHI Yaroku	Independent
	Kurume	OKA Kozaburo	Independent
	Moji	NAKANO Shingo	Democrat
	Kokura	HAMADA Yoshisuke	Independent
	Wakamatsu	INOUE Yasugoro	Democrat
	Omuda	TANAKA Chyuzo	Independent
	Yahata	MORITA Michitaka	Independent
	Tobata	TAKEUCHI Seinosuke	Democrat

Prefecture	City	Name	Party
Fukuoka (cont'd)	Nagata	YUKIZANE Jyuichiro	Independent
	Iizuka	ISHIZAKA Hisakichi	Independent
	Tagawa	KUNO Yamotsu	Independent
Fukushima	Fukushima	SATO Motoji	Democrat
	Koriyama	HOMMA Yoshikura	Independent
	Wakamatsu	YOKOYAMA Takeshi	Kaimin Renmei
	Taira	SUZUKI Tatsusaburo	Democrat
	Shirakawa	TANAKA Nakazo	Independent
Gifu	Gifu	AZUMA Naetoyo	Independent
	Ogaki	KANAI Hajime	Independent
	Takayama	KUSAKABE Reiichi	Independent
	Tajimi	KANEKO Giichi	Independent
Gunma	Maebashi	SEKIGUCHI Shiko	Independent
	Takasaki	KOJIMA Hirokazu	Independent
	Kiryu	MASHARA Ichiji	Democrat
	Isezaki	SAITO Yasaburo	Independent
	Ota	MUTO Denjiro	Independent
Hiroshima	Hiroshima	HAMAI Shinzo	Independent
	Kure	SUZUKI Tedate	Independent
	Mihara	TODA Katsumi	Social Democrat
	Onomichi	ISHIHARA Zenzaburo	Independent
	Fukuyama	FUJII Masao	Independent
Hokkaido	Sapporo	TAKADA Tomiyo	Independent
	Hakodate	MUNETO Tairiku	Independent
	Otaru	SUHARA Eitaro	Kyowa Kai
	Asahikawa	MAENO Yosokichi	Independent
	Muroran	KUMAGAI Ayao	Independent
	Kushiro	SAKUMA Kohei	Independent
	Obihiro	SATO Kametaro	Democrat
	Kitami	ITANI Hanjiro	Independent
	Yubari	KITAJIMA Mitsumori	Independent
	Iwamizawa	YAMAMOTO Ichiei	Democratic Liberal
	Abashiri	YOSHIDA Eikichi	Independent
	Rumoi	HARADA Taichi	Independent
	Tomakomai	TANAKA Shyotaro	Independent
Hyogo	Kobe	(vacancy caused by death of incumbent)	
	Himeji	IWAMI Motohide	Independent
	Amagasaki	HOKUSHIMA Seinosuke	Democratic Political Association
	Akashi	TSUJI Takeshi	Independent
	Nishinomiya	TATSUUMA Uichiro	Independent
	Sumoto	SHIRAKAWA Osamu	Independent
	Ashiya	SAKUMARU Kichizaemon	Independent

Prefecture	City	Name	Party
Hyogo (cont'd)	Itami	SEO Yoshio	Independent
	Aioi	OKADA Gengo	Independent
Ibaragi	Mito	YAMAMOTO Toshio	Independent
	Hidachi	TAKASHIMA Hidekichi	Independent
	Tsuchiura	AMATANI Ushinosuke	Independent
Ishikawa	Kanazawa	IMURA Shigeo	Democrat
	Nanao	KANNO Ryoji	Independent
	Komatsu	WADA Denshiro	Democrat
Iwate	Morioka	KOIZUMI Tasaburo	Independent
	Kamaishi	SAWADA Gonzaemon	Independent
	Miyako		
	Ichinoseki	ABE Tokiichi	Democratic Liberal
Kagawa	Takamatsu	KUNITO Teruta	Independent
	Marugame	MIHARA Katsuhide	Independent
	Sakaide	HAMADA Senichi	Independent
Kagoshima	Kagoshima	KATSUME Kiyoshi	Independent
	Kanoya	KAHIRA Toichi	Independent
	Sendai	HIDAKA Matashi	Independent
Kanagawa	Yokohama	ISHIKAWA Kyoichi	Social Democrat
	Yokosuka	ISHIWATA Naoji	Democratic Liberal
	Kawasaki	KANAZASHI Fujitaro	Democratic Liberal
	Hiratsuka	KAKIZAWA Tokutaro	Independent
	Kamakura	ISONO Riemon	Independent
	Fujisawa	IZAWA Jyuro	Independent
	Odawara	SUZUKI Jyuro	Independent
	Chigasaki	UCHIDA Shyunichi	Democratic Liberal
Kochi	Kochi	YAMAMOTO Akira	Independent
Kumamoto	Kumamoto	SATO Masao	Democrat
	Hitoyoshi	KOIDE Masaki	Democrat
	Yatsushiro	SAKATA Masasuke	Independent
	Mizumata	NAKANISHI Takamaro	Independent
	Arao	TERADA Sahei	Independent
Kyoto	Kyoto	KANBE Masao	Independent
	Fukuchiyama	TAKEUCHI Masao	Independent
	Maizuru	YANAGIDA Hideichi	Social Democrat
Mie	Tsu	SAKAI Kazuma	Independent
	Yokaichi	YOSHIDA Senkuro	Independent
	Ujiyamada	KEIYA Takao	Independent
	Matsuzaka	SHYOJI Keiichi	Independent

Prefecture	City	Name	Party
Mie (cont'd)	Kuwana	KAWASHIMA Kenichi	Independent
	Ueno	NAKAI Tokujiro	Independent
	Suzuka	SUGIMOTO Ryuzo	Independent
Miyagi	Sendai	OKAZAKI Kimatsu	Independent
	Ishinomaki	SAKAI Takeshi	Independent
	Shiogama	SAKURAI Tatsuji	Independent
Miyazaki	Miyazaki	AKAKAWA Iwakichi	Independent
	Nobeoka	NAKADA Matajiro	Independent
	Miyakonojyo	ARITA Hideaki	Independent
Nagano	Nagano	MATSUHASHI Kyuzaemon	Democrat
	Matsumoto	TSUTSUI Machisa	Independent
	Ueda	INOUE Ryugo	Independent
	Iida	TAKADA Shigeru	Independent
	Okaya	MIYASAKA Kenjiro	Independent
	Suwa	TSUKAHARA Ashiho	Independent
Nagasaki	Nagasaki	OHASHI Hiroshi	Independent
	Sasebo	NAKATA Masasuke	Independent
	Shimabara	NAKAOKA Hideso	Independent
	Isahaya	NAKASHIMA Taro	Independent
	Omura	YANAGIHARA Shyunichi	Independent
Nara	Nara	KATAOKA Yasutaro	Independent
	Yamatotakada	NAGUBA Senzo	Independent
Niigata	Niigata	MURATA Saburo	Independent
	Nagaoka	MATSUDA Hirotoshi	Democrat
	Takada	SEKI Takeo	Independent
	Sanjyo	TSUCHIDA Jigoro	Democratic Liberal
	Kashiwazaki	MIIDA Toraichiro	Independent
	Shibata	TAKAHASHI Heijiro	Independent
Oita	Oita	UEDA Tamotsu	Democratic Liberal
	Beppu	WAKI Tetsuichi	Independent
	Naketsu	ASANUMA Yoshio	Independent
	Hida	HIROSE Masao	Independent
	Saeki	YANO Tatsuo	Independent
Okayama	Okayama	TANAKA Hiromichi	Independent
	Kurashiki	TAKAHASHI Isao	Independent
	Tsuyama	WADA Giichi	Independent
	Tamano	OTA Hisae	Independent
	Kojima	NAKATSUKA Hototaro	Independent
Osaka	Osaka	KONDO Hiroo	Social Democrat
	Sakai	YAMAGUCHI Masaru	Independent
	Kishiwada	MORI Ichiro	Social Democrat
	Fuse	SHIOKAWA Shyozo	Democratic Liberal
	Toyonaka	FUJII Kotaro	Democratic Liberal
	Ikeda	TAKEDA Yoshizo	Democratic Liberal
	Suita	OKAMOTO Taro	Independent

Prefecture	City	Name	Party
Osaka (cont'd)	Izumiotsu	NAYA Chyozaburo	Independent
	Takatsuki	FURUTA Seiichiro	Independent
	Kaizuka	KITANO Yaichiro	Independent
	Moriguchi		
	Izumisano	YAMAMOTO Shyohei	Independent
	Ibaragi	TAKASHIMA Yoshitaka	Democratic Liberal
	Yao	WAKITA Ikumatsu	Independent
	Hirakata	TERASHIMA Soichiro	Independent
Saga	Saga	NOGUCHI Nokei	Independent
	Karatsu	SHIMIZU Sojiro	Independent
Saitama	Kawagoe	ITO Taikichi	Independent
	Kumagaya	KAMODA Soichi	Independent
	Urawa	MATSUI Keiro	Independent
	Omiya	TSUGAWA Tatsumasa	Social Democrat
	Kawaguchi	TANAKA Tokutaro	Democratic Liberal
	Gyoda	OKUNUKI Kenichi	Independent
Shiga	Otsu	MORITA Shyoichi	Independent
	Hikone	KOBAYASHI Kaoru	Democratic Liberal
	Nagahama	KADA Keizo	Independent
Shimane	Matsue	KOBAYASHI Seiichi	Independent
	Izumo	MORIYAMA Shigeki	Social Democrat
	Hamada	OKAMOTO Toshito	Independent
Shizuoka	Shizuoka	MASUDA Shigeru	Independent
	Hamamatsu	SAKATA Keizo	Independent
	Shimizu	YAMAMOTO Shyoji	Independent
	Numazu	SHIOYA Rokutaro	Democratic Liberal
	Mishima	ASAHI Genseiku	Independent
	Fujieiya	KOMURO Tsurumatsu	Independent
	Ito	ISHIKAWA Tetsu	Independent
	Atami	SO Yoshiyasu	Social Democrat
	Iwata	AKAMATSU Teruhiko	Independent
	Shimada	SUZUKI Shigezo	Independent
	Yoshihara	SUZUKI Seiichi	Independent
Tochigi	Utsunomiya	SATO Wasaburo	Democrat
	Ashikaga	KIMURA Asashichi	Democrat
	Tochigi	KONEZAWA Tomso	Independent
	Sano	ITO Hiroaki	Independent
	Kanuma	SUZUKI Shinichiro	Social Democrat
Tokushima	Tokushima	HARA Kikutaro	Independent
	Naruto	KONDO Naoyuki	Independent
Tokyo	Hachioji	KOBAYASHI Kichinosuke	Independent
	Tachikawa	NAKAJIMA Shyunji	Democratic Liberal
	Musashino	ARAI Genkichi	Independent

Prefecture	City	Name	Party
Tottori	Tottori	MORINAKA Toyoji	Citizen League
	Yonago	NOZAKA Kanji	Independent
Toyama	Toyama	OYAMA Saburo	Democratic Liberal
	Takaoka	MINAMI Shinichiro	Independent
Wakayama	Wakayama	TAKAGAKI Zenichi	Democratic Liberal
	Kainan	MORIMOTO Isuke	Independent
	Tanabe	KOMORI Kaichi	Independent
	Shingu	SUGIMOTO Kiyomatsu	Independent
Yamagata	Yamagata	SUZUKI Shigetaka	Independent
	Yonezawa	TAKAHASHI Hirokichi	Independent
	Tsuruoka	KATO Seizo	Independent
	Sakata	HONMA Jyuzo	Independent
Yamaguchi	Shimonoseki	MATSUO Moriji	Independent
	Ube	NISHIDA Bunji	Independent
	Yamaguchi	YAMASHITA Taro	Independent
	Hagi	YASUMURA Masato	Independent
	Tokuyama	HASEGAWA Toshichi	Independent
	Bofu	MIYAJI Ryozo	Independent
	Kudamatsu	ISHII Shigenari	Independent
	Iwakuni	TSUDA Yakichi	Independent
	Onoda	KUNO Toichi	Independent
	Hikari	YAMAMOTO Reizo	Independent
Yamanashi	Kofu	YAMAMOTO Tatsuo	Democratic Liberal

8 September 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: Major Napier

SUBJECT: HIROKAWA, Kozen's Alleged Statement to the Press Concerning the "Depurge of a Group of Purgees"

1. Conference was held by Major Napier with HIROKAWA Kozen, Secretary General of the Democratic Liberal Party, KURUJAMA Chojiro, Democratic Liberal Party member, and SHIMANOUCHI, T., of Foreign Office (interpreting) on 7 September 1949 between 1115 hours and 1130 hours.

2. Major Napier called to the attention of HIROKAWA and others present the following article appearing in the JIJI Press, dated 6 Sep 49, which reads:

"TOKYO, Sept. 6. - There will be two "welcome announcements" made within a week's time, including one concerning the depurge of a group of purgees, especially those in the economic field, declared Secretary-General Kozen Hirokawa of the Democratic Liberal Party in his interview with JiJi Press yesterday evening.

"Mr. Hirokawa said he was not in a position to reveal the contents of the other announcement, which he said "has an important international significance.

"The Democratic Liberal leader stated that the depurge of that particular group of purgees would be made possible through those persons' individual applications for reinstatement in public office, not through an adjustment of the purge framework."

HIROKAWA denied making the statement as quoted by the JIJI Press, and stated he put in a complaint to the newspaper to effect a correction of the article. This denial was published in the press release of the same date. Said article reads:

"TOKYO, Sept. 6 - Secretary-General Kozen Hirokawa of the Democratic Liberal Party in his interview with JIJI Press Tuesday denied that Premier Shigeru Yoshida referred to the economic depurge issue during his meeting with Mr. Hirokawa and Attorney-General Shunkichi Ueda Monday. (See Page 2 Afternoon Edition, Tuesday).

"He also denied having referred in concrete terms to the "welcome announcements" or having made any commitment on the depurge issue in his interview with JIJI Press Monday evening.

"He added however, that he still had not abandoned his hope for the"welcome news".

156.

Memo for Major Napier (Cont.)

HIROKAWA went on to state that the newspapers often misquoted his actual statement and sometimes even quoted statements he had not made. HIROKAWA further stated that the government was aware of misquoting of statements by the press as well as leakage of information, and the Prime Minister YOSHIDA, Chief Secretariat MASUDA and others have been on a watch for the responsible person or persons. HIROKAWA admitted that he made statements indicating his hope for "good news" and from the statement he believes the press inferred that good news meant the reinstatement of purgees.

3. Major Napier informed HIROKAWA that according to information from a certain source, the Democratic Liberal Party needed larger contributions and therefore some "good news" was necessary to encourage such contribution.

HIROKAWA denied such allegation.

4. Major Napier agreed that "good news" is welcomed and that in some circles reinstatement of purgees or the re-organization of the police system are considered "good or welcomed news", but in certain other quarters, such news cannot be interpreted "good news", but on the contrary are considered bad.

He offered as a warning that when the press quote statements as they have done (whether HIROKAWA actually made the statements or not, HIROKAWA best knows), HIROKAWA is put in a light as being in opposition to SCAP and therefore should take great caution in the future. HIROKAWA thanked Major Napier for this advice and stated that he will take greater caution hereafter.

5. In passing, Major Napier called to the attention of all persons present the subject of KODAMA Yoshio and his recent book titled IN PRISON AND OUT or some title similar to this which is considered to be a very ultra-nationalist book. HIROKAWA and others present were asked whether they thought KODAMA should be imprisoned.

HIROKAWA stated he didn't care if KODAMA was imprisoned as he was indifferent on this subject matter.

M. Uchiyama

GS Files

5 July 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: Major Napier

SUBJECT: Pending Purge Violation Cases

1. On 27 June 1949 Mr. Yoshikawa, Chief of Special Investigation Bureau, Attorney General's Office, was requested to give a full report on the status of the following cases:

a. FURUSHO Shirohiko, purgee, designated July 1947 as Director of IRAA, Chiba Prefectural Branch. Subject had been under investigation for alleged omission of foregoing fact in his questionnaire and also for continued influence in affairs of the Chiba Newspaper Company in which he was formerly auditor. This case was initiated on 20 October 1948 by Special Investigation Bureau and subsequently transferred to the Prosecution Bureau on 6 January 1949 where it has been under prolonged consideration because of the influence exerted by Furusho in various high quarters.

b. GOTO Keita, purged 22 September 1947 as former president of Tokyo Kyuko Dentetsu Kabushiki Kaisha (Tokyo Express Tramway Co., Ltd.) and Minister of Transportation and Communication. An investigation of the continued influence by subject in the Tokyo Express Tramway Co., Ltd., was conducted by SIB and sufficient incriminating evidence gathered to warrant transfer of case to the Procurator's Office. Although this case was initiated on 16 November 1948 and investigations completed by February 1949, it has been held in abeyance by the Attorney General's Office as a "delicate case" involving one of the most important figures in the field of transportation.

c. HIRANO Masukichi, purged 5 April 1947 as former chief of Dai Nippon Seiji Kai (Great Japan Political Association), Gifu Prefectural Branch. On 20 October 1948, SIB initiated investigation of reports that Hirano had violated political activities provision of Imperial Ordinance No.1. This case was transferred to the Procurator's Office in December 1948 for further consideration and investigation.

2. On 20 June 1949, Mr. Yoshikawa reported to this office that he had presented the following arguments to Mr. Tosuke Sato, Deputy Procurator General:

a. SIB, as the initiating agency of the above cases, had been requested by Government Section to give a full report on the status thereof.

b. Inasmuch as preliminary investigations had been completed some months ago, it is requested that reasons for what seem to be unnecessary delays be reported by the appropriate agencies concerned within the Attorney General's Office.

1347

Memo for Major Napier (Cont.)

3. An oral report by Mr. Yoshikawa on 29 June revealed that Mr. Sato and Attorney General Ueda had agreed that there was need to expedite conclusion of the cases in question in order to prevent unfavorable comments by the Japanese public. On the same date, Goto's case was officially transferred to the Procurator's Office for necessary action. The Attorney General's Office instructed the Procurator's Office to expedite investigations of Purge violations by Hirano and Furusho.

S. Hayashi

File S/B

D R A F T

The Attorney-General's Office Ordinance No.

, 1949

The following amendment shall partially be made to the Attorney-General's Office Ordinance No. 42 of 1948 (concerning the declaration to be filed by the person designated as fallen under the Memorandum in accordance with the provisions of the Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947).

Attorney-General

The following amendment shall be made to the Form No. 2 which follows.

Supplementary Provisions

The present Ordinance shall come into force as from ~~June~~ July 1, 1949.

-11-

FORM No. 2

* Serial Number	Form of declaration for change in accordance with the Attorney-General's Ordinance No. 42 of 1948.			
Matters Changed	**Present**	**Former**	**Date of Change**	**Remarks**
Name in Full With 'Kana' on its side.				
Permanent Domicile				
Present Address				
Occupation				
Reason for Designation		Date of Designation		
Retired Public Service and Date of Retirement		Place of Employment at time of Retirement		

I ~~beg to submit to you~~ file the aforementioned Declaration.

Name in Full: (Seal)

Date:

To the Attorney-General.

Attention to be taken filling in.

(1) The column with the sign * need not be filled in by the person concerned.

(2) Whether there is any change or not, every column shall be filled in. In case no matter comes under the column concerned, it shall be filled in so.

Present Form

FORM No. 2

* Serial Number	Form of declaration for change in accordance with the Attorney-General's Ordinance No. 42 of 1948.		
Matters Changed	**Present**	**Date of Change**	**Remarks**
Name in Full With 'Kana' on its side.		Date:	
Present Address		Date:	
Occupation		Date:	

I file the aforementioned Declaration.

Name in Full: (Seal)

Date:

To the Attorney-General.

Attention to be taken in filling in.

(1) Fill in the matters caused to change only.

(2) In the column Remarks, former name, former address or former occupation shall be filled in.

(3) The column with the sign * need not be filled in by the person concerned.

REASON

It is found that the form of the declaration of change in accordance with the Attorney-General's Office Ordinance No. 42 of 1948 is so simple that it is inconvenient for the transaction of business. That is the reason why the Ordinance shall be amended.

様式第二

※一連番號　昭和二十三年法務廳令第四十二號による變更屈出書

變更事項	現	舊	變更年月日	備考
氏名				
本籍地				
現住所				
職業				
該當事項		該當決定年月日		
退職公職及び退職年月日		退職當時の勤務先		

右屈出します

昭和　年　月　日

法務總裁　殿　氏名　㊞

◎記載上の注意

㈠ ※印の欄は屈出者において記載するに及ばない。

㈡ 各欄は變更の有無にかゝわらず記入し該當事項がないときはその旨を記入すること

Purge

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

W. E. Hutchinson, 26-8543

File No: AG 314.7(2 June 49) Subject: Preparation of Monograph

Note No.	From: SRS To: GS Date: 2 June 1949.
1.	1. Paragraph 3h of General Order No. 6, 18 April 1947 directs this Section to "prepare a historical record of the nonmilitary activities of the Occupation of Japan." Mr. L. W. Bealer has been assigned the extension and revision of the monograph on "The Political Purge" and he will contact your Executive Officer on this project in the near future. 2. Such assistance, including access to essential source data, as you can give Mr. Bealer in accordance with paragraph 4b of above mentioned GO will be appreciated. To assure accurate reflection of your Section's activities, it is requested that such material as you deem appropriate, including papers prepared for or by your Section Chief or other authorized spokesmen pertaining to the subject of the above monograph, be made available for consideration in the preparation of the history. Materials of this nature might include papers presented for the purpose of orienting persons or committees visiting Japan in an official capacity; articles published in the press or in periodicals; lectures or speeches given before professional or other public groups; reports presented to the Allied Council for Japan; etc. 3. This monograph, when completed, will be submitted to you for comments, corrections and/or recommendations prior to submission to the Chief of Staff. C. H. U.

FEC AGO Form No 37

702 A

2018—FEC Printing Plant—8/48—50M

Court

20 May 1949

From: INOMATA Kōichi, Judge in charge of Liaison, Tokyo High Court.

To: HIGUCHI Masaru, Chief, Liaison Section, Supreme Court

We are informing you that as for the Criminal Case you asked us to investigate, it was decided by our standing committee etc. to give it the priority for trial and dispose it as soon as possible correspondingly to the 4th Class Special Case, and we already informed of it to the Sections concerned.

Further, the Special Cases are classified into four classes and the 1st Class, in accordance with the provision of the Supreme Court Rule No. 9 of 1948 and other Classes correspondingly thereto, be given the priority for trial and he disposed of in the shortest possible time.

The 1st Class Cases:

Cases stipulated in the Art. 1 of the Supreme Court Rule No. 9 of 1948 (Rules concerning the Orders relating to the Exclusion, Removal, etc., from Public Offices and Public Services.)

The 2nd Class Cases:

Cases which are clear that the Occupation Forces Authorities have keen interests in them through the informations given by the Liaison Section or the report submitted by the president of each District Courts.

The 3rd Class Cases:

Cases of violation of the Direct Taxes, Law.

The 4th Class Cases:

Cases which are deemed proper to be designated as Special Cases by the standing committee of this Court from among the following ones;

Important cases connected with the occupation policy of the Allied Forces.

Inportant cases connected with the provisions of the Constitution.

Cases which are greatly interested in politically, economically or socially, etc. (excluding those cases which come under 1st to 3rd class inclusive.)

Sup. Ct.

May 18, 1949

C.I. No. 6,998 S.C.

From : KISHI Seiichi, Director, Criminal Affairs Bureau, Supreme Court.

To : Chairman, Japan Physicisns Association.

Subject : About request of taking measures for making form etc. of medical certificate for court use known and convinced of all members.

On Nov. 10, last year, a notification entitled, "Re medical certificate for an accused to be produced to court at the time of his making application for the change of the date for public trial" was issued by the Secretary-General of the Supreme Court addressing to the President of each High Court and District Court in the country, and a copy thereof was sent to You Chairman and the Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Welfare for reference. To meet the above, You Chairman issued a notification entitled, "Re medical certificate for court use" on the 18th of the same month with a form thereof etc. modelled, addressing to the Chairman, officers and representatives of the Physicians' Association of each metropolis, district, urban and rural prefecture with a view to making the matter known to all the physicians in the country.

Later the contents of the above notification issued by the Secretary-General of this Court were legislated into the provisions from Arts. 183 to 186 inclusive of the Code of Criminal Procedure which has come into force as from Jan. 1, this year. According to this, it has been provided that the form of medical certificate in question should be applicable not only to the use of the non-appearance in

court of an accused but also to that of the non-appearance of a witness, expert witness etc,

While it seems that the purport of the notification issued by You Chairman has not been thorough-going as yet among all the physicians in the country. Hence we hereby ask you to take the trouble of taking necessary measures for making the purport of the above notification convinced again to every physician and extended the said purport as well to the preparation of a medical certificate for the use of non-appearance in court of a witness, expert witness etc. due to sickness.

COPY

6 May 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR MAJOR NAPIER

SUBJECT: Appeals

Mr. Iseki, Secretary of the Appeals Board, was instructed to retain the briefs and other material in connection with appeals until such time as all cases have been reviewed, or until requested to submit them.

Assurance was given that this direction was understood and would be complied with.

All interim reports will be submitted according to present routine.

(Sgnd.)ROBERT W. BORMAN
Capt. Inf.
Chief, Statistics & Review Branch

~~0-0-3~~

Lange Background
(B)

Re the Selection of members of the Inquest of Prosecution and the examination for the presence of those falling under the SCAP Memorandum dated Jan. 4, 1946, Subject: Removal and Exclusion of Undesirable Personnel from Public Office.

1. As you know, members of the Inquest are defined as principal public office mentioned in Art. 2, Par. 1 of the Imperial Ordinance No. I, 1947 (Imperial Ordinance concerning Exclusion, Removal, Retirement, etc. from Public Offices).

2. Therefore, any person who has been designated as falling under the provisions of the said Memorandum shall be excluded from the position of the member of the Inquest. (Art. 3, Par. 3 of the said Imperial Ordinance)

And with members of the Inquest, the examination as to whether they fall under the Memorandum or not follows their selection, but actually it takes a considerable number of days before the completion of such examination. Consequently, should they be unable to perform their duties so long as the said examination is unfinished, this will naturally produce such an inconvenient result as the suspension of the activities of the Inquest of Prosecution during the interval. So that, we think, under the following interpretation this defect may be filled, and in this respect, we should like to know your opinion:

Even before the completion of the said examination, those who have been selected as members of the Inquest may perform their own duties. However, it is a matter of course that upon examination those who have been subsequently designated as falling under the Memorandum shall thereafter lose their positions. (Cf. Art. 3, Par. 3 and Art. 4 of the said Imperial Ordinance)

Purge

Capt. Robert W. Borman
26-6963

Screening of Japanese Coal Mining Technicians.

Govt Sec ESS 4 May 1949

2 1. As requested in Paragraph 7, note 1, screening of the Japanese individuals concerned was accomplished by the Japanese Government this date with the result that none were found objectionable for public service.

2. This Section concurred with the decision of the Japanese Government.

6 Incls.
n/c

- C. W. -

SCAP

T101

Major Napier
Desk File
Appeals Bd

27 April 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR MAJOR NAPIER

SUBJECT: Appeals Cases

1. All of the briefs and attached papers relative to appeals cases recommended for rescission of designation by the Appeals Board were returned to Mr. Iseki, Secretary of that body today. Mr. Iseki was informed that this was being done by direction of General Whitney who had further instructed that all pertinent data and authoritative documentary evidence must be included when these and all future appeals cases are submitted to this headquarters for review.

2. In response to their informal request for extension of time during which appeals might be accepted by the Appeals Board Mr. Iseki was told that such a request indicated a certain lack of efficiency and cooperation on the part of the Japanese agencies concerned both in the dissemination of relative information and in the collection of documents. However, permission was granted by General Whitney to accept appeals until the end of May.

3. It is estimated that it will take the Secretariat of the Appeals Board about two months to reorganize the cases returned to them. I believe it is quite possible that the Appeals Board will recess for a period of about three weeks.

ROBERT W. BORMAN
Chief, Statistics & Review Branch

~~9-B-2~~

Major Napier
26-6962

Removal of Undesirable Japanese Official

Govt Sec

G-2, Public Safety
ATTN: Col. Pulliam

16 March 1949

1

1. Reference telephone conversation Colonel Pulliam, G-2/PS - Major Napier, GS, this date.

2. Attached letter recommending removal of undesirable police official is forwarded for comment and recommendation.

2 Incls:
1 - MG ltr 19 Feb 49
w/ind 28 Feb & 14 Mar
2 - GS ltr 12 Jan 48

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

13

014.2
(19 Feb 49)

1st Ind

JMW/ehb

SUBJECT: Removal of Incompetent Japanese Official
(Chief of Akita City Municipal Police)

HEADQUARTERS TOHOKU MIL GOVT REGION, APO 309, 28 February 1949

TO: Commanding General, IX Corps, APO 309

Forwarded in compliance with authority cited in basic communication.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

/s/ Howard B. Dow
/t/ HOWARD B. DOW
Captain MSC
Adjutant

AG 014.2 (D)
(19 Feb 49)

2nd Ind

JMW/ehb

HEADQUARTERS IX CORPS, APO 309, 1 March 1949

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343

/s/ P.J.B.

AGMGL 091(Japan)

3rd Ind

14 MAR 1949

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500

Attention is invited to recommendation contained in par 1 of basic letter, in which this headquarters concurs.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

MONROE H. KINNEY
Major, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

MARITIME SAFETY BOARD
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION

MSB No.775(SP)

18 March 1949

To : Captain R. Borman, GS, GHQ, SCAP.

From : Director-General, Maritime Safety Board.

Subject: Corrections on Roster of Ex-Naval Regular Officers Coming under Purge Directive.

It is hereby requested that the following additions and corrections be made regarding the subject Roster (as of Feb. 1, 1949) previously submitted to you:

1. On shore service.

The name of the following personnel be struck off the Roster:

Name	Former Rank	Present Post	Reasons
ITO Yoshikatsu	Lt.	Yokosuka Ex-Naval Ship Office	He was transferred to sea service.
YOSHIMURA Goro	"	"	"

2. Crew member of Minesweeping vessels and vessels in custody.

a. The names of the following personnel be added to the Roster:

Name	Former Rank	Present Post	Reasons
IWATA Haruhiko	Lt-cdr.	Yokosuka Ex-Naval Ship Office	Due to the placement of the Escort "SHIGA" in laid-up reserve status in compliance with CNFE Directive.
ADACHI Yoshitsugu	Lt.	"	
MANABE Yoshitaka	Lt-cdr.	Sasebo Ex-Naval Ship Office	Since his employment was approved by CNFE.
ITO Yoshikatsu	Lt.	Yokosuka Ex-Naval Ship Office	Since his transfer was approved by CNFE.
YOSHIMURA Goro	"	"	"

b. The names of the following personnel be struck off the Roster:

Name	Former Rank	Present Post	Reasons
YAMAGUCHI Hiroaki	Ens.	Kure Minesweeping Office	His being non-purgee was proved when he was found to have been commissioned as Ensign on Sept. 5, 1945.

Name	Former Rank	Present Post	Reasons
MORIKAWA Toru	Ens.	Kure Minesweeping Office	His being non-purgee was proved when he was found to have been commissioned as Ensign on Sept. 5, 1945.
GAYA Yuji	Ens.	Shimonoseki Minesweeping Office	"
OBA Sadao	Ens.	"	"
AITO Hiroshi	Ens.	"	"
KIHARA Takehiko	Ens.	"	His being non-purgee was proved when he was found a reserve officer.
KORAYASHI Kametaro	Lt.	"	His being non-purgee was proved when he was found a calld out reserve officer.
ARITA Shokichi	Ens.	"	"
MARUYAMA Isao	Lt. (j.g.)	Yokosuka Ex-Naval ship office.	"
INOUE Tatsuo	Lt-cdr.	"	Retired on Jan. 28, 1949
NISHIMORI Hiroshi	Lt.	Sasebo Ex-Naval ship office.	Retired on Dec. 14, 1948

(N.B. About INOUE and NISHIMORI, these were already reported to you, but their names are erroneously mentioned in the list of Former Career-Naval Officers as of Feb. 1, 1949.).

T. Okubo,
Director-General,
Maritime Safety Board.

Purge

300.6(11 Mar 49)ESS/AC

ESS/AC

ECW/HHS/jr
Hokkaido Rakuno Kyodo K. K. H.H.Scheier, 26-6597

GS
Attention: Capt. Borman

11 March 1949

1. 1. Reference is attached copy of Staff Study of Hokkaido Cooperative Dairy Company, Ltd. (Hokkaido Rakuno Kyodo K. K.), dated 15 November 1948, with attached indorsement of Commanding General, Eighth Army.

2. Above is forwarded for action suggested in paragraph 3e of basic communication.

1 Incl.
as indicated

E. C. W.

NOTE: See Ogino for complete FILE

693A

Fire Prevention & Control

B

Security Comm.

Report on Fire-Prevention Measures Regarding
Questionnaires, Cards and Other
Record Papers for Screening

February 27, 1949.

1. Fire-Prevention Measures

a. It is strictly prohibited to use fire in office-rooms outside the business hours (in holiday-time, in the night-time, and after office hours) as well as to keep combustibles at such places.

b. The last person who leaves office-room at closing time has to ascertain that ash-trays are amassed in a place and not a spark of fire is left there, and to lock all the windows and the doors before leaving the place.

2. Fire Measures

a. In case of an out break of fire in the office during business hours, it is provided that one half of male personnel (about 15 persons) shall engage in fire extinguishing work and the other half (about 15 persons) in the carrying out of papers, while female personnel (about 15 persons) shall aid in the work concerned and shall engage in protection and retention of documents carried out. When there is a fear of catching fire in case of adjacent fire, it is provided that all of the personnel shall engage in the carrying out of papers. The order to carry out papers shall be as follows:

Important record papers.
1. Directives from G.H.Q.
2. Records of Committee Meetings
3. Purgee designation papers
4. List of purgees
5. List of provisional designees.
6. Report papers to G.H.Q.
7. Acceptance Books of questionnaires
8. Accounts papers

Master cards

Questionnaires

b. In case of an outbreak of fire outside office hours, persons of night-time service (2 persons) shall give the alarm to the front-door wards immediately, give fire alarm to fir -fighting station and police boxes of Prime Minister's Residence and carry out the papers in the order specified above with the cooperation of as many hands as possible, and pay attention in order that the saves papers may not be scatterd.

3. Person Responsible for Fire Accidents

The person responsible for fire accidents mentioned above is chiefs of Accounts Section and Supervision Section generally, and direct responsible persons are ISHII Hajime and UCHINO Yoshinari.

Okada Norikazu

OKADA Norikazu
Chief of Supervision Section,
Prime Minister's Office

Report on Fire-Prevention Measures

March 5, 1949

1. Preventive measures

a. Fire-extinguishers (one per twelve Tsubo) are furnished in office rooms.

b. It is prohibited to use fire in office rooms except charcoal for heating in winter time.

c. It is prohibited to keep combustible material in office rooms.

d. Smoking is allowed only in places where ash-traies are ready.

e. The last person who leaves office room at closing time has to ascertain that ash-traies are amassed in a place and not a spark of fire is left there, and to lock all the windows and the doors before leaving the place.

2. Fire measures

a. In case of an out break of fire in the office during business hours, it is provided that one half of male personnel (about 15 persons) shall engage in fire extinguishing work and the other half (about 15 persons) in the carrying out of papers, while female personnel (about 15 persons) shall aid in the work concerned and shall engage in protection and retention of documents carried out. When there is a fear of catching fire in case of adjacent fire, it is provided that all of the personnel shall engage in the carrying out of papers. The order to carry out papers shall be as follows:

1. Directives from G.H.Q.

2. Records of Committee Meetings

3. Applications for remission

4. Miscellaneous

b. In case of an outbreak of fire outside office hours, persons of night-time service (2 persons) shall give the alarm to the front-door wards immediately, give fire alarm to fire-fighting station and police boxes of Prime Minister's Residence and carry out the papers in the order specified above with the cooperation of as many hands as possible, and pay attention in order that the saves papers may not be scattered.

3. Persons responsible for Fire accidents

The persons responsible for fire accidents are chiefs of accounts section and general affairs section generally, and direct responsible persons are S. Takano, S. Koike and Y. Okuyama.

Yujiro Iseki

Yujiro Iseki

Chief of the Secretariat
Public Office Qualifications Appeal Commission.

Purge

Application for Authorization of Employment of Four Ex-Army Career Officers in Demobilization Bureau.

Major Napier 26-6962

Govt Sec

G-2

14 February 1949

1 For Comment and recommendation.

Incl (1):
Application of Dir. of Demob. Bureau w/cover letter Jap. Govt dtd 10 February 1949

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

(Application prepared by KOZUKI, Yoshio, Dir. of Demob. Bureau for apptmt of HAGA, Tomeshige-; INOUE, Keni-ichi; TAKAMUKU, Morimatsu; YAMADA, Minoru who are to be assigned to sections of the Home Depot Division in connection with survey work for the missing in the North Areas.)

GS FILE

690

PETITION

February 8, 1949.

To His Excellency Douglas MacArthur,
General of the Army,
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

Sir: We beg respectfully to say that we, Korean residents, who made our living among the Japanese in the past (before and during the Pacific War), are fully aware of the movements of the persons prominent in political, official or financial life, to say nothing of the internal condition, in Japan in those days.

We were specially interested in the thought and movement of Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto, who has since become Vice-President of the House of Councillors.

We, Koreans, have been completely released from the Japanese power thanks to the efforts of the Allied Powers, and have taken the position of a third nation since the end of the War. We have since made constant effort to construct our liberal, pacific and democratic state and contribute to international peace. Naturally, we feel the greatest concern about the movement of Japan, adjacent to our country.

Permit us to say that we were surprised to see that Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto was subjected to the purge by the Japanese Cabinet-Order dated January 25th. We are in the position of third-power nationals in respect to this matter, but since we have fully known his antecedents, we cannot be satisfied with such an unreasonable step for him. Mr. Matsumoto is a person who has always maintained the principle of justice and has invariably upheld the idea of democracy and pacificism for so long as thirty years in the past.

Not from a merely individual sentiment but by the general will of about 60,000 Koreans now residing in Kyushu, we now submit this petition, stating, with evidences as mentioned below, that the purge of Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto is not understandable.

We respectfully appeal to the Authorities of the General Headquarters of Allied Forces, as symbol of peace and justice, to take measures for either cancellation of the designation of his purge or postponement of the execution of the order, after consideration of these evidences. We are ready to submit at any time a good many clear and well-founded evidences for this purpose if this is demanded by the GHQ Authorities. The purge designations are the absolute imperative for the democratization of Japan, but should a designation be made in conspiracy by the unilateral interpretation of a Cabinet, the result can neither be satisfactory nor fair. In the present case, a great difficulty will be left to the future in connection with some 60,000 Koreans residing in Kyushu who are now advancing toward democracy hand in hand with Japan.

Even for avoiding such a difficulty, we ask that our appeal may be accepted.

1. Before the outbreak of the second world war all fascist bodies including militarists and bureaucrats treated us with an utter contempt making a thorough discrimination between Japanese and Koreans. But Mr. Matsumoto, sympathizing heartily with our distressed condition, condemned militaristic power and upheld our standpoint.

2. As far as we can see, there is no objective ground for the recent decree of purge served upon Mr. Matsumoto.

Observing the matter from a calm and objective point of view, we, nationals of a third country can say that the purge has been undoubtedly caused by both the political conspiracy of certain reactionary groups trying to consciously impede the democratization of Japan and the tactical intrigue of the Communists. We beg that you will kindly take into consideration this very point.

3. It may be concluded that, for the purpose of making Japan a cultural nation completely peaceful and democratic, the non-purge of Mr. Matsumoto, who has fought unswervingly up to the present for the cause of peace, and the security of his political position, are absolutely necessary.

4. We believe that the security of the political position of Mr. Matsumoto who lives up to democracy and pacifism is one of the requisites to the prevention of both the revival of reactionary power in the extreme right and the rise of dictatorial Communism.

We are, Sir, your most obedient servants,

Nan Kiho.
Chief of the Kyushu Branch of the Korean Residents' Association in Japan and Executive Member of the Central Headquarters of the Korean Residents' Association in Japan.

Nan Kiho

Kin Seiman.
Chairman of the Judicial Development Division of the Headquarters of the Korean Residents' Association in Japan Executive Member of the Central Headquarters of the Korean Residents' Association in Japan, Captain of the Fire-brigade of the Headquarters of the Korean Residents' Association in Japan, and Chief of the Kyushu District Office of the Young Men's Association for the Acceleration of the Founding of Korea.

Kin Seiman

PETITION

February 8, 1949.

Brigadier-General C.Whitney,
Chief of the Government Section.

Sir: We beg respectfully to say that we, Korean residents, who made our living among the Japanese in the past (before and during the Pacific War), are fully aware of the movements of the persons prominent in political, official or financial life, to say nothing of the internal condition, in Japan in those days.

We were specially interested in the thought and movement of Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto, who has since become Vice-President of the House of Councillors.

We, Koreans, have been completely released from the Japanese power thanks to the efforts of the Allied Powers, and have taken the position of a third nation since the end of the War. We have since made constant effort to construct our liberal, pacific and democratic state and contribute to international peace. Naturally, we feel the greatest concern about the movement of Japan, adjacent to our country.

Permit us to say that we were surprised to see that Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto was subjected to the purge by the Japanese Cabinet-Order dated January 25th. We are in the position of third-power nationals in respect to this matter, but since we have fully known his antecedents, we cannot be satisfied with such an unreasonable step for him. Mr. Matsumoto is a person who has always maintained the principle of justice and has invariably upheld the idea of democracy and pacificism for so long as thirty years in the past.

Not from a merely individual sentiment but by the general will of about 60,000 Koreans now residing in Kyushu, we now submit this petition, stating, with evidences as mentioned below, that the purge of Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto is not understandable.

We respectfully appeal to the Authorities of the General Headquarters of Allied Forces, as symbol of peace and justice, to take measures for either cancellation of the designation of his purge or postponement of the execution of the order, after consideration of these evidences. We are ready to submit at any time a good many clear and well-founded evidences for this purpose if this is demanded by the GHQ Authorities. The purge designations are the absolute imperative for the democratization of Japan, but should a designation be made in conspiracy by the unilateral interpretation of a Cabinet, the result can neither be satisfactory nor fair. In the present case, a great difficulty will be left to the future in connection with some 60,000 Koreans residing in Kyushu who are now advancing toward democracy hand in hand with Japan.

Even for avoiding such a difficulty, we ask that our appeal may be accepted.

1. Before the outbreak of the second world war all fascist bodies including militarists and bureaucrats treated us with an utter contempt making a thorough discrimination between Japanese and Koreans. But Mr. Matsumoto, sympathizing heartily with our distressed condition, condemned militaristic power and upheld our standpoint.

2. As far as we can see, there is no objective ground for the recent decree of purge served upon Mr. Matsumoto.

Observing the matter from a calm and objective point of view, we, nationals of a third country can say that the purge has been undoubtedly caused by both the political conspiracy of certain reactionary groups trying to consciously impede the democratization of Japan and the tactical intrigue of the Communists. We beg that you will kindly take into consideration this very point.

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Kin Seiman

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February 8, 1949.

Major J.P. Napier,
Government Section.

Sir: We beg respectfully to say that we, Korean residents, who made our living among the Japanese in the past (before and during the Pacific War), are fully aware of the movements of the persons prominent in political, official or financial life, to say nothing of the internal condition, in Japan in those days.

We were specially interested in the thought and movement of Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto, who has since become Vice-President of the House of Councillors.

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Nan Kiho.
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Kin Seiman

18 January 1949

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

STATISTICS AND REVIEW BRANCH

Definition of Duties

BORMAN	Policy and procedures, interpretation and recommendation. Special projects Supervision
GRAHAMSLAW	Secretary Project Status Report Demobilization Records Special projects
OGINO	Maintenance and reorganization of files Liaison relative to screening
HAYASHI	Investigations, prosecutions, etc. relative to enforcement of SCAPIN 548.
MAYNARD	Assistant
MATSUI	Investigations, prosecutions, screening, etc. relative to SCAPIN 550. Preparation of biographies of important persons Maintenance of purge records Special Reports
STONE	Assistant

Inasmuch as some members of this branch are new employees and others have newly assigned functions all members are instructed to familiarize themselves thoroughly with the contents of SCAPINS 548 and 550.

Weekly conferences will be held to determine the extent of such knowledge in general discussion until such time as it is felt these conferences are no longer necessary. This action has been directed by Major Napier.

ROBERT W BORMAN
Capt Inf
CHIEF, STATISTICS AND REVIEW BRANCH

NOT INCLUDED HEREIN

HANS BAERWALD'S NOTE SUMMARIZING THE LIEUTENANT'S VISIT TO MR. OTA WRITTEN IN LONGHAND BY HANS BAERWALD AND NEVER TYPED UP. THE LONGHAND FORM IS IN MAJOR NAPIER'S FILE IN HIS DESK, IN A FOLDER CONTAINING ALL DOCUMENTS ON THIS G-2 INVESTIGATION OF GOVT SEC

1 January 1949

FROM: Mr. Ota

TO: General Whitney

The following is the statement I heard from Mr. Iwabuchi, Tatsuo, a political critic, and a former member of the Central Screening Committee:

I. "I think it was on 21 Dec when Lt. Gardner accompanied by an interpreter called on me and said that he would like to hear my opinion on the purge.

"a. He first asked me if I knew Mr. Tsukahara who handled the purge in Government Section. I replied that I know of his name but have not met him for the liaison between the purge committee and Government Section was maintained by the Chief Secretary and the secretaries, through whom the committee received reports. Therefore the committee members did not deal directly with Government Section officials in charge of the purge. I also replied that I did not know any more than what was stated above about Mr. Tsukahara except rumors. He then asked me if I knew Col. Kades, and Major Napier. I told him that I had seen them and only know them by face.

"b. He then told me that he would like to hear my opinion on the purge in general. I said to him that I did not want to talk about the purge for I did not want to recall the unpleasant incident; besides I have forgotten about the purge, since considerable time has elapsed since I resigned as a committee member. I also told him that since I resigned in January of this year and did not remain as a committee member until the end, and without the materials for evidence I can not give an accurate opinion. However, if he wanted to hear my impression on two or three cases fragmentarily, I replied that I would. (I liked the interpreter for he was very polite.)

"I talked for a long time as I traced my memory because Lt. Gardner expressed that he would like to hear my impression by all means. Lt. Gardner requested me to prepare a written statement of our conversation in Japanese. I did not particularly care to write but, being a writer, I could not flatly refuse; besides he promised to treat it confidentially, therefore I agree to write the statement, and asked him to come back several days later.

II. "Lt. Gardner visited me again after several days. He was accompanied by an American in civilian clothes and an interpreter. I did not lead them into the living room but handed to him the written statement which I had promised at the front door because this time I did not like the attitude of the interpreter.

I generally mentioned the following three points in the written statement which I gave to Lt. Gardner:

"1. The thing which we should be careful about the purge but which the general public is not conscious of, is that the Communist Party utilized the purge systematically in an attempt to purge all the undesirable persons. It is true that the Communist Party had sent letters or offered materials to GHQ and the committee.

"2. The successive governments since the termination of war did not have any definite policy toward the purge. The standard of the purge was established by bureaucrats. Consequently they were generously treated in comparison with those who fell under the economic and the information media purge in spite of the fact that the bureaucrats, during the war cooperated more than them in the execution of the war.

"3. The government under the first Yoshida Cabinet did not take part in the purge, but I think that the purge was used as weapon for political dispute, much to my regret, ever since the Katayama Cabinet."

There might be some discrepancies in the expression concerning the three points which Mr. Iwabuchi gave to Lt. Gardner in writing because I summarized what I have heard from Mr. Iwabuchi. The written statement might be more in detail, however, I am confident that there is no mistakes in the gist.

(Signed) T. Ota

30 December 1948

TO: Brigadier General Courtney Whitney, Chief Government Section

FROM: OHTA, Takeshi, former Chief, Public Administration Qualifications Examination Committee

SUBJECT: Statement of opinion concerning possible revision of purge appeal policy

I. Through the newspapers, the Government recently announced that an Appeals Committee would be formed to handle the appeals of political purgees. (In a later announcement they said the appeals would not be limited to any specific field but would include economic and information media phases, etc.) Further, the Chairman of the Committee would be Iwamoto, Liberal Democratic State Minister, without portfolio. (Later they announced that Attorney General Ueda would be appointed as the Chairman of the Committee.) I heard that Prime Minister Yoshida has already stated the above to be a fact and that he is now selecting members of the Committee. The purge being the backbone of the Occupation objectives, it is absolutely essential that it be completely neutral and carried out with sincerity. It goes without saying that an announcement regarding the formation of an organ to handle appeals should have received the approval and understanding of the Headquarters. I, myself, do not know whether or not this announcement was made with the approval of the Headquarters. Regardless of this, I do not feel that it is desirable that such an announcement that carries with it political implications should be made prior to the general election. This leaves the people with the impression that to a certain extent the purge is influenced politically. (On this point, ever since the release of Narahashi and Inukai from the purge at the time of the Ashida Cabinet by the Appeals Board, the people as a whole have tended to feel that the purge was politically influenced.)

II. The purge was completed on the 10th of May by the dissolution of the Purge Committee and the Appeals Committee, and since then appeals have been limited to consideration of cases based on pleas of gross injustice or administrative error. The way has been left open to appeal to the Prime Minister through a Qualifications Examination Committee or to General Headquarters directly. I do not think that it is necessary to reconstruct an Appeals Committee at the present time for the following reasons:

1. Gross injustices can today be corrected within the present standard of the purge and these can be decided by the present Qualifications Committee.

2. According to the Headquarters policy, the Appeals Committee was abolished on 10 May with the understanding that they had completed their duty. To reconstruct a Purge Committee would be to admit that the past Committee's work was inadequate, and would hurt if anything the basic Occupation objective that was carried out through the purge.

3. If a Purge Appeals Committee were reconstructed, it is conceivable that a large number of present purgees would be absolved of the

2-A-3

purge due to lenient interpretation, thus causing a greater rift between those hurt by the purge and increasing the opinion that the purge was absolutely unfair. (This is due to the fading conscious responsibility for the war by the general population.) Therefore, I suggest the following:

a. That the Headquarters re-examine the standards for the purge eliminating those criteria of persons who least influenced the war policy.

b. In case the standards are to be revised, I think it is advisable that the members called upon to aid in such a revision not be formed of bureaucrats exclusively but also of representatives of economic and political groups; likewise, members of the Purge Committee and the Appeals Committee should be included to insure a proper balance of judgment and ideas concerning criteria and interpretation of policy. Because the present standard was made by the bureaucrats, it has created the impression that it was of great advantage to the bureaucrats rather than to the people as a whole--especially to the economists. The various standards set were a great source of anxiety to the members of the Committee.

III. It was hoped by many, and myself, that with the peace treaty the scope of the purge would be further limited, and if it is felt that the appropriate time for such a change has come, we would rejoice. Yet the peace treaty still looms far in the future due to the international situation. It may be that when things such as the international exchange rate for Japan is established, the criteria for the purge may also be affected; or when Japan has been able to show to the rest of the world she is able to govern herself in accordance with the policies of peaceful nations, thus nullifying the necessity for a purge covering such a broad scope and great number of people.

IV. In conclusion, I think that any move to create a new Appeals Board should come only at a time when it is felt by the authorities that some of the present standards are either inadequate or unnecessary. It is further felt that any change in the existing form of the purge program is not timely.

T. Ato

28 December 1948

Subject: Statement of Opinion

To : General MacArthur

From : Yoshio Suzuki, Former Attorney General in Charge of Purge

According to the newspaper reports, Prime Minister Yoshida is planning to re-examine those who have already been purged and gradually reinstate those with proper reasons through the establishment of a new purge appeal examination committee. It is doubtful if he has obtained SCAP's approval of his plan. For the following reasons, I firmly believe that such a plan should not be approved at the present stage:

1. The purge, as one of the most important features of occupation policy, was decided and carried out under successive governments, with reasonably strict fairness, by the Central Public Office Qualification Screening Committee (consisted of nine members), and the Appeal Screening Committee (consisted of seven members), representative of various groups and various quarters. The tasks assigned these committees were completed in May of this year. I remember the statement made by Col. Kades, at the time when those committees were abolished, to the effect that the administration of the purge had been completed and that the question of reinstatement except in cases of manifest injustice based upon newly discovered and not previously considered evidence should not be brought up, at least until the peace treaty is concluded. We acknowledged that it was the proper thing to do.

2. The purge was the most difficult and the most thankless job among the jobs which have been handled by successive governments. However, we carried out the solemn duty most conscientiously, disregarding opposition and the complaints, complying with the spirit of the Potsdam Declaration. There were many occasions when attempts were made to use the purge as weapon for political disputes, but they were also rejected.

3. It is true that there were a comparatively small number of purgees who are dissatisfied. It was not seldom that there were differences of opinion among the members of the committee. However, a majority decision always ruled. A way was opened to appeal against the decision of the Central Screening Committee. It was logical for those who were not cleared by the Appeal Committee to request permission to appeal their cases to the courts. However, it was decided not to allow the courts to handle the purge. In order to reach final decisions as promptly as possible, and in order to prevent restlessness within the country, this was necessary. Thus, the scope of purging those who were responsible for the war, but short of war criminals, was clearly decided and announced in May of this year. Before this date many persons who appealed were cleared by the decision of the Appeal Committee.

4. All the people know that the administration of the purge is carried out under the strict supervision of SCAP and GHQ.

5. If the act which has been announced completed should become an object of re-examination merely because of the change in the Government, the people will

2-A-2

doubt the authority of the purge and will lose confidence in the impartiality of purge decisions. Furthermore, policy will change whenever there is a change in the Government, and an undesirable impression will be created that GHQ will approve any change proposed. It is most undesirable that such action be taken against the solemnity of this accomplished deed. To do so will give an impression that the Government is trifling with the purge.

6. It is rumored that Prime Minister Yoshida promised some people around him that he would make an attempt to clear them of purge when he came into power. It is regrettable that he had made such promises to undesirable persons from any righteous viewpoint. Furthermore, the intention of proposing such a plan on the eve of the general election is probably to win "applause" politically from reactionary elements. The reactionary elements of the people ironically believe that Yoshida is the only one in Japan who can boldly oppose the policy of GHQ. There is a tendency among them to worship him as hero therefor and to trust him. The realization of his plan would substantiate this belief. I am confident that it would bring about very undesirable results in the general execution of the occupational policies.

7. The administration of the purge up to now is by no means free from errors. Perhaps in one case in ten thousand an entirely wrong person was purged, or a person who did not actually come under the purview of the purge was purged. In such a case, the purpose of justice can be served under the present system; in other words, such a case can be appealed to the Inspection Section of the Prime Minister's Office, and a request for reinstatement can be made to GHQ if mistakes are discovered after the examination by five committee members. Then, the only criticism left will be whether the purge was absolutely fair or not, and whether it was too severe. This happens even in the case of court decisions. However, if this new system is allowed to come, there will be no end to the decisions.

8. There are quite a number of people who ordinarily have democratic inclinations, but who came under the purview of the purge because of the temporary excitement and other mistakes. I am hoping that these people will be individually examined and given chance for reinstatement after the peace treaty is signed. However, this is no time for it yet.

9. In the economic purge, there are some who may be allowed to engage in business activities with the subsequent relaxation on the deconcentration of enterprises. There are some among them who would be of great help to increased production. If the peace treaty is a matter of the distant future, an impartial advisory committee could be established in the Cabinet Inspection Section to examine only this type of economic purgee, but not political purgees. I have no objection to the institution of a procedure whereby amnesty can be requested to GHQ for the economic purgees mentioned above, in individual cases. Even in such an eventuality, I hope that the procedure will be postponed until after the general election, for it is not desirable to use this as a means to bring favorable election results.

10. For the reasons enumerated above, I would like to request that a most serious study be made of Prime Minister Yoshida's proposal.

COPY

CHECK SHEET

Release of Information by Correspondents Concerning Japanese Nationals Issued Passports for Travel Abroad.

CofS PIO 22 Dec 48

THEU: G-1

2 1. The names of those Japanese nationals who have been issued passports to travel abroad may be released.

2. There is no policy prohibiting news agencies from dealing directly with the Japanese Government in securing information. However, information may be withheld at the discretion of the JG.

3. It appears that Checknote No. 2, dated 19 November, attached, bearing Chief of Staff approval, was delivered to a news correspondent of INS. While the release of the information contained therein had been approved, the method of its transmittal was highly improper. Official correspondence will not be made available to unauthorized personnel, but will be forwarded to the AG for file upon completion of action. The Chief, PIO will make this point clear to personnel of his office.

Atchmt n/c

- P. J. M. -

COPY

CHECK SHEET

Lt Col Erlenbusch
26-5926

Release of Information by Correspondents Concerning Japanese Nationals Issued Passports for Travel Abroad

G-1 C/S 17 Dec 1948

1 1. Mr. Igoro Awoki, Chief, Passport Branch, Control Bureau, of the Japanese Government, was approached on 16 Dec 48 by Mr Horiguchi, correspondent for International News Service, and was requested by Mr. Horiguchi to furnish the International News Service with the names of Japanese nationals who have been issued passports to travel abroad. Mr. Horiguchi presented as his authority to receive this information a Checknote from G-1 to PIO (Tab A), which contained the statistics on the issuance of Japanese passports as approved by the Chief of Staff.

2. Mr. Awoki was reluctant to give the names of Japanese nationals who had been issued passports to travel abroad to Mr. Horiguchi and visited G-1 Section on 16 Dec 48 to ascertain whether the names of subject individuals should be given to International News Service as requested. He at this time returned the above-mentioned Checknote to G-1 Section.

3. Mr. Awoki returned to G-1 Section about one hour after his first visit and requested the return of the Checknote mentioned above, stating that the correspondent was very angry with him for having taken subject Checknote.

4. It should be noted that the Checknote presented to Mr. Awoki by the news correspondent, Mr. Horiguchi, is an inter-office communication approved by the Chief of Staff, and in accordance with par 5, Staff Memorandum 6, 6 Jan 47, should have been returned to the AG Section for permanent file.

5. G-1 has no knowledge of how the above-mentioned inter-office communication addressed from G-1 to PIO fell into the hands of the news correspondent or by what authority it was subsequently turned over to a Japanese Government official.

6. G-1 perceives no objection to giving names of Japanese nationals who have received Japanese passports for travel abroad to subject news agency and recommends that news agencies be allowed to deal directly with the Japanese Government in securing this information.

1 Incl
Tab A: C/N, G-1 to PIO

- V.A.B. -

Purge

H. I. PRIEN - 26-8828

Subject: Kuhara Case

3 From: CPC/PLD To: GS 16 December 1948

Pursuant to recommendations contained in Check Note #2 the inclosed proposed memorandum to the Ministry of Finance is submitted for your approval and concurrence.

3 Incls
1 & 2. n/c
Added 1 Incl
3. Proposed Memo to
Ministry of Finance,
JG, Tokyo, Japan
with M/R

- P. H. T. - - - - - - - - - - -

Major Napier 26-6962

4 From: Govt Sec To: Civil Property Custodian 20 December 1948

Government Section concurs in proposed action and in Memorandum for Ministry of Finance, Inclosure 3, herewith.

3 Incls:
n/c

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

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD: 20 December 1948

General Whitney studied proposed action and agreed that Government Section could get better action in this matter than could Civil Property Custodian, and that since reply was being made in Memorandum for Ministry of Finance, it was proper to direct report to a Section of SCAP, in this instance, Government Section.

JACK P. NAPIER
Maj AGD

678

A. I. PRIEN - 26-8828

Subject: Kuhara Case (SCAPIN 6051-A)

1 From: CPC/LGP To: GS ATTN: Mr. C. L. Kades 16 Nov 1948
Maj. J. P. Napier

1. Pursuant to par. 2, SCAPIN 6051-A, 29 Sep 48, the Ministry of Finance submitted LO 4117, 5 Nov 48, subject, "Report on the Case of Fusanosuke KUHARA." Said LO 4117 is forwarded herewith for your comments and recommendations.

2 Incls
1. LO 4117,
5 Nov 48
2. SCAPIN 6051-A,
29 Sep 48

- P. H. T. - - - - - - - - - -

2 From: Govt Sec To: CPC Date: 19 Nov 1948
Mr. Kades, 26-6238

1. The enclosed report on the above case is clearly an attempt to place the responsibility for failure of the higher officials of the Ministry of Finance to comply with SCAPIN 897 upon subordinates occupying minor positions and as to such minor officials, to evade punishment commensurate with the offense. The statement that Kuhara's property was not blocked because his address was unknown is frivolous. Not only is Kuhara one of the best known long-time residents of Tokyo but his garden is famous as the most beautiful in this part of Japan. Similarly, the statement that even after his address was located the officials of the tax office failed to block it because of "negotiations" between Kuhara and that office when the Japanese Government had been directed to block that property, is insolent.

2. Recommend that the report be rejected and that the Japanese Government be informed that, unless SCAPIN 6051-A is complied with forthwith and the responsible officials of the higher bureaucracy who failed to comply with SCAPIN 897 adequately punished, disciplinary action will be taken against the present officials of the Ministry of Finance for failure to obey a directive of the Supreme Commander.

2 Incl: n/c

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

COPY

B. Mazo, 57-8886

WFM/CWH/SDC/BM/brh

Ltr, Hq, Hq and Service Gp, GHQ, FEC, HG 371.2, subj: Security Clearance of Japanese National SEKI Masao, 7 Dec 48

AG 095(7 Dec 48)ESS/LAB

2nd Ind

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS, APO 500
9 May 49

To: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. Request for exception contained in basic letter is evidently based on a misunderstanding. Current regulations prohibit employment of purged Japanese Nationals in any capacity for Occupation Force work, with no exceptions.

2. Letter, GHQ, SCAP to CG, 8th Army, AG 230(23 Jul 46)ESS/LA, 23 July 1946, subject: "Civilian Labor Employed by Occupation Forces," prohibits employment of Japanese Nationals "who exhibit militaristic or militant nationalistic tendencies, or who, in a supervisory capacity attempt to limit or restrict freedom of speech, thought or assembly of others" (paragraph 1"e (4)") or who are subject to purge (paragraph 1"e(5)"). Paragraph 1"f" further provides that persons falling in the categories mentioned in paragraph 1"e(4)" and paragraph 1"e(5)" will be excluded from employment with the Occupation Forces in any capacity. Although provision is made in paragraph 1"g" for certain exceptions, these exceptions apply only to non-Japanese nationals.

3. Disapproval contained in paragraph 2 of 1st Indorsement is appropriate. In the event that current regulations are revised to permit exceptions, the appropriate commanders will be notified.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

Mailed 10 May 49

Incl 4

COPY

HEADQUARTERS
HEADQUARTERS AND SERVICE GROUP
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COMMAND
APO 500

HC 371.2 7 Dec 48

SUBJECT: Security Clearance of Japanese National SEKI Masao

TO : Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343

Request exception to be made in the case of SEKI Masao, Japanese National who is presently employed by TIS, SCAP, General Headquarters, as translator, who is unemployable under Operational Directive 1/5, Headquarters, Eighth Army, dated 13 September 1946, subject: "Removal and Exclusion of Undesirable Personnel from Public Office."

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

A. L. HAYNES
CWO, U.S.A.
Asst Adj

COPY

10 Jan 1949

230.145 AGMGEL 1st Ind
SUBJECT: Security Clearance of Japanese National SEKI Masao

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

To: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500

1. Forwarded for your consideration.

2. This headquarters cannot approve this request in view of the instructions contained in letter, file AG 230 (23 July 46) ESS/LA, dated 23 July 1946, subject: "Civilian Labor Employed by Occupation Forces."

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

MONROE N. RINEY
Major, AGD
Asst Adj Gen