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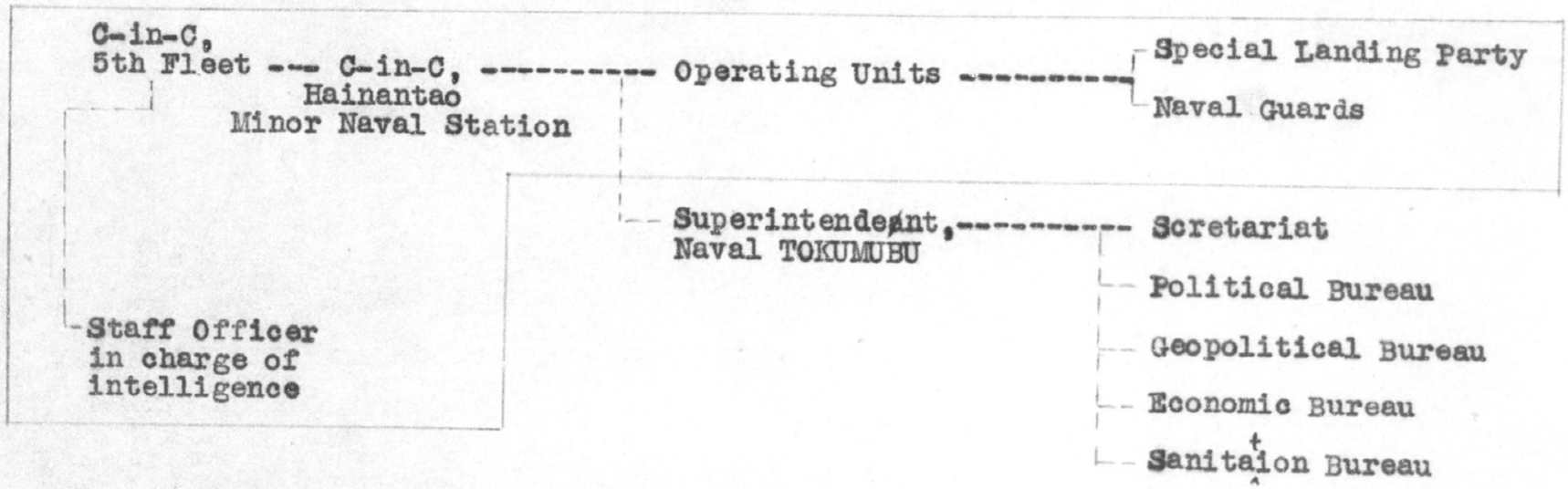
Concerning the Hainantao Naval TOKUMUBU

1. The Hainantao Naval TOKUMUBU, though TOKUMUBU in name, was not a secret intelligence organ, but similar in substance to such civil administrative headquarters as set up on various islands after the outbreak of the Pacific War. This can readily be understood by investigating the personnel and organization of it and comparing these with those of various civil administrative headquarters. (Refer to Tables Nos. I and II).

(a) The Hainantao Naval TOKUMUBU was a civil administratige organization having as its objects the economic development, civil administrative affairs in general and stepping up of cultural level of the island.

(b) Its organization was as follows: (for particulars refer to Table II.).

- Superintendent
  - Secretariat
    - 1st Section
    - 2nd Section
  - Political Bureau
    - 1st Section
    - 2nd Section
    - 3rd Section
  - Geopolitical Bureau
    - 1st Section
    - 2nd Section
  - Economic Bureau
    - 1st Section
    - 2nd Section --- Industrial Experimental Station.
    - 7th Section
  - Sanitation Bureau
    - 1st Section --- Tropical Medical Laboratory.
    - 2nd Section



The Naval TOKUMUBU, being a civil administrative organ, was sharply differentiated from operating units and had nothing to do with the collecting of secret intelligence.

(c) As may be seen in Table II. the TOKUMUBU was staffed with senior civil administrative official and civil administrative officials.

2. As regards the secret intelligence in Hainantao, Commander-in-Chief of the 5th Fleet (the 2nd China Coast Fleet) collected directly through his Staff Officer in charge of Intelligence from the Commander-in-Chief of the Hainantao Minor Naval Station, one of operational units. The Commander-in-Chief of the Hainantao Minor Naval Station in turn collected data of intelligence from the Special Landing Party and the Naval Guards.

3. Before the Hainantao Naval TOKUMUBU was set up (i.e., prior to 15 November 1939) the intelligence concerning Hainantao was to be gathered by the Intelligence Division of the 5th Fleet in accordance with the regulations concerning the Intelligence Division of the 5th Fleet. With the set-up of the Hainantao TOKUMUBU, this intelligence affair was transferred to the Headquarters of the 5th Fleet, under whose direction the operational units under its direct control gathered data of intelligence and conducted other activities concerning that field.

I certify that the above statement is true to the fact.

M.MAEDA
Chief of Second Demobilization Bureau.

M. Maeda.

Table I.

Table of Fixed Personnel of South-Western Area Naval Administrative Headquarters

Superintendent (Senior Civil Administrative Official)	Secretariat	Chief: Senior Civil Administrative Official 1				
	Administrative Bureau.	Chief: Vice-Admiral, or Rear-Admiral, or Captain, or 1 (Senior Civil Administrative Official)	1st Section	Chief: Captain or Commander 1	Members of Bureaus: (Civil Administrative Officials, Civil Engineers) 159; (Managers 3	
			2nd Section	Chief: Paymaster Captain or Commander 1		
			3rd Section	Chief: Civil Administrative Official 1		
			4th Section	Chief: Civil Administrative Official 1		
			5th Section	Chief: Civil Administrative Official 1		
	Economic Bureau.	Chief: Civil Administrative Official 1	1st Section	Chief: Captain or Commander, or Paymaster Captain, or Paymaster Commander, or 1 Civil Administrative Official		
			2nd Section	Chief: Civil Administrative Official 1		
			3rd Section	Chief: Civil Administrative Official 1		

Communications and Public Works Bureau.	Chief: Civil Administrative Official 1	1st Section	Chief:	Captain, or Commander, or Civil Administrative Official 1	Attached Personnel: (Clerks, Interpreters, Assistant Civil Engineers, Police Inspectors, Instructors) 292
		2nd Section	Chief:	Civil Administrative Official 1	
Bureau of Justice Affairs	Chief: Civil Administrative Official 1	1st Section	Chief:	Civil Administrative Official 1	
		2nd Section	Chief:	Civil Administrative Official 1	

Total: 475 persons.

Table II. Table of Fixed Personnel of the Kainan Naval TOKUMUBU.

Superintendent (Senior Civil Administrative Official)	Secretariat		1st Section Chief:	Civil Administrative Official 1
			2nd Section Chief:	Civil Administrative Official 1
	Bureau of Political Affairs	Chief: Rear-Admiral, or Captain, or Civil Administrative Official 1	1st Section Chief:	Captain, or Commander, or Civil Administrative Official 1
			2nd Section Chief:	Civil Administrative Official 1
			3rd Section Chief:	" 1
	Economic Bureau	Chief: Civil Administrative Official 1	1st Section Chief:	" 1
			2nd Section Chief:	" 1
			3rd Section Chief:	" 1
			4th Section Chief:	" 1
			5th Section Chief:	" 1
			6th Section Chief:	" 1
			7th Section Chief:	" 1

Members of Bureau:

Civil Administrative Officials 37

Attached Personnel:

(Clerks, (Interpreters, (Assistant (Civil (Engineers 169

Sanitation Bureau	Chief: Civil Administrative Official	1	1st Section Chief:	Civil Administrative Official	1
			2nd Section Chief:	"	1

Total: 224 persons.

CONTENT

I. General Explanation Relating to the Japanese Naval Special Service Department (KAIGUN TOKUMUBU).

II. Table Showing the Locations of NSSD.

III. Organization and Mechanism.

a. Summary Chart.

b. Regulations Showing the Organization, Function, Chain of Command and Principle of Activities of each NSSD

ANNEX No. 1 to No. 5 inclusive.

I. General Explanation Relating to the Japanese Naval Special Service Department (KAIGUN TOKUMUBU) -- Hereafter Referred to as NSSD.

1. Peculiar features as an organization.

Considered from the standpoint of the organization of the Japanese Navy, the existence of the NSSD is most exceptional and only of a temporary character. To put it very succinctly, the NSSD might be explained as an organization which served the purpose of a "rubbish heap" or "waste-paper basket."

In Japan the duties assigned to the Navy were strictly confined within certain definite limits in accordance with the existing regulations. Since the outbreak of China Incident, however, the Navy felt the necessity to set up organs which apart from the regular duties of the Navy would handle in occupied territories overseas the task of disposing complicated matters in very broad scope, such as diplomatic negotiations, negotiations relating to economy in occupied areas, encampment constructions, purchase and supply of materials, etc.

In particular, since the Supreme Headquarters of the Operating Forces were always stationed afloat (on board the flagship), it was necessary to set up special organs to take care of such miscellaneous duties ashore as described above.

In this respect the NSSD had tasks of its own the contents of which were distinctly apart from those of the Military Special Service Department, which handled the tasks pertaining to politics, economy and intelligence in occupied territories overseas. But due to the similarity of the nomenclatures of them, the tasks of the NSSD were regarded by mistake of the same character as those of the Military Special Service Department.

2. Main duties assigned to the NSSD.

Born out of the necessity as set forth in Para. 1. above, the NSSD was to perform under the command of the Commander-in-Chief, China Seas Fleet, duties whose outstanding items were:

a. Diplomatic negotiations with third Powers concerning troubles brought about by operations.

b. Rehabilitation work in occupied area.

c. Financial management to run the bases of Naval operations, i.e., purchase and supply of materials, construction of buildings.

d. Dissemination of military information. To disseminate, they had to acquire it - an admission of the intelligence duties of organization.

e. Liaison work with outside the Navy.

As to the relation of the NSSD to the central authorities, relevant directives were issued from the Navy Minister to the Commander-in-Chief, China Seas Fleet.

3. Since the duties assigned to the NSSD were not the main duties essential to the Navy as stated above, extremely restricted number of personnel was allocated to it, most of whom served there as a concurrent post, having main post elsewhere. Does restricted no. exclude those who took part?

It follows, therefore, that there were never promulgated the table of complement for the NSSD, except for the NSSD at Hainan-tao:

(Refer to the Summary Chart in the separate sheet).

Often it occurred that the organization of the NSSD was altered to suit the changing circumstances, or liquidated or absorbed into the Asia Development Board (KOA-IN). This fact attests that the NSSD was not a permanent institution of the Navy but only a transient one.

also shows that policy fitted in well with that of the Asia Development Board and Greater East Asia Ministry.

II. Table Showing the Locations of NSSD.

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Location	History
Shanghai	Established in Dec. 1937 as a provisional NSSD; abolished in Mar. 1939, when the Asia Development Board was set up.
Nanking	Established as a provisional NSSD after the seizure of Nanking; liquidated when the Asia Development Board was set up.
Hankow	Established as a provisional NSSD after the seizure of Hankow. Following the abolition of the provisional NSSD, it was altered to Hankow NSSD, which was liquidated in June, 1942.
Peking Tienching Tsingtao	Founded in Jan. 1938 as the North China NSSD with offices at Peking, Tienching and Tsingtao. Abolished in 1939 when Asia Development Board was set up.
Canton Hongkong	Founded in Sept. 1938 as South China NSSD with its office at Canton, which was moved out to Hongkong after the capture of Hongkong; abolished in Mar. 1942.
Amoy	Founded in Sept. 1938 as Amoy NSSD; abolished in March 1939.
Hainan-tao	Established in 1939 as Hainan-tao Naval Special Service Station (NSSS) upon the occupation of that island; transformed in 1943 into Hainan Naval Administrative Division which lasted until the end of war.

III. Organization and Function.

The organization, function, chain of command, principle of activities, etc. of the NSSD may be summed up in the accompanying Summary Chart, while its minute details may be seen in:

Annex No. 1. Regulations of the Provisional Naval TOKUMUBU.

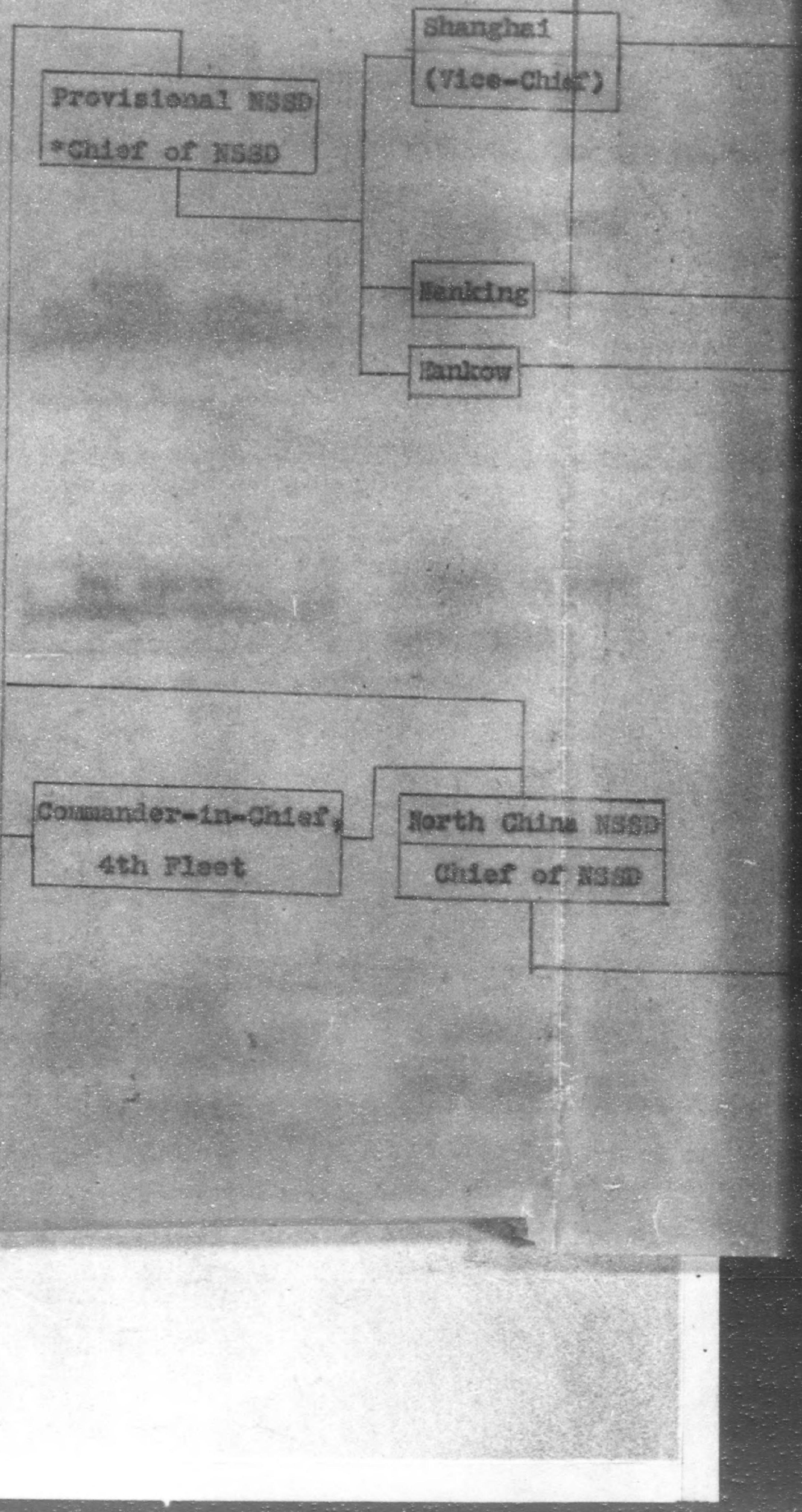
Annex No. 2. Regulations of the North China Naval TOKUMUBU.

Annex No. 3. Regulations of the South China Naval TOKUMUBU.

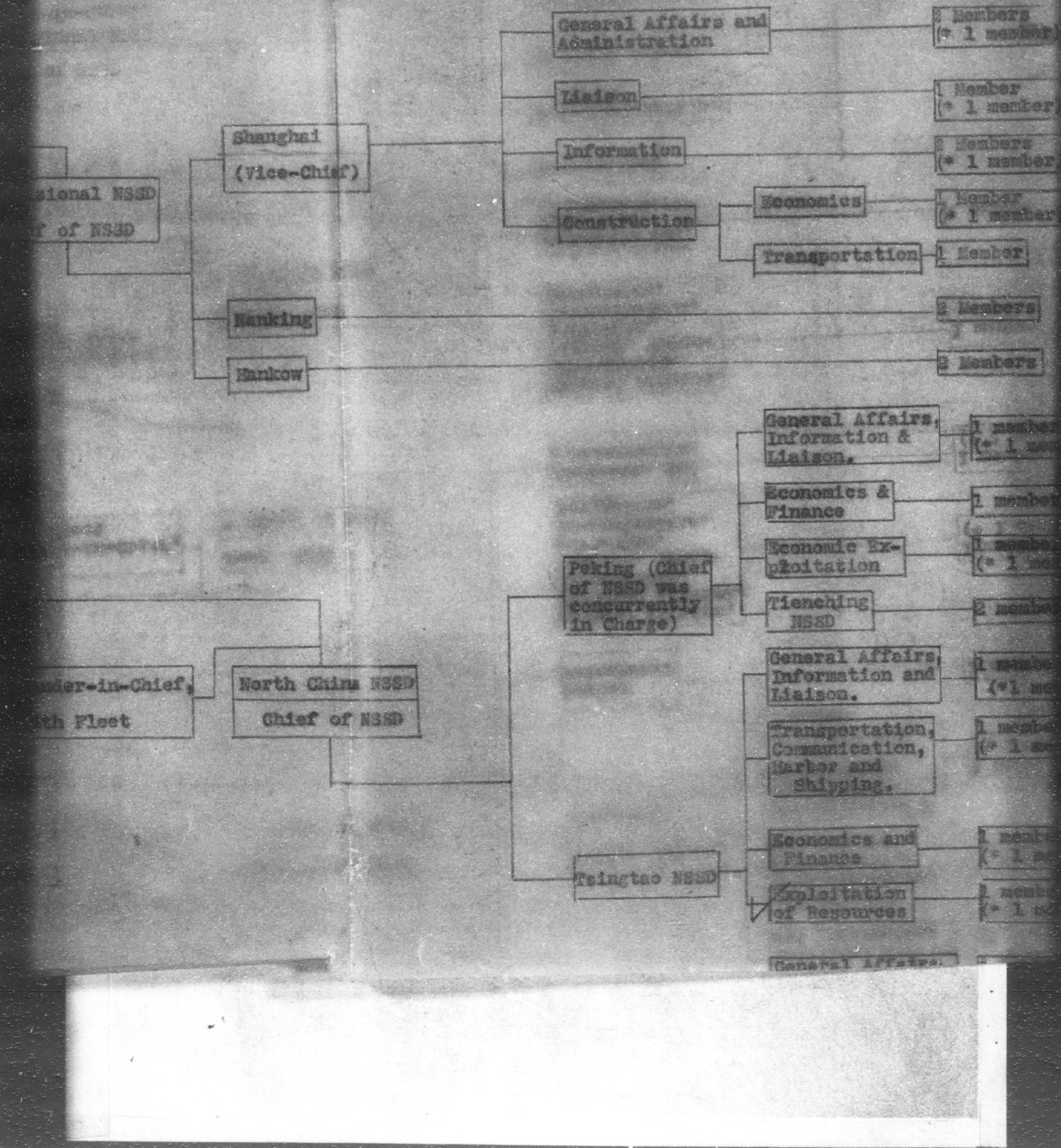
Annex No. 4. Regulations of the Hankow Naval TOKUMUBU.

Annex No. 5. The Hainan Naval Special Service Station Decree.

SUMMARY TABLE SHOWING THE CHAIN OF



SUMMARY TABLE SHOWING THE CHAIN OF COMMAND OF NSSD



CHAIN OF COMMAND OF NSSD

officers below the

Navy Minister

Navy Ministry

Commander-in-Chief,
China Seas Fleet

Commander-in-Chief,
6th Fleet

Later, Commander-in-Chief, 2nd China Coast Fleet

South China NSSD

* Chief of NSSD

Commander-in-Chief,
5th Fleet

Amoy NSSD

* Chief of NSSD

Commander-in-Chief,
1st China Coast Fleet

Hankow NSSD

* Chief of NSSD

Commander-in-Chief,

Hainan Minor Naval

Tsingtao NSSD

Exploitation of Resources — 1 member (* 1 member)

General Affairs, Political Affairs and Information — 1 member (* 1 member)

Navigation, Transportation, Communication and Liaison — 1 member

Investigation & Exploitation of Resources — 1 member (* 1 member)

Economics and Finance

officers

civilians attached besides

South China NSSD
* Chief of NSSD

Canton (later, Hongkong)

Swatow Detachment — 1 member

Amoy NSSD
* Chief of NSSD

General Affairs, Political Affairs, Information, Liaison, Transportation, Communication, Navigation. — 1 member (* 1 member)

Economics and Accommodation — 1 member (* 1 member)

Hankow NSSD
* Chief of NSSD

General Affairs, Information, Liaison, Transportation, Communication, Navigation. — 1 member

Economics and Resources — 1 member

Secretariat

Political Affairs Bureau

Economic Bureau

Sanitation Bureau

[illegible] Branch of

37 members and civil adminis[illegible]

Tsingtao Naval

Exploitation of Resources — 1 member (* 1 member)

General Affairs, Political Affairs and Information — 1 member (* 1 member)

Navigation, Transportation, Communication and Liaison — 1 member

Canton (later, Hongkong)

Investigation & Exploitation of Resources — 1 member (* 1 member)

Economics and Finance

Swatow Detachment — 1 member

General Affairs, Political Affairs, Information, Liaison, Transportation, Communication, Navigation. — 1 member (* 1 member)

Economics and Accommodation — 1 member (* 1 member)

General Affairs, Information, Liaison, Transportation, Communication, Navigation. — 1 member

Economics and Resources — 1 member

Secretariat

Political Affairs Bureau

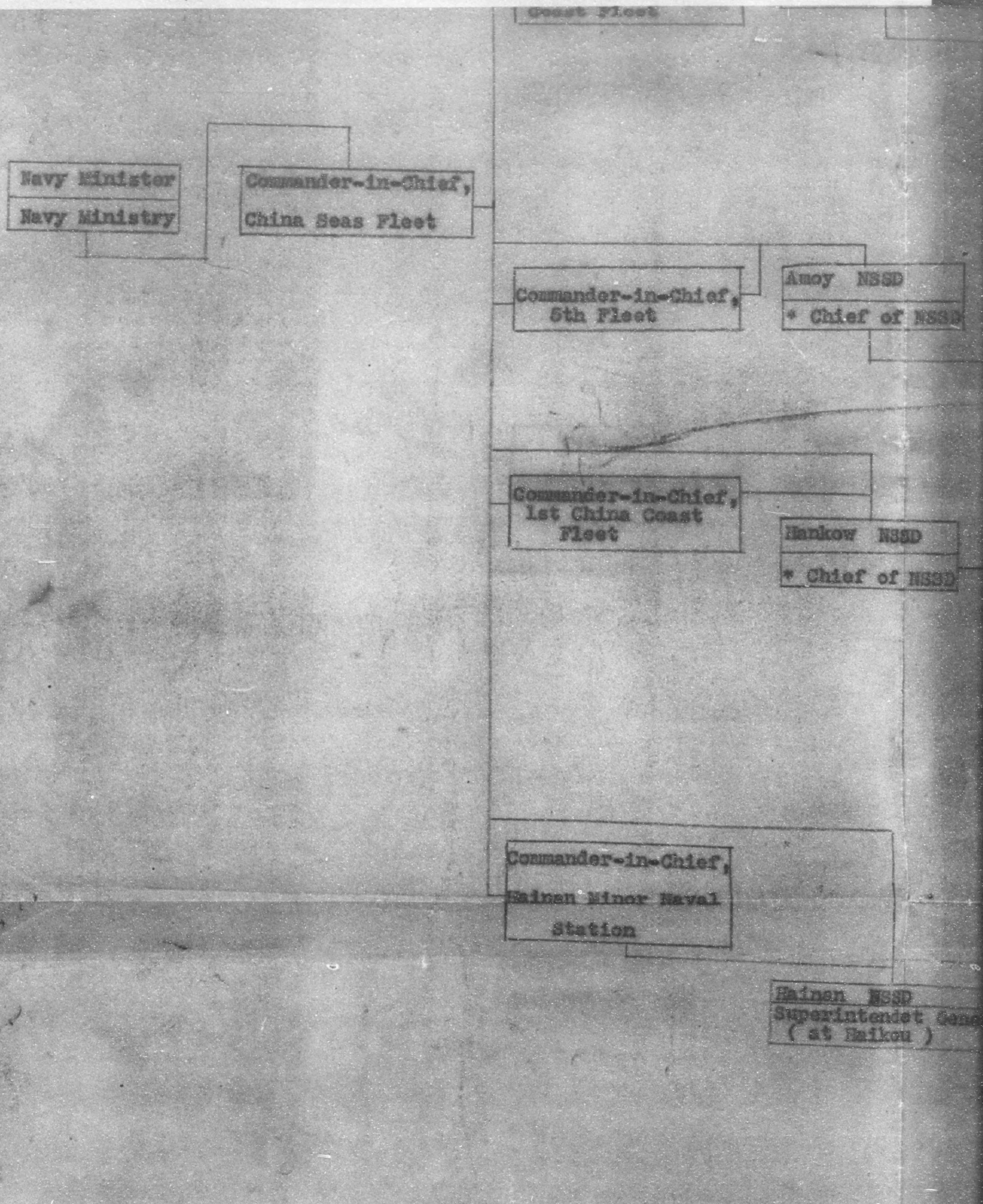
Economic Bureau

Sanitation Bureau

Some branch of

Officers below the [illegible] civilians were attached as required besides above.

37 members and civil administrative [illegible]



Note: Post marked * denotes the regular one
to be held as a concurrent post by a
regular one.

Exploitation of Resources

Economics and Finance

1 member (* 1 member)

Swatow Detachment

1 member

General Affairs, Political Affairs, Information, Liaison, Transportation, Communication, Navigation.

1 member (* 1 member)

Economics and Accommodation

1 member (* 1 member)

Amoy NSSD

* Chief of NSSD

Chief,

General Affairs, Information, Liaison, Transportation, Communication, Navigation.

1 member

Economics and Resources

1 member

Hankow NSSD

* Chief of NSSD

Chief,

Secretariat

Political Affairs Bureau

Economic Bureau

Sanitation Bureau

Sanm Branch of HNSSS

Bakli Branch of HNSSS

Nadoa Branch of HNSSS

Kachek Branch of HNSSS

37 members and civil ad officials to whom were number of civilian empl of them were in regular

Hainan NSSD

Superintendet General (at Haikou)

Chief, eral

d * denotes the regular one, while one not marked denotes as a concurrent post by an official charged with other ne.

Exploitation of Resources

Economics and Finance

1 member (* 1 member)

Ewatow Detachment

1 member

General Affairs, Political Affairs, Information, Liaison, Transportation, Communication, Navigation.

1 member (* 1 member)

Economics and Accommodation

1 member (* 1 member)

General Affairs, Information, Liaison, Transportation, Communication, Navigation.

1 member

Economics and Resources

1 member

Secretariat

Political Affairs Bureau

Economic Bureau

Sanitation Bureau

Sana Branch of HNSSS

Dakli Branch of HNSSS

Nadoa Branch of HNSSS

Kaebek Branch of HNSSS

37 members and civil administrative officials to whom were attached a number of civilian employees. All of them were in regulars posts.

while one not marked denotes

official charged with other

Annex I.

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Regulations of the Provisional Naval TOKUMUBU

Art. 1. The Provisional Naval TOKUMUBU shall be established in the China Seas Fleet for the duration of the China Incident.

The Provisional Naval TOKUMUBU shall keep its offices at Shanghai, Nanking, and Hankow.

Art. 2. The Provisional Naval TOKUMUBU shall have charge of informations in connection with the China Seas Fleet and other special duties ordered by the Commander-in-Chief.

Art. 3. The Provisional Naval TOKUMUBU shall have the following members to be appointed by the Navy Minister from among the Officers attached to the Headquarters of China Seas Fleet:

The Chief --- (shall serve concurrently The Embassy's Attache.)

The Vice-chief

Staff Officers. Subordinate Personnel.

Besides the above, in case of necessity a number of civilian employees and other personnel shall be attached to the TOKUMUBU.

Art. 4. The Chief shall control the affairs of the TOKUMUBU.

The Chief shall always keep the closest touch with the Chief of the staff, of the Commander-in-Chief, when carrying out the special duties. ??

Art. 5. The Vice-chief shall, under the Chief's directions supervise the staff Officers and those below them at the Shanghai Office.

Art. 6. The Staff Officers shall perform their duties either at Shanghai, Nanking or Hankow under the orders of the Chief.

The Senior Staff Officers at the Officers other than Shanghai supervise these below the Staff Officers.

Art. 7. Subordinate staff personnel shall perform their duties under orders from their superiors.

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Annex II.

Regulations of the North China Naval TOKUMUBU.

(18 January 1938)

Art. 1. The North China Naval TOKUMUBU shall be established in Peking for the duration of the China Incident.

Art. 2. The North China Naval TOKUMUBU shall have charge of special duties, various investigations and other important matters of the Navy relating to the disposition of the China Incident in North China.

Art. 3. The North China Naval TOKUMUBU shall have a Chief and Staff Officers, to be appointed by the Navy Minister from among the officers attached to the Headquarters of the China Seas Fleet.

In cases of necessity, civilian attaches and other subordinate personnel may be engaged in addition to the officers mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Art. 4. The Chief shall be directly subordinate to the Commander-in-Chief of the China Seas Fleet, and shall control the affairs of the TOKUMUBU.

Art. 5. In cases of necessity, the Commander-in-Chief of the China Seas Fleet may cause the Commander-in-Chief of a fleet under his jurisdiction to command the Chief of the North China Naval TOKUMUBU.

Art. 6. The Staff Officers shall perform their duties in the Resident Naval Officer's Offices located in Peking, Tientsin or Tsingatao, under orders from the Chief.

The Senior Staff Officer in each Resident Naval Officer's Office shall supervise the work of the Staff Officers and other personnel serving in the same Office.

Annex III.

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Regulations of the South China Naval TAKUMUBU.

(15 September 1938)

Art. 1. The South China Naval TOKUMUBU shall be established in Canton for the duration of the China Incident.

Art. 2. The South China Naval TOKUMUBU shall have charge of special duties, various investigations and other important matters of the Navy relating to the disposition of the China Incident in Canton, Amoy and other parts of South China.

Art. 3. The South China Naval TOKUMUBU shall have a Chief, Staff Officers, and subordinate personnel to be appointed by the Navy Minister from among the officers attached to the Headquarters of the China Seas Fleet.

In cases of necessity, civilian attaches and other subordinate personnel may be engaged in addition to the officers mentioned above.

Art. 4. The Chief shall be directly subordinate to the Commander-in-Chief of the China Seas Fleet, and control the affairs of the TOKUMUBU.

Art. 5. In cases of necessity, the Commander-in-Chief of the China Seas Fleet may cause the Commander-in-Chief of the fleet under his jurisdiction to command the Chief of the South China Naval TOKUMUBU.

Art. 6. The Staff Officers shall perform their duties in an office located in Canton or Amoy, under orders from the Chief.

Art. 7. The Senior Staff Officer in Amoy shall supervise the work of the Staff Officers and other personnel serving in the same office.

Art. 8. Subordinate staff personnel shall perform their duties under orders from their superiors.

Annex IV.

Regulation of the Hankow Naval TOKUMUBU.

(10 March 1939)

Art. 1. The Hankow Naval TOKUMUBU shall be established in Hankow for the duration of the China Incident.

Art. 2. The Hankow Naval TOKUMUBU shall have charge of special duties various investigations and other important matters of the Navy relating to the disposition of the China Incident in Hankow and its vicinity.

Art. 3. The Hankow Naval TOKUMUBU shall have a Chief Staff Officers and subordinate personnel to be appointed by the Navy Minister from among the officers attached to the Headquarters of the China Seas Fleet.

Art. 4. The Chief shall be directly subordinate to the Commander-in-Chief of the China Seas Fleet and shall control the affairs of the TOKUMUBU. The Chief shall always keep the close touch with the Resident Naval Officers at Shanghai and Nanking.

Art. 5. The Staff Officers shall perform their duties under orders from the Chief.

Art. 6. Subordinate staff personnel shall perform their duties under orders from their superiors.

Annex V.

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The Hainan Naval Special Service Station Decree

(Note: Hereunder the abbreviation HNSSS. is used for the Hainan Naval Special Service Station).

Art. 1. HNSSS. shall be created on Hainan Island.

Art. 2. HNSSS. shall be long to the Hainan Minor Naval Station and engage in special service connected with the China Affairs, various researches and other naval matters on Hainan Island, Nan-peng-Tao and Niu-Chiao-Shan-Tao and west of Hongkong.

Art. 3. HNSSS. shall Consist of Secretariat, Political Bureau, Geopolitical Bureau, Economic Bureau and Sanitation Bureau. Secretariat shall be divided into the First and second Divisions; Political Bureau into the First, to third Divisions; Geopolitical Bureau into the First and Second Divisions; Economic Bureau into the First to Seventh Division, and also the Industries Experimental Department and the Plant Inspection Department; and Sanitation Bureau into the First and Second Divisions and the Tropical Medical Laboratory; The duties of these offices shall be specified by the Navy Minister.

Art. 4. When necessary the Navy Minister may create Branches of HNSSS. or a Temporary Quarantine Department to have them transact some of the Station's business.

Art. 5. HNSSS. shall be composed of a Superintendent,-General, Bureau Chiefs, Heads of Divisions, Members and the Attached Officials.

The Chiefs of the Branches, Chiefs of the Industries Experimental Department, Plant Inspection Department, Tropical Medical Laboratory and the Temporary Quarantine Department shall

be appointed from among the Members of the Special Service Station.

Art. 6. The Superintendent-General shall be subordinate to the Commander in Chief of the Hainan Minor Naval Station and shall superintend the affairs of the Special Service Station.

Art. 7. When the office of the Superintendent General is in vacancy or the Superintendent General cannot assume his office for some reason, his subordinate personnel shall act the part in his stead according to the seniority unless the C-in-C, of the Hainan Minor Naval Station appoints the Deputy.

Art. 8. The Bureau Chiefs shall deal with the affairs of their respective Bureaux by and under the direction of the Superintendent General.

Art. 9. The Division Heads shall deal with the affairs of their respective divisions by and under the directions of the Superintendent General or the Bureau Chiefs.

Art. 10. When the posts of a Bureau Chief or a Division Head is in vacancy or such Chief or Head cannot assume his office, the respective senior Division Head or the respective Senior Division Member shall act the part in lieu.

Art. 11. The Members shall handle their business by and under the direction of their respective superiors.

Art. 12. The Attached officials shall serve by and under the direction of their respective superiors.

~~Art. 13. The regular personnel of HNSSS. shall be as prescribed in the attached table.~~

Number of Personnel of HNSSS at the termination of hostilities
(HNSSS is an organ handling civil administration and so it should be properly called Hainan Naval Political Station just like Celebes Naval Political Station.)

Kotokan Official	78
Hanninkan Official	283
Those treated as above	212
Employee	386
Temporary employee	26
Non-regular member	
Sonin	6
Hannin	94
Total	1,041

Table of Organization
of
The Hainan Naval Special Service Station

The Superintendent

(Filled by a Senior Administrator)

Secretariat		Political Bureau			Economic Bureau							Sanitation Bureau	
		Chief			Chief							Chief	
		(Rear-Admiral or Captain or a Civil Administrator)			(An Administrator)							(An Administrator)	
1st Div.	2nd Div.	1st Div.	2nd Div.	3rd Div.	1st Div.	2nd Div.	3rd Div.	4th Div.	5th Div.	6th Div.	7th Div.	1st Div.	2nd Div.
Each to be filled with an Administrator		Captain or Commander or An Administrator	Each to be filled with an Administrator		Each to be filled with an Administrator							Each to be filled with an Administrator	

Members (to be filled with Administrator) 37

Attached officials (to be filled with Clerks, Interpreters, and Assistant Engineers) 169

Total 224

Remarks: (1) If need be, the posts of Bureau Chiefs, can be filled by Senior Administrators (SHISEICHOKAN) in stead of Administrators.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

12 November 1946

MEMORANDUM TO THE CHIEF, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

SUBJECT: Scope and Definition of Kempeitai, Tokumukikan, etc.

1. Reference, Ltr CLO No. 5011 (PP), above subject, dated 1 October 1946.

2. With regard to the reference letter, the following beliefs and opinions are expressed:

a. The descriptions and definitions of the various branches and subdivisions of Tokumukikan, as made by the Japanese Government, while worded in such a way as to be possibly misleading, describe the type of individual against whom the spirit of SCAPIN 550 is directed.

b. If there is any special individual, who the Japanese Government thinks should not be purged because he was a member of some certain branch of Tokumukikan, there is still left open the recourse to a request for reconsideration of such a case, at which time the desired evidence may be presented.

c. The Japanese Government, in issuing a weaker interpretation of a provision of SCAPIN 550, without prior approval of such action by SCAP, is committing a practice, the continuance of which should not be condoned, and that by such an action it is trying to establish a precedence for future actions of a similar nature.

d. The longer this matter remains in SCAP without positive action being taken, the Japanese Government is being allowed to let a number of persons escape purging, and with the extension of the purge will be allowed to let an increasingly larger number escape one of the hitherto mandatory purge provisions of SCAPIN 550.

3. In the light of points brought out in par 2, above, it is recommended that:

a. The Japanese Government be instructed to rescind immediately its instructions with regard to the interpretation of the definition of Tokumukikan - see par 3, reference letter, with inclosure thereto.

b. That the Japanese Government be required to furnish SCAP with the name or names of the person or persons responsible for the issuance of such instructions without prior SCAP approval.

c. That the Japanese Government be informally warned that similar practices, par b, above, will not be condoned by SCAP in the future.

Approved: G. Norman
H. Baerwald
R. Bieber

ROGER W. SNOW, JR.
Major, FA

2 Incls:
Ltr, CLO, #5011 (PP) 10/1/46, w/incl.
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TO : GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS.

FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT : Scope and Definition of Kempeitai, Tokumukikan, etc.

C.L.O. No. 5011 (PP) 1 October 1946

1. Reference: SCAP Memorandum AG 091.1 (4 Jan 46) GS, subject: "Removal and Exclusion of Undesirable Personnel from Public Office"

2. The scope and definition of the denominations "Tokumukikan", Kempeitai etc., as mentioned in the paragraph B of the Annex "A" to the reference Directive, are somewhat ambiguous in certain respects, causing misinterpretation and misunderstanding thereby inviting sometimes embarrassing situations.

3. The Japanese Government, therefore, made clarification of their meanings to the best of its ability and intention, as set forth in the attached statement, so as to avoid any undesirable consequence as might be accruing from their misapplication. And the Government has taken steps to inform persons concerned of the meaning of these denomination as interpreted in the attached papers, so as to enable them to take appropriate and equitable measures in respect to the matters of their practical application.

4. In drawing up the attached statement, there was no thought on the part of the Japanese Government of limiting the scope of the application of the provisions of the Purge Directive, neither was there any intention whatsoever to frustrate the spirit and aim of the Directive.

5. The statement is presented in the hope that not only the general purpose of this statement will be appreciated by the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, but also the meanings of the denomination as interpreted by the Japanese Government and the measures taken accordingly will receive the approval of the General Headquarters.

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Enclosure: A statement.

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Re. Scope and definition of KEMPEITAI, TOKUMUKIKAN, etc. in connection with the interpretation of paragraph B of the Purge Directive.

In view of some ambiguousness which still exists in interpretation of Para. D. of the Purge Directive, the First Demobilization Bureau would like to clarify their positions regarding the following items.

1. Tokumu Kikan (Special Service Organ) personnel.

2. Rikugun Keibu (Army Police Sergeant).

3. Hojo Kempei (Auxiliary Military Police).

4. Scope of Chokunin civilian officials.

It should be stated at the outset, however, that the interpretation of the First Demobilization Bureau is not intended to frustrate the spirit and aim of the Purge Directive. The system of replenishing and appointing Army personnel having become extremely complex and confusing because of the necessity of fulfilling the requirements of rapid and enormous expansion of the military organization, it is with a view to preventing the danger of error in the application of the Purge Directive that the First Demobilization Bureau attempts to clarify some of the points that seems likely to be misunderstood. There is no thought of limiting or curtailing the scope of application.

It is hoped that this general purpose of this statement will be clearly understood and appreciated by the General Headquarters before examining the details of the various points called in question, which are presented below.

Special Service Organ Personnel

The name Tokumu Kikan is applied to a great many varieties of organs (as set forth below), but not a few of which do not come under the category specified by the Directive--namely "special or secret military or naval organizations." It was with this fact in mind that the Bureau interprets that the Tokumu Kikan personnel in general does not come under the Purge Directive. Some comments on the term "TOKUMU KIKAN".

1. Tokumu Kikan as stipulated by law.

Originally the Japanese army organizations were divided into 4 categories--offices, fighting units, schools and Tokumu Kikan (special service organs).

The last named category included:

The Board of Marshalls (Gensui-fu)
The Supreme Military Council (Gunji Sangi-in)

The Office of Military Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty.
Aides-de-Camp to Imperial Princes.
The Examination Commission of Army officer-students;
Military Attaches to embassies and legations abroad.
(See Rikugun Seiki Ruiju, "Army Law Compendium")

Obviously these organs differ radically in character from the Tokumu Kikan designated in the Directive.

2. The So-called "Tokumu Kikan".

The so-called Tokumu Kikan are of more recent origin, which came to be established abroad following the Manchurian Incident as temporary organs to take charge of political affairs, intelligence service and propaganda work. Because such organs did not come under either "fighting units" or "schools", they came to be known as Tokumu Kikan. As for their aims and organizations, there have been marked differences according to time and place. Accordingly, the term Tokumu had no general significance with respect to functions, nor did there ever exist any central agency to control these organizations at any period.

Specific Descriptions are given below.

(1) Manchuria

(a) On the wake of the Manchurian Incident a Tokumu Kikan was established in Mukuden (Later called "Kwantung Army Tokumu-bu), with which as the center there were set up branches in rapid succession at Dairen, Chinchow, Shanghaikwan, Jehol, Antung, Tsitsihar, Hailar, Heiho, Mutankiang, Chamussu, Kirin, Chientao, etc., for the purpose of preserving peace and order and giving political guidance.

(b) With the Manchukuo Government's organization completed, the functions of the organs were gradually modified. Prior to the termination of the Pacific War they were engaged largely in the gathering of information relating to the Soviet Union under the following organizations:

Kwantung Army Intelligence Division

Headquarters: Harbin. Personnel: 50 officers and non-commissioned officers; 150 civilian officials.

Branches: Hailar and Mutankiang. Personnel: 20 officers and non-commissioned officers, at each place.

Branches: Chientao, Chinin, Tungan, Chammssu, Heiho, Sanho, Hsingan, Apar, Mukden and Dairen. Personnel: 15 officers and non-commissioned officers; 30 civilian officials at each place.

(2) China.

(a) Prior to the outbreak of the China Affair, there were established Tokumu Kikan under the jurisdiction of the army on the spot at Tientsin, Tungchow, Tangshan and Kalgan to take

charge of the preservation of peace and order and political guidance.

(b) As the China Affair developed, there were established the North China Tokumu-bu in North China and the Tokumu-bu Headquarters in Central China, which under the jurisdiction of the army on the spot controlled the Tokumu Kikan in their respective areas and engaged in the preservation of peace and order and especially in giving assistance and support to, and maintaining liaison, with, the provisional and the Weisin governments.

(c) With the completion of the Wang Chingwei government's administrative machinery, the Tokumu Kikan, losing gradually its directive function, became more exclusively a liaison organ. In 1943 all the Tokumu Kikan in China were reorganized into Renraku-bu (Liaison Office), to indicate this change of their character.

(d) The general organization of Renraku-bu at the war's end stood as follows.

i. Distribution (R for Renraku-bu)

North China

The 1st Army R. (Taiyuan). Liaison with Shansi Provincial government. 5 branches.

The 43rd Army R. (Tsinan). Liaison with Shantung Provincial government. 4 branches

Peking R. Liaison with Peking Special City government.

Tientsin R. Liaison with Tientsin Special City government.

Kaifeng R. Liaison with Honan Provincial government.

Central China.

Shanghai Special City R.

Nanking Special City R. (1 branch)

Kiangsu Province R. (4 branches)

Chikiang Province R. (2 branches)

Anwei Province R. (1 branch)

Supei Hanging R. (1 branch)

Chunghai Province R. (1 branch)

Hankow R. (1 branch)

South China.

Kuangtung R. (2 branches)

ii. Organization.

A Renraku-bu in charge of the liaison business with a provincial government had a staff of 200-300 army officers and others.

A branch Renraku-bu had a staff of 20-30 army officers and others.

iii. Miscellaneous.

In Shanghai there was the Rikugun-bu (Army Bureau) which had charge of public relations and intelligence work with Shanghai as the center. This was a branch organ of the staff of the General Headquarters of the Expeditionary Forces in China; it was not one of the so-called Tokumu Kikan. The Army Information Bureau in Menchiang was charged with the collecting of information relating to the Soviet Union.

Army Police Sergeants

(Rikugun Keibu)

The Army Police Sergeant system was created under Imperial Ordinance No. 133 of 1943 (See Appendix 1).

A great number of civil officials were temporarily transferred to the Army to take charge of the administration of the occupied areas in the South. These included ordinary policemen.

Now policemen were not sufficiently qualified (in scholarstic training and otherwise) for appointment as officials of the Hannin rank, which made it difficult for the Army to accept them as regular members of its civilian service (Rikugun-zoku). Accordingly, the office of Army Police Sergeants was created to open the way to special appointment of these men.

The Army Police Sergeants were thus selected from among ordinary policemen at home, and their duties on the spot were purely administrative. They had no connections whatsoever with the Kempei-tai.

For fear that the name "Rikugun Keibu" might be misconstrued, and these army policemen placed within the scope of the Purge Directive, the Demobilization Bureau would like to make it clear that they do not fall under the category of "undesirable personnel".

Auxiliary Military Police
(Hojo Kempei)

The system of Auxiliary Military Police was established under Imperial Ordinance No. 441 of 1923. (See Appendix 2).

The members of the A.M.P. were recruited by order (not by personal choice) from among soldiers in the various arms to serve with the Kempei-tai as assistants for such periods as were required. They had neither ability nor authority to execute police affairs. They were allocated to various Kempei-tai units temporarily and assigned to minor office work, or used as messengers or auxiliaries to Military Police.

The A.M.R. members thus intrinsically differ from the Kempei in general who were appointed to Kempei-tai according to their own wish, and received special training for the service.

In view of the above circumstance, an approval of the GHQ is specially requested that the Auxiliary Military Police members do not fall under the Purge Directive.

Scope of Chokunin Officials

The scope of Chokunin officials was limited to those who served in the Ministry of War simply by interpreting literally the Cabinet Order and Home Ministry Order No. 1 of 1946. Moreover, as a practical question, the fact that the Civil Administration Director of the Army (Civilian Chokunin official under the Army's Military Government in an occupied area) was not purged seemed to sustain this interpretation.

Now, however, in the light of the views of the Cabinet authorities who have negotiated with GHQ directly on this question, we desire to submit the following as our understanding of the view of the General Headquarters.

"All civilian officials of the Chokunin rank or above, or who occupy positions normally held by persons of such rank," will include those officials who, even if they are outside the War Ministry, have served as regular civilian officials of the Army and advance to the Chokunin rank or corresponding position. (Chokunin officials such as Civil Administration Directors who have joined the Army temporarily are not included).

APPENDIX I

Army Special Unit Temporary Personnel System.
(Imperial Ordinance 133, March 6, 1942)

Article 1. During the War of Greater East Asia there may be appointed, according to need, the following personnel in the special units and others of the Army.

Army Civil Administration Directors: 292, full time, Chokunin.

Army Civil Administration Officials; 2,429, full time, Sonin.

Army Military Government Zone Professors: 400, full time, Senin (20 may be of the Chokunin rank).

Army Technical Experts: 1,946, full time, Sonin (92 may be of the Chokunin rank).

Army Secretary Interpreters: 224, full time, Sonin.

Army Intendants: 334, full time Sonin.

Army Extra-staff Members)
(Rikugun Zoku)
) 11,692, full time, Hannin.
Army Interpreters)
Army Technicians)
Army Police Sergeants: 1,448, full time, Hannin.
(Rikugun Keibu)

Article 2. The Army Civil Administration Director shall be Kotokans of the First Class or of the Second Class; and their salaries shall be 5,035 yen a year for the 1st grade, 4,920 for the 2nd grade, and 4,650 for the 3rd grade.

The official ranks and salaries for the Army Civil Administration Officials will be the same as those mentioned in Article 14 of the Kotokan Salaries Ordinance.

The Official ranks and salaries for the Army Military Government Zone Professors shall be the same as the official ranks and salaries for the Army Professors.

Supplementary Rule

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

APPENDIX II

The Hojo Kempei (Auxiliary Military Police) System (Imperial Ordinance No. 441, 1923)

Amended and Modified under Imperial Ordinance No. 525, 1942.

Article 1. The Minister of War or Commander of an Army may appoint the personnel in the various arms (excepting the Kempei) as Hojo Kempei.

A Division Commander (or a nearest Corps Commander in case of necessity through disruption of communications), if requested by the Kempei Commander, the Commander of the Chosen Kempei-tai, the Commander of the Taiwan Kempeitai, or a Kempei Unit Commander (or a nearest detachment commander in case of necessity through disruption of communications), and if it is deemed necessary, may do the same as in the preceding Paragraph.

In the above-mentioned case, he shall report it immediately to the Minister of War.

Article 2. The Hojo Kempei shall, under the direction of the Kempei Commander, the Chosen Kempei-tai Commander, the Taiwan Kempei-tai Commander, a Kempei Unit Commander or a Kempei detachment Commander, assist in the Kempei service.

Article 3. The uniform of Hojo Kempei shall not differ from that of their respective arms (excepting the Kempei), but they shall wear on the left arm an arm band marked with the two characters Kem pei in red on white ground. The Hojo Kempei may be provided with such arms as are carried by the Kempei.

Supplementary Rule

The present Ordinance shall come into effect as from the day of its promulgation.

The Imperial Ordinance No. 208 of 1905 is hereby abolished.

FILE UNDER:

KAIGUN TOKUMU BU (Japanese Naval Special Service Dept.)

I N D E X S H E E T

DATE:

2 August 1946

FROM: TO:

Japanese Government Government Section

SUBJECT:

Note

Interpretation by the Japanese Government of the Purge Ordinances to be applied to KEMPEI TAI, TOKUMU KIKAN, KAIGUN TOKUMU BU

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER: CLASSIFIED FILE:

Administration of Purge

4

Appendix A, SCAPIN 550, para B 4

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

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

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

Para II. 7, appendix I, Cabinet & Home Affairs Ministry Ordinance #1, 1947

7. Ministry of War (unless appointed since September 2, 1945):

Minister

Permanent Vice-Minister

Parliamentary Vice-Minister

Parliamentary Councillor

Chief Secretary (Kokyu Fukukan)

Any civilian official of the Civil Service Rank of Chokunin or above, or who occupied a position normally held by a person of such rank.

11 August 1947

Criteria to be applied to persons who have been officials of CHOKUNIN rank or above with the War or Navy Ministry.

1. The following classes of officials shall be deemed mandatory purge cases under the provisions of Category B of SCAPIN 550:

A. Civil officials of continuous service with the War or Navy Ministry who, in the course of promotions became CHOKUNIN rank officials in the above named Ministries. (Excepting those officials who are covered under Paragraph 2A below).

B. Members of the National Diet who were appointed Parliamentary Councillors or Parliamentary ViceMinisters for the War or Navy Ministry.

C. SHOKUTAKU (non-staff members) of full-time service as CHOKUNIN rank officials with the War or Navy Ministry or who received CHOKUNIN rank treatment.

D. All officials included in Paragraph F, Appendix A, SCAPIN 550.

2. The following classes of officials will be deemed to fall under the provisions of SCAPIN 550 unless they can produce satisfactory evidence to the contrary. Determining factors should be that: (a) The service rendered was of a purely technical nature, (b) The length of service was relatively short, and (c) The position held was one of relative unimportance. Whenever the Japanese Government passes a person in this category, the evidence upon which such action is taken is to be attached to the questionnaires when it is submitted to GHQ for review.

A. Civil officials of rank below CHOKUNIN in Ministries other than the War or Navy Ministry and who in the course of their service in either of these Ministries became CHOKUNIN rank officials.

B. Civil officials of CHOKUNIN rank and above in Ministries other than War or Navy who were ordered to serve with the War or Navy Ministry.

C. Civil officials of CHOKUNIN rank and above of Ministries other than War or Navy, who were assigned as SHOKUTAKU of the War or Navy Ministry in order to assist in research or administration.

D. Civilian Administrator General (SHISEIHOKAN) in Occupied Territories who were Civil Officials of CHOKUNIN rank or higher in Ministries other than the War or Navy who were ordered to serve with the War or Navy Ministry in Japanese Occupied Territory.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

11 August 1947

These criteria were submitted as a result of Memorandum for Chief, Public Service Qualifications Division: "CHOKUNIN rank officials with the War and Navy Ministries: Their Status Under SCAPIN 550", dated 24 June 1947.

HHB

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Appendix 550, SCAPIN 550 para B 5

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

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

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

Para II, 8, ~~sub~~ appendix I, Cabinet & Home affairs Ministry Ordinance #1, 1947

8. Ministry of the Navy (unless appointed since September 2, 1945):

Minister

Permanent Vice-Minister

Parliamentary Vice-Minister

Parliamentary Councillor

Chief Secretary (Kokyu Fukukan)

Any civilian official of the Civil Service Rank of Chokunin or above, or who occupied a position normally held by a person of such rank.

11 July 1947

Criteria to be applied to persons who had been officials of CHOKUNIN rank or above with War or Navy Ministry.

1. The following classes of officials shall be deemed mandatory purge cases under the provisions of Category B of SCAPIN 550:

A. Civil officials of CHOKUNIN rank who had continuous service with the War or Navy Ministry and who, in the course of promotions, became CHOKUNIN rank officials with either of the above-named Ministries.

B. Members of the National Diet who were appointed Parliamentary Councillors or Parliamentary Vice Ministers for the War or Navy Ministry and who as such were appointed CHOKUNIN rank officials in the War or Navy Ministry.

C. Temporary officials (SHOKUTAKU) of full-time service as CHOKUNIN rank officials with the War or Navy Ministry or who received CHOKUNIN rank treatment, standing or authority.

D. All officials included in Paragraph F, Appendix "A", SCAPIN 550.

2. The following classes of officials may be deemed as not falling under the provisions of SCAPIN 550 ONLY in the event that they can produce satisfactory evidence to warrant such action. Determining factors should be that: (a) The Service rendered was of a purely technical nature, (b) The length of Service was relatively short, and (c) The position held was one of relative unimportance. Whenever the Japanese Government passes a person in this category, the evidence upon which such action is taken is to be attached to the questionnaire when it is submitted to GHQ for review.

A. Civil officials of CHOKUNIN rank and above in Ministries other than War or Navy who were ordered to serve with the War or Navy Ministry.

B. Civil officials of CHOKUNIN rank and above of Ministries other than War or Navy, who were assigned as temporary officials (SHOKUTAKU) of the War or Navy Ministry in order to assist in research or administration because of their abilities.

C. Civilian Administrator General (SHISEIHOKAN) in Occupied Territories who were Civil Officials of CHOKUNIN rank or higher in Ministries other than the War or Navy who were ordered to serve with the War or Navy Ministry in Japanese Occupied Territory.

EXPLANATIONS CONCERNING ASSISTANT M.P'S

1. General Remarks.

Assistant Military Policemen were soldiers belonging to the branches of the army other than the military police. They were by order made to assist Military Policemen, as occasion might require. Under the direction of Military Policemen, they performed mechanical services, principally assistance in guarding, watching and surveillance, and the reception of visitors, the transmission of orders and other miscellaneous duties. They were given neither authority nor power to perform police duties independently.

Thus, Assistant Military Policemen, as compared with regular Military Policemen, had the slightest responsibility. It accordingly appears to the Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board that appellants who were Assistant Military Policemen should properly be released from designation.

2. Differences between Regular Military Policemen and Assistant Military Policemen.

Further particulars of the differences between regular Military Policemen and Assistant Military Policemen follow:

	Regular M.P's.	Assistant M.P's.
a. Law Concerned:	Military Policemen Ordinance, Imperial Ordinance No. 337, 29 Nov. 1898 (revised by Imperial Ordinance No. 379, 23 June 1945).	Arrangement to Cause Persons Belonging to Other Branches of the Army to Assist Military Policemen, Imperial Ordinance No. 441, Oct. 1923. Assistant Military Policemen Ordinance, Imperial Ordinance No. 64, 13 Feb. 1945. Assistant Military Policemen Rules, Army Secret Order No. 3242, 3 Aug. 1944.
b. Appointment:		
i. Volunteering.	Volunteering of the person concerned was, as a general rule, required.	No indication of the person's volition was required, but ordered by War Minister or Army Commander.

ii. Education.	Education was given for a period from six months to one year depending upon the classes.	Such particular education as was required was given with about a month as the standard.
iii. Period of Service.	Simultaneously with appointment as a Military Policeman, the period of his military service was prolonged by two years. If he further desired to continue to serve as a Military Policeman, he was regarded as being still in the active service. (There was no restriction as to the period of service for those who were in the reserve service.)	There was no prolongation of the period of service because of being ordered to serve as Assistant Military Policeman.
iv. Change to Branch of Army.	Simultaneously with appointment as a Military Policeman, he was changed to the Military Police Branch.	There was no such change in the case of an Assistant Military Policeman, who remained in the branch to which he originally belonged.
v. Duties.	Belonged to the jurisdiction of the War Minister. Dealt principally with military police affairs, and additionally, under t the direction of Home Minister and the Justice Minister, with administrative and judicial police affairs.	Was under the direction of a Military Police Detachment Commander, and assisted Military Policemen in the performance of their duties. Had no power to perform independent services with respedt to police affairs. Duties were generally as follows: Guarding. Patrolling, watching and surveillance. Escorting of men and things. Serving at detention places. Liaison. Receiving visitors. Taking care of war weapons and clothing, and other internal services.

		Preventing disorder at the time of emergencies and accidents, and quelling disturbances, etc. Owing to the intensification of air-raids from the fall of 1944, was employed in building shelters, in dispersing important articles, and in farming to make up for the shortage of food.
c. Uniform:	Wore the uniform as prescribed in the Uniform Regulations for the Military Police Branch (together with sword, revolver, rope, etc.).	Wore the uniform as prescribed in the Uniform Regulations for the branch to which the person originally belonged, with an arm-band inscribed "Military Policeman". (In the case of an ordinary private, he sometimes carried a rifle and a short sword.)

3. Number of Assistant Military Policemen.

An Army Commander was to arrange for about a month's education of the under-mentioned numbers in all of men and officers to be required as Assistant Military Policeman for each year, but it is not clear what numbers were actually appointed:

	(in total)
Officers	73
Non-commissioned Officers	375
Privates (those already in military service for not less than three months)	7,560

The total strength of Military Police Detachments in Japan proper was about 1,400 at the time of the outbreak of the China Incident (in 1937), and there was a gradual increase thereafter. With preparations made from about the end of 1944, a decided increase was brought about in April 1945, when the combined strength of regular and Assistant Military Policemen was enlarged to approximately 24,000.

At the end of the war, a total of about 9,000 officers (mostly of low ranks) and men were found attached as Assistant Military Policemen to the Military Police Detachments in Japan proper.

4. Previous Instances of Release of Assistant Military Policemen from Designation.

There are a considerable number of cases where the provisional designation of Assistant Military Policemen was, upon their complaints, cancelled by the Central Public Office Qualifications Examination Committee in 1946.

5. Those, other than Regular and Assistant Military Policemen, who served at Military Police Detachments, but who cannot be regarded as having performed real duties of Military Policemen.

a. Those accounting, medical, veterinary and other officers and men who served at Military Police Detachments, even in cases where they so served for a long time, were not concerned with the police duties of Military Policemen, but were engaged in their proper duties and are the same as those who served at other branches of the army. These men are deemed to come in for release from their designation as those who served at Military Police Detachments.

b. There were cases where a large number of men were required at a time by Military Police Detachments for such purposes as the construction of anti-air raid shelters and the dispersal of buildings, and where men were accordingly loaned from the nearest barracks to render assistance. There were also cases where an Army Commander ordered detachments under his command to provide men for assisting a Military Police Detachment in taking over-all air-defense measures. In such cases the men concerned were under the direction of a Military Police Detachment only with respect to the particular operations required.

It is accordingly deemed that such men should properly be released from designation.

c. There are cases where in overseas areas men, without being appointed Assistant Military Policemen, were ordered to serve at a Military Police Detachment for cooking and other duties, under an arrangement made between that Military Police Detachment and the detachment providing such men. These men should also be properly released from designation.

6. Number of Appellants.

The Number of those who have submitted appeals to this Board (excluding those whose careers are still under inquiry) is as follows:

Assistant Military Policemen	292
Those who served at Military Police Detachments as under 5 above	20
Total	312

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Remarks: Many of these Assistant M.P.'s were appointed regular M.P.'s after the termination of the war, for the purpose of assisting the peaceful occupation of Japan by the Allied Forces.

TO : PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION DIVISION, GS, GHQ, SCAP.

FROM : Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

SUBJECT : Special Remission for Regular Military Policemen Appointed in 1945.

3 July 1950

1. General Remarks.

With preparations started toward the end of 1944, there was introduced a drastic increase in the strength of the Military Police in April 1945. This was for the purpose of coping with the factors which occurred as the Pacific War approached its termination, such as intensified airraids, food shortage, and general unrest among the population. In order to render the increase possible, those among Assistant Military Policemen who were considered suitable and also those belonging to other branches of the Army were transferred in large numbers to the Military Police. The Military Policemen thus recruited were different in the following respects from those Military Policemen who had served as such since previously:

(a) Military Policemen were formerly selected from among volunteers, but now recruitment was made through compulsory nomination.

(b) The period of education for new recruits was gradually shortened.

(c) New recruits were assigned to duties which were of a non-military nature, instead of pertaining primarily to the Military Police, such as guarding at the time of airraids, the construction of air-raid shelters, the dispersal of important articles to places of safety, and farming to meet the shortage of foodstuffs. They performed these duties for only a short period immediately before the termination of the

war.

(d) There are precedents where, at the time complaints were filed, decisions were made that the persons concerned did not fall under the Memorandum.

In view of the above-mentioned facts, this Board considers it proper that special remission should now be granted to the Military Policemen who were appointed in 1945, because it is perceivable that, unlike their colleagues whose appointment antedated that year, they assumed comparatively little responsibility.

A further explanation of the reasons for the above-mentioned opinion of this Board follows:

2. Enlistment.

The enlistment of Military Policemen was formerly made by the selection of volunteers. But, in order to obtain the number required to make possible that above-mentioned sudden and large increase of Military Policemen, soldiers considered suitable came to be compulsorily nominated and educated to be Military Policemen. Of such soldiers, compulsory transfer to the Military Police from other branches of the Army began to be made gradually from about 1938 in the case of officers, and from about the fall of 1944 in regard to non-commissioned officers and privates.

Thus, those who were appointed Military Policemen in 1945 were not enlisted at their own will, but were compulsorily nominated by order of their superiors. It does not seem fair and just that persons who came to be appointed Military Policemen under such circumstances should be held responsible and left purged.

3. Education.

The period of education for the persons required to meet the suddenly increased personnel requirements was gradually shortened, as is mentioned below:

(a) Candidates for Military Police Non-Commissioned Officers.

The general period of education was one year, but it was shortened by four to six months.

(b) Candidates for Military Police Privates.

The general period of education was six months, but it was shortened by two to three months.

(c) Student Candidates for Cadets.

These were educated generally for a period of three to six months.

(Note: By the term "candidates for cadets" is meant persons who had been graduated from secondary or higher schools other than those connected with the Army, and who, after selection, were made candidates for reserve officers or non-commissioned officers.)

As will have been seen from the above, those who were appointed Military Policemen in 1945 had been insufficiently educated, and was deficient in the special knowledge necessary to Military Policemen.

4. Duties.

Primarily, Military Policemen had charge of military police affairs. With the intensification of airraids from about the fall of 1944, however, there occurred a multiplication of duties in connection with guarding at the time of airraids (that is, the maintenance of discipline among soldiers or their groups when air-defense corps dispersed over extensive areas to attend to their performances, or when troops were sent out in small units to restore airraid damages or to disperse buildings; assistance to the civil police in the prevention of the unrest among the people which resulted from airraid devastations, or in the preservation of peace and order; etc.). On the other hand, there was also considerably increased work on the part of the Military Police itself in the way of constructing airraid shelters, dispersing important articles to places of safety, and

cultivating agricultural products in order to meet the shortage of foodstuffs. Under these circumstances, those who had been Military Policemen since previously were charged with primary military police affairs, while newly recuited Military Policemen were assigned to those of the above-mentioned duties which did not particularly require the special knowledge necessary to the Military Police.

In other words, those who were appointed Military Policemen in 1945, generally speaking, were engaged wholly in the mechenical and menial tasks referred to above, instead of in the primary duties of the Military Police.

5. Precedents.

With regard to the Militgry Policemen appointed in 1945, some had filed complaints, and in March 1948 the Central Public Office Qualifications Examination Committee decided, out of consideration for their extenuating circumstances, that they should be treated as not falling under the Memorandum. The persons who received this decision number 57.

6. Number of Persons Coming under Present Category.

Those who were appointed Military Policemen during the period from 1 January 1945 to 15 August of that year when the war ended (including those who had been transferred from Assistant Military Policemen to Regular Military Policeman, and also those who had been transferred to be Regular Military Policemen from entirely different branches of the Army), and who had submitted appeals to this Board, number 634 (including six reserve officers).

It need scarcely be added that the above number does not include any regular military officers who are graduates of the Military Academy and who were transferred to the Military Police, even where this transfer

occurred in 1945, because such pesons are not open to special remission.

DEPURGING OF LOWER ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS

DESIRED

5 September 1950

The Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board has been examining with the utmost strictness appeals for special remission from former Army and Navy officers. The Board is making decisions for special remission only in regard to persons whose designation has been found erroneous or those who fall under the very narrow standards for which the understanding of the General Headquarters authorities has already been obtained.

More than five years having elapsed since the end of the war, the Japanese Government thinks it desirable, for the under-mentioned reasons, that "the lower Army and Navy officers who were commissioned after the outbreak of the Pacific War" be excluded from the Memorandum criteria and released from designation, subject to the approval of the General Headquarters, regardless of whether or not applications have been made for special remission. It is wished that this desire may be taken into due consideration.

The reasons are as follows:

(1) Persons who were lower Army and Navy officers had not been motivated by any special trend of thought on their part in entering the schools under the jurisdiction of the Army and the Navy. The rapid and enormous expansion of armed services in those days led to an exceedingly large increase in the enrollments offered at such schools. The authorities of Primary Schools and Middle Schools earnestly encouraged their graduates to enter Army and Navy schools. Their parents and elders also took up a similar attitude toward them in many cases.

As a result, it was the general fashion for the greater number of qualified boys throughout the country to desire enrollment at Army and Navy schools, not from their own well-established motive, but owing to the urgings made by persons around them. (See Note.) Under these circumstances, there are many cases where boys of poor families but of superior ability came to seek after professional careers in the armed services for the economic reason that they could gain education at Government expense, coupled with the fact that those careers were open to promotion. There are also many cases where boys had no alternative but to choose Army and Navy careers owing to the fact that under the then-prevailing circumstances their drafting in the armed services would otherwise be unavoidable before their civilian schooling was over.

Note: The principal Army and Navy schools, with the age of applicants for enrollment, the period of training and the ratio of applicants against the prescribed number of enrollments, follow:

Army Junior School (preparatory to entering the Military Academy): The larger number of applicants were those who had finished the first or the second year course of the Middle School. Their age was 13 or 14. The period of training was three years.

Military Academy: Those who had finished the fourth or fifth year course of the Middle School formed the larger number of applicants. They were 16 or 17 years old. The period of training consisted of two years in the Preparatory Course, six months in training with the barracks, and one year and ten months (subsequently shortened to about one year in some cases) in the Principal Courses. The ratio of applicants against available enrollments, it is recalled, was about 40 times in about 1941 and 1942.

Naval ~~Staff College~~ Academy: The greater number of applicants had finished the fourth or the fifth year course of the Middle School, their age being 16 or 17. The period of training was three years. The number of applicants, it is recalled, was 30 to 40 times in about 1937, and about 50 times at the time of the end of the war, against the number of available enrollments.

(2) The lower Army and Navy officers under consideration, having been commissioned after the outbreak of the Pacific War, served as officers for short periods. Moreover, during that brief time they acted only as lower officers of front-line detachments, and none of them, of course, held any important post in the armed services.

(3) These former officers, save for exceptional cases, are still under 30 years of age, and are easy of spiritual reorientation. Many of them are superior in mind and body, and are capable of contributing to the self-support and reconstruction of Japan. Where personal circumstances permitted, many of them also entered universities and colleges after their demobilization, and have thus received re-education along democratic lines.

(4) In short, these youthful and promising persons are left with gloomy prospects ahead because of the events and circumstances which existed in their boyhood and for which they were not responsible. This fact justly makes a claim for sympathy. To release these men from purge and enable them to give full play to their constructive ability in the present new order of things, far from causing any evil consequences, would be desirable also for promoting the self-support and reconstruction of Japan.

MEMO : Table concerning Army Officers.

4 September 1950

TERM	DATE ENTERED SCHOOL	DATE GRADUATED	DATE COMMISSIONED	NUMBER	Maj.	Capt.	Lt.	2nd Lt.
52nd	1 Feb. 1938	7 Sept. 1939	1 Nov. 1939	412	400	10	2	
53rd	1 Sept.1938	Feb. 1940	1 May 1940	1,099	1,054	41	4	
54th	1 Mar. 1939	5 Sept. 1940	25 Oct.1940	1,340		1,338	1	1
55th	1 Oct. 1940	15 Jul. 1941	1 Oct. 1941	1,482		1,465	16	1
56th	15 Aug.1941	17 Dec. 1942	27 May 1943	1,390		1,356	31	3
57th	10 Oct.1942	20 Apr. 1944	1 Jul. 1944	1,662			1,651	11
58th	14 Dec.1943	10 Jul. 1945	1 Jul. 1945	2,288				2,288

C O P Y

MEMORANDUM TO: Maj. J.P.Napier, Chief, Public Administration Div.,GS,GHQ,SCAP.

FROM : Mr. K. Okazaki, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet,Japanese Government.

SUBJECT : Request for Reinstatement of Reserve Officers

16 September 1950

1. The reserve officers on the attached roster were purged erroneously. Their appeals for special remission have been examined and decided on as those of rescission by the Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board, as the result of close investigations into their statements of appeal, questionnaires, testimonies, and certificates. The fact is established that they have never been career officers or special volunteer officers, and accordingly, that they were not purgeable under any existing directive or implementation thereof.

2. It is, therefore, respectfully requested that you would be good enough to review the decisions on these cases and approve them as soon as practicable.

/s/ K. OKAZAKI
(K. OKAZAKI)
Chief Secretary of the Cabinet.

OK CW 23 Sep 50

To be done without fanfare and in routine manner--with certificate from responsible official that subject reserve officers do not come under any present purge directive, implementation or policy or precedent.

N.

COPY

TO : Major Jack P. Napier, Chief, Public Administration Div.,GS, GHQ

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

SUBJECT: Reinstatement of Reserve Officers

25 September 1950

I certify that no person named on the attached list is purgeable under any provision of the directives now in force or of the implementing ordinances or established precedent thereof as those directives, ordinances and precedents are interpreted at present by GHQ. All persons named on the list are reserve officers who were purged erroneously, who fall within no "standard" or "criteria" other than that of reserve officer, and whose eligibility for reinstatement is incontrovertible on any grounds.

/s/ SHINJIRO KITAZAWA
for (T. TANIMURA)
Chairman
Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board

Outline of Military Educational Institutions and Treatment of Graduates under the Memorandum

Name of Educational Institution	Classification of Students	Remarks		Treatment under the Memorandum
Military Academy (Rikugun Shikan Gakko)	1. Military Cadets	→Probationary Officer	——→2nd Lt.	Purgeable
	2. Candidates for 2nd Lt.		——→2nd Lt.	Purgeable
	3. Candidates under the Imperial Ordinance No. 731		——→Placed on active list	Purgeable
Military Air Officer College (Rikugun Koku Shikan Gakko) (Separated from the Military Academy in the end of 1938)	1. Military Cadets	→Probationary Officer	——→2nd Lt.	Purgeable
	2. Candidates for 2nd Lt.		——→2nd Lt.	Purgeable
	3. Candidates under the Imperial Ordinance No. 731		——→Placed on active list	Purgeable
Military Ordnance School (Rikugun Heiki Gakko)	1. Candidates for 2nd Lt.		——→Technical 2nd Lt.	Purgeable
	2. Newly commissioned 1st and 2nd Lt. (Admitted after commissioned as such)	1. Those who were to enter a short-term active service		Non-purgeable
		2. Those commissioned on and after 8 December 1941		Non-purgeable
		3. Those not specified above		Purgeable

	3. Candidates for a Reserve Officer	→Probationary Officer	⟶Technical 2nd Lt. on Reserve List	Non-purgeable
Military Police School (Rikugun Kempei Gakko)	1. Class-B Students	Transferred from Regular Service Branch (as Officer)		Purgeable
	2. Candidates for 2nd Lt.		⟶M.P. 2nd Lt.	Purgeable
Military Intendance School (Rikugun Keiri Gakko)	1. Military Cadets	→Probationary Officer	⟶Intendant 2nd Lt.	Purgeable
	2. Candidates for 2nd Lt.		⟶Intendant 2nd Lt.	Purgeable
	3. Newly Commissioned (Admitted after commissioned as such)	1. Those commissioned on and after 8 December 1941		Non-purgeable
		2. Those not specified above.		Purgeable
	4. Candidates under the Imperial Ordinance No. 731	→Placed on Active List		Purgeable
	5. Candidates for a Reserve Officer	→Probationary Officer	⟶Intendant 2nd Lt. Reserve List	Non-purgeable
Military Medical College (Rikugun Gun-i Gakko)	1. Candidates for 2nd Lt.		⟶Medical 2nd Lt.	Purgeable

	2. Newly commissioned 1st or 2nd Lt. (Admitted after commissioned as such)	1. Those entering a short-term active service		Non-purgeable
		2. Those commissioned on and after 8 December 1941		Non-purgeable
		3. Those not specified above		Purgeable
	3. Candidates for Reserve Officers	→ Probationary Officer	→ Army Surgeon on Reserve List. Apothecary 2nd Lt.	Non-purgeable
Military Veterinary College (Rikugun Jui Gakko)	1. Candidates for 2nd Lt.		→ Veterinary 2nd Lt. Veterinary Service 2nd Lt.	Purgeable
	2. Newly commissioned 1st or 2nd Lt. (Admitted after commissioned as such)	1. Those commissioned on and after 8 Dec. 1941		Non-purgeable
		2. Those not specified above		Purgeable
	3. Candidates for Reserve Officers	→ Probationary Officer	→ Veterinary 2nd Lt. on Reserve List	Non-purgeable
Reserve Officers School (Yobi Shikan Gakko) & Overseas Reserve Officer Candidates Unit (Gaichi Kambu Kohosei Tai)	Candidates for Reserve Officers	→ Probationary Officer	→ 2nd Lt. on Reserve List	Non-purgeable

Reserve Officer Candidates Unit of Military Engineer School (Rikugun Kohei Gakko)	Candidates for Reserve Officers	→ Probationary Officer	→ 2nd Lt. on Reserve List	Non-purgeable
Reserve Officer Candidates Unit of Military Transport School (Rikugun Shichohei Gakko)	Candidates for Reserve Officers	→ Probationary Officer	→ 2nd Lt. on Reserve List	Non-purgeable
Reserve Officer Candidates Unit of Military Cavalry School (Rikugun Kihei Gakko)	Candidates for Reserve Officers	→ Probationary Officer	→ 2nd Lt. on Reserve List	Non-purgeable
Reserve Officer Candidates Unit of Military Tanks School (Rikugun Sensha Gakko)	Candidates for Reserve Officers	→ Probationary Officer	→ 2nd Lt. on Reserve List	Non-purgeable

Military Judicial Service Training Institute (Rikugun Homu Kunrenjo)	Newly commissioned officer (Admitted after commissioned as such)	1. Those commissioned on and after 8 December 1941	Non-purgeable
		2. Those not specified above	Purgeable

Of those not specified on the above list:

1. Technical, Intendant, Construction, and Judicial Officers transferred from civilian officials	Non-purgeable
2. Candidates for 2nd Lt. of 25th and 26th Terms, who were commissioned as such without undergoing regular education at school	Non-purgeable
3. Those commissioned 2nd Lt. under the extraordinary recruitment and immediately placed on Reserve List	Non-purgeable

Outline of Naval Educational Institutions and Treatment of Graduates under the Memorandum

Name of Educational Institution	Classification of Students	Remarks		Treatment under the Memorandum
Naval Academy (Kaigun Heigakko)	1. Navy Students (Kaigun Seito)	→ Naval Cadet	→ Ensign	Purgeable
Naval Engineering School (Kaigun Kikan Gakko) (Merged into Naval Academy in the end of 1944)	2. Selected Students (Senshu Gakusei) (Warrant Officer or Senior Petty Officer of Regular Service Branch, Engineering, Maintenance, Repair & Aeronautical Service Br.)		→ Ensign	Purgeable
Naval Paymaster's School (Kaigun Keiri Gakko)	1. Navy Students	→ Paymaster Cadet	→ Paymaster Ensign	Purgeable
	2. Selected Students (Warrant Officer or Senior Petty Officer of Paymaster Br.)		→ Paymaster Ensign	Purgeable
	3. Students of Supplementary Courses (Hoshu Gakusei) (Newly Commissioned Paymaster Lt. J.G. or Ensign, or Probationary Paymaster	1. Those in 2-year active service		Non-purgeable
		2. Those commissioned on and after 8 Dec. '41		Non-purgeable
		3. Those not specified above		Purgeable

Naval Medical College (Kaigun Gun-i Gakko)	1. Selected Students (Warrant Officer & Senior Petty Officer of Medical Service Br.)		——→ Medical Ensign	Purgeable
	2. Students of Supplementary Courses (Newly Commissioned Ensign or Lt. J.G., or Probationary Officer of Medical, Apothecary & Dental Br.)	1. Those in 2-year active service		Non-purgeable
		2. Those commissioned on and after 8 Dec '41		Non-purgeable
		3. Those not specified above		Purgeable
Air Training Unit (Rensaku Kokū Tai)	1. Selected Students (Warrant Officer or Senior Petty Officer of Pilot & Maintenance Service Br.)		——→ Ensign	Purgeable
	2. Students (Gakusei) (Pilot & Maintenance Service Br.)		——→ Ensign (Reserve Officer)	Non-purgeable
	Reserve Cadets (Yobi Gakusei)	→Naval Cadet (Reserve)	——→ Ensign (Reserve Officer)	Non-purgeable
	Reserve Candidates for Cadets (Yobi Seito)			

Except for those commissioned to be
Officers in active service by
applying for active service - Purgeable

18 July 1950

TO : Major J. P. Napier, Government Section, GHQ.

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

SUBJECT: Kempeis

The gist of screening of Kempeis who submitted counter-evidences against their provisional designation is as follows: Personnel rejected are excluded.

A. Students of universities and colleges who were called by collors and later appointed to Kempeis 39 persons

a. Personnel appointed to cadets and later forced to be Kempeis (reserve officers)

(1) Personnel appointed in Aug. '45 30 persons

(2) Personnel appointed in Sep. '45 3 persons

b. Personnel not appointed to cadets and later forced to be Kempeis

(1) Personnel appointed in Nov. '44 1 person

(2) Personnel appointed in Dec. '44 3 persons

(3) Personnel appointed in Apr. '44 2 persons

B. Kempeis other than students 365 persons

a. Personnel appointed in June '45 15 persons

b. Personnel appointed in July '45 65 persons

c. Personnel appointed in Aug. '45 152 persons

d. Personnel appointed in Sep. '45 133 persons

C. Assistant Kempei 592 persons

Okada Norikazu

Chief, Supervision Section,
Prime Minister's Office.