1. It is unreasonable to recognize the First Film Company as an organization which comes under the Purge.

Reason:

The First Film Company was established privately on September 1, 1934 by petitioner at Chiyo-no-Michi-machi, Sagano, Ukyo-ku, Kyoto City and produced the dramatic pictures since that time. But the company was forced to dissolve according to the financial difficulties on September 30, 1936, and then I entered the Shinko Cinema Company on October 1 of the same year, together with 70 employees of the First Film Comapny.

(See the petition concerning the counter-evidence of Masaichi Nagata)

The First Film Comapny was managed privately by the petitioner, not incorporated. This comapny was cancelled exactly since the dissolution on September 30, 1938.

Consequently, the First Film Comapny never existed exactly during the period between July 7, 1937 and December 7, 1941, and produced not even a picture during that time.

(See Petitions of Masafimi Soga, Daisuke Ito, Matsutaro Kawaguchi, Isuzu Yamada, Asata Fujii, and Shin Sakai)

(C) Conclusion.

Therefore, I shall be greatly indebted to you if you will cancell the First Film Comapny from the organizations which should be fallen under the frame work of the purge, because it is unreasonably to recognize the First Film Company as the organization which comes under the purge.

M. Nagata

Masaichi Nagata

Former Representative
of the First Film Comapny.

Present Address:

No.100, Hanezawa-cho,
Shibuya-ku, Tokyo-to

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WRITTEN REPORT

July 30, 1947

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

Dear Sir,

I was a manager of the Chiezo Film Company located at Akikaido, Sagano, Ukyo-ku, Kyoto City since May 1928.

About the time when the First Film Comapny was established, I conferred with Mr. Masaichi Nagata, the representative of First Film Company about the cooperation of film production of both First Film and Chiezo Companies, and also the establishment of new distribution system by both companies.

At that time, our plan was not realized before the overwhelming capital power of big three companies, Shochiku, Toho, and Nikkatsu. And consequently the First Film Company was dissolved in September 1936. The Chiezo Film Company, also, was dissolved in March 1937, the following year.

Therefore, I know well the details of the circumstances of the First Film Company, because I was closely connected with that company, having the close cooperation during the period between establishment and dissolution of that company.

I hereby, accordingly, certify the petition concerning the counter-evidence of the First Film Company written by Mr. Masaichi Nagata to be true and correct in every detail.

M. Soga.

Masafumi Soga

Former Manager
of the Chiezo Film
Company.

Present Address:

No.5 Kojimawake, Fuda,
Chofu-machi, Kita-tama-gun,
Tokyoto.

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WRITTEN REPORT

July 10th, 1947.

To the Central Screening Committee.

I hereby state that the Daiichi Eiga-sha with which I had connection was established in September, 1934, with the object of producing the features.

On dissolution of the Daiichi Eiga-sha in September, 1936, I left the same with Utaichi Nagata. During the period from July 7th, 1936 to December 7th, 1941, neither the Daiichi Eiga-sha produced pictures nor had Utaichi Nagata any connection with the same.

K. Mizoguchi.

Kenji Misoguchi
Movie director,
The former Daiichi Eiga-sha.

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WRITTEN REPORT

July 10th, 1947.

To the Central Screening Committee.

I hereby report that the Daiichi Eiga-sha with which I had connection was established in September, 1934, with the object of producing the features.

On dissolution of the Daiichi Eiga-sha in September, 1936, I left the same with Utaichi Nagata. During the period from July 7th, 1936 to December 7th, 1941, neither the Daiichi Eiga-sha produced pictures nor had Utaichi Nagata any connection with the same.

D. Itoh

Daisuke Itoh
Movie director,
The former Daiichi Eiga-sha.

WRITTEN REPORT

July 12th, 1947.

To the Central Screening Committee.

I hereby state that the Daiichi Eiga-sha with which I had connection was established in September, 1934, with the object of producing the features.

On dissolution of the Daiichi Eiga-sha in September, 1936, I left the same with Utaichi Nagata. During the period from July 7th, 1936 to December 7th, 1941, neither the Daiichi Eiga-sha produced pictures nor had Utaichi Nagata any connection with the same.

M. Kawaguchi.

Matsutaro Kawaguchi
Planning Chief,
The former Daiichi Eiga-sha.

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WRITTEN REPORT

July 11th, 1947.

To the Central Screening Committee.

I hereby state that the Daiichi Eiga-sha with which I had connection was established in September, 1934, with the object of producing the features.

On dissolution of the Daiichi Eiga-sha in September, 1936, I left the same with Utaichi Nagata. During the period from July 7th, 1936 to December 7th, 1941, neither the Daiichi Eiga-sha produced pictures nor had Utaichi Nagata any connection with the same.

I. Yamada

Isuzu Yamada

The former Daiichi Eiga-sha.

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WRITTEN REPORT

July 10th, 1947.

To the Central Screening Committee.

I hereby state that the Daiichi Eiga-sha with which I had connection was established in September, 1934, with the object of producing the features.

On dissolution of the Daiichi Eiga-sha in September, 1936, I left the same with Utaichi Nagata. During the period from July 7th, 1936 to December 7th, 1941, neither the Daiichi Eiga-sha produced pictures nor had Utaichi Nagata any connection with the same.

Asata Fujii

Asata Fujii
Production Chief,
The former Daiichi Eiga-sha.

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WRITTEN REPORT

July 10th, 1947.

To the Central Screening Committee.

I hereby report that the Daiichi Eiga-sha with which I had connection was established in September, 1934, with the object of producing the features.

On dissolution of the Daiichi Eiga-sha in September, 1936, I left the same with Utaichi Nagata. During the period from July 7th, 1936 to December 7th, 1941, neither the Daiichi Eiga-sha produced pictures nor had Utaichi Nagata any official connection with the same.

S. Sakai

Shin Sakai

Accounting Chief,

The former Daiichi Eiga-sha.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

14 October 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

SUBJECT: Information Media Purge

1. Reference is made to letter from Mr. Yoshio Suzuki, Minister of Justice, dated 23 September, 1941, requesting that the nine (9) companies listed below be deleted from the Information Media Black List in Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947.

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

b. Jomo Newspaper Co.
(Jomo Shimbun Sha)

c. Nanshin Daily Newspaper Co.
(Nanshin Mainichi Shimbun Sha)

d. Asahikawa Times Co.
(Asahikawa Times Sha)

e. Hakodate Times Co.
Hakodate Times Sha)

f. Great Japan Publishing Co.
(Dia Nippon Shuppan K.K.)

g. Kokumin No Tomo Publishing Co.
(Kokumin No Tomo Sha)

h. Shido Library
(Shido Bunko)

i. Dobun Kan Publishing Co.
(Dobun Kan)

2. These newspaper companies were placed on the black list by the Japanese Government on the assumption that they were influential newspapers having a circulation of over 10,000. However, examination of counter evidences indicated that they were provincial dailies of minor importance. None of these newspapers ever had a circulation of over 7,500 during the applicable period of the purge. The numbers of circulation

PSD

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check with the sales report of the Oji Paper Manufacturing Company.

Although the Nanshin Daily Newspaper had 7,500 at its peak in October 1940, the circulation was confined to two counties in the southern part of Nagano Prefecture. Articles were scanned by Government Section and found not to be extremely nationalistic or militaristic. This paper never carried an editorial. The leading newspaper in that prefecture was the Shinano Daily News (Shinano Mainichi Shimbun) with its circulation of 42,000.

a. Geibi Daily Newspaper Co.
   Capitalization: ¥ 100,000
   Circulation : 3,000-4,500

b. Jomo Newspaper Co.
   Capitalization: ¥ 195000
   Circulation : 4,800

c. Nanshin Daily Newspaper Co.
   Capitalization: ¥ 123,000
   Circulation : 5,000-7,540

3. The following two newspapers upon investigation were found to be local editions of the Hokkai Times Company bearing the names of the cities in which they were printed.

With the exception of local news all of the articles that went into these newspapers were prepared and compiled at the Hokkai Times Office in Sapporo and then relayed to the two branches.

Asahigawa Times

Hakodate Times

4. The Great Japan Publishing Company was placed on the black list for having published the "Works of the Teiyu Ethics Society", the organ of that society.

The magazine was editted entirely by members of the Teiyu Ethics Society. The publishing company merely acted as the printing and distributing agency.

The Japanese Government asks that the Great Japan Publishing Company be taken off the black list and the Teiyu Ethics Society placed on its place as the agency responsible for the undesirable publication.

5. It was a sheer mistake on the part of the Japanese Government that two organizations were placed on the Information Media Black List.

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a. The Kokumin No Tomo Publishing Company was not in existence during the critical period. The organization was dissolved in May 1935.

b. The Shido Library was purely an academic society aimed at the study of Confucianism. It published a bulletin (8-16 pages) for six times during the critical perod for distribution among its members and interested scholars in which no article of undesirable nature were found.

6. The Dobun Kan Publishing Company was originally placed on the black list for having published 12 books reported by Mr. Tanaka of CLO to have violated provisions of SCAPIN 548. Books published by the company were later re-examined by the Information Media Investigation Committee. It was decided by the Committee that only five (5) of the total of 288 books published during the critical period be designated to have violated provisions in SCAPIN 548.

The decision of the IMIC was sustained by Government Section upon review of these books.

7. The Japanese Government request for deletion of nine (9) companies listed in Paragraph 1 above was approved on 14 October 1947, on condition that the Teiyu Ethics Society be added to the Information Media Black List in place of the Great Japan Publishing Company.

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

Tom Tsukahara

TOM TSUKAHARA
Public Service
Qualifications Division

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

From : SUZUKI, Yoshio, Misnister of Justice

Subject : Application for the deletion of nine (9) public information corporations from the purge criteria.

23, September 1947.

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

1. GEIBI NICHI NICHI SHINBUN SHA
2. JOMO SHINBUN SHA
3. NANSHIN MAINICHI SHINBUN SHA
4. ASHIGAWA TIMES SHA
5. HAKODATE TIMES SHA
6. DAI NIPPON SHUPPAN K.K.
7. SHIDO BUNKO
8. DO BUN KAN
9. KOKUMIN NO TOMO SHA

Yoshio Suzuki

Yoshio SUZUKI

Minister of Justice

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Statement.

Upon examination of the counterevidences submitted in connection with the public information media, the Japanese Goverrmment has reached to the conclusion that those presented by the following corporations were satisfactory and, accordingly, that those corporations should be deleted from the purge criteria under the following reasons.

1. GEIBI NICHI NICHI SHINBUN SHA.

   Location: 8-189,Ote Machi, Hiroshima City.

   Capitalization: Y 100,000

   President: NAKAMURA, Kojiro

   The paper has been distributed in the limited area around the Hiroshima City and the circulation was about 4,500 in July 1937. However, in the Hiroshima City there was CHUGOKU SHINBUN, the most influential local paper in that district, which encroached the readers of the subject paper gradually, and at the time of amalgation of the subject paper by the KURE SHINBUN at the end of August in 1941, the circulation of the subject paper had declined to about 3,000. Furthermore, articles of undesirable nature were very few in number and had been far from being influential as the local paper.

2. JOMO SHINBUN SHA

   Location: 105, Kuruwa Cho, Maebashi City, Gumma Pref.

   Capitalization: Y 195,000

   President: SHINOHARA, Hidekichi

¥195,000
4,837

The subject paper, even at its highest, reached the circulation of only 4,837. Furthermore, tone of articles and editorials having been comparatively moderate, and articles of undesirable nature having been few in number, it has hardly exercised any social influence.

3. NANSHIN MAINICHI SHINBUN SHA

Location: Kami Suwa Machi, Suwa Gun, Nagano Pref.

Capitalization: ¥120,000

Presedent: WATANABE, Motoe & HAYASHI, Shinichiro

¥120,000
5000-7,540

The subject paper had the circulation of 5,000 until around October 1940 which increased to the top record of 7,540 in November 1941. However, the circulation was confined to a part of the Suwa and Kami Ina Guns in the Nagano Pref. The tone of articles was mild and even in 1941, when the number of articles of undesirable nature was the greatest in number, it did not exceed four in a year. Furthermore, there existed the Shinano Mainichi Shinbun, the most influential in the locality, which had the circulation of 42,000. Compared with this paper, the subject paper is distinctly inferior in its circulation number, circulation area and social influence that it can be concluded that its influence was quite negligible.

4. ASHIGAWA TIMES SHA

This paper is not an indepedent one. K.K.HOKKAI TIMES SHA issued the subject paper in the Asahigawa City as a sister paper of the Hokkai Times.

At the time of compilation of list of public information media falling under para. G. the subject paper was listed up by mistake. Accordingly it should be deleted therefrom as included within the

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5. HAKODATE TIMES SHA

The subject paper did not exist as an independent one. The Hokkai Times Sha issued the subject paper in the Hakodate City as a sister paper of the Hokkai Times. Under the similar reason as stated in para. 4 above, it should be deleted from the list.

6. DAI NIPPON SHUPPAN K.K.

Location: No.5, 1 chome, Ginza, Central Ward, Tokyo.

Capitalization: ¥ 180,000

Responsible person: SUGIYAMA, Tsunejiro

a) The subject corporation was listed as falling under Category G because it was considered as having published the "TEIYU RINRI KAI KOEN SHU" (Teiyu Ethics Society Journal). However, the journal has, in fact, been compiled and printed by the Teiyu Ethics Society itself and the subject corporation handled only their distribution.

b) With regard to other publication of the subject corporation, those of undesirable nature do not exceed five and there are no books of clear-cut nationalistic character either.

c) Mean whate: The Teiyu Ethics Society will be added to the list of the public information media belling under category G as it should be held responsible for the publication of the Journal.

7. SHIDO BUNKO

Location: Non-existent now.

Capitalization: Unknown

Responsible person: ASO, Tagakichi

a) The "Shido Bunko Ho" (shido Library Report) was the pam-

plet of fourteen or fifteen pages and had the aim of introducing business of the library, general description of the researches and bibliography of collection of books. No articles of undesirable nature falling under Category G have been found.

b) The "Report" was published six times between 7 July 1937 and 7 December 1941 and number of printing of each publication was about 1,500.

c) The Libary was a purely academic society aimed at the research of the Confucianism and its principal aim was to furnish facilities for research of scholars, compilation of their studies and to collect reference books necessary therefor.

8. DO BUN KAN

Location: 1-1, Jinbo Cho, Tokyo.

Capitalization: ¥250,000.

Responsible person: KAMEI, Toyoji

a) Out of twelve books considered formerly as falling under Category G, one was found as not published during the specific period in question and the sub-committee decided other five books as not being undesirable. ("Chemistry of Natural Resources", "Outline of the War", "An Adress to the Intelligentsia", "Reorientation of the New Economic Structure", "New Conceptions of the Economics", and "Several Problems of the Japanese War Economy".) Accordingly books of undesirable nature became five and there are none of clear-cut Category G nature.

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b) Other publications of the subject corporation having been chiefly connected with the commercial matters, it can not be considered as undesirable even viewed from the general tendency of publications of the corporation.

9. KOKUMIN NO TOMO SHA

Location: non-existent
Capitalization: ¥ 180,000
Responsible person: FUJIOKA, Junkichi

a. The company was organized in September 1933 and was dissolved in May 1936. Therefore it has never published any publication between July 1937 and December 1941.

1

All Japan News and Radio
Workers Union.
Oct. 3. 1947.
T. Kawasoe

To: Government Section
C.I.E., G.H.Q.

Petition:

Purge among the jurnalistic world has a serious relation with democratizing Japan and the livelihood of employees of the jurnalistic enterprise

We set up "The commitee for purge" on February, 1947., in our union to co-operate with this movement of purge.

But the decided publication of purge among the jurnalistic world, which was announced on September 7th and October 22nd, was imperfect and gave us disappointment. Under such condition, it is impossible to expect a perfect democratizement of Japan and our stable living.

The reason of such uncomplete consquence has been caused by what the government practiced the purge

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transtively only by the order of the SCAP, without a true recognization, wich purge is indeed neccesary for democratizing Japan. That is to say, it has been caused by the defect of government thought.

It is generaly believed that governers were obliged to practice purge in spite of their unwillingness. We think that purge is realy necessary for our Japanese and ought to be practiced intranstively.

We found a defect, too, in a governments ordiance for purge, which had been held on January 4th, and we supposed that had been caused by the defect of governments thought too, which had been inherited from the former cabinet.

On the occation of investigation, they can not call witnesses for getting testimonies, so they are obliged to decide a judgement by the one sided documents which are given by the suspects thimselves. By this reason, naturaly this judgement has a fundamental and unlegal defect which makes suspects be advantageous. And this defect caused the unsatisfied decission of purge at this time.

That, those who are in charge of the task of purge decission admit this fact frankly, and for instance, and they say that as follows:
A certain suspect defenced himself that his situation of the president was nothing but a nominal one, and did nothing of his charge practicaly on account of his illness, and he disproved it by a diagnosis of his doctor and a testimanial of his well-known acquaintance who lived in a village where he had removed for his medical treatment. But judging from his career of occupation, they cannot believe his disproof because he had been elevated in his status, as follow;
from a managing-director to a parmanet-director and from a parmanent-director to a sub-president, and from a sub-president to a president, and during the term of his absent for his illness, he had been active as a head man of a cultural committee.
So his disproof has a tendency as a perjury, therefore they obliged to admit that which he had been in charge of his practical situation of president.
Under such a case, they desire to judge not only by the document of suspects themselves, but also by those of a third person.

Then I think you will ask us that a new way of getting documents from a third person has been already established by the statement of the S.C.A.P., but it has been not practicaly, for government has never exerted for realizing it. Judzing from this condition we are obliged to admit that goverment has endeavoured to make nations loss their rocognuzation for true meaning of purge.

Another trouble in this case is a intimacy, which is advantageous with each othor, between the suspects and the main governers, and the purge commitee particulary in the jurnalistic world, this fact is remark-able, some suspects bribe to them to have their situation be better.

We have heard and seen this fact, and this evil conduct is remarkable particulary when they disprove.

One official who takes a task in the purge commitee says that even when he found that one of the suspects who ought to be purged, he was defenced advantageously.

Then we are hoping to you as follows and then we are asking your full support to rectify the way of purge which is going on

at present and to mak it be fair, suitable and idealistical.

Note:

1. To rectify the thought of the Japanese government, concerning purge.

2. To rectify the way of purge so legally and so practically that a basis of purge is not placed only on a document and testimonies of the suspects but also on documents and testmonies of third persons.

3. To control a intimacy between suspects and the purge commitee.

4. To delay the term of purge on account of practicing it strictly.

5. To set a plan, not only that of petition, but also that of making a judge be possible to judge again and again, on account of correcting a unsufficiency of judgement which will have decided.

6.

6. To make the goverment can act so positively that the nations recognize the meaning of purge.

PIPER

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September 25, 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

1. Ordinary Directors

A director in an information media company who concurrently held any of the following positions in the same company shall be deemed purgeable.

Chief of Vice-Chief of:

General Affairs Bureau

Editorial Bureau

Business Bureau

Publications Bureau

Research Bureau

Editorial Advisor

Editorial Writer

Chief of:

Political Dept.

Economic Dept.

Adjustment Dept.

Social Dept.

Foreign News Dept.

Far Eastern Dept.

Any other position regardless of its title which is commensurate with any of the positions listed above.

2. "Commensurate positions"

Advisor (KOMON)

Councillor (SANYO)

Master (TENSHU or SHASHU)

Associate Director (JUYAKU TAIGU)

Outside Director (SHAGAI JUYAKU)

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Editorial Advisor (HENSHU KOMON)

Editorial Councillor (HENSHU KOMON)

Editorial Manager (HENSHU SOMO)

Managing Editor (HENSHU KYOKU JICHO)

Manager (SHIHAI NIN)

Editorial Director (HENSHU KYOKU RIJI)

A person who during the critical period held any of the positions listed above, or any other positions ranking above that of the departmental level in the editorial bureau, shall be deemed purgeable if he falls into any one of the following categories:

(a) He was a full time officer charged with the responsibility of any part of the production (compilation, editting of newspaper, magazine, etc.).

(b) He drew salary equivalent to or greater than the amount normally received by a person who held position ranking above those of the departmental level which are listed in the Ordinance.

(c) He owned over 5% of the stock of the organization and took active part in the determination of the company's policies.

GS(B)

15 September 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Public Service Qualifications Division

SUBJECT : Status of Information Media Purge

1. Information Media Black List:

368 information media companies were placed on the Information Media Black List under Premier's Office and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 3 of 1937 which was promulgated on 30 June 1947. Principal public office holders in the black-listed companies during the critical period will be removed and excluded from all public offices unless satisfactory evidence to the contrary is presented.

The Black List consists of:

117	Newspaper Companies
225	Book and Magazine Publishers
15	Motion Picture Companies
6	Broadcasting Corporations
5	Control Organizations

2. Screenable Companies:

Paragraph 10 of the Ordinance provides that companies or organizations which publish periodicals or magazines having a circulation of 20,000 or more per issue, and any information media which advocated or expressed matters coming under any item prescribed in Article I, paragraph 1 of Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946 during the critical period be placed on the screenable list.

To date, the Japanese Government has placed such 218 companies on Paragraph 10 which include:

127	Newspaper Companies
80	Book and Magazine Publishers
7	Motion Picture Companies
1	Broadcasting Corporation
1	Publications Distribution Company

A draft ordinance incorporating an additional 47 book and magazine publishers and 1 motion picture company in Paragraph 10 of the ordinance was submitted for approval by Government Section 10 September 1947. The draft was approved and returned to the JG on the same day.

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3. Screening:

Approximately 1,000 principal public office holders of these companies will be screened of which an estimated 125 are subject to removal. The Japanese Government has screened 430 cases not accompanied by counter evidences, of which 390 were passed, 4 barred and 36 held for further investigation. It is expected that the screening of principal officers in information media be completed by 30 October 1947.

4. Counter Evidence:

The Premier's Office and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 3 of 1947 provides that companies and individuals affected by this ordinance may present counter evidences to the Government. A total of 382 cases of counter evidences were submitted to the Japanese Government. The breakdown is as follows:

50	Newspaper Companies
70	Book and magazine publishers
8	Motion Picture Companies
3	Government Agencies
2	Control Associations

Public Office Holers:

120	in Newspaper Companies
79	Book and Magazine Publishers
24	Motion Picture Companies
5	Broadcasting Corporations
21	Government Agencies

Of the total of 133 cases of counter evidence submitted by companies, the Japanese Government has acted on 26 cases which were decided not to be considered as satisfactory evidences to the contrary.

5. Provisional Designation:

The Japanese Government is collecting detailed information on individuals who held principal positions in black-listed organizations with the view to "provisional designation" of these people.

A report on such persons in 75 newspaper companies, 96 book and magazine publishers, 12 motion picture companies and 6 broadcasting corporations has been submitted to Government Section.

The recent estimate of the Japanese Government is that approximately 700 persons would be designated in this manner.

TOM TSUKAHARA

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FILE UNDER: Public Information Media Purge

INDEX SHEET

DATE: 10 September 1947

FROM: TO:

SUBJECT: Memo for Chief, PSQD
Writings of HAYASHI, Heima

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER: CLASSIFIED FILE:

Memo for PSQD

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Tom
What is this now

28 August 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Public Service Qualifications Division

SUBJECT : Report of Conference with Information Media Investigation Committee

ATTENDANTS : IMIC Messrs. OKADA, ODAKA, KANEKO and OTA
CLO Mr. YAMADA
CPOQEC Messrs. OTA and MORITA
GS Lt. Baerwald, Mr. Tsukahara

Two members of IMIC failed to attend the meeting. Mr. HORI of Tokyo Imperial University was on a tour of lecture, while Mr. KAMEJIMA of the MITSUBISHI Research Bureau has been transferred to its branch office in HOKKAIDO and no longer available for the committee.

1. The conference was called by Mr. Tsukahara at 1100 28 August 1947 for the purpose of reactivating the Information Media Investigation Committee. Mr. Tsukahara opened the meeting with statement covering the following points:

a. It is the opinion of the Government Section that the same criteria applied in compiling the information media black list must also be applied in determing validity of counter evidence, and therefore, it was felt that the IMIC should continue its function as deciding agency in determing validity of counter evidence since they are already familiar with the criteria.

b. Preliminary investigation of counter evidence will be conducted by 10 man committee headed by Mr. Morita for books and magazines and 4 man staff of Mr. Ueda for newspapers. The two subcommittees will replace the staff of CLO. All clear-cut cases will be disposed of by the two subcommittees and only "borderline" cases will be submitted to the IMIC for its final decision and recommendation to the Japanese Government.

c. Inasmuch as a member of prominent figures in the Japanese Government were already purged for their position of influence in information media, consistency in the interpretation of criteria as outlined in SCAPIN 548 and the Japanese Government Interpretation of Category G is of prime importance. For this reason Mr. Tsukahara will maintain constant liaison with individual members of IMIC as well as members of Mr. Ohta's 10 man committee and 4 man staff. It was pointed out that the purpose of reviewing counter evidences is not primarily to drop the company off the black list but

just and consistent administration of the program.

2. a. Mr. Odaka stated in behalf of the three professors of the Tokyo Imperial University that they had already tendered resignation to the Japanese Government some time ago and it was their contention that the resignation had been accepted. They will reconsider the matter upon return of Mr. Hori from the trip and give a definite answer to the Government. Mr. Hori is expected to be back in Tokyo at the end of the month.

b. Mr. Odaka then stated that in case they do decide to stay on the Committee they would do so on condition that the committee's final decision would be given due respect by the Japanese Government. He further requested that in case of a discrepancy between the decision of the Committee and the opinion of the Japanese Government the Committee be allowed to present its case directly to the Government Section.

3. The points raised by Mr. Odaka were accepted.

4. Regarding the vacancy created by transfer of Mr. Kamejima it was agreed that it be replaced by an economic expert and the selection be made by Mr. Ohta upon consultation with the IMIC.

T.

TOM TSUKAHARA

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23 August 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Public Service Qualifications Division

SUBJECT : Report of Conference Re: Information Media Purge

Attendants : Mr. Ohta, Chief of Secretariat, Central Screening Committee
Major Snow, P.S.Q.D.
Mr. Guy Wiggins, P.S.Q.D.
Mr. Courtney Whitney, Jr., P.S.Q.D.
Mr. Tsukahara, P.S.Q.D.

1. During the course of conversation with Mr. Ohta at his office yesterday, Mr. Tsukahara noticed the following:

a. Mr. Ohta's staff has been acting on counter evidences not supported by actual articles.

b. Provisions in SCAPIN 548 and the Interpretation of Category G by the Japanese Government are given most lenient interpretation by officials charged with evaluation of counter evidences.

c. The Information Media Investigation Committee has been completely ignored and by-passed. No serious effort has been made by the Japanese Government to re-activate the Committee.

d. Counter evidences are still being submitted to the Central Screening Committee for its consideration and recommendation.

2. The conference was held at 1000, 23 August 1947 with Mr. Ohta. He was asked to give full explanation of the situation which appeared to be another non-compliance case. Mr. Ohta gave the following explanation:

1. In the establishment of criteria for the Information Media Purge, the Information Media Investigation Committee was to function as the deciding agency in determining "border line" violation cases. However, the truth of the matter was that the Committee actually had very little to do with its supposed function. The greatest bulk of the investigation was solely conducted by Mr. Tanaka of CLO and his staff of students. As a result it has come to light that the number of violations reported by Mr. Tanaka's staff was

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often erroneous and for which Mr. Tanaka was thoroughly discredited both by members of the Central Screening Committee and certain publishers.

2. At the time of the promulgation of the Ordinance, he himself felt that it would be only proper that the same staff of CLO and the Information Media Investigation Committee should continue its function as the agency investigating and determining validity of counter evidences. However, in the meantime he became aware of strong opposition against such procedure from publisher circle. Publishers demanded that counter evidences be reviewed by an agency other than the staff of CLO.

3. Mr. Ohta explained that, inasmuch as the Central Screening Committee consists of experts in journalism as well as scholars who are familiar with intricate background of information media companies and inasmuch as it enjoys a very high prestige from all quarters concerned, he thought it would be only wise and proper that counter evidences be submitted to the Committee "for its opinions" and "advises" for the final decision by the Japanese Government. It would also serve to quiet down the howl of criticisms raised against the Government of its "misadministration" of Information Media Purge, he stated.

4. He stated that a 10 man committee and a 4 man staff have already been established for investigation of books and magazines by the former and newspapers by the latter, replacing the staff of the CLO.

3. It was pointed out that the procedure as outlined by Mr. Ohta was not entirely in conformity with previous instructions. He was told that:

a. So-called counter evidence will not be considered as satisfactory evidence to the contrary unless it is supported by actual article.

b. The Japanese Government will take an immediate step to reactivate the Information Media Investigation Committee which will be the deciding agency in determing validity of counter evidence.

c. Findings of both the 10 man committee, 4 man staff and the Information Media Investigation Committee are to be kept secret until final review by Government Section.

d. Any case in which a recommendation of the 10 man committee or the 4 man staff for dropping the organization from the black list must be submitted in its entirety to the Information Media Investigation Committee.

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e. Hereafter Mr. Tsukahara will maintain close liaison directly with the 10 man committee, the 4 man staff and the Information Media Investigation Committee.

f. The Central Screening Committee will not review counter evidence submitted by information media company.

NOTE:

Mr. Ohta came to Mr. Tsukahara after the conference and stated that he still felt that the Central Screening Committee should be consulted for its advises and opinions, repeating the same argument stated in Paragraph 2, above. Mr. Tsukahara pointed out that it had been an understanding between the Government Section and the Japanese Government since the inauguration of purge that the Central Screening Committee would not take part in matters affecting purge policy and as such it cannot be accepted.

It was only upon Mr. Ohta's strong insistence that Mr. Tsukahara finally agreed to give the final answer by 26 August 1947. At 1000 26 August 1947, Mr. Tsukahara telephoned Mr. Ohta and again answered in the negative, to which Mr. Ohta uttered, "If such is the case I will resign". Mr. Tsukahara stated that so far as he is concerned that is the final answer and that if Mr. Ohta still wished to insist on the point he should reopen the negotiation directly with Major Napier upon his return from the trip on 30 August 1947.

T. Tsukahara

TOM TSUKAHARA

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REVIEW OF THE PURGE PROGRAM

Joint Press Conference of Civil Information & Education Section and Government Section.
Statement made at 1100 hours on 15 August 1947.

The enforcement of the new Constitution on the third of May inaugurated a significant period in Japan's history, a period which will provide one of the most important chapters of contemporary history, a period marked by the concerted effort of the Japanese people through the machinery of a democratic government to reform, peacefully and through non-violent means, their political social and economic structure on a scale and on a time-schedule unprecedented to date.

Success or failure in carrying out these reforms will determine the degree to which present and future generations of Japan will benefit from the rights and privileges guaranteed to them by their new Constitution.

It should not be necessary to explain that this vast program of democratic reform can scarcely be carried out by those same persons who in the immediate past were responsible for the suppression, excessive regimentation and exploitation of the Japanese people, and who, at last, led the nation into a ruinous war.

The Japanese Government itself assumed responsibility for the removal of such persons when it accepted the terms of the Potsdam Declaration. This basic document requires that "there must be eliminated for all time the authority and influence of those who have deceived and misled the people of Japan into embarking on world conquest". Accordingly, after the Supreme Commander's directive of 4 January 1946 outlining in some detail those categories of undesirable persons who must be removed from public life, the Japanese Government drew up a body of laws and ordinances establishing the necessary administrative machinery to purge those whose advocacy of ultra-nationalism and aggression in the past marked them as false leaders who would obstruct the democratization of the nation. At the present time, the Government has largely discharged its responsibilities. The responsibility of the individual citizen on the other hand continues, for in any democratic country, the success of any government program depends in the final analysis upon the individual citizen. But the citizen must have knowledge of the

principles and operation of the Purge Program if he is to carry through to completion the work so well begun by his government. That such knowledge is sometimes lacking, that even the simplest basic principles of the program are sometimes not understood became unmistakeably clear here in Tokyo recently when members of a supposedly democratic political organization invited a notorious purgee to participate in a mass meeting and as further proof of their profound ignorance also asked a representative of the SCAP's headquarters to appear on the same program as a joint speaker with the purgee.

I will, therefore, briefly trace the history of the removal and exclusion program, what it was intended to do and what it has already done. I will also summarize its operation and the duties of each citizen to insure that the program works to his or her own civic good by eliminating exponents of the old regime and leaving the way open for new leaders who will guide the nation toward peace and democracy.

Following receipt of the SCAP's 4 January Directive, the Japanese Government set up machinery for eliminating from positions of power over the people (1) career militarists, (2) active exponents of militaristic nationalism and aggression, (3) influential members of Japanese ultra-nationalistic, terroristic or secret patriotic society and any persons who had played a dominant role in the formation of the fascistic IRAA, IRAPS or the Political Association of Great Japan. During the first year that the removal and exclusion program was in operation, the Japanese Government eliminated from public office the professional army and navy officers, wartime Diet members who had had the backing and support of the Tojo Government, members of the dreaded Special Higher or Thought Control Police, men who had served in the notorious gendarmerie or Kempeitai and other high placed personages responsible for ultra-nationalism and aggression.

Politically enlightened persons have long realized that Japan's belligerently aggressive foreign policy during the past decades could be attributed in large part to the sinister alliance between the army, the government, industry and the media of public information which influenced and controlled the people's minds. Accordingly on 4 January 1947, the Japanese Government moved to break this alliance and extended certain provisions of the original purge directive "to include those persons who occupied the

top policy-making positions in finance and industry and who made the decision that geared the nation's industrial potential to aggressive war. This phase of the program was designed to eliminate those without whose cooperation the militarists could not have embarked upon their imperial adventure, but to spare those whose administrative, engineering and technical abilities are sorely needed by the nation's war-ravaged industries. This is exactly what happened. The economic purge removed about 300 individuals while some 1,250 others resigned rather than submit their questionnaires to the government for screening. Those who resigned will be given the opportunity to offer proof that they were not exponents of militant nationalism and aggression. If such proof is forthcoming, they will not be designated as undesirable.

"Simultaneously with the removal of industrial policy-makers, the Japanese Government undertook to eliminate those persons who by their control of the Public Information Media during the years between the China Incident and Pearl Harbor spread the propaganda that incited the people to War and whose unholy theories of racism and national divinity are in part responsible for the atrocities that followed in the wake of the Japanese armies in their march through Asia." This far-reaching program, based upon months of extensive research, is now underway.

Statistics on persons effected by the Purge reduce to the following approximate totals. During the 20 months that the program has been in operation, the government removed or excluded 2,748 undesirables and barred 183,000 career officers of the army and navy, gendarmes and intelligence agents from public office. These figures do not include 19,000 resignees whose cases are still under review.

I have briefly summarized the history of the purge and shown what it has accomplished and what it is intended to be. Since there has been some misunderstanding on this point, I wish particularly to emphasize here that the removal and exclusion program is not a punitive measure either in conception or in administration. The relevant ordinances and the screening system are a technique designed to eliminate or prevent the continuity of influence or exercise of power by persons who are designated as undesirable under their specific provisions and the Government will consider and correct

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any injustice in an individual case whenever reasonable proof of error or injustice is submitted.

In this connection the Government has established an Appeals Committee composed of seven prominent jurists and lawyers to correct just such injustices in individual cases. This Board has received 226 appeals of which over 100 are currently under deliberation.

I have attempted briefly to explain what has been accomplished in the year and eight months that the purge has been in effect. I would now like to review with equal brevity how the program operates.

The administrative machinery of the removal and exclusion program consists of a Central Screening Committee in Tokyo, 46 prefectural committees, including those in the five major cities and 118 municipal committees in cities with a population of 50,000 or more. The Central Screening Committee examines personal history questionnaires of all applicants for elective or appointive positions in the national government, or for positions of comparable importance in private organizations. It also examines applicants for the top elective posts of the prefectures and the five principal cities.

Acting upon the basis of its examination, the central committee submits its decision in each case to the Prime Minister and recommends either that the applicant be granted a certificate of eligibility or designated as an undesirable person. The final action is taken by the Prime Minister upon the Committee's recommendation. The prefectural and municipal committees examine the questionnaires of applicants for all other positions in the public service and submit recommendations on individual cases to the prefectural governor who takes final action. The decisions of the governors are in turn reviewed by the Central Screening Committee in Tokyo.

I have waited until the end before discussing the responsibility of the individual citizen in the removal and exclusion program, because I wish especially to emphasize this most vital and important point. The citizen has the power to assure that those false leaders who misled the nation into ruinous war do not by open violation of the law or by devious methods filter back into positions of power and influence over the people. But to exercise this power the citizen must first make the necessary effort to understand how the removal and exclusion program operates. He should know enough about

the provisions of the Purge ordinances to know in general who falls under their provisions as an undesirable person. He must especially know the injunctions that the law provides against those who would attempt to violate its provisions. Only by understanding how to use this strong legal weapon will he be able to defend himself against the return of leaders who in the past sent tens of thousands of other citizens to die on foreign battle-fields and brought down upon those who remained at home the grevious heavy burden of totalitarian control. But knowledge of the law alone is not enough. The citizen must be alert to use that knowledge for the civic good and his own protection. He must take an interest in the personal history of individuals who seek to govern him. On the basis of his knowledge of the purge ordinances he can ascertain for himself whether the screening of such individuals has been adequate and just. By knowing the injunctions contained in the ordinances he can determine whether purgees are attempting to return to power in violation of the law and can call these matters to the attention of the authorities. No nation ever long remained free from oppression without fighting or working for that freedom and Japan is no exception. A future of peace and democracy ultimately depends upon the vigilance of the individual citizen.

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MEMORANDUM FOR : Chief, [illegible]ic Service
Qualifications Division

14 August 1947

SUBJECT : Status of Information Media Purge

1. Information Media Black List:

366 information media companies were placed on the Information Media Black List under Premier's Office and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 3 of 1937 which was promulgated on 30 June 1947. Principal public office holders in the black-listed companies during the critical period will be removed and excluded from all public offices unless satisfactory evidence to the contrary is presented.

The Black List consists of:

117	Newspaper Companies
225	Book & Magazine Publishers
15	Motion Picture Companies
6	Broadcasting Corporations
5	Control Organizations

2. Screenable Companies:

Paragraph 10 of the Ordinance provides that companiesor organizations which publish periodicals or magazines having a circulation of 20,000 or more per issue, and any information media which advocated or expressed matters coming under any item prescribed in Article I, paragraph 1 of Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946 during the critical period be placed on the screenable list.

To date, the Japanese Government has placed 215 companies on Paragraph 10 which include:

127	Newspaper Companies
80	Book & Magazine Publishers
7	Motion Picture Companies
1	Broadcasting Corporation
1	Publications Distribution Company

An estimated 50 more will be added upon completion of investigation by the Japanese Government on or around 20 August 1947.

3. Screening:

Approximately 1,000 principal public office holders of these companies will be screened of which an estimated 125 are subject to removal.

To date, the Japanese Government screened 285 cases of which 264 were passed, 4 purged and 17 held for further investigation. It is expected that the screening of principal officers in information media be completed around 30 September 1947.

4. The Premier's Office and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 3 of 1947: provides that companies and individuals affected by this ordinance may present counter-evidences to the Government. A total of 377 cases of counter-evidences were submitted to the Japanese Government. The breakdown is as follows:

49	Newspaper Companies
67	Book & Magazine Publishers
8	Motion Picture Companies

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0	Broadcasting Corporations
3	Government Agency
1	Control Association
125	. . . TOTAL

Public Office Holders in:

120	Newspaper Companies
79	Book and Magazine Publishers
24	Motion Picture Companies
5	Broadcasting Corporations
21	Government Agencies
0	Control Associations
249	. . . TOTAL

5. Resignees:

The Japanese Government is collecting detailed information on individuals who held principal positions in black-listed organizations during the critical period, with the view to "provisional designation" of these people.

A report on such persons in 51 newspaper companies, 58 book and magazine publishers, 10 motion picture companies and 6 broadcasting corporations has already been submitted to Government Section.

The Japanese Government estimates that approximately 1,700 persons would be designated in this manner.

TOM TSUKAHARA

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8 August 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Public Service Qualifications Division

SUBJECT : The Mainichi Newspaper Company

1. The Mainichi is the second largest newspaper in Japan with its three dailys - Tokyo Mainichi, Osaka Mainichi and Seibu Mainichi, the combined circulation of which is in excess of 3,330,000.

2. This newspaper company has been placed on the Information Media Black List for having expressed or advocated matters falling under the provisions of SCAPIN 548. The Japanese Government Information Media Investigation Committee reported the total of 792 violations for this company.

3. It is an accepted fact that since the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident through war years, the Mainichi was most instrumental in spreading militaristic propaganda. It is of common knowledge among journalists in Japan that this newspaper was directly responsible for the story of "Three Human Torpedoes", which is now known to be a fabrication. The story was first reported exclusively on 24 February 1932 as a dispatch from Shanghai, which was followed by still exclusive series of articles for several days. Subsequently the company sponsored a contest for the "Song of the Three Human Torpedoes" for further glorification of the military. (The author of this purposely fabricated story is HONDA, Chikao, who is at present editor-in-chief of the Osaka office. The statue of the "Three Human Torpedoes" erected in Shiba Park was recently dismantled and destroyed by CI&E directive.)

4. In 1940 the company went beyond its primary informational function and started a campaign for donation of war planes. It was successful in purchasing eleven war planes amounting to 1,100,000 yen for the army and the navy.

5. This memorandum has been prepared upon receipt of two letters addressed to General Whitney by Mr. Miles W. Vaughn of United Press. Mr. Vaughn requests that special consideration be given in the screening of principal office holders in the Mainichi Newspaper Company.

TOM TSUKAHARA

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Maj. Hapei OQ.

31 Jul 00 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Subject: Progess of Information Media Purge

1. ~~Screenable~~ Companies

Forty-one organizations on the Information Media Black List and 25 newspaper companies and book and magazine publishers were added to Paragraph 10 of Appendix II to Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947, as per Prime Minister's Office and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 5 of 1947, dated 31 July 1947. The total number of information media organizations already placed on Paragraph 10 is 218.

Additional 120 book and magazine publishers will be added upon completion of investigation by the Japanese Government by 10 August 1947.

2. Questionnaires

The Japanese Government has collected approximately 800 questionnaires of principal public office holders in information media. Additional 170 questionnaires are expected by 10 August 1947.

3. To date, the total of 421 counter-evidences were submitted to Japanese Government by organizations and individuals concerned. The breakdown is as follows:

Newspaper company	46
Book and Magazine publisher	60
Motion Picture Company	8
Government Agency	3
Broadcasting Corporation	0
Control Association	1
Total	118

Public Office Holders in:

Newspaper Company	104
Book and Magazine Publisher	63
Motion Picture Company	21
Government Agency	20
Broadcasting Corporation	5
Control Association	0
Total	233

The Japanese Government will begin processing these counter-evidences on 1 August 1947.

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4. Resignees

The Japanese Government has collected lists of resignees from 25 newspaper companies, 40 book and magazine publishers and 8 motion picture companies. The initial report will be submitted to Government Section on 2 August 1947.

5. Screening Schedule

Screening of public office holders in information media companies will begin on 1 August 1947, and will be completed by 15 September 1947.

T. TSUKAHARA

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Received from Sonoke
23 July 1947

Prime Minister's Office and Home
Ministtry Ordinance No. 5 of 1947
(Draft)

31 July 47
22 July 1947

Okeyed by maj Napier as corrected on 25 July 47

A part of the Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No.1 of 1947 shall be amended as follows:

In Paragraph 9 of the Appendix II "BUNGEI SHUN JYU SHA" shall read "BUNGEL SHUN JYU SHIN SHA"; "FUZANBO" shall read "KABUSHIKI KAISHA FUZAN BO" and "SANSEI DO" shall read "SANSEI DO SHUPPAN K.K."; and after "YUHINKAKU" the following shall be added:

ARS (Arasu)	CHIKURA SHOBO
CHIYU NIPPON SHA	CHOBUN KAKU
DAI ICHI SHOBO	DAI NIPPON SHUPPAN K.K.
DAI TO SHUPPAN SHA	DAIWA DAIWA HONSHA
DOBUN KAN	GAIKO JIHO SHA
HIBON KAKU	IKUSEI SHA
IWASAKI SHOTEN	ISHIN KAI
JINBUN SHOIN	JINSEI SHA
JITSUGYO NO SEKAI SHA	
KAGAKU SHA	KAISEI SHA
KASUMIGASEKI SHOBO	KEISATSU KYOKAI
KOKON SHOIN	KOKUMIN HYORON SHA
KYOTO INSHO KAN	MIKASA SHOBO
NANYO KYOKAI	NIPPON DENPO TSUSHIN SHA

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NIPPON

NIPPON HOSO SHUPPAN KYOKAI

NIPPON KYOBUN SHA

OKURA ZAIMU KYOKAI

SAN GA BO

SATOMI NIPPON BUNKA KENKYU SHO

SEIKATSU SHA

SHIN TAIYO SHA

SHUNJYU SHA

TAIHEIYO SHUPPAN SHA

TEISHIN KYOKAI

TOKAI SHUPPAN SHA

In the same Paragraph, "GIFU GODO SHINBUN" shall be deleted; "CHIBA SHINPO SHA" shall read "CHIBA SHINBUN SHA"; "DEIRY SHINBUN SHA" shall read "DAILY TOHOKU SHA"; "JIJI SHIMPOSHA" next to "ISHIKAWA SHIMBUN SHA" shall be deleted; "NAGASAKI MINYU SHA" shall read "NAGASAKI MINYU SHINBUN SHA"; "NAGASAKI NICHI NICHI SHA" shall read "NAGASAKI NICHINICHI SHINBUNSHA"; "SHIN HOCHI SHA" shall read "HOCHI SHINBUN SHA"; and after "IBARAGI SHINBUN SHA" the following shall be added:

BUNKA SHINBUN SHA	CHUBU MINPO SHA
FUJIN MINSHU SHINBUNSHA	HAKODATE SHINBUN SHA
JIYU SHINBUN SHA	Junior Times SHA
KAGAKU BUNKA SHINBUN SHA	NANKAI Times SHA
NICHIBEI SHINBUN SHA	~~NIPPON SHUPPAN KYOKAI~~
NIPPON YORON SHINBUN SHA	OKINAWA SHIN MINPO SHA
OSAKA Times SHA	SEIJI SHINBUN SHA
SEINEN SHINBUN SHA	SEINEN Times SHA

SHIN

NIPPON HOSO SHUPPAN KYOKAI

NIPPON KYOBUN SHA — OKAKURA SHOBO

OKURA ZAIMU KYOKAI — RISO SHA

SAN ~~[illegible]~~GA BO — SAN YU SHA

SATOMI NIPPON BUNKA KENKYU SHO

SEIKATSU SHA — SHIBUN SHA

SHIN TAIYO SHA — SHOWA SHOBO

SHUNJYU SHA — SOZO SHA

TAIHEIYO SHUPPAN SHA

TEISHIN KYOKAI — TENSEN SHA

TOKAI SHUPPAN SHA — YUZAN KAKU

In the same Paragraph, "GIFU GODO SHINBUN" shall be deleted; "CHIBA SHINPO SHA" shall read "CHIBA SHINBUN SHA"; "DEIRY SHINBUN SHA" shall read "DAILY TOHOKU SHA"; "JIJI SHIMPOSHA" next to "ISHIKAWA SHIMBUN SHA" shall be deleted; "NAGASAKI MINYU SHA" shall read "NAGASAKI MINYU SHINBUN SHA"; "NAGASAKI NICHI NICHI SHA" shall read "NAGASAKI NICHINICHI SHINBUNSHA"; "SHIN HOCHI SHA" shall read "HOCHI SHINBUN SHA"; and after "IBARAGI SHINBUN SHA" the following shall be added:

BUNKA SHINBUN SHA — CHUBU MINPO SHA

FUJIN MINSHU SHINBUNSHA — HAKODATE SHINBUN SHA

JIYU SHINBUN SHA — Junior Times SHA

KAGAKU BUNKA SHINBUN SHA — NAN[illegible]AI Times SHA

NICHIBEI SHINBUN SHA — ~~NIPPON SHUPPAN KYOKAI~~

NIPPON YORON SHINBUN SHA — OKINAWA SHIN MINPO SHA

OSAKA Times SHA — SEIJI SHINBUN SHA

SEINEN SHINBUN SHA — SEINEN Times SHA

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SHIN

SHIN NIPPON SHINBUN SHA

~~CHO~~SHU KAN JIYU SHA

SHONEN Times SHA

~~CHO~~SHU KAN KYOIKU SHINBUN SHA

YUKAN MIYAKO SHINBUN SHA

In Paragraph 11 of the same Appendix "DAIWA SHOKEN K.K." shall be deleted; after "ISHIKAWAJIMA JUKOGYO K.K.", the "HAYASHIKANE SHOTEN K.K." shall be added; "NIKKO SHOKEN K.K." and "SANWA GINKO" shall be deleted; after "TOKYO SHIBAURA ~~K~~SHARYO K.K.", "TOYO BEARING SEIZO K.K." shall be added and "TOKYO SHOKEN K.K." and "YAMAICHI SHOKEN K.K." shall be deleted.

In Paragraph 12 of the same Appendix, after "YAMATO BOSEKI K.K.", "DAIWA SHOKEN K.K." shall be added; after "NANYO KAIUN K.K.", "NIKKO SHOKEN K.K." shall be added; after RIKAGAKU Research Institute", "SANWA GINKO" shall be added; and after "TOKYO SHIBAURA KYODO KOGYO K.K.", "TOKYO SHOKEN K.K." and "YAMAICHI SHOKEN K.K." shall be added.

Supplementary Rule

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

COPY

18 July 1947

MEMORANDUM-FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Progress of Information Media Purge

1. Screenable Companies

In addition to information media organizations already added to Paragraph 10, Appendix II of the Ordinance (Ref. Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 6 of 1947) approximately 60 companies on the Information Media Black List will be added. The total number of companies and organizations to be screened will be approximately 230.

2. Questionnaires

Some 800 questionnaires of principal public office holders in information media have already been received by the Japanese Government. Additional 350 such questionnaires should be in the hands of the Government by 10 August 1947.

3. Number of counter-evidences received by:

Newspaper company	6
Motion picture company	0
Book and magazine publisher	3
Broadcasting Corporation	0
Government Agency	0
Control Association	0

Public Office Holders in:

Newspaper company	15
Book and magazine publisher	2
Motion picture company	2
Government Agency	5
Control Association	0

The Japanese Government expects that the number of such petitions to be tripled by 30 July 1947.

4. Designation of Resignees

Mr. Yano of CLO has been assigned to compile a list of resignees. The initial list of resignees is to be submitted to Government Section by 30 July 1947. The total number of persons to be designated will be about 1800.

5. Screening Schedule

The screening schedule has not been decided by the Japanese Government. It will much depend on the number of counter-evidences to be presented by 30 July 1947, which must be processed before the screening. However, of the 80 cases previously screened and to which temporary certificates of eligibility were given, 50 cases were found not purgeable and were passed by the Japanese Government on 11 July 1947.

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T. TSUKAHARA

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10 July 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Information Media Purge

1. Mr. Sunobe of CLO came in at 1000, 10 July 1947, and reported that he is to take over the duties heretofore assigned to Mr. Tanaka. Mr. Sunobe will be the liaison for the Japanese Government on all matters pertaining to information media purge during Mr. Tanaka's absence from office.

2. Mr. Sunobe was directed to immediately begin preparing a list of "resignees" from organizations listed in the Information Media Black List. He is to submit an initial list of resignees by 30 July 1947.

3. Mr. Sunobe was also instructed to complete, as soon as possible, the investigation of information media companies to be added on to Paragraph 10, Appendix II of the Ordinance. The list of information media companies is to include all newspaper and magazine publishers having a circulation of 20,000 or more, and all organizations listed in the Information Media Black List which are still in existence. The initial report on this project had already been submitted by Mr. Tanaka on 8 March 1947.

T. Tsukahara

T. TSUKAHARA

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FILE UNDER: Information Media Purge

INDEX SHEET

DATE: 7 July 1947

FROM: TSUKAHARA

TO: PSQD

SUBJECT: Memo to PSQD

Persons to be affected by Information Media Purge

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER: Memo to PSQD

CLASSIFIED FILE:

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FILE UNDER:

Public Information Media Purge

INDEX SHEET

DATE:

7 July 1947

FROM: TO:

SUBJECT: Memo for Record

Record of Conference - Information Media Investigation Committee discussed

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER: CLASSIFIED FILE:

Memo for Record

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File Maj Napier

Preparation of Information Media Black List

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

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

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

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Premier's Office and Home Ministry

Order No. 3 of 1947

30 June 1947

A part of the Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 shall be modified as follows:

After a. 1), b. of para. 5. of the "Remarks", attached to para. 7 of the Appendix I, the following note shall be added:

Note: Detailed interpretation of subparas. a. and b. above shall be as follows:

Persons who conducted control and censor of press, thought or public information who held any of the following positions between 7 July 1937 and 2 September 1945. However those who can produce satisfactory evidence to the contrary shall be exempted.

(a) The Board of Information (Joho-Kyoku)
Vice-President (Jicho)
Directors of Divisions (Bucho)
Influential Section Chiefs in charge of control and censorship of press, news, magazines and other publications, radio, film, play and other dissemination of information.

(b) The Home Departments (Naimu-Sho)
Vice-Minister (Jikan)
Director of Police Affairs Bureau (Keiho-Kyokucho)
Chief of Publications Section (Tosho-Kacho)
Chief of Censorship Section (Kenetsu-Kacho)

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Subpara. d of para. 5 of the same "Remark" shall be modified as follows:

d. Official or personnel of newspaper companies, magazine or other publishing companies, broadcasting corporations, companies producing motion pictures or theatrical presentations or any other media of public information or organizations which sponsored or controlled the dissemination of information through the above media.

i) Persons who occupied any of the following positions in newspaper companies, magazine or other publishing companies, broadcasting corporation, companies producing motion pictures or theatrical presentations and other media of public information which, between 7 July 1937 and 7 December 1941 in and outside of Japan, engaged actively in activities as mentioned in subpara. c above or as prescribed in para. 1, Article I of the Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946, and exercised wide influence which are specified in Paras. 1 to 4 of the Appended List: "List of organizations of public information to be defined as falling under Category "G" under the provisions of the Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947" attached hereto. However companies or organizations and persons that can produce satisfactory evidence to the contrary shall be exempted.

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(c) The Metropolitan Police Board (Keishi-Cho)

Inspector-General (Keishi-Sokan)

Director of Special Police Division (Tokko-Bucho)

Chief of Censorship Section (Kenetsu-Kacho)

(d) The Education Department (Monbu-Sho)

Vice-Minister (Jikan)

Director of Thoughts Bureau (Shiso-Kyokucho)

Director of Moral Education Bureau (Kyogaku Kyokucho or Kyogaku-Kyokuchokan)

Director of Text-Books Bureau (Tosho-Kyokucho)

Influential Division Chiefs (Bucho) and Section Chiefs (Kacho) under the Thoughts, the Moral Education and Text-Books Bureaus.

(e) The Communication Department (Teishin-Sho)

Vice-Minister (Jikan)

Director of Electric Affairs Bureau (Denmu-Kyokucho)

Chief of Radio Section (Musen-Kacho) in Electric Affairs Bureau (Denmu Kyoku)

(f) The Department of Justice (Shiho-Sho)

Vice-Minister (Jikan)

Director of Criminal Affairs Bureau (Keiji-Kyokucho)

Chief of Thought Section (Shiso Kacho)

(g) The Planning Board (Kikaku-In)

Vice-President (Jicho)

Influential officials who were in charge of making a draft of the General Mobilization Law in connecti with thought, speech and publication affairs.

Subpara. d of para. 5 of the same "Remark" shall be modified as follows:

d. Official or personnel of newspaper companies, magazine or other publishing companies, broadcasting corporations, companies producing motion pictures or theatrical presentations or any other media of public information or organizations which sponsored or controlled the dissemination of information through the above media.

i) Persons who occupied any of the following positions in newspaper companies, magazine or other publishing companies, broadcasting corporation, companies producing motion pictures or theatrical presentations and other media of public information which, between 7 July 1937 and 7 December 1941 in and outside of Japan, engaged actively in activities as mentioned in subpara. c above or as prescribed in para. 1, Article I of the Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946, and exercised wide influence which are specified in Paras. 1 to 4 of the Appended List: "List of organizations of public information to be defined as falling under Category "G" under the provisions of the Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947" attached hereto. However companies or organizations and persons that can produce satisfactory evidence to the contrary shall be exempted.

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(a) Newspaper Companies and News Agencies.

Chairman (Kaicho), Vice-Chairman (Fuku Kaicho),
President (Shacho), Vice-President (Fuku Shacho),
Managing Director (Senmu Torishimari yaku or Senmu Riji).
Standing Director (Jyomu Torishimari yaku or Jyomu Riji),
Director (Torishimariyaku or Riji), who held concurrently any other important post of the company,
Chief of Compilation Bureau (Henshu Kyokucho),
Editor-in-chief (Shuhitsu or Shukan),
Chief of Research Bureau (Chosa Kyokucho),
Managing Editor (Henshu kyoku Jicho) (in case where there were not less than two managing editors, who were not fulltime, the most senior),
Chief of Editorial Staff (Ronsetsu Iincho or Konsetsu Shunin),
Any other official, Regardless of his title, who, in fact, exercised the authority commensurate with that of any of the positions listed above or was influential in the making of company policy.

(b) Book and Magazine publishers.

Chairman (Kaicho), Vice-Chairman (Fuku Kaicho),
President (Shacho), Vice-President (Fuku Shacho),
Managing Director (Senmu Torishimariyaku or Senmu Riji),
Standing Director (Jyomu Torishimariyaku or Jomu Riji),
Director (Torishimariyaku or Riji) who held concurrently any other important post of company.

Editor-in-chief (Henshu Kyokucho, Henshu Bucho or Shukan),
Magazine Editor (Zasshi Henshu-cho or Zasshi Henshu Sekininsha),
Any other official, regardless of his title, who, in fact, exercised the authority commensurate with that of any of the positions listed above or was influential in the making of company policy.

(c) Companies producing motion pictures or theatrical presentations.
Chairman (Kaicho), Vice-Chairman (Fuku Kaicho),
President (Shacho, Vice-President (Fuku Shacho),
Managing Director (Senmu Torishimariyaku or Senmu Riji),
Standing Director (Jyomu Torishimariyaku or Jyomu Riji),
Director (Torishimariyaku or Riji) who held concurrently any other important post of company.
Film Production Manager (Seisaku Kyokucho),
Theatrical Production Manager (Geino Kyokucho),
Studio Chief (Satsuei Shocho),
Any other official, regardless of his title, who, in fact, exercised the authority commensurate with that of any of the positions listed above or was influential in the making of company policy.

(d) Broadcasting Corporations.
President (Sosai), Vice-President (Fuku Sosai),
Chairman (Kaicho), Vice-Chairman (Fuku Kaicho),
Managing Director (Senmu Torishimariyaku or Senmu Riji),
Standing Director (Jomu Torishimariyaku or Jomu Riji),
Director (Torishimariyaku or Riji) who held con-

currently any other important post of the corporation,
Director of the General Affairs Department (Somukyokucho
Director of the Business Department (Gyomukyokucho),
Vice-Director of the Business Department (Gyomukyoku
Jicho), (in case where there were not less than two
Vice-Directors of the Business Department, who were
not full-time, the most senior),
Any other official, regardless of his title, who, in
fact, exercised the authority commensurate with that
of any of the positions listed above or was influential
in the making of company policy.

ii) Persons who occupied any of the following positions in organizations which, between 7 July 1937 and 2 September 1945 in and outside Japan, sponsored or controlled the dissemination of information which are specified in para. 5 of the "Appended List". However organizations or persons that can produce satisfactory evidence to the contrary shall be exempted.
President (Sosai), Vice-President (Fuku-Sosai),
Chairman (Kaicho), Vice-Chairman (Fuku-Kaicho),
Chairman of Board of Directors (Riji-Cho),
Managing Director (Senmu-Riji),
Director (Riji) who held concurrently any other
important post of the organization,
Influential officials in the censorship of manuscripts
over two years,
Any other official, regardless of his title, who,
in fact, exercised the authority commensurate with

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that of any of the positions listed above or was influential in the making of company policy.

Supplementary Rule

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

Any person who intends, under the revised provisions of para. 5, d of the "Remarks" of Para. 7 of the Appendix I to submit evidence to the contrary in connection with organizations specified in the "Appended List" attached thereto, shall present evidences to the contrary to the Prime Minister within thirty days from the day of promulgation of this Order.

Any person who has presented his questionnaire to the Prime Minister or to the Prefectural governor prior to the promulgation of this Order who comes within the purview of the revised provisions of Para. 5, a. and d. of the "Remarks" attached to Para. 7 of the Appendix I may present evidence to the contrary to the Prime Minister or the Prefectural governor within thirty days from the day of promulgation of this Order.

The Statement of the Cabinet regarding the Application of the Purge Directive to Information Media.

June ~~17~~ 30, 1947

The general policy and outline of the Purge Directive, applicable to the press and publications was indicated by the Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 and the so-called "Interpretation of Category G" of the same date. The government authorities concerned have been, from the time of the former Cabinet, engaged in the studies and investigations of the practical manner of application of the Directive.

A Special Investigation Committee was established, in order to conduct thorough researches and investigations of all publications in the field.

The Investigation Committee has, since then, been actively engaged into the investigations of the contents of those publications. The subjectmatters of investigations are the publications during the period between the outbreak of the China Incident and the commencement of the Pacific War, great difficulties are encountered in collecting materials, because they have been mostly destroyed or lost during the War. ~~While~~ many of the Publishing firms or organizations are no longer existent, under such circumstances it is difficult to conduct investigations. Nevertheless investigations have been completed as far as possible, on the basis of which the government has decided upon the scope of the press and publications

companies

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companies and the responsible parties to whom the removal and exclusion clause of the Purge Directive is applicable, as is announced hereinunder. Additional evidences may come to light at some future date - at such time certain adjustments may be necessary in the lists of affected organizations.

The manner of screening is in substance, as follows:

(1) The contents of all newspapers, magazines, books, broadcast, films, theatrical presentation: and all other forms for public information, which appeared in or outside Japan, during the period between July 7, 1937 and December 7, 1941, and the activities of all other organizations which controlled the dissemination of information have been made the subject matter of investigations.

(2) The contents of these articles or these publications, and the substance or thought propagated by these organizations have been examined to see whether or not they come under any of the numbers of Paragraph 1 of Article 1 of the Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946, or any of the number of Paragraph 5 (D) of the Interpretation of Category G. mentioned above.

(3) As the result of such examination, those companies or organizations having strong nationalistic or militaristic tendency are recognized as falling under the Purge Directive regardless of the number of circulation or the number of the cases of falling under SCAPIN No. 548. In the case of other ordinary media

of mass communication, generally, those newspaper companies and magazine publishers which had a circulation of about ten thousands or more, and which published more than ten articles a year, violating SCAPIN No. 548 have been selected; and in the case of books, pamphlets, films and theatrical presentation, those companies, regardless of the number of circulation or of presentation, having more than ten cases of violation have been recognized as falling under the Purge Directive. However, regardless of circulation or number of cases of violation, due consideration was given to the nature of the violations and other relevant factors.

Information media companies listed in Paragraph 10, Appendix II of Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 will be screened in accordance with this special criteria as well as the other criteria specified in the Appendix I. All persons screened will also, of course, be examined in the light of this same criteria if applicable.

The principal responsible persons for the firms or organization selected according to the information media criteria, are to be purged unless evidence to the contrary is produced. In the cases where any responsible person can prove clearly that during his actual tenure of office there were no disqualifying violations of SCAPIN No. 548 committed by the organization or that he did not occupy the position of actual responsibilities, such facts are to be taken into due consideration by the Government on the occasion of his being screened individually.

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The Statement of the ~~Cabinet~~ Government regarding the Application of the Purge Directive to Information Media Companies and Organizations

June 26, 1947

The general policy and outline of the Purge Directive, applicable to the press and publications was indicated by the Imperial Ordinance No.1 of 1947 and the so-called "Interpretation of Category G" of the same date. The government authorities concerned have been, from the time of the former Cabinet, engaged in the studies and investigations of the practical manner of application of the Directive.

A Special Investigation Committee was established, in order to conduct thorough researches and investigations of all publications in the field. The Committee has, since then, been actively engaged into the investigations of the contents of those publications. However, the subjectmatters of investigations are the publications during the period between the outbreak of the China Incident and the commencement of the Pacific War, and they have been mostly destroyed or lost during the War. Furthermore, many of the Publishing firms or organizations are no longer existent. Under such circumstances it is not easy to conduct satisfactory investigations.

Nevertheless, investigations have been completed ~~as far as possible,~~ on the basis of which the government has decided upon the scope of the information media companies and organizations, as well as the responsible parties to whom the removal and exclusion clause

of the Purge Directive is applicable, as is announced herewith. ~~(Additional evidences may come to light at some future date -- at such time certain adjustments may be necessary in the lists of affected organizations.)~~

The manner of screening is in substance, as follows:

(1) The contents of all newspapers, magazines, books, broadcast, films, theatrical presentation: and all other forms for public information, which appeared in or outside Japan, during the period between July 7, 1937 and December 7, 1941, have been made the subject matter of investigations.

(2) The contents of these articles or these publications, and the substance or thought propagated by these organizations have been examined to see whether or not they come under any of the numbers of Paragraph 1 of Article 1 of the Imperial Ordinance No.101 of 1946, or any of the number of Paragraph 5 (D) of "the Interpretation of Category G" mentioned above.

(3) As the result of such examination, those companies or organizations having strong nationalistic or militaristic tendency are recognized as falling under the Purge Directive regardless of the number of circulation or the number of the cases of falling under SCAPIN No.548. In the case of other ordinary media of mass communication, generally, those newspaper companies and magazine publishers which had a circulation of about ten thousands or more, and which 252 published

published more than ten articles a year, violating SCAPIN No.548 have been selected; and in the case of books, pamphlets, films and theatrical presentation, those companies, regardless of the number of circulation or of presentation, having more than ten cases of violation have been recognized as falling under the Purge Directive. However, regardless of circulation or number of cases of violation, due consideration was given to the nature of the violations and other relevant factors.

Information media companies listed in Paragraph 9, Appendix II of Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No.1 of 1947 will be screened in accordance with this special criteria as well as the other criteria specified in the Appendix I. All persons screened will also, of course, be examined in the light of this same criteria if applicable.

The firms or organization selected according to the information media criteria, are, unless evidence to the contrary is produced, to be purged of their principal officials. In the case where clear evidence to the contrary is produced, such firms or organization are to be stricken off this List and be also exempt from the application of the Purge Directive. In the case where the organization, to which any official belonged, can prove clearly that during his actual tenure of office there were no disqualifying violations of SCAPIN No.548 committed by the organization or that he did not occupy the position of actual responsibilities and so it is unreasonable to regard him as a principal responsible official, such

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such facts are to be taken into due consideration by the Government on the occasion of his being screened individually. These evidences should be presented to the Secretariate of the Central Screening Committee within about one month after the publication of this statement.

The Government have, furthermore, recognized the importance of responsibilities of the controlling organizations of information media and the Government organs concerned during the war time, and therefore decided to regard principal responsible officials including influential Section Chiefs ~~(ordinary public offices)~~ of these organizations and organs, whose tenure was during the period between July 7, 1937 and September 2, 1945, not December 7, 1941, as falling under the Purge Directive.

(Editorial in the JIJI SHIMPO for 29 June 1947)

Purge of Government Officials Exercising Control and Information Media

The contents of the concrete plan for the purge of press and information organs which was under preparation by the Government was finally announced on twenty seventh. The four groups falling under this purge are: (1) newspapers and new agencies; (2) book and magazine publishers; (3) companies producing motion pictures and theatrical presentations; and (4) broadcasting companies. Upon the investigation of the activities of these groups during the period between 7 July 1937 and 7 December 1941 (the period between the outbreak of the China Incident and the beginning of the Pacific War) , if it is found that any company had strong nationalistic or militaristic tendencies, it would fall under the purge directive regardless of circulation and the number of cases of violations. Generally, in the case of newspapers and magazines, those companies with a circulation of more than ten thousand which have ten cases of violations under Category G in a single year; and in the case of book and pamphlet publishers and producers of movies and theatricals, those companies which, regardless of the number of publications or the number of productions, have ten cases of violations during the whole period will be designated as falling under the purge. The purge directive will apply if the important officers of the designated companies or organizations cannot present contrary evidence; it will not apply and the designated company or organization will be struck off the designated list if the Government accepts the clear evidence contradicting the charges.

Consequently, the various organs and organizations throughout the nation which disseminate information which were active during the period previously mentioned, will once be the object of the purge; and the important officers of these organizations will be designated as purgees. The great portion of the existing information media are affected, and include 117 newspapers and news

agencies; 225 magazine and book publishers; 15 companies producing movies and theatrical presentations; and 6 broadcasting companies. Though this number includes many comapnies which are not in existence today, its application is likely to be felt over a wide area. Among the various information media which were in existence at that time, there were some which paid servile flattery to the military clique and to the bureaucrats, and cooperated in the provocation of the war. In as much as these past reminders arouse our disgust, there is no need to specify the reason why the matter should be thoroughly deliberated and the purge ordered and the responsible persons ~~should~~ bear their full blame. However, there is evidence that the Government spent no small effort in the determination of the basis of the purge. Though a person is once designated as falling under the purge, the opportunity is given the defendent to present counter testimony and to advocate his innocence. These measures contribute to the fairness of the procedure. But in as much that a person will be freed from the application of the purge order through this procedure only when the Government recognizes his testimony disproving the charges, it is necessary to treat the matters of presenting counter testimony as well as the making of decision regarding its acceptability with due gravity.

The freedom of the then existing media of information was usurped by the hands of the militarists and the bureaucrats, and even the large newspapers and magazine publishers were forced to give up their freedom to exist. In probing their responsibility for cooperation in fomenting war, we must at the same time purge the militarists and bureaucrats who usurped their freedom and the control organs which served as tools for them. By a recent Government measure, "In view of the great responsibility held by

the organizations and governmental organs which exercised control of information media during the war, an investigation of the responsibility of important officers in these organizations and governmental organs not only between the periods of 7 July 1937 to 7 December 1941 but also to include the period up to 2 September 1945 will be made. Moreover, the purge coverage will be extended to include important section chiefs." We should wholly endorse this step. Therefore, the government officials in the various departments of the government down to the level of section chief who exercised control or engaged in censorship of thought, speech, or news during the period from the outbreak of the China Incident to the date of surrender will be handled as falling under Category G. In addition, influential office-holders in all five speech control organizations which were their tools will also be purged. We believe that the impartiality of the purge has been maintained by this extension to apply to those responsible persons and their company who had so long been exempt from the purge. We hope that the purge inquiry will be carried out strictly. In this manner the responsibility of war sympathizers will be clarified for the first time.

Premier's Office and Home Ministry

Order No. of 1947 (Draft)

28 June, 1947

A part of the Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 shall be modified as follows:

~~In para. 2 of Remarks~~ attached to para. 7 of the Appendix I, ~~"d" shall be deleted and in "e" thereof, "Vice-president and" shall be deleted and in "h" thereof, after "Director of a Bureau" shall be added "(excluding those prescribed in para.5. a. 1). and 2), below)" and in "i" thereof, "Superintendent-General of the Metropolitan Police Board" shall be deleted.~~

After a. 1), b. of para.5. of the same Remarks, the following note shall be added:

Note: Detailed interpretation of subparas. a. and b. above shall be as follows:

Persons who held the following positions between 7 July 1937 and 2 September 1945. However those who can produce satisfactory evidence to the contrary shall be excepted.

(a) The Board of Information (Joho-Kyoku)

Vice-President (Jicho)

Directors of Divisions (Bucho)

Influential Section Chiefs in charge of control and censorship of press, news, magazines and other publications, radio, film, play and other dissemination of information.

(b) The Home Departments (Naimu-Sho)

Vice-Minister (Jikan)

Director of Police Affairs Bureau (Keiho-Kyokucho)

Chief of Publications Section (Tosho-Kacho)

Chief of Censorship Section (Kemetsu-Kacho)

(c) The Metropolitan Police Board (Keishi-Cho)

Inspector-General (Keishi-Sokan)

Director of Special Police Division (Tokko-Bucho)

Chief of Censorship Section (Kenetsu-Kacho)

(d) The Education Department (Monbu-Sho)

Vice-Minister (Jikan)

Director of Thoughts Bureau (Shiso-Kyokucho)

Director of Moral Education Bureau (Kyogaku Kyokucho or Kyogaku-Kyokuchokan)

Director of Text-Books Bureau (Tosho-Kyokucho)

Influential Division Chiefs (Bucho) and

Section Chiefs (Kacho) under the Thoughts, the Moral Education and Text-Books Bureaus.

(e) The Communication Department (Teishin-Sho)

Vice-Minister (Jikan)

Director of Electric Affairs Bureau (Denmu-Kyokucho)

Chief of Radio Section (Hoso-Kacho)

(f) The Department of Justice (Shiho-Sho)

Vice-Minister (Jikan)

Director of Criminal Affairs Bureau (Keiji-Kyokucho)

Chief of ~~Criminal Affairs Section~~ Thought Section (Keiji-Kacho)

(g) The Planning Board (Kikaku-In)

Vice-President (Jicho)

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Influential officials who were in charge of making a draft of the General Mobilization Law in connection with thought, speech and publication affairs.

Subpara d

6. of para. 5 of the same Remark shall be modified as follows:

d. Official or personnel of newspaper companies, magazine or other publishing companies, broad-casting corporations, companies producing motion pictures or theatrical presentation or any other media of public information or organizations which sponsored or controlled the dissemination of information through the above media.

1) Persons who occupied the following position in newspaper companies, magazine or other publishing companies, broadcasting corporation, companies producing motion pictures or theatrical presentation and other media of public information which engaged actively in activities, between 7 July 1937 and 7 December 1941, in and outside of Japan, as mentioned in subpara. C above or prescribed in para. 1, Article I of the Imperial Ordinance No.101 of 1947 and exercised wide national influence, which are specified in Paras. 1 to 4 of the Appended List "List of organizations of public information to be defined as falling under Category "G" under the provisions of the Imperial Ordinance No.1 of 1947" attached hereto. However companies or organizations and persons can produce satisfactory evidence to the contrary shall be excepted.

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(a) Newspaer Companies and News Agencies.

Chairman (Kaicho), Vice-Chairman (Fuku Kaicho),
President (Shacho), Vice-President (Fuku Shacho),
Managing Director (Senmu Torishimari yaku or Senmu Riji),
Standing Director (Jyomu Torishimari yaku or Jyomu Riji),
Director (Torishimariyaku or Riji), who held concurrently
any other important post of the company,
Chief of Compilation Bureau (Henshu Kyokucho),
Editor-in-chief (Shuhitsu or Shukan),
Chief of Research Bureau (Chosa Kyokucho),
Managing Editor (Henshu kyoku Jicho) (in case where there
were not less than two managing editors, who were not
fulltime, the most senior),
Chief of Editorial Staff (Ronsetsu Iincho or Ronsetsu
Shunin),
Any other official, regardless of his title, who, in
fact, exercised the authority commensurate with that
of any of the positions listed above or was influential
in the making of company policy.

(b) Book and Magazine publishers.

Chairman (Kaicho), Vice-Chairman (Fuku Kaicho),
President (Shacho), Vice-President (Fuku Shacho),
Managing Director (Senmu Torishimariyaku or Senmu Riji),
Standing Director (Jyomu Torishimariyaku or Jyomu Riji),
Director (Torishimariyaku or Riji) who held concurrently
any other important post of company.

Editor-in-chief (Henmu Kyokucho, Henshu Bucho or Shukan),
Magazine Editor (Zasshi Henshu-cho or Zasshi Henshu Sekininsha),
Any other official, regardless of his title, who, in fact, exercised the authority commensurate with that of any of the positions listed above or was influential in the making of company policy.

(c) Companies producing motion pictures or theatrical presentation.
Chairman (Kaicho), Vice-Chairman (Fuku Kaicho),
President (Shacho, Vice-President (Fuku Shacho),
Managing Director (Senmu Torishimariyaku or Senmu Riji),
Standing Director (Jyomu Torishimariyaku or Jyomu Riji),
Director (Torishimariyaku or Riji) who held concurrently any other important post of company.
Film Production Manager (Seisaku Kyokucho),
Theatrical Production Manager (Geino Kyokucho),
Studio Chief (Satsuei Shocho),
Any other official, regardless of his title, who, in fact, exercised the authority commensurate with that of any of the positions listed above or was influential in the making of company policy.

(d) Broadcasting Corporations.
President (Sosai), Vice-President (Fuku Sosai),
Chairman (Kaicho), Vice-Chairman (Fuku Kaicho),

Managing

Managing Director (Senmu Torishimariyaku or Senmu Riji),
Standing Director (Jomu Torishimariyaku or Jomu Riji),
Director (Torishimariyaku or Riji), who held concurrently
any other important post of the corporation,
Director of the General Affairs Department (Somukyokucho),
Director of the Business Department (Gyomukyokucho),
Vice-Director of the Business Department (Gyomukyoku Jicho),
(in case where there were not less than two Vice-Directors
of the Business Department, who were not full-time,
the most senior),
Any other official, regardless of his title, who, in fact,
exercised the authority commensurate with that of any
of the positions listed above or was influential in the
making of company policy.

ii) Persons who occupied the following positions in organizations which, between 7 July 1937 and 2 September 1945, in and outside Japan, sponsored or controlled the dissemination of information which are specified in para. 5 of the "Appended List". However organizations or persons that can produce satisfactory evidence to the contrary shall be exempted.

President (Sosai), Vice-President (Fuku-Sosai),
Chairman (Kaicho), Vice-Chairman (Fku-Kaicho),
Chairman of Board of Directors (Riji-Cho),
Managing Director (Senmu-Riji),
Standing Director (Jomu-Riji),
Director (Riji) who held concurrently any other important post of the organization,
Influential officials [redacted] in the censorship of manuscripts over two years,
Any other official, regardless of his title, who, in fact, exercised the authority commensurate with that of any of the positions listed above or was influential in the making of company policy.

Supplementary Rule

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

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Premier's Office and Home Ministry

Order No. 3 of 1947 ~~(Draft)~~

~~25~~ Jo June, 1947

A part of the Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 shall be modified as follows:

~~In para. 2 of Remarks~~ attached to para. 7 of the Appendix I, ~~"d" shall be deleted and in "e" thereof, "Vice-president and" shall be deleted and in "h" thereof,~~ after "Director of a ~~Bureau~~" ~~shall be added~~ "(excluding ~~those prescribed in para.5. a. 1),~~ and 2) below)" and in "i" thereof, ~~"Superintendent-General of the Metropolitan~~ Police Board" ~~shall be deleted~~.

After a. 1), b. of para.5. of the ~~same~~ "Remarks", the following note shall be added:

Note: Detailed interpretation of subparas. a. and b. above shall be as follows: information who conducted control or censor of press, thought or public

Persons who held the following positions between 7 July 1937 and 2 September 1945. However those who can produce satisfactory evidence to the contrary shall be ~~excepted~~ EXEMPTED.

(a) The Board of Information (Joho-Kyoku)

Vice-President (Jicho)

Directors of Divisions (Bucho)

Influential Section Chiefs in charge of control and censorship of press, news, magazines and other publications, radio, film, play and other dissemination of information.

(b) The Home Departments (Naimu-Sho)

Vice-Minister (Jikan)

Director of Police Affairs Bureau (Keiho-Kyokucho)

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Chief of Publications Section (Tosho-Kacho)

Chief of Censorship Section (Kenetsu-Kacho)

(c) The Metropolitan Police Board (Keishi-Cho)

Inspector-General (Keishi-Sokan)

Director of Special Police Division (Tokko-Bucho)

Chief of Censorship Section (Kenetsu-Kacho)

(d) The Education Department (Monbu-Sho)

Vice-Minister (Jikan)

Director of Thoughts Bureau (Shiso-Kyokucho)

Director of Moral Education Bureau (Kyogaku Kyokucho or Kyogaku-Kyokuchokan)

Director of Text-Books Bureau (Tosho-Kyokucho)

Influential Division Chiefs (Bucho) and

Section Chiefs (Kacho) under the Thoughts, the Moral Education and Text-Books Bureaus.

(e) The Communication Department (Teishin-Sho)

Vice-Minister (Jikan)

Director of Electric Affairs Bureau (Denmu-Kyokucho)

Chief of Radio Section (~~Hoso~~ MUSEN-Kacho)

(f) The Department of Justice (Shiho-Sho)

Vice-Minister (Jikan)

Director of Criminal Affairs Bureau (Keiji-Kyokucho)

Chief of ~~Criminal Affairs Section (Keiji-Kacho)~~ Thought Section (Shiso Kacho)

(g) The Planning Board (Kikaku-In)

Vice-President (Jicho)

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Influential officials who were in charge of making a draft of the General Mobilization Law in connection with thought, speech and publication affairs.

Subpara. d.)

of para. 5 of the same Remark shall be modified as follows:

d. Official or personnel of newspaper companies, magazine or other publishing companies, broad-casting corporations, companies producing motion pictures or theatrical presentation or any other media of public information or organizations which sponsored or controlled the dissemination of information through the above media.

i) Persons who occupied the following position in newspaper companies, magazine or other publishing companies, broadcasting corporation, companies producing motion pictures or theatrical presentation and other media of public information which engaged actively in activities, between 7 July 1937 and 7 December 1941, in and outside of Japan, as mentioned in subpara. C above or prescribed in para. 1, Article I of the Imperial Ordinance No.101 of 1947 and exercised wide national influence, which are specified in Paras. 1 to 4 of the Appended List "List of organizations of public information to be defined as falling under Category "C" under the provisions of the Imperial Ordinance No.1 of 1947" attached hereto. However companies or organizations and persons that can produce satisfactory evidence to the contrary shall be excepted.

(a) Newspaper Companies and News Agencies.

Chairman (Kaicho), Vice-Chairman (Fuku Kaicho),
President (Shacho), Vice-President (Fuku Shacho),
Managing Director (Senmu Torishimari yaku or Senmu Riji),
Standing Director (Jyomu Torishimari yaku or Jyomu Riji),
Director (Torishimariyaku or Riji), who held concurrently any other important post of the company,
Chief of Compilation Bureau (Henshu Kyokucho),
Editor-in-chief (Shuhitsu or Shukan),
Chief of Research Bureau (Chosa Kyokucho),
Managing Editor (Henshu kyoku Jicho) (in case where there were not less than two managing editors, who were not fulltime, the most senior),
Chief of Editorial Staff (Ronsetsu Iincho or Ronsetsu Shunin),
Any other official, regardless of his title, who, in fact, exercised the authority commensurate with that of any of the positions listed above or was influential in the making of company policy.

(b) Book and Magazine publishers.

Chairman (Kaicho), Vice-Chairman (Fuku Kaicho),
President (Shacho), Vice-President (Fuku Shacho),
Managing Director (Senmu Torishimariyaku or Senmu Riji),
Standing Director (Jyomu Torishimariyaku or Jyomu Riji),
Director (Torishimariyaku or Riji) who held concurrently any other important post of company.

Editor-in-chief (Henshu Kyokucho, Henshu Bucho or Shukan), Magazine Editor (Zasshi Henshu-cho or Zasshi Henshu Sekininsha),

Any other official, regardless of his title, who, in fact, exercised the authority commensurate with that of any of the positions listed above or was influential in the making of company policy.

(c) Companies producing motion pictures or theatrical presentation.

Chairman (Kaicho), Vice-Chairman (Fuku Kaicho), President (Shacho, Vice-President (Fuku Shacho), Managing Director (Senmu Torishimariyaku or Senmu Riji), Standing Director (Jyomu Torishimariyaku or Jyomu Riji), Director (Torishimariyaku or Riji) who held concurrently any other important post of company.

Film Production Manager (Seisaku Kyokucho),

Theatrical Production Manager (Geino Kyokucho),

Studio Chief (Satsuei Shocho),

Any other official, regardless of his title, who, in fact, exercised the authority commensurate with that of any of the positions listed above or was influential in the making of company policy.

(d) Broadcasting Corporations.

President (Sosai), Vice-President (Fuku Sosai), Chairman (Kaicho), Vice-Chairman (Fuku Kaicho),

Managing Director (Senmu Torishimariyaku or Senmu Riji),
Standing Director (Jomu Torishimariyaku or Jomu Riji),
Director (Torishimariyaku or Riji), who held concurrently
any other important post of the corporation,
Director of the General Affairs Department (Somukyokucho),
Director of the Business Department (Gyomukyokucho),
Vice-Director of the Business Department (Gyomukyoku Jicho),
(In case where there were not less than two Vice-Directors
of the Business Department, who were not full-time,
the most senior),
Any other official, regardless of his title, who, in fact,
exercised the authority commensurate with that of any
of the positions listed above or was influential in the
making of company policy.

ii) Persons who occupied the following positions ,in organizations which, between 7 July 1937 and 2 September 1945, in and outside Japan, sponsored or controlled the dissemination of information which are specified in para. 5 of the "Appended List". However organizations or persons what can produce satisfactory evidence to the contrary shall be exempted.

President (Sosai), Vice-President (Fuku-Sosai),
Chairman (Kaicho), Vice-Chairman (Fku-Kaicho),
Chairman of Board of Directors (Riji-Cho),
Managing Director (Senmu-Riji),
Standing Director (Jomu-Riji),
Director (Riji) who held concurrently any other important post of the organization,
Influential officials [redacted] in the censorship of manuscripts over two years,
Any other official, regardless of his title, who, in fact, exercised the authority commensurate with that of any of the positions listed above or was influential in the making of company policy.

Supplementary Rule

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

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The Scope of Principal Officials of Information Media to whom the Removal and Exclusion Clause of the Purge Directive is applicable

June 26, 1947

The Government have decided the scope of principal responsible officials of information media companies and organizations to whom the removal and exclusion clause of the Purge Directive is applicable as follows, and will make appropriate corrections to the "Interpretation of Category G" dated January 4, 1947.

1) Any person who held during the period between July 7, 1937 and December 7, 1941, any of the positions as mentioned below of information media companies and organizations enumerated in Paragraphs from (1) to (4) of the attached list shall, unless evidence to the contrary is produced, be recognized as falling under Category "C" of the Purge Directive.

(a) Newspaper Companies and News Agencies.

Chairman (Kaicho), Vice-Chairman (Fuku Kaicho),
President (Shacho), Vice-President (Fuku Shacho),
Managing Director (Senmu Torishimari yaku or Senmu Riji),
Standing Director (Jyomu Torishimari yaku or Jyomu Riji),
Director (Torishimariyaku or Riji), whoheld concurrently
any other important post of the company,
Chief of Compilation Bureau (Henshu Kyokucho),
Editor-in-chief (Shuhitsu or Shukan),
Chief of Research Bureau (Chosa Kyokucho),

Managing

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Managing Editor (Henshukyoku Jicho) (in case where there were not less than two managing editors, who were not fulltime, the most senior),

Chief of Editorial Staff (Honsetsu Iincho or Honsetsu Shunin),

Any other official, regardless of his title, who, in fact, exercised the authority commensurate with that of any of the positions listed above or was influential in the making of company policy.

(b) Book and Magazine publishers.

Chairman (Kaicho), Vice-Chairman (Fuku Kaicho),

President (Shacho), Vice-President (Fuku Shacho),

Managing Director (Senmu Torishimariyaku or Senmu Riji),

Standing Director (Jyomu Torishimariyaku or Jyomu Riji),

Director (Torishimariyaku or Riji) who held concurrently any other important post of company.

Editor-in-chief (Henshu Kyokucho, Henshu Bucho or Shuhan),

Magazine Editor (Zasshi Henshu-cho or Zasshi Henshu Sekininsha),

Any other official, regardless of his title, who, in fact, exercised the authority commensurate with that of any of the positions listed above or was influential in the making of company policy.

(c) Companies producing motion pictures or theatrical presentation.

Chairman (Kaicho), Vice-Chairman (Fuku Kaicho),

President (Shacho, Vice-President (Fuku Shacho)

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Remarks

Managing Director (Senmu Torishimariyaku or Senmu Riji),
Standing Director (Jyomu Torishimariyaku or Jyomu Riji),
Director (Torishimariyaku or Riji) who held concurrently
any other important post of company.
Film Production Manager (Seisaku Kyokucho),
Theatrical Production Manager (Geino Kyokucho),
Studio Chief (Satsuei Shocho),
Any other official, regardless of his title, who,
in fact, exercised the authority commensurate with that
of any of the positions listed above or was influential
in the making of company policy.

(d) Broadcasting Corporations.
President (Sosai), Vice-President (Fuku Sosai),
Chairman (Kaicho), Vice-Chairman (Fuku Kaicho),
Managing Director (Senmu Torishimariyaku or Senmu Riji),
Standing Director (Jomu Torishimari Yaku or Jomu Riji),
Director (Torishimariyaku or Riji), who held concurrently
any other important post of the corporation.
Director of the General Affairs Department (Somukyokucho),
Director of the Business Department (Gyomukyokucho),
Vice-Director of the Business Department (Gyomukyoku Jicho),
(in case where there were not less than two Vice-Directors
of the Business Department, who were not full-time,
the most senior),
Any other official, regardless of his title, who, in fact,
exercised the authority commensurate with that of any
of the positions listed above or was influential in the
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making of company policy.

2). Any person who held during the period between July 7, 1937 and September 2, 1945, any of the positions as mentioned below of the controlling organizations of information media enumerated in Paragraph (5) of the attached list shall, unless evidence to the contrary is produced, be recognized as falling under Category "G" of the Purge Directive.

President (Sosai), Vice-President (Fuku-Sosai),
Chairman (Kaicho), Vice-Chairman (Fuku-Kaicho),
Chairman of Board of Directors (Riji-Cho),
Managing Director (Senmu-Riji),
Standing Director (Jomu-Riji),
Director (Riji) who held concurrently any other important position of the organization,
Influential officials who took part in the censorship of manuscripts over two years,
Any other official, regardless of his title, who, in fact, exercised the authority commensurate with that of any of the positions listed above or was influential in the making of company policy.

3) Any person who held during the period between July 7, 1937 and September 2, 1945, any of the following governmental positions shall be treated as falling under Category "G" of the Purge Directive, unless evidence to the contrary is produced.

(a) The Board of Information (Joho-Kyoku)
Vice-President (Jicho)
Directors of Divisions (Bucho)

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Influential

Influential Section Chiefs in charge of control and censorship of press, news, magazines and other publications, radio, film, play and other dissemination of information.

(b) The Home Department (Naimu-Sho)

Vice-Minister (Jikan)

Director of Police Affairs Bureau (Keiho-Kyokucho)

Chief of Publications Section (Tosho-Kacho)

Chief of Censorship Section (Kenetsu-Kacho)

(c) The Metropolitan Police Board (Keishi-Cho)

Inspector-General (Keishi-Sokan)

Director of Special Police Division (Tokko-Bucho)

Chief of Censorship Section (Kenetsu-Kacho)

(d) The Education Department (Monbu-Sho)

Vice-Minister (Jikan)

Director of Thoughts Bureau (Shiso-Kyokucho)

Director of Moral Education Bureau (Kyogaku-Kyocho, or Kyogaku-Kyokuchokan)

Director of Text-Books Bureau (Tosho-Kyokucho)

Influential Division Chiefs (Bucho) and Section Chiefs (Kacho) under the Thoughts, the Moral Education and Text-Books Bureaus.

(e) The Communication Department (Teishin-Sho)

Vice-Minister (Jikan)

Director of Electric Affairs Bureau (Denmu-Kyokucho)

Chief of Radio Section (Hoso-Kacho)

(f) The Department of Justice (Shiho-Sho)

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Vice

Vice-Minister (Jikan)

Director of Criminal Affairs Bureau (Keiji-Kyokucho)

Chief of Criminal Affairs Section (Keiji-Kacho)

(g) The Planning Board (Kikaku-In)

Vice-President (Jicho

Influential officials who were in charge of making a draft of the General Mobilization Law in connection with thought, speech and publication affairs.

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27 June 1947

To-day General Whitney made the following statement:

"The ordinance just promulgated by the Japanese Government is designed merely to implement that phase of the purge program which deals with the public information media. Its purpose is to remove and bar from the Japanese press all of those persons who, through false, misleading and irresponsible propaganda during the pre-war years, share responsibility for having led the Japanese people into their ill-fated effort at world conquest - that under a new leadership, not so attainted, democratic growth more readily may be possible."

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

24 June 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Public Service Qualification Division

SUBJECT : Information Media Purge

1. It is felt that the officials of the Japan Publication Cultural Association and its successor, the Japan Publishers Association, should not be made purgeable for holding such positions during the Pacific War.

2. Since all officers of the organization were publishers of books and magazines, mandatory removal of such persons will wider the scope of the information media purge to include publishers who otherwise would not fall. This would include certain publishers whose publications upon investigation show few violations of SCAPIN 548 and those known to be liberal during the period 7 July 1937 - 7 December 1941.

3. The move to put the wartime organizations on the blacklist was initiated as early as February 1947 by the Free Publishers Association. Members of the Association expected to be hardest-hit are asking that their rival publishers should also be purged.

4. Due consideration should be given to the above fact in designating positions to be affected by the purge, if the two organizations are to be put on the blacklist of public information media organizations.

T. TSUKAHARA

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

19 June 1947.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Interview with NISHIO, Suehiro

1. Mr. Nishio, Chief, Cabinet Secretariat, expressed the hope, informally, that SCAP would allow the Government to exercise discretion in the application of purge criteria to public information media, and cited the particular need of the Government for press support and co-operation at this time.

2. I indicated that the Government's proposed criteria and plan for administering the public information media purge had been approved and that it contained discretionary provisions to meet special circumstances, and that as long as the Government's proposed action thereunder was reasonably justified, this office would give sympathetic consideration.

3. Mr. Nishio was again informed that the services of the Government Section were always available in an advisory capacity.

CARLOS P. MARCUM
Chief, Political Affairs Division

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

18 June 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Public Service Qualifications Division

SUBJECT : Information Media Purge

1. A proposed list of mandatory positions for information media companies was handed unofficially to the Japanese Government for their consideration on 9 June 1947. The list had previously been approved by Mr. Brown of CIE.

As a result Mr. Tanaka of C.L.O., on 16 June 1947, submitted the attached plea for exemption of certain positions from the list. The contentions are that the information media purge should not be effected too stringently because they were under rigid control during the critical period, that the purge of information media companies should not go beyond the scope of the governmental and economic purge, and that only those positions comparable to Chokunin rank should be affected.

2. The arguments advanced by the Japanese Government can easily be refuted:

a. The information media purge is different from other aspects of the program in that it intends to remove from positions of influence those persons who, through means of mass communication played an important role in preparing the minds of the Japanese people to become easy preys of the militarists. If it were not for the support of the people, the militarists would not have been able to embark upon the continental adventure and ultimately to plunge into war with the United States.

The information media purge would be meaningless without touching upon those people who were in key positions in the production of materials containing culpable opinions as well as those on top policy level. The positions of these people charged with production of such materials were not necessarily of comparable level to Chokunin's in governmental service.

b. It is true that the thought control was already in effect during the critical period. However, marked difference is seen in the degree of control exercised by the government between such period and that of the Pacific War. It was not until 1940 that the Japan Publications Cultural Association was organized as a semi-governmental organ. Other control organs of similar nature never came into existence until after the outbreak of the Pacific War.

The four year feature (period 7 July 1937 - 7 December 1941) in effecting purge in the field of information was established upon due consideration of the above fact.

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c. Inasmuch as Paragraph 10 of the Ordinance is an established matter having full concurrence of the GHQ staff sections concerned, the details of the program must necessarily be worked out to the extent and within the scope of that paragraph. No alternative is practical unless the Japanese Government makes an amendment acceptable to this Section.

3. It is believed that the list of positions handed to the Japanese Government is justifiable in bringing about an effective purge. Inasmuch as the list has been fully approved by CIE (Mr. Brown), which is primarily responsible for the enactment of Paragraph 10 of the Ordinance, it is recommended that the proposal of the Japanese Government be rejected. However, in all fairness and justice to individuals concerned and also to avoid possible abuse and unnecessary criticism with regard to this aspect of the purge a paragraph should be added to the list of purgeable positions to the effect that the facts bearing upon individual cases such as the period of office, nature of activities, etc. be given due consideration by the screening committee.

TOM TSUKAHARA

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The Statement of the Cabinet regarding the Application of the Purge Directive to Information Media.

June 17, 1947

The general policy and outline of the Purge Directive, applicable to the press and publications was indicated by the Imperial Ordinance No.1 of 1947 and the so-called "Interpretation of Category 3" of the same date. The government authorities concerned have been, from the time of the former Cabinet, engaged in the studies and investigations of the practical manner of application of the Directive.

A few plans tentatively suggested by the Secretariat Office were considered unsatisfactory. Consequently, a Special Investigation Committee was established, in order to conduct thorough researches and investigations of all publications in the field.

The Investigation Committee has, since then, been actively engaged into the investigations of the contents of those publications. The subjectmatters of investigations are the publications during the period between the outbreak of the China Incident and the commencement of the Pacific War, great difficulties are encountered in collecting materials, because they have been mostly destroyed or lost during the war. While many of the publishing firms or organizations are no longer existent, under such circumstances it is exceedingly difficult to conduct satisfactory investigations. Nevertheless investigations have been completed as far as possible, on the basis of which the government has decided upon the scope of the press

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