and publications companies and the responsible parties to whom the Purge Directive is applicable, as is announced hereinunder.

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 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, those newspaper companies and magazine publishers which had a circulation of about ten thousands or more, and which as a rule published

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more

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.

The principal responsible persons for the firms or organization selected according to the above 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 very few cases violating the articles SCAPIN No.548 as referred above 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 Extent of Responsible Principal Officials of Information Media Organizations to whom the Purge Directive will be applied.

June 13, 1947.

The following is the opinion as expressed by the Investigation Committee on Information Media Activities on the subject of the extent of responsible principal officials of Information Media Organizations to whom the Purge Directive will be applied.

1. Newspaper Companies and News Agencies.

(a) Director (Torishimari-yaku)

In the case of the director of newspaper company, it is not unusual that a director holds concurrently the post of Chief of Compilation Bureau (Henshu Kyokucho), that of Chief of General Affairs Bureau or others. It is not unreasonable, therefore, if such a director as holding other post concurrently is held accountable as a chief responsible person for the compilation of newspaper or news. However, an non-standing director without holding any other post concurrently is in reality rather nominal and can't be called a chief responsible person for the compilation of newspaper or news. Therefore, a mere director who did not hold any other post concurrently should not be held accountable for the activities of the company.

(b) Chief of Research Bureau (Chosa-Kyoku)

There are few newspaper companies in this country which

have

have Research Bureaus. Many newspaper companies have Research Divisions (Chosa-Bu) within Compilation Bureaus. However, such divisions are concerned only with the making of scraps, collection of photographs and arrangements of reference books and have nothing to do directly with the compilation of papers. Some newspaper such as the Asahi has a special Research Room (Chosa Shitsu), independent of Compilation Bureau. This independent research room is being provided for those newspaper men with weak health who are using their time freely for researches and investigations. They are pursuing their researches at their own free will and the room is not the place which has anything to do with the planning of the management policy of the company. Therefore, it will be justly said that there exists no position in newspaper companies in Japan which corresponds to that of Chief of Research Bureau (Chosa-Kyoku)

(c) Managing Editor (Henshu Jicho)

The Managing Editor (Henshu Jicho) is to assist the Chief of Compilation Bureau, and has the duties and responsibilities to deal with the matters of compilation. However, it is not an exaggeration to say that the newspaper companies in Japan which have such complete organizations and the system of division are only the Asahi and the Mainichi. In other newspaper companies

nies, a strong dictatorial tendency on the part of President (Shacho) or Chief of Compilation Bureau (Henshu Kyokucho) has been clearly perceptible. For example, it is a wellknown fact that President Shoriki of the Yomiuri Shimbunsha went so far as to direct even the details of advertisement column with the result that even Chief of Compilation Bureau had neither the authorities nor responsibilities proper to the post. Consequently, the post of managing director was nominal only.

In other instances there are a few newspaper companies in Japan which have several honorary managing editors under Chief of Compilation Bureau. Such posts are being conferred upon some senior division chiefs within Compilation Bureau as the honorary title and such being the case, they are nominal only and not accompanied with any actual authorities or responsibilities. In those newspaper which have the system of having several honorary managing editors as mentioned, it is an usual custom, in the absence of Chief of Compilation Bureau (Henshu Kyokucho), for President (Shacho), Vice-President (Fuku-Shacho) or Chief of Editorial Staff (Ronsetsu Shunin or Ronsetsu Iincho) to take over the duties and responsibilities of Chief of Compilation Bureau (Henshu Kyokucho), but there have been some special occasions on which the most senior section chief, having the honorary title of managing editor --

news

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news editor (Henshu Bucho or Seiri Bucho) in a majority of cases -- took the duties and responsibilities thereof. In short, it is not considered to be reasonable enough to designate managing editors of all newspaper companies as principal officials to whom the Purge Directive will be applied.

Generally speaking, it is not considered to be unreasonable to recognize managing editor as one of principal officials.

In the case, however, of such newspaper company, as having several managing editors, the most senior one, if it were ever considered to be necessary to do so, who actually exercised the practical, even temporary, authorities and influences as mentioned above, would be recognized as one of principal officials of the company.

(d) News Editor (Henshu-Bucho or Seiri-Bucho) and Chief of political Division (Seiji-Bucho)

The News Edition Division is responsible for the collection and selection of manuscripts from every division of Compilation Bureau and for the make-up of daily newspapers, and the Political Division has to do with such news as on politidal, military, diplomatic, financial and public-economic (excluding private-economic) matters as well as those of the Diet and political parties. Consequently the News Edition Division occupies the position

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of business centre of Compilation Bureau and the Political Division is the most important position as far as the collection and selection of news are concerned.

However, the following fact must in this connection be kept in mind; that is, although the political divisions of metropolitan newspapers are important enough, owing to the fact of Tokyo being the political centre of Japan, the post of chief of political division of local newspaper is not considered to be more important than any other division chiefs.

In that, the responsibilities for Compilation Bureau should be taken by Chief of Compilation Bureau (Henshu-Kyokucho) or managing editor (Henshu Jicho) who exercised actual authorities. It is not reasonable to designate a few of Division Chiefs as the principal officials of the company, for the mere reason that their positions are important. If the comparison is made between the organization of newspaper company and the system of government office, the Bureau (Kyoku) of the former corresponds to the Department (Kyoku or Bu) of the latter, and in the Division (Bu) of the former to the Section (Ka) of the latter. In the case of governmental officials, only a part of Directors of Department who held Chokunin rank are being purged out of their offices on account of their responsibilities

for

for the War. If not only all directors (Jyuyaku) and chiefs of Bureau (Kyokucho) of Information Media Company which correspond to the governmental officials of Chokunin Rank, but also even those division chiefs positions of which correspond only to those of section chiefs of the government offices, holding the second grade rank were purged automatically, such a measure would be naturally commented as unfair. Specially it is thought to be rather a cruel measure to purge those news editors (Seiri Bucho) or Chiefs of Political Division (Seiji Bucho) of the local newspaper companies of a small number of circulation.

In short, a person holding the post of division chief is not to be held accountable for the policy and activities of the company. In case where a few specific chiefs of divisions exercised actually practical authority and influence, such fact are to be taken into consideration as one of materials for judgement on the occasion of their being screened individually under Paragraph G of the Purge Directive.

2. Book and Magazin Publishers.

(a) Director (Torishimari-yaku)

For the same reason applicable to the case of newspaper companies as mentioned above, an ordinary director without holding any other specific post should be excluded.

(b) Magazins editor (Zasshi-Henshu-Cho or Zasshi-Henshu-Sekininsha)

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Sekininsha)

In the case of such a periodical as the "Central Review" (Chuo Koron) or the "Reconstruction" (Kaizo) which occupied a leading position for the influence to the general public opinion of Japan, magazins editor (Henshu-cho) should take the responsibilities of the policy and activities of the company. In the cases, however, of magazines for boys and girls and of entertainment magazine, it is not necessarily considered to be reasonable to hold their magazine chiefs accountable for the company activities violating SCAPIN No.548. In the case of the latter category, if any publishing company published, not one periodical only but several periodicals and if there existed Compilation Bureau above each magazine editor, Chief of Compilation Bureau should be recognized as a chief responsible person, and magazine editor of each periodical should not be asked to take responsibilities.

In short, the character and influential power of each periodical, together with the organization and system of respective publishing company should be taken into consideration for the determination of the status in connection with the Purge of each managing editor.

3. Companies producing motion pictures or theatrical presentation.

(a) Director (Torishimari-yaku)

For the same reason with the case of newspaper companies

as mentioned above, an ordinary director without holding concurrently any other specific post should be excluded.

(b) Theatrical production manager (Geino Kyokucho or Geino Bucho)

The Shochiku Company Ltd. and the Tokyo Takarazuka Theatre Ltd. are the two companies which have the Department of Theatrical Production. Neither of these companies, however, have the post, the title of which is called theatrical production manager (Geino Kyokucho or Geino Bucho). The post of the Shochiku Company Ltd., corresponding to that of theatrical production manager is Chief of Entertainment (Engei Bucho). The Shochiku Company mainly ran classical plays (Kabuki Geki). The selection of a play and the cast thereof of the Kabuki Play Troupe under the despotic control of celebrated actors can only be done by a person of considerable importance and influence on the part of the company. In the Shochiku Company, managing director, as a director responsible for theatrical production, was concerned with such matters as the selection of a play or cast and Chief of Entertainment under him, dealt with such general matters as liaison, negotiations etc. Chief of Entertainment did not seen to have such authorities as to be accountable for the activities of the company. The Tokyo Takarazuka Theatre had the Toho Theatrical Troupe, the Furukawa Roppa Troupe, the Enomoto Kenichi Troupe and the Nichigeki Dancing Team under its exclusive

control

control. The Company had Literary Division which sponsored and controlled the matters of theatrical production. The post of Chief of Literary Division was held concurrently by President (Torishimari-yaku Shacho). Besides, each of these Troupes either came to the fore or was being reconstructed under the protection of Toho capital. Consequently his authority and controlling power was naturally so great that he should naturally take responsibilities for the policy and activities of company.

Copy given to Tanaka on 9 June 47

9 June 1947

d. Principal Official of Information Media Company

Principal official of newspaper companies, magazine or book publishing companies, broadcasting corporation, companies producing motion pictures or theatrical presentation, any other media of mass communication or other companies or organizations which sponsored or controlled the dissemination of information through the above media in or outside Japan, during such periods between 7 July 1937 and 7 December 1941 as those organizations were engaged actively through their business, in activities as mentioned below and exercised wide influence.

"Activities as described under categories (1) to (5) of subparagraph C, paragraph 5 of the Interpretation of Category G by the Japanese Government or other activities described under Article I, paragraph I of the Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946".

1) News Agency and Newspaper Companies

Chairman (Kaicho), Vice-Chairman (Fuku Kaicho), President (Shacho), Vice-President (Fuku Shacho), Director (Torishimariyaku or Riji), Standing Auditor (Jonin Kansayaku or Jonin Kanji), Chief of Compilation Bureau (Henshu Kyokucho), editor-in-chief

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(Shuhitsu or Shukan), chief of Research Bureau (Chosa Kyokucho), managing editor (Henshu Jicho), Chief of Editorial Staff (Ronsetsu Shunin or Ronsetsu Iincho), news editor (Henshu Bucho or Seiri Bucho), Chief of Political Department (Seiji Bucho) or any other official, regardless of his title, who contributed to the establishment of company policy, or the interpretation of that policy or who, in fact, exercised the authority or influence commensurate with that of any of the positions listed above of News Agencies and newspaper companies.

2) Book and magazine publishers. Chairman (Kaicho), vice-chairman (Fuku Kaicho), president (Shacho), vice-president (Fuku Shacho), director (Torishimariyaku or Riji), editor-in-chief (Henshu Kyokucho, Henshu Bucho or Shukan), magazine editor (Zasshi Henshu cho or Zasshi Henshu Sekininsha) and any other official, regardless of his title, who contributed to the establishment of company policy, or, who in fact, exercised the authority or influence or received compensation commensurate with that of any of the officials listed above.

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3) Companies producing motion pictures or theatrical presentation. Chairman (Kaicho), vice-chairman (Fuku Kaicho), director (Torishimariyaku or Riji), film production manager (Seisaku Kyokucho or Seisaku Bucho), theatrical production manager (Geino Kyokucho or Geino Bucho), studio chief (Seisaku Shocho), and any other official, regardless of his title, who contributed to the establishment of company policy, or the interpretation of that policy, or the interpretation of that policy, who, in fact, exercised the authority or influence or received compensation commensurate with that of any of officials listed above.

4) Broadcasting company. Patron (Sosai), chairman (Kaicho), vice-chairman (Fuku Kaicho), President (Shacho), vice-president (Fuku Shacho), Director (Torishimaryaku or Riji), Program Department Chief (Hensei Kyokucho) (Hoso kyokucho) (Gyomu kyokucho) Overseas Department Chief (Kaigai Kyoku cho), ~~Branch~~ Central Station Manager (Hoso Kyokucho), Chief of Planning Section (Kikaku Bucho), (Hensei Bucho) Chief of News Section (Hodo Bucho), and any other official regardless of his

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title, who contributed to the establishment of company policy, or the interpretation of that policy or, who, in fact, exercised the authority or influence or received compensation commensurate with that of any of officials listed above.

9 June 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Public Information Media Purge

I was instructed to examine the directives governing the purge, to select those paragraphs applicable to public information companies, and to prepare the attached chart illustrating violations by excerpts from writings or interpretation. I was also instructed to learn the organization of public information companies and the duties and responsibilities of their officials, to determine which should be considered principal public office.

Mr. Tsukahara and I conferred with the chiefs of the Radio, Press and Publications, and Motion Picture Divisions of CI&E and prepared the attached chart, showing in red rules those positions subject to purge according to paragraph 5 d of the Interpretation of Category G, and comparable positions in other branches of the public information field not specifically mentioned in paragraph 5, d.

These positions were included on the recommendation of CI&E since the holders of these positions "exercised authority or influence commensurate with that of the positions" actually listed.

Mr. Tsukuhara recommended a revision of sub-paragraph d, amplifying that paragraph to avoid confusion as to what should be considered principal public office. Mr. Brown of CI&E has approved the revision.

A. G. Gordon

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9 June 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: PUBLIC INFORMATION MEDIA PURGE COMMITTEE

On 20 March the original committee had submitted a blacklist of public information companies which was judged most inadequate. The committee had apparently wasted its time investigating publications of nationalistic organizations, obvious violators. Col. Marcum dissolved the original committee and gave orders to form a new one of five members, but it was not until 24 April that the new committee met here to receive instructions, with Tanaka of CLO acting as liaison.

The committee was instructed to examine the publications or productions of newspaper, book and magazine publishers, news agencies, radio broadcasting, film and theatrical producing companies, and nationalistic organizations during the period 7 July 1937 through 7 December 1941 for violations of SCAPIN 548, paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs b,c,d,e,f,g, and the Japanese Government's Interpretation of Category G, paragraph 5, sub-paragraphs C 1, 2, 3, 4. These paragraphs are shown on the attached criteria chart, with excerpts illustrating violations, some of which were read to the committee. (Additional excerpts are included in the 8x5 card file.)

The committee was further instructed to give priority in its investigation to those organizations listed in paragraph 10 a, b of Appendix II of Cabinet & Home Ministry Ordnance I of 1947, to include in their report those companies blacklisted by the original committee, and to prepare a special report on the Oriental Economist.

On 30 April the committee submitted a report on 36 newspaper publishers, 35 magazine and book publishers, 8 film and theatrical companies, 24 national organization publishers. The committee wasthen told to continue its investigation and to submit to us a blacklist, which it did on 5 May. The list contained 330 names, 302 of which were dissolved nationalistic organizations.

The committee was told the list was not acceptable, since it did not include some of the most obvious violators, such as the Oriental Economist, on which the committee had prepared a special report.

The members were then instructed to continue their investigations, to prepare a comprehensive blacklist, and to submit it to Kanemori for his approval and publication.

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Two weeks later Tanaka telephone to ask permission to discuss the blacklist with GS. Permission was refused, and he was told we would review the list after publication.

Nothing could be done until the new cabinet was formed, but on 6 June Tanaka was called into the office to report on the status of the list. He stated that the committee would meet with Suzuki on 7 June to present data supporting their proposed blacklist, and that Suzuki had stated he would have the list published within two weeks. Tanaka was given 20 June as the deadline.

To date the committee has submitted reports on the following:

193 newspaper companies
493 magazine publishers
215 book publishers
8 film and theatrical producers
29 nationalistic organizations (in addition to those included in magazine and book publishers)

A. G. Gordon

Investigations of Newspaper Articles

June 6, 1947

1. According to our investigations, the newspapers that existed in Japan from July 7, 1937, the date of the outbreak of the Chinese Incident, till December 7, 1941, the date of the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War were 853. Among these, the number of newspapers having the circulation of less than 1,000 copies were 488. Those which had the circulation of over 20,000 were 52. Its particulars are as follow:

Number of circulation	Number of Newspaper companies
100,000 and over	14
20,000 inclusive - 100,000	38
10,000 inclusive - 20,000	41
5,000 inclusive - 10,000	124
1,000 - 5,000	148
1,000 and over	488
Total	853

2. Many small newspapers exist specially in the districts other than the metropolitan area.

For instance, Shizuoka Prefecture had 54 local newspapers during the said period. Among these, 40 had the circulation of 1,000 and under. The only newspaper which has the number of circulation of 10,000 is the Shizuoka

~~Shimbun~~

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Shimpo and the number of circulation of the Shizuoka Minyu Shimbun is only 8,000.

3. Many of these small newspapers were being ordered by the Government at about the time of the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War to effect rearrangements and amalgamation. As a result, a majority of small newspapers were compelled to cease to publish and several influential local newspapers responded to the policy of the Government by amalgamating and establishing one newspaper in each prefecture. For instance, in Shizuoka Prefecture, the two newspapers, the Shizuoka Minyu Shimbun and the Shizuoka Shimpo having incorporated four other newspaper companies, the Hamamatsu Shimbun, the Shimizu Shimbun, the Numazu Godo Shimbun, the Tokai Asahi Shimbun established the Shizuoka Shimbun as a sole newspaper in the said prefecture.

Consequently, the other 48 companies ceased to publish as a matter of course.

4. In this way, the number of newspapers still remain to exist are only 56 in the whole of Japan. But the number of newspaper companies which were being incorporated into this 56 companies were about 200. Accordingly, the other 600 newspaper companies ceased to exist. It is a very difficult task indeed to make investigations of any kind of those papers which do not exist any more.

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Tokyo, June 6, 1947

General of the Army
Douglas MacArthur
Supreme Commander for
the Allied Powers

Dear Sir:--

As members of the journalistic profession in Japan for the last 50 years, we wish to express our common views in this letter. Our views are personal and we are writing of our own free will. We enclose, separately, our brief personal histories.

We wish to express our deepest gratitude for your sincere efforts in building a democratic Japan and also for your kindness and sympathy towards the Japanese people.

At the same time, we feel a responsibility to report on actual conditions in Japan so that you may realize fully the facts concerning the impending "purge" of the Japanese press.

All of us connected with the Japanese press are deeply appreciative of your judicious guidance and assistance since the war's termination and your efforts to have the Japanese press follow a middle-of-the-road course in line with democracy.

We can not overlook the fact that execution of the projected press purge directive might again tend to drive the Japanese press into an undesirable state of confusion.

As you may know, the newspapers in Japan embarked on a voluntary purge drive immediately after the end of the war.

Conscientious journalists on every Japanese newspaper took the lead in sponsoring moves to purge their old leaders. As a result, 50 out of the 54 newspapers which were members of the now defunct Japan Press Association changed their company heads and executive officers.

This revolutionary change appears to have gone a little too far as it did not necessarily place the newspapers on a middle-of-the-road course.

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On most newspapers Communist party cells have been implanted. Some among them have concentrated on leftist propaganda in disregard of all other ideologies.

The year, 1946, witnessed a bitter struggle within the Japanese press between those who tried to maintain a sound, healthy democracy and those who aimed at "communizing" the press and the country as a whole. That struggle has for the most part resulted in a temporary victory for those who upheld true democracy.

We believe that this victory is due chiefly to the intelligent assistance and guidance of SCAP headquarters and to efforts of leading persons on the Japanese newspapers, who espouse a sound, healthy democracy.

Although this struggle between present leaders of the Japanese press and leftist elements is developing in favor of the former, it can not as yet be regarded as having been brought to an end. The obstinate strategy of the Communist party is well known throughout the world. The struggle is continuing. How, when and where the Communists will make headway again is unpredictable.

The effect of the impending press purge upon this struggle is not difficult to imagine. On the basis of experience and knowledge we have gained since the end of the war, we believe it more than certain that those dangerous elements of the Communist cells who survive on every newspaper will try to regain their strength by utilizing the purge if editorial leaders who favor a sound, healthy democracy are forced to leave their positions.

We refrain from mentioning the strenuous efforts of the leaders of all newspaper editorial staffs to keep vigilant watch over leftist elements.

We believe that to purge leading journalists who are attempting to protect the Japanese press from the onslaught of Communism would not be in accord with your true intentions.

We do not wish to make any specific comment on the merits or demerits of any newspaper or any individual of the press. The public in general will be their judge.

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We do, however, fear that if the impending purge of the Japanese press is too severe, it may provide an opportunity for the Communists to regain their strength and may ultimately become the cause of leading the Japanese press, as well as the entire country, into confusion.

Many have been purged as predicted in the Communist party organ, "Akahata." These include former Welfare Minister Ryosei Kawai and, more recently, former Finance Minister Tanzan Ishibashi.

In this connection, it should be noted that Mr. Ishibashi, who was purged for his activities as president of the magazine, "Oriental Economist," was commonly regarded by Japanese intellectuals as being a courageous and staunch defender of liberalism and pacifism.

It was, therefore, unbelievable to many Japanese that such an individual as Mr. Ishibashi had been labeled as a propagandist of imperialism and totalitarianism. We understand that the Japanese screening committee considered Mr. Ishibashi as not falling under the purge.

We do not believe that the Japanese screening committee system stands above criticism because no system can be perfect from the beginning. We do feel, however, that the system could be far better if the screening committee were given full responsibility without outside interference.

We judge to present screening committee to be comparatively fair and impartial, being composed of members who have common sense. Moreover, we regard these members to be well informed on the situations existing on various newspapers and the views of newspaper men. We believe it would be safe to apply the principle of letting the Japanese judge the Japanese for themselves as far as any purge of the press is concerned.

We already have explained the danger of a too severe interpretation of the purge directives as affecting the newspaper profession. We respectfully suggest that the press purge be confined to a minimum, as provided within the framework of the Imperial Rescript of 4 January 1947.

We also believe that the purpose of a just and fair purge could be realized if any person, who automatically has fallen under it, could be exempted if actually he is found to be a liberal.

We believe that this suggestion could be put into effect if you could offer timely advice to officials in charge of the purge.

We are always prepared to furnish details pertinent to this problem at your convenience or to any one you may designate.

Very truly yours,

Tsunego Baba

(Tsunego Baba)
President, Yomiuri Shinbun

Takuzo Itakura

(Takuzo Itakura)
President, Jiji Shimpo

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THE FOLLOWING IS A BRIEF PERSONAL
OF THE UNDERSIGNED

Tsunego Baba

1901--9-------Was a member of the editorial staff of the Japan Times, Tokyo.

1909--1913---Associate Editor of the "Oriental Review," New York.

1913--4------Managing-Editor of the Japan Times for a period of one year.

1919----------Assigned to Paris as a correspondent to the Peace Conference after World War I.
Since then, was a free-lance writer contributing articles to newspapers and magazines.

December,1945--President of the Yomiuri Shimbun.

December,1945--Member of the House of Peers.

Takuzo Itakura

Jan. 1905------Joined the editorial staff of the Jiji Shimpo. Remained there for 30 years.

Jan. 1932------Resigned from Jiji Shimpo.

From 1903------Taught international law and Political Science in Keio University.

Jan. 1946------Became President and Chief Editor of the same paper after it was re-established in January, 1946.

1946--7--------Member of the House of Peers.

Concerning the investigations of articles in "Periodicals", violating SCAPIN No. 548.

22, May, 1947

1. The periodicals which were being published during period under the investigations(that is, between July, 7, 1937, and December 7, 1941 inclusive,) which are kept at the Imperial Library at Ueno are about 50,000 in number and 2,000 in kinds altogether. Among those periodicals, the number of those which were actually being investigated at the said Library are 20,000, those periodicals on pure science etc. which do not contain any articles violating SCAPIN No. 548 and some periodicals, the report of which has been sent by the respective publishing company, having been left for investigation at the later date on account of the shortage of time. The number of articles found to be violating SCAPIN No. 548 as the result of such investigations are about 8,000.

2. The particulars of the results of such investigations have been already reported to the General Headquarters for the Allied Powers on the three previous occasions; that is, April 30, May 5 and May 13 respectively. Reinvestigations on those periodicals, the report of which haveing been relied upon the investigations carried out by the respective publishing company, as mentinned above, and the investigations on those periodicals which are not kept in the Ueno Library are still being carried out at moment.

3. The following shart showsthe result so far ascertained.

	NUmber of Publishing Companies	Kinds of Periodicals	Articles Violating SCAPIN No. 548
Publishing Companies as designated in Paragraph 9 of Appendix 2 to the Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 (35 companies)	19	57	2861
Others than those listed in above column	443	479	5233
Total	462	536	8094

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20 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Public Information Media Purge

To date the sub-committee has reported on the following:

193 newspaper companies
493 magazine publishers
1006 book publishers
8 film and theatrical producers
29 nationalistic organizations (in addition to those included in magazine and book publishers)

An examination of the report on newspaper companies shows that of the 857 newspapers published prior to the war, the sub-committee has reported on the following:

Circulation of Newspapers	Pre-war	Report
Under 1000	488)	
1000 to 5000	148)	105
5000 to 10,000	61	20
10,000 to 20,000	75	25
20,000 to 100,000	65	29
100,000 and over	20	14
	857	193

Mr. Tanaka has been requested to have the committee complete the report on papers having circulations of 20,000 and more.

Of the 107 newspapers included in Paragraph 10 of Appendix II, 42 have been reported on, leaving a balance of 65 unreported. This has been brought to Mr. Tanaka's attention.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

20 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Miss Gordon

SUBJECT : Public Information Media Blacklist, Addition Thereto.

1. I see on page 86 of the CIS Periodical Summary for 1 March 1947 that the Shrine News (JINJA SHIMPO), the official organ of Shinteism has made so bold as to state that....." we must carry out Shintoism, instead of glossing over the present difficulties through (whimsical) democratization....."

2. It occurs to me that the Public Information Media Committee may have overlooked this particular "trade journal" in compiling its blacklist. The inclusion of the shrine news on such a list might well enable us to remove and exclude a sizeable number of peculiarly undesirable persons.

3. I know how busy you are but you can give this little matter your attention.

GUY A. WIGGINS

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TSUKAHARA

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The Extent to which the Purge Directive will apply to the film industry business circle

May 20, 1947

In case where the information media activities of a film company during the period between July 7, 1937 to December 7, 1941 inclusive are considered as falling under Paragraph 1 of the Imperial Ordinance No.101 of 1946, the extent of the personnel of the said company to which the Purge Directive will be applied, as a practical measure, may be determined in accordance with the following tentative suggestions.

1. It is said of the film industry business that one characteristic of it is, in spite of the great scale and modernity of its enterpirse, feudalistic in its organization and administrative system and dictatorial, as a strong tendency, on the part of the principal staff members of the company, Specially, in the matter of the planning of producing films, the President, the Vice-President, or the director or directors used to have a strong voice in the decision thereof. We might be justified by saying that even the proposal of planning has been made on many occasions by the directors themselves.
2. Among the principal members of a film company to whom Paragraph G of the Purge Directive will be applied, Chairman (Kaicho), Vice-Chairman (Fukukaicho), President (Shacho)

(Shacho), Vice-President (Fukushacho), managing director (Semmu-torishimari-yaku) and standing directors (Jomu-torishimari-yaku) -- even such managing or standing directors as concerned only with the matters of general affairs other than planning -- will be naturally included, on account of the important role they are considered to have played in the matter of planning from the nature of the enterprise itself.

3. The studio chief, generally works under the administrative system by which he is to undertake the production and completion of films as planned and prearranged. Having, however, under him such staff members as directors, scenario writers etc. he is considered to have such weight in their voice in the matter of taking initiative and of actual planning as being naturally held accountable for a partial responsibility of the planning of production.

It is naturally to be recognized that the case differs materially from that under such a system as being adopted in some of our film producing companies or those of foreign countries where the film production studio, having producers under studio chief, constitutes the central fingure of not only in the matter of making films, but also of the planning and production. His influence is not to be compared with the greatness of the controlling influence of editor-in-chief (Shuhitsu) or the Chief of Compilation Bureau (Henshu-Kyoku-cho) of an influentiel newspaper. However, the studio chief, if

if his practical influence in the matters of film production and planning is being taken into consideration, should be rocognized as falling under the Purge Directive. As a matter of fact, as the controlling influence of the studio chief is limited to the extent of the said studio only, the decision whether the head of a respective film producing studio is recognized as falling under Purge Directive or not, should be made on the pros and cons of the activities of each respective studio.

4. The important personnel whom may be recognized as falling under the Purge Directive will be as follows:

a. TOHO EIGA KABUSHIKI KAISHA (The Toho Film Company Ltd.)

President (Shacho)

Vice-President (Fuku Shacho)

Managing Directors (Semmu-torishimari-yaku)

Standing Directors (Jomu-torishimari-yaku)

Director Chief of Production (Torishimari-yaku Seisaku Bucho)

b. SHADAN HOJIN NIHON EIGASHA (The Nihon Film Company, Corporate Juridical Person)

President (Shacho)

Director Chief of News (Riji Nyusu Bucho)

Director Chief of Cultural Pictures (Riji Bunka Eiga Bucho)

c. SHINKO KINEMA KABUSHIKI KAISHA

President (Torishimari-yaku Shacho)

Vice-President (Torishimari-yaku Fuku Shacho)

Managing

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Managing Directors (Semmu-torishimari-yaku)

Standing Directors (Jomu-torishimari-yaku)

Studio Chief (Satsuei Shocho)

d. NIPPON KATSUDO EIGA KABUSHIKI KAISHA (The Nippon Film Company Ltd.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors (Torishimari-yaku Kaicho)

President (Torishimari-yaku Shacho)

Vice-President (Torishimari-yaku Fuku Shacho)

Managing Directors (Semmu-torishimari-yaku)

Standing Directors (Jomu-torishimari-yaku)

Studio Chief (Satsuei Shocho)

e. DAITO EIGA KABUSHIKI KAISHA (The Daito Film Company Ltd.)

President (Torishimari-yaku Shacho)

Managing Directors (Semmu-torishimari-yaku)

Standing Directors (Jomu-torishimari-yaku)

Studio Chief (Satsuei Shocho)

The position of ordinary directors, film production managers and theatrical production managers, all of which rank between the standing directors and the studio chief, are omitted from the list. I suggest the above proposal be disapproved.

T.T.

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Tsuneko 1792-

Toshu No- 1941- 273 1942- 1358

Regarding the Report of the Researches conducted in connection with newspaper items.

13 May 1947

1. According to our investigation, there existed 857 newspapers in Japan Proper during the period between July 7, 1937- the date of the outbreak of the China Incident - to December 7, 1941, the date of Japan's entry into the war against the Allied Powers. Among those 857, the number of these newspapers, the circulation of which is less than 1,000 copies is 488, and the newspaper, the circulation of which is more than 20,000 copies, number 185. The particulars are as follows: (See Appendix)

Number of circulations	Number of newspapers
1,000 inclusive and under	488
1,000 - 5,000 inclusive	148
5,000 - 10,000 inclusive	61
10,000 - 20,000 inclusive	75
20,000 - 100,000 inclusive	65
100,000 and over	20
Total	857

2. Specially in the local prefectures, there existed so many small newspapers. Taking the example of Shizuoka Prefecture, we could count 54 local newspapers during the said period. The number of circulation of forty newspapers out of 54 mentioned above was 1,000 copies or less than that number. We could name only two newspapers, the circulation number of which was more than 10,000; that is, the

the Shizuoka Minyu Shimbun and the Shizuoka Minpoo Shinbun. The number of circulation of the former was 20,000 copies, and that of the latter was 15,000 copies.

3. At about the time of the outbreak of the Great East Asia War, a number of newspapers underwent the process of a sort of rearrangement and amalgamation, by the order of the Government. As the result, a majority of such small newspapers had no other means than to discontinue their publications and went out of existence. In responding to the Government policy, several influential local newspapers were being incorporated or amalgamated into one newspaper in each prefecture. The case of Shizuoka Prefecture is cites as follows: the above-mentioned Shizuoka Minyu Shimbun and Shizuoka Minpo companies, incorporating the Hamamatsu Shimbun (circulation number - 1,000 copies), the Shimizu Shimbun (7,000 copies), the Numazu Goko Shimbun (1,000 copies), and the Tokai Asahi Shimbun (1,000 copies), were amalgamated into the Shizuoka Shimbun, as the only newspaper in the said Prefecture. Consequently forty eight newspaper companies other than those which were malgamated into the Shizuoka Shimbun, went out of their existence as a matter of course.

4. By such processes of war-time measures, ~~forty-five (45)~~ about six hundred newspaper companies all over Japan ceased to exist, the remaining two hundred and ~~twelve (212)~~ 155 newspaper companies having been amalgamated into fifty-six companies.

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To trace those non-existent newspapers, specially operating in the war damaged area, is a task, being surrounded with extreme difficulties and unsurmountable obstacles.

Chart showing the number of newspapers as classified by the number of circulation during the priod between July 7, 1937 to December, 1941 inclusive.

May 13, 1947.

Number of circulation		Number of newspaper
1,000 inclusive and under		488
1,000 - 2,000 inclusive		85
2,000 - 3,000	"	38
3,000 - 4,000	"	25
	Total	636
4,000 - 5,000 inclusive		31
5,000 - 6,000	"	5
6,000 - 7,000	"	17
7,000 - 8,000	"	8
8,000 - 9,000	"	0
	Total	61
9,000 - 10,000 inclusive		49
10,000 - 13,000	"	1
13,000 - 15,000	"	25
	Total	75
15,000 - 20,000 inclusive		32
20,000 - 25,000	"	7
25,000 - 30,000	"	6
30,000 - 35,000	"	3
35,000 - 40,000	"	1
40,000 - 45,000	"	1
45,000 - 50,000	"	11
50,000 - 60,000	"	1

60,000 - 70,000 inclusive	1
70,000 - 80,000 "	2
80,000 - 90,000 "	0
Total	65
90,000 - 100,000 inclusive	6
100,000 - 120,000 "	3
120,000 - 150,000 "	3
150,000 - 200,000 "	2
200,000 - 300,000 "	0
300,000 - 400,000 "	1
400,000 - 700,000 "	0
700,000 - 800,000 "	1
800,000 - 900,000 "	0
900,000 - 1,000,000 "	1
1,000,000 - 1,100,000 inclusive	1
1,100,000 - 1,200,000 "	2
Total	20
GRAND TOTAL	857

Government Section, 10:45 A.M., 10 May 1947

Present: Colonel Kades
Mr. Yamagata
Mr. Yamada

Colonel Kades: Mr. Yamagata, I asked that this be taken down so that there would be no misunderstanding about what you said to me or I said to you, in view of the fact that we are elaborating on the General's conversation with you.

Mr. Yamagata: The purpose of our visit here today is naturally in connection with the statement of General Whitney this morning. I am not successful in locating the Prime Minister today, just at this time. He comes to the Prime Minister's residence around about eleven thirty. I am going there and wait his return from somewhere, and catch him and tell him the information, or rather the directive or remarks of General Whitney; and as soon as I get his reply on the subject, I am coming in and tell General Whitney about that.

Meanwhile what I should like to ask you is that there seems to be two points; one is the top officials' screening, and the second, the organizational activities of the Screening Committee itself. As to the second part we were not quite sure whether we have not done our best on the subject, and I checked every point with Mr. Yamada, and Mr. Ota, and we have come to the conclusion that we have done fairly all right, and I should like to ask your opinion on the subject. If that is the case I need not report to Mr. Yoshida about that. In other words, if we are convinced that we are doing,so far as the Screening Committee is concerned, if we are doing our job fairly all right -- not quite all right, but fairly all right -- I should not report that to Mr. Yoshida at all.

Colonel Kades: There are two points on the industrial purge and the Public Information Media purge. One is that according to the information which we have there have been 130 industrialists purged, but according to what is in the newspapers, the Committee has recommended the designation of 183. That is a

discrepancy of 53 influential names. One of the questions that General Whitney had relates to the fact that we see that the Screening Committee has apparently taken more action, according to the newspapers, than had been reported to us, which may mean that the designations had been delaid.

Now, furthermore, I talked to Mr. Shurasu the day before yesterday about establishing the Public Information Media Sub-committee as an independent autonomous committee with its own secretariat, its own personnel, and its own budget to clean up this Public Information Media purge; and Mr. Shurasu seemed to agree that it should be done, and he said he would take the matter up. I asked him if he wanted a memo to give him support because he indicated that there might be some difficulty in getting money from the Minister of Finance. He said that he didn't think so, if he needed any memo, he would have Mr. Yamada or Mr. Tanaka ask me for one. Now, Mr. Yamada doesn't know anything about that apparently.

Mr. Yamada: Yes, I have been informed yesterday -- well, this morning.

Colonel Kades: This morning. Well, now, that purge is just at a dead center. There is nothing happening at all on that.

Mr. Yamagata: I have been told by Mr. Ota that everything is all right, that he has reported everything to the SCAP.

Colonel Kades: Well, there is a discrepancy in what was reported to the newspapers and what was reported to us. Now, that is on the economic purge. What I was just speaking about is the Public Information Media Purge. In other words, this committee of professors appointed by the Japanese Government have not been given the independence and authority we have been given to understand would be given. The result is that they are not functioning. They haven't anybody to function with. At that time, Mr. Shurasu said, as I recall it, that in matters affecting the lives of so many people, he thought the designations on the purge should be postponed until the next Cabinet because he said this Cabinet had, in effect, already resigned. Now, I thought he was talking about the

Public Information Media which wouldn't be ready, in any event for ten days, probably, for designation and therefore, I wasn't concerned. But when I reported that to General Whitney he was gravely concerned because he thought, and Colonel Marcum who was there, thought also and was of the opinion, that Mr. Shurasu was not limiting his remarks to the Public Information Media Purge, as I thought, but was talking about purging in general including the economic purge. That construction of his remarks is supported by the fact that the Screening Committee apparently has recommended more persons be purged than the Prime Minister has acted upon. Now, that is what General Whitney was talking about insofar as the economic and public relations purge is concerned, is that clear?

Mr. Yamagata: That is clear. That is clear, but I don't think so.

Colonel Kades: If it is not true --

Mr. Yamagata: That must be clearly a mistake on the part of the Screening Committee, isn't that so, Mr. Yamada? We are told so far as the economic purge is concerned, it is all right.

Colonel Kades: Has everybody that has been recommended for the purge been designated?

Mr. Yamagata: So I heard from Mr. Ota.

Colonel Kades: Again it is a question of information that is printed. They actually name names and numbers. You saw the newspapers.

Mr. Yamagata: I haven't heard anything from Mr. Yoshida. I heard about the four or five top officials. That is all.

Colonel Kades: If I were you I would strees with the Prime Minister the fact that General Whitney is concerned that the plans of the non-political purge, and features of the purge be brought to a rapid completion, partly because of the pressure that is being brought to bear to bring these industrialists to trial as war criminals. There is no way on God's earth that that can be

avoided except possibly by our being able to say that their leadership and their influence in political and economics affairs has been eliminated, and that is a sufficient step as far as they are concerned. I think that then you can probably get an expression from the Prime Minister as to how he wanted the economic and public information purges to proceed. Possibly, also on the accelerating of the Public Information Purge. Now, the Japanese Press also carried a statement yesterday to the effect that it was not contemplated that the Public Information Purge be conducted until June. That was in the Japanese Press again quoting responsible government officials. And all those things together have concerned us -- the statements in the press, you see, together with Mr. Shurasu's statements plus the discrepancy between the numbers in the press and the numbers reported here. All those things together have given General Whitney concern, but his primary reason for calling you in was this directive, and to call your attention to this directive dated 28 April 1947, a memorandum to the Central Liaison Office on the subject of "Screening of Principal Public Office Holders." He wanted to ask for a report on that. Now, that is what General Whitney says we have had no reply to from the government. Now, you know he is talking about, in the first place, the members of the Cabinet, Mr. Ishibashi, Mr. Ishii, Mr. Kumamori -- but not only those men -- all the others in the ministries and in the national government who are supposed to be screened under this purge and supposed to be eliminated by the 3rd of May and who have not been. We don't even have a report on it and Ambassador Acheson stated to the Allied Council in response to a question that all members of the national government who are subject to the purge would be removed from public office by the 3rd of May. Now, it's even been reported that Mr. Kawai is still sitting although he was purged ten days ago.

Mr. Yamagata: There is no question.

Colonel Kades: He has been purged, but he is still sitting according to infor-

mation received from the press. Now, if it is not true, then I think the government ought to deny those things. It is the whole complexion of this situation that is brought about by it.

Ordinarily we discuss these matters with Mr. Yamada, but General Whitney thought that it was extremely important and he wanted to call you in as well.

Mr. Yamagata: Thanks so much, indeed. I have grasped the whole picture completely well. I will report it to the Prime Minister.

Colonel Kades: When do you think we'll be able to hear?

Mr. Yamagata: This morning. I will wait for him and ask his opinion on the subject and let you know.

Colonel Kades: Is it clear to you now, Mr. Yamagata and you Mr. Yamada?

Mr. Yamagata: Yes.

Mr. Yamada: Yes, it is clear.

Colonel Kades: You are familiar with this memorandum that I mentioned?

Mr. Yamagata: Yes. We asked about the questionnaires, but they are so very slow in coming in.

Colonel Kades: You said that to General Whitney, and the Prime Minister should give instructions that that process is to be hastened.

Mr. Yamagata: Yes.

Colonel Kades: Thank you very much, Mr. Yamagata and Mr. Yamada.

Investigations of Books

May 10, 1947

1. The total number of publishing companies which were engaged in the activities of mass communications during the period from 1937 to 1941 inclusive is estimated between 4,500 and 5,000. Among those, the number of publishing companies which went voluntarily out of existence during the said period is estimated between 1,000 and 1,500.

2. Furthermore, by virtue of the provisions of the "Publishing Enterprise Law", (Shuppan Jigyo Rei) the Imperial Ordinance promulgated in February 1943, based on the National Mobilization Law, the rearrangement and readjustment of the publishing enterprise business on a large scale were effected during the period from the end of April 1943 to the end of the same year. The publishing companies at the time immediately before the said rearrangement and readjustment, numbered 3664 (number of member companies of the Japan Publishing Society (Nippon Shuppan Kai) at the date of January 20, 1943). Among these 3664, 1,800 companies ceased to exist in December of the same year, as the consequence of the readjustment measures taken by the Japan Publishing Society. Later, about 800 companies were being incorporated into 182 influential companies with the consequence that the number of publishing companies after the readjustment measures were effected, was reduced to 1,063 (number of member companies of the Japan Publishing Society at

at the date of November 25, 1944).

3. Among those publishing companies still in existence at the time as mentioned above, the number of genuine publishing companies was about 280, and the remaining 780 were companies, associations or organizations being engaged in businesses or enterprises other than publishing, which used to publish mainly periodicals and on some rare occasions some books on professional subjects.
4. Among those 1,063 publishing companies, number of those companies still in existence at present are about 530.
5. Those 530 existing companies are being ordered to send the reports concerning the matters falling under each of the Paragraph 1 of Article 1 of the Imperial Ordinance 101 of 1946 in respect to the articles appeared not only in their own publications during the prescribed period, but also the publications of those companies they incorporated so far (see Letters No.1 dated March 5, 1947 by Chief Secretary of the Cabinet).

The result, however, is very unsatisfactory. In some cases, all materials were lost on account of war damage, making the investigations of any kind impossible. In other cases where the materials are available for investigations, the difference of subjective judgement and of appreciative power, together with the different attitude on the part of the investigators of respective company -- difference was very perceptible in each company, as some being

conscientious

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Conscientious and some not, -- made the decision relied upon the result of reports being sent in, not only being apt to fall into the false conclusion of any sort but also almost impossible to use the said reports as the materials for passing judgement on the subject.

6. It is by this reason that the investigations concerning the publications of the existing companies had to be conducted, together with the investigations and researches as regards those of the companies in existence during the said period, which ceased to exist by other reasons than their being incorporated into the companies in existence at present.

7. Consequently, the total number of 5,000 persons permanent, and temporary, (including the investigations of periodicals) have been employed for the work at the Imperial Library at Ueno which is the only place where such materials are to be found.

8. The number of books being published during the said period amounts to 63,198 according to the catalogue recorded by the authorities in the Home Ministry.

About 12,000 books which might contain any articles or sentences suspected of any violation of SCAPIN No.548 were being picked out of the said catalogue of the Home Ministry for the investigations, but also additional 6,000 books not listed in the said Home Ministry Catalogue were selected for investigations from the catalogue of the Imperial Library. Among these, 12,700 volumes excepting

about
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about 300 books not kept at the Imperial Library, were read through for strict investigations. Excluding those books which are recognized, beyond any doubt, as not violatings SCAPIN No.548, the remaining 5,600 volumes have been classified by the card system, each book having such particulars as the name of publishing company, the title of the book, the name of author, the date of publication and the gist of its contents.

9. The cards mentioned above, having been filled in and arranged, were sent to the Special Committee for the further deliberations and investigations. Whenever the said Committee finds it difficult to decide by the card only, the book in question was brought in to the meeting of the Committee for the deliberations and decision.

10. As the result of investigations and researches conducted by the ~~Special~~ Small Committee, the number of books recognized as violating SCAPIN No.548 are about 3,200 volumes and the number of those recognized not violating SCAPIN No.548 are about 2,000 volumes.

11. Lastly, such publishing companies as being engaged actively in the mass communication activities during the said period and those companies which published a book or books violating SCAPIN No.548 - their total number in both categories being 200 altogether - were ordered to send the catalogue of all books being published by them (See Letter No.4 of the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet dated May 8) so as to make the incompleteness of investigations and materials as complete as humanly possible.

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Circulation Numbers of Influential Japanese Newspapers existent during the prescribed period.

May 5, 1947

	Name of newspaper	estimated by the Nippon Dempo Tsushinsha	reported by the respective newspaper
1	The Akita Sakigake Shimpo	23,000	27,235
2	The Asahikawa Shimbun	21,000	40,000
3	The Asahi Shimbun, Tokyo	1,000,000	1,319,267
4	The Asahi Shimbun, Chubu (Central)	200,000	219,971
5	The Asahi Shimbun, Osaka	1,200,000	1,285,110
6	The Asahi Shimbun, Seibu (Western)	600,000	700,577
7	The Bushu Shimpo	17,000	18,025
8	The Chugai Shogyo Shimpo	100,000	#140,500
9	The Chugoku Shimpo	92,790	106,000
10	The Chuo Shimbun	20,000	
11	The Daimin	5,000	
12	The Doyo Shimbun	12,000	13,572
13	The Ehime Shimpo	10,000	#46,000
14	The Fukui Shimbun	12,000	#6,000
15	The Fukuoka Nichinichi Shimbun	195,000	#280,600
16	The Fukushima Minpo	10,000	9,000
17	The Fukushima Minyu Shimbun	8,000	#7,000
18	The Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun	7,000	

19	The Gifu Nichinichi Shimbun	13,000	#5,000
20	The Gifu Shimbun	8,000	#5,000
21	The Godo Shimbun	60,000	#72,000
22	The Hakodate Mainichi Shimbun	8,000	
23	The Hakodate Nichinichi Shimbun	11,000	18,000
24	The Hakodate Shimbun	10,000	30,000
25	The Hakodate Times	20,000	120,000
26	The Hochi Shimbun	200,000	350,000
27	The Hokkai Times	140,000	168,000
28	The Hokkoku Mainichi Shimbun	28,000	24,000
29	The Hokkoku Shimbun	20,000	#10,000
30	The Hokuetsu Shimpo	15,000	#18,000
31	The Hokuriku Mainichi Shimbun	12,000	#9,000
32	The Hokuriku Times	8,000	
33	The Ibaragi	12,000	7,500
34	The Impaku Jiho	8,000	
35	The Ise Shimbun	11,000	17,500
36	The Iye Shimpo	8,000	18,000
37	The Iwate Nippo	13,000	#27,000
38	The Japan Times	8,000	5,130
39	The Jomo Shimbun	10,000	#7,400
40	The Kagoshima Asahi Shimbun	23,000	27,907
41	The Kagoshima Shimbun	21,000	22,017
42	The Kahoku Shimpo	42,000	39,500
43	The Kainan Shimbun	12,000	18,000
44	The Kanagawa-ken Shimbun	~~18,000~~	#7,500
45	The Kanagawa Nichinichi Shimbun		#8,000

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46	The Kanmon Nichinichi Shimbun	12,000	19,500
47	The Kansai Chuo Shimbun	40,000	
48	The Kansai Nippo	15,000	
49	The Kita Nippon Shimbun	34,000	39,363
50	The Kobe Shimbun	55,000	81,817
51	The Kobe Yushin Nippo	25,000	
52	The Kochi Shimbun	23,000	36,168
53	The Kokumin Shimbun	70,000	
54	The Kure Nichinichi Shimbun	8,000	
55	The Kyoto Hinode Shimbun	22,000	18,000
56	The Kyoto Nichinichi Shimbun	20,000	19,000
57	The Kyushu Nichinichi Shimbun	21,000	31,645
58	The Kyushu Nippo	30,000	
59	The Kyushu Shimbun	12,000	12,010
60	The Mainichi Shimbun, Tokyo	1,000,000	1,443,582
61	The Mainichi Shimbun, Osaka	1,200,000	1,087,271
62	The Mainichi Shimbun, Nagoya		136,480
63	The Mainichi Shimbun, Kabun (Chinese Edition)	10,000	93,000
64	The Mainichi Shimbun, Eibun (English Edition)	15,000	7,447
65	The Mainichi Shimbun Seibu Honsha	500,000	667,407
66	The Mie Kenmin Shimbun	12,000	#8,000
67	The Miyako Shimbun	60,000	#100,000

68	The Miyazaki Shimbun	9,000	10,000
69	The Nagano Shimbun	7,000	
70	The Nagasaki Minyu Shimbun	9,000	#15,260
71	The Nagasaki Nichinichi Shimbun	15,000	13,360
72	The Nagoya Mainichi Shimbun	25,000	20,000
73	The Nagoya Nichinichi Shimbun	15,000	
74	The Nagoya Shimbun	180,000	264,500
75	The Niigata Mainichi Shimbun	20,000	#28,000
76	The Niigata Nippo	45,000	#55,000
77	The Niigata Shimbun	12,000	#12,000
78	The Nikkan Kogyo Shimbun	25,000	#42,000
79	The Nikkan Kogyo Shimbun (Separated and became independent)	10,000	#18,000
80	The Nipponkai Shimbun	12,000	#6,000
81	The Nippon Keizai Shimbun	144,600	#144,600
82	The Nippon Kogyo Shimbun	30,000	20,000
83	The Niroku Shimpo	10,000	
84	The Oita Shimbun	12,000	15,249
85	The Osaka Choho	12,000	
86	The Osaka Chugai Shogyo Shimpo	30,000	
87	The Osaka Chuo Shimbun	25,000	#150,000
88	The Osaka Jiji Shimpo	40,000	45,000
89	The Osaka Keizai Shimbun	8,000	#13,000
90	The Osaka Kowaichi Shimbun		
91.	The Osaka Mainichi Shimbun	12,000	#35,000

92	The Otaru Shimbun	40,000	70,000
93	The Shimotsuke Shimbun	9,000	4,200
94	The Shin Aichi Shimbun	280,000	367,015
95	The Shinano Mainichi Shimbun	21,000	30,294
96	The Shinyo Shimbun		15,000
97	The Shin Hakodate Shimbun	30,000	#55,000
98	The Shin Iwate Shimbun	12,000	15,200
99	The Shizuoka Minyu Shimbun	12,000	8,000
100	The Shizuoka Shimpo	10,000	10,000
101	The Showa Nichinichi Shimbun	8,000	
102	The Shoyo Shimpo	11,000	#8,000
103	The Taisho-Nichinichi Shimbun	5,000	
104	The Teito-Nichinichi Shimbun	7,000	#15,000
105	The Tokushima-Mainichi Shimbun	18,000	22,000
106	The Tokushima-Nichinichi Shimbun	12,000	16,000
107	The Tokyo-Maiyu Shimbun	30,000	#103,574
108	The Too Nippo	23,000	#37,920
109	The Toyama Nippo	8,000	
110	The Yamagata Shimbun	9,000	14,093
111	The Yamanashi Nichinichi Shimbun	15,000	18,300
112	The Yamato Shimbun	3,000	
113	The Yomiuri Shimbun	110,000	1,516,888
114	The Yorozu Choho	10,000	
115	The Yukan Osaka Shimbun	50,000	65,000
116	The Yukan Teikoku Shimbun	10,000	#85,000

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1 May, 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Public Information Media Companies Purge

According to information available, and the 30 April 1947 report of the public information media screening sub-committee, the newspaper, book, and periodical publishing companies listed on the attached sheets are subject to purge for violating the provisions of SCAPIN 548 and the Japanese Government's Interpretation of Category G during the critical period.

The number of violations reported for each company by the sub-committee should preclude the possibility of any controversy over the decision to consider these companies subject to purge.

AGG

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING COMPANIES

COMPANY	NUMBER OF VIOLATIONS 1937-1941
ASAHI SHIMBUN - Central District	140
Osaka	150
Western District	146
Tokyo	138
BOCHO SHIMBUN SHA	101
CHUGOKU SHIMBUN SHA	153
FUKUI SHIMBUN SHA	66
GODO SHIMBUN SHA	67
KOBE SHIMBUN SHA	53
MAINICHI SHIMBUN SHA	
Tokyo	332
Osaka	394
Osaka-Mainichi in Chinese (semi-monthly)	78
Western District	66
English Edition	44
~~NIPPON TIMES~~	~~62~~
NIPPONKAI SHIMBUN (incorporation of JIHO, TOTTORI, and SANIN NICHI-NICHI)	466
NAGASAKI NICHINICHI SHIMBUN	63
SHINANO MAINICHI SHIMBUN	87
SAGA SHIMBUN	64
SHIMOTSUKE SHIMBUN	193
SHINIWATE	150
YAMAGATA SHIMBUN	96
YOMIURI SHIMBUN	229

PERIODICAL and BOOK PUBLISHING COMPANIES

COMPANY	NUMBER OF VIOLATIONS 1937-1941 Magazine Articles	Books
BUNGEI SHUNJU SHA		
Genchi Hokoku		
Bungei Shunju	160	
Taiyoo	97	
	87	
CHUO KORON SHA		
Books		
Chuo Koron (Central Review)	58	4
DAINIPPON YUBEN KAI KODAN SHA		
Books		
Picture Book of the Kodan Sha		51
Kodan Kurabu	148	
Yuben	187	
Yonen Kurabu (Children's Club)	249	
The Present Generation	198	
King	122	
Fuji	129	
Shojo Kurabu (Girls' Club)	178	
Fujin Kurabu (Ladies' Club)	117	
Shonen Kurabu (Boys' Club)	95	
	160	
DAIYAMONDO SHA		
Books		
Keizai		
Dia mond	44	12
FUZAN-BO - Books	25	
HAKUBUN KAN - Books		8
HEIBON SHA - Books		3
SANGYO KUMIAI CHUOKAI (Ie no Hikari)		14
GANSHODO - Books	130	
JITSUGYO NO NIPPON SHA		10
Books		
Jitsugyo No Nihon	36	24
KAIZO SHA		
Books		
Tairiku (Continent)		
Kaizo	44	19
	146	
KAWADE SHOBO - Books		8
KOBUN DO - Books		5
MEGURO SHOTEN - Books		5

Periodical and Book Publishing Companies

COMPANY	NUMBER OF VIOLATIONS 1937-1941 Magazine Articles	Books
NIPPON HYORON SHA		
Books		13
Nippon Hyoron (Japanese Review)	96	
SANSEIDO - Books		14
TOKYO SEIBUNDO SHINKOSHA		
Sekai Chishiki (World's Knowledge)	100	
SHINCHO SHA - Books		11
SHOGAKUKAN - Books		8
SHOKO SHOIN - Books		3
SHUFU NO TOMO SHA		
Books		5
Shufu no Tomo	19	
TAKAYAMA SHOIN - Books		22
TOYO KEIZAI SHIMPO SHA - Books	32	6

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Miss Gordon

DRAFT

30 April 1947

SUBJECT: Interpretation of Category "G" by the Japanese Government.

Recommend Paragraph d of the above be amended to read as follows:

d. Principal official of information media company

Principal official of newspaper companies, magazine or book publishing companies, broadcasting corporation, companies producing motion pictures or theatrical presentation, any other media of mass communication or other companies or organizations which sponsored or controlled the dissemination of information through the above media in or outside Japan, during such periods between 7 July 1937 and 7 December 1941 as those organizations were engaged ~~actively through their business,~~ in activities as mentioned below and exercised wide influence.

"Activities as described under categories (1) to (5) of subparagraph C, paragraph 5 of the Interpretation of Category G by the Japanese Government or other activities described under Article I, paragraph I of the Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946".

1) News Agency and Newspaper Companies

Chairman (Kaicho), Vice-Chairman (Fuku Kaicho), President (Shacho), Vice-President (Fuku Shacho), Director (Torishimariyaku or Riji), Standing Auditor

onin Kensayaku or Jonin K[illegible]i), Chief of compilation bureau (Henshu Kyokucho), editor-in-chief (Shuhitsu or Shukan), chief of research bureau (Chosa Kyokucho), managing editor (Henshu Jicho), chief of editorial staff (Ronsetsu Shunin or Ronsetsu Iincho), news editor (Henshu Bucho or Seiri Bucho), or any other official, regardless of his title, who contributed to the establishment of company policy, or the interpretation of that policy or ~~who contributed to the establishment~~, who in fact exercised the authority or influence commensurate with that of any of the positions listed above of News Agencies and newspaper companies.

2) Book and magazine publishers
Chairman (Kaicho), vice-chairman (Fuku Kaicho), president (Shacho), vice-president (Fuku Shacho), director (Torishimariyaku or Riji), editor-in-chief (Henshu Kyokucho, Henshu Bucho or Shukan), magazine editor (Zasshi Henshu cho or Zasshi Henshu Sekininsha) and any other official, regardless of his title, who contributed to the establishment of company policy, or the interpretation of that policy or ~~who contributed to the establishment~~, who in fact, exercised the authority or influence or received compensation commensurate with that of any of the officials listed above.

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3) Companies producing motion pictures or theatrical presentations

Chairman (Kaicho), vice-chairman (Fuku Kaicho), director (Torishimariyaku or Riji), film production manager (Seisaku Kyokucho or Seisaku Bucho), theatrical production manager (Geino Kyokucho or Geino Bucho), studio chief (Seisaku Shocho), and any other official, regardless of his title, who contributed to the establishment of company policy, or the interpretation of that policy or ~~who contributed to the establishment~~, who, in fact, exercised the authority or influence or received compensation commensurate with that of any of the officials listed above.

4) Broadcasting company

Patron (Sosai), Chairman (Kaicho), vice-chairman (Fuku Kaicho), President (Shacho), vice-president (Fuku Shacho), Director (Torishimaryaku or Riji), Program Department Chief (Hensei Kyokucho), Overseas Department Chief (Kaigai Kyoku cho), Branch Station Manager (Hoso Kyokucho), Chief of Planning Section (Kikaku Bucho), Chief of News Section (Hodo Bucho), and any other official regardless of his title, who contributed to the establishment of company policy, or the interpretation of that policy or ~~who contributed to the establishment~~, who,

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in fact, exercised the authority or influence or received compensation commensurate with that of any of the officials listed above.

T. TSUKAHARA

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28 April 1947

SUBJECT: Interpretation of Category "G" by the Japanese Govt.

Recommend Paragraph d of the above be amended to read as follows:

d. Principal official of information media company

Principal official of newspaper companies, magazine or book publishing companies, broadcasting corporation, companies producing motion pictures or theatrical presentation, any other media of mass communication or other companies or organizations which sponsored or controlled the dissemination of information through the above media in or outside Japan, during such periods between 7 July 1937 and 7 December 1941 as those organizations were engaged actively through their business, in activities as mentioned below and exercised wide influence.

"Activities as described under categories (1) to (5) of subparagraph C, paragraph 5 of the Interpretation of Category G by the Japanese Government or other activities described under Article I, paragraph I of the Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946".

1) News Agency and Newspaper Companies

Chairman (Kaicho), vice-chairman (Fuku Kaicho), President (Shacho), Vice-President (Fuku Shacho), director (Torishi-

mariyaku or Riji), standing auditor (Jonin Kansayaku or Jonin Kanji), Chief of compilation bureau (Henshu Kyokucho), editor-in-chief (Shuhitsu or Shukan), chief of research bureau (Chosa Kyokucho), managing editor (Henshu Jicho), chief of editorial staff (Ronsetsu Shunin or Ronsetsu Iincho), news editor (Henshu Bucho or Seiri Bucho), or any other official, regardless of his title, who in fact exercised the authority or influence commensurate with that of any of the positions listed above of news agencies and newspaper companies.

2) Book and magazine publishers

Chairman (Kaicho), vice-chairman (Fuku Kaicho), President (Shacho), vice-president (Fuku Shacho), director (Torishimariyaku or Riji), editor-in-chief (Henshu Kyokucho, Henshu Bucho or Shukan), magazine editor (Zasshi Henshu cho or Zasshi Henshu Sekininsha) and any other official, regardless of his title, who in fact, exercised the authority or influence or received compensation commensurate with that of any of the officials listed above.

3) Companies producing motion pictures or theatrical presentation.

Chairman (Kaicho), vice-chairman (Fuku Kaicho), director (Torishimariyaku or Riji), film production manager (Seisaku Kyokucho or Seisaku Bucho), theatrical production manager (Geino Kyokucho or Geino Bucho), studio chief (Seisaku Shocho), and any other official, regardless of his title, who, in fact, exercised the authority or influence or received compensation commensurate with that of any of officials listed above.

4) Broadcasting company

Patron (Sosai), Chairman (Kaicho), vice-chairman (Fuku Kaicho), President (Shacho), vice-president (Fuku Shacho), Director (Torishimaryaku or Riji), Program Department Chief (Hensei Kyokucho), Overseas Department Chief (Kaigai Kyoku cho), Chief (Branch Station Manager (HOSO KYOKUCHO)) of Planning Section (Kikaku Bucho), Chief of News Section (Hodo Bucho), and any other official regardless of his title, who, in fact, exercised the authority or influence or received compensation commensurate with that of any of officials listed above.

station Manager

T. TSUKAHARA

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21 April 1947

MEMORANDUM TO LT. COL. MARCUM

SUBJECT: Public Information Companies Purge

1. Attached is a suggested memorandum of instruction to the screening sub-committee, also a chart showing the Directive and Interpretation paragraphs which specifically apply to public information companies, and excerpts illustrating violations.

2. The sub-paragraphs under paragraph 3 of the attached memorandum represent an amplification of Paragraph 10 a, b of the Interpretation of Category G.

3. For publishing companies, only those positions which appear in Paragraph 10 as principal public office have been included in the sub-paragraph, although in Don Brown's opinion several others (at departmental level, below the executive and bureau) should be considered purgable. However, the catch-all clause should cover them, since Paragraph 10 included two departmental positions (Chief of Editorial (Compilation) Department or News Editor, and Chief of Editorial Staff).

4. I suggest we re-submit the list of positions indicated in the attached memorandum to CI&E for final approval.

5. For the eventual use of the reviewers in this section, I have prepared an 8x5 card index file showing:

a) A brief resume of the paragraphs which apply to public information companies.

b) A complete copy of those paragraphs as they appear in the directive or in the Interpretation.

c) Excerpts of violations, including some not shown on the chart.

d) An organization chart showing a sample newspaper company and a brief description of the officials' responsibilities or duties. If you approve, I can prepare similar charts for the motion picture and radio companies, showing the positions considered principal public office.

ALICE G. GORDON

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1. Newspaper companies, news agencies, magazine, periodical or book publishers, motion picture, theater or radio broadcasting companies will be deemed to have violated SCAPIN 548, sub-paragraphs b, c, d, e, f, g, or SCAPIN 550, Category G, or the Japanese Government's Interpretation of Category G, and will be subject to purge if, from 7 July 1937 to 7 December 1941, through the dissemination of propaganda or by any other means they actively supported any of the following:

a) Ultra-nationalism or aggressive Japanese military action abroad.

b) Ideological justification of the Greater East Asia or New Order in Asia policy, or the Manchurian Incident, the China Incident, or the Pacific War.

c) Japan's supreme right to rule other peoples.

d) Exclusion of foreign persons in Japan from trade, commerce, or the exercise of their professions.

e) Opposition to a free cultural or intellectual exchange between Japan and foreign countries.

f) Military or quasi-military training or special benefits for former members of the Army or Navy.

g) Alteration of policy by assassination or other terroristic means or encouragement of a tradition favoring such methods.

h) Dictatorship or totalitarianism of the Nazi or Fascist pattern.

i) Denunciation or persecution of liberals or anti-militarists to suppress the free expression of their ideas.

j) Conclusion of the Tripartite Alliance, the Sino-Japanese Treaty, or the Japanese Thai Alliance Pact.

k) Conclusion of economic or financial agreements with Japanese-occupied countries.

l) Expansion of the financial or production program for Japanese military activities.

2. To determine whether the activities of public information companies during the critical period have rendered them subject to purge, the attached chart, showing specific paragraphs from SCAPIN 548, SCAPIN 550, and the Japanese Government's Interpretation of Category G, as well as sample violations, will be used as a guide.

3. It is mandatory that persons be removed from public office if they held any of the following positions in blacklisted companies during the critical period:

Newspaper Companies, News Agencies, Book or Periodical Publishing Companies

Chairman (Kaicho), President (Shacho), Director (Torishimariyoku or Riji), Vice-Chairman (Fuku Kaicho), Vice-President (Fuku Shacho), Standing Auditor (Jonin Kansayaku or Jonin Kanji), Editor-in-Chief (Shuhitsu or Shukan), Chief of Editorial Bureau (Henshu Kyokucho), Vice-Chief of Editorial Bureau or Managing Editor (Henshu Kyokujicho or Henshu Jicho), Chief of Research Bureau (Chosa Kyokucho), Chief of Editorial Department or News Editor (Henshu Bucho or Seiri Bucho), Chief of Editorial Staff (Ronsetsu Shunin) and any other official, regardless of his title, who contributed to the establishing of editorial or management policies, or the selection of material for publication, or exercised authority or influence or received compensation commensurate with the above officials.

Motion Picture and Theater Companies

Chairman, President, Director, Vice-Chairman, Vice-President, Standing Auditor, Production Department Chief, Theatrical Department Chief, ~~District or Branch Chief~~, Studio Chief, and any other official, regardless of his title, who contributed to the establishing of production or management policies, or the selection of material for production, or exercised authority or influence or received compensation commensurate with the above officials.

Radio Company

~~Patron~~, President, Managing Directors, Auditor, Program Department Chief, Overseas Department Chief, and any other official, regardless of his title, who contributed to the establishing of production or management policies, or the selection of material for broadcasting, or exercised authority or influence or received compensation commensurate with the above officials.

4. The sub-committee will submit the following information to this headquarters by 30 April 1947:

a) The names of public information companies investigated, subdivided into (1) violating companies (2) non-violating companies.

b) A list indicating which paragraphs of SCAPIN 548 or the Interpretation of Category G of SCAPIN 550 the companies have violated and the number of such violations.

c) Excerpts from writings, speeches, broadcasts, plays or motion pictures illustrating such violations.

or the interpretation or application

United Press Associations
INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK
GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

MILES W. VAUGHN
GENERAL MANAGER
FOR ASIA

Tokyo, April 10, 1947

Dear Gen. Whitney:

In connection with the current purge, if it is proper to do so, I would like to urge consideration for the attached list of editors of the Mainichi newspapers.

These men are old acquaintances of mine and it is my opinion that they have done their best loyally to cooperate with the Occupation and to further its aims.

The Mainichi newspapers, as you know, are among the largest in Japan and it is my opinion that they will fulfill the proper function of a free press. They will function the more efficiently, I believe, if these trained executives are kept at work in their present positions.

With assurances of personal esteem, I am,

Cordially,

Miles W. Vaughn.

MILES W. VAUGHN

Brig.Gen. C. Whitney, Jr.
Government Section
GHQ, SCAP
Tokyo

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PERSONAL RECORD

NAGATO, Masaji (Born on January 6,1891)

Director, Mainichi Shimbunsha
Editor-in-Chief

July,	1920	Returned to Japan from the United States
Apr.,	1922	Joined the Mainichi Shimbunsha, Tokyo Office, as staff member of the Foreign News Department
	1927	Joined the Editorial Staff, specializing in diplomatic affairs
Aug. 1,	1941	Vice Editor-in-Chief
Aug. 29,	1945	Appointed Editor-in-Chief
Nov. 26,	1945	Elected a director of the company and assumed post of editor-in-chief

X

PERSONAL RECORD

KANDA, Kazuo (Born on February 14,1895)

Representative Director, Mainichi Shimbunsha
Chief of the Editorial Bureau, Tokyo Office

July 2,1926 Concluding studies in England, returned to Japan via the United States

Oct. 6,1926 Joined the Mainichi Shimbunsha(then the Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbunsha) as a member of the Foreign News Department

Nov. 1,1933 Vice-Chief of the Economics Department

Apr.16,1936 Chief of the Yokohama branch office

Apr.13,1938 Chief of the Research Department

Sept.12,1940 Chief of the Personnel Department

May 16,1945 Deputy Chief of the General Affairs Bureau of the Mainichi Shimbunsha, Osaka Office, and concurrent Chief of the Personnel Department

Aug.29,1945 Deputy Chief of the Editorial Bureau of the Moji branch office and concurrent Chief of the Local News Department

Nov.26,1945 Elected a director of the Mainichi Shimbunsha

Nov.27,1945 Assumed the post of Representative Director of the Mainichi Shimbunsha and Chief of the Editorial Bureau of the Tokyo Office

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PERSONAL RECORD

TSUKADA, Ippo (Born on January 1,1897)

Director, Mainichi Shimbunsha
Chief of the Business Bureau, Tokyo Office

Mar. 1923 Graduated from Waseda University, Economics Division of the College of Political Science and Economics

Joined the Mainichi Shimbunsha, Tokyo Office

Joined the staff of the Economist(weekly magazine on economics, published by the Mainichi Shimbunsha) writing articles on financial affairs

1932 Transferred to the Political Department

Feb. 1942 Made Chief of the Economics Department

Mar. 1942 Made concurrent Chief of the Political Department

Mar. 1944 Appointed Vice-Chief of the Editorial Bureau

Nov. 1944 Assumed the post of Chief of the First Department of the Board of Information of the Government, following the assumption of Taketora Ogata of the post of Chief of the Board of Information. Mr. Ogata was Vice-President of the Asahi Shimbunsha. Thus, it was decided that the post of the First Department of the Board be filled by a civilian. The Chief

of the Board requested Shingoro Takaishi, then chairman of the board of directors of the Mainichi, to appoint me as Chief of the First Department. In spite of my hesitation, Mr. Takaishi with authority as the company's head ordered me to accept the post. Thus, I was forced to assume the post of a Government official for about six months.

May, 1945 Resigned as Chief of the First Department of the Board of Information

May, 1945 Reinstated as a member of the Mainichi Shimbunsha and became Deputy Chief of the Editorial Bureau, Tokyo Office, and later became Acting Chief of the Editorial Bureau

Nov. 1945 Elected a director of the Mainichi Shimbunsha

PERSONAL RECORD

KUSUYAMA, Yoshitaro (Born on June 28,1897)

Director, Mainichi Shimbunsha
Editor-in-Chief of the Mainichi English Edition

Sept. 1920 Graduated from Waseda University, College of Economics

Sept. 1920 Joined the Mainichi Shimbunsha

1921 Went to the United States for study

1923 Went to England for study

1924 Went to France for study

Apr. 1925 Returned to Japan

Mar. 1928 Vice-Chief of the Foreign News Department of the Mainichi Shimbunsha

June, 1929 London correspondent of the Mainichi Shimbunsha

Sept. 1933 Chief of the Kobe branch office

Oct. 1933 Chief of the Foreign News Department, Tokyo Office

May, 1939 Dispatched to the United States and Europe

Sept. 1941 Counsellor and Vice-Editor-in-Chief

Apr. 1944 Placed on waiting list;
Assumed the post of President of the Nippon Times

Feb. 1945 Assumed the post of President of the Shanghai Times.

July, 1945 Resigned as President of the Shanghai Times

Sept. 1945 Reinstated as member of the Mainichi Shimbunsha and assumed the post of Chief of the Editorial Bureau, Tokyo Office

Nov. 1945 Elected a director and assumed the post of Editor-in-Chief of the Mainichi English Edition

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TO: P.A.D.

MISS SIROTA

ATTACHED MEMO TO BE HELD UNTIL SUCH TIME AS KUSUYAMA COMES UP FOR SCREENING. AT THAT TIME INFO MAY OR MAY NOT BE PERTENENT. AT ANY RATE COL KADES WILL WISH TO BE ADVISED INORDER TO INFORM VAUGN AS TO DISPOSITION OF CASE AND APPLICABILITY OF INFORMATION.

MEMO FROM MWV

United Press Associations

1 copy

Monday Nov, 25, 1946.

Yoshitaro Kusuyama, editor of English language edition of ~~THE~~ MAINICHI; during war served for a time as President of The Nippon Times, also as President of the Shanghai Times, Shanghai.

Miles W. Vaughn.
Miles W. Vaughn

Turned over to P.A.D. by Col Kades, 25 Nov 46.

KUSUYAMA, YOSHITARO

PERSONAL RECORD

OISHI, Kiwame (Born on October 9,1891)

Auditor, Tokyo Office, Mainichi Shimbunsha

Mar. 1914 Joined the Kuhara Mining Company

Dec. 1921 Resigned from the Kuhara Mining Company

Apr. 1922 Irregular teacher of the Beppu Girls' Higher School, Oita Prefecture

Mar. 1923 Resigned the teaching post

June 1923 Joined the Mainichi Shimbunsha, Tokyo Office, assuming the post of member of the Accounting Department

Oct. 1933 Assistant Chief of the Accounting Department

Sept.1940 Vice-Chief of the Accounting Department

Dec. 1944 Chief of the Accounting Department

Nov. 1945 Elected Auditor, Tokyo Office

PERSONAL RECORD

ISHIKAWA, Kinichi (Born on March 11,1895)

Chief of the Printing Bureau, Mainichi Shimbunsha

Aug. 16,1920	Joined the Mainichi Shimbunsha.
	Sent by the Mainichi Shimbunsha abroad to study with expenses borrowed from the company.
	Went to New York.
Feb. 15,1923	Member of the Culture Department, Osaka Office
Oct. 29,1933	Chief of the London Office
Apr. 14,1935	Member of the Editorial Staff and concurrent member of the Literature and Art Department, Tokyo Office
July 8,1936	Chief of the Research Department, Osaka Office
Dec. 15,1939	Chief of the Photographic Department, Osaka Office
Apr. 13,1940	Chief of the Literature and Art Department, Osaka Office
Sept.12,1940	Chief of the Culture Department
Sept.13,1941	Concurrent Chief of the Printing Department
Dec. 1,1942	Chief of the Editorial Bureau of the Manila Shimbunsha
Dec. 10,1945	Chief of the Printing Department of the Mainichi Shimbunsha, Tokyo Office

PERSONAL RECORD

MORI, Shozo (Born on July 1,1900)

Vice-Chief of the Editorial Bureau, Tokyo Office,
Mainichi Shimbunsha

May 1,1926	Joined the Mainichi Shimbunsha, Osaka Office
Feb. 1,1928	Harbin correspondent of the Mainichi Shimbunsha
Mar. 23,1929	Member of the City News Department, Osaka Office
Mar. 1,1932	Member of the Mukden Branch Office
June 14,1932	Chief of the Harbin Sub-branch Office
Apr. 1,1933	Chief of the Harbin Branch, following the expansion of the Harbin Sub-branch Office
Sept. 1,1935	Moscow correspondent of the Mainichi Shimbunsha
Apr. 9,1940	Vice-Chief of the Toa(East Asia) Department
Sept.12,1945	Chief of the Russian Section of the Foreign News Department
May 13, 1946	Member of the Editorial Staff and concurrent member of the Political Department, Tokyo Office
Aug. 29,1945	Chief of the City News Department, Tokyo Office
Dec. 8,1945	Vice-Chief of the Editorial Bureau, Tokyo Office

PERSONAL RECORD

WATASE, Ryosuke .(Born on July 20, 1900)

Vice-Chief of the Editorial Bureau, Tokyo Office,
Mainichi Shimbunsha

May 1,1927 , Joined the Mainichi Shimbunsha, Osaka Office

Sept. 1,1934 Member of the Political Department, Tokyo Office

Apr. 19,1937 Member of the Political Department, Osaka Office

Apr. 26,1937 Vice-Chief of the Political Department

Jan. 21,1938 Chief of the Political Section of the City News Department, Osaka Office

Feb. 1,1939 Chief of the Peking Branch Office

Apr. 13,1940 Vice-Chief of the Local News Department, Tokyo Office

Feb. 13,1941 Chief of the South Seas Section, Tokyo Office

Sept.13,1941 Chief of the Political Department, Tokyo Office

Mar. 5,1942 Conscripted into the army

June 30,1944 Discharged from the army

Aug. 7,1944 Chief of the Political and Economics Department, Tokyo Office

Feb. 28,1945 Conscripted into the army

Sept.10,1945 Discharged

Sept.10,1945 Counsellor of the Political Department, Tokyo Office

Dec. 8,1945 Vice-Chief of the Editorial Bureau, Tokyo Office

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PERSONAL RECORD

HIRANO, Taro (Born on March 4,1902)

Representative Director, Mainichi Shimbunsha
Chief of the Business Bureau, Osaka Office

Mar. 1920 Graduated from the Osaka Foreign Trade School, English Division

Apr. 1921 Joined the Mainichi Shimbunsha and appointed member of the Circulation Department of the Business Bureau

Sept.1923 Stationed in Seoul(Keijo), Korea

Feb. 1924 Stationed in Fusan, Korea

Sept.1928 Chief of the Business Section, Moji branch office

Dec. 1933 Vice-Chief of the Circulation Department, Osaka Office

Dec. 1937 Concurrent Chief of the Sanshi(Three Cities) Section of the Circulation Department, Osaka Office

Sept.1938 Chief of the Accounting Department and concurrent Chief of the General Affairs Department of the Tokyo branch

Apr. 1939 Chief of the Circulation Department of the Business Bureau, Osaka Office

Aug. 1942 Vice-Chief of the Business Bureau and concurrent Chief of the Circulation Department, Osaka Office

Nov. 1942 Manager of the Manila Shimbunsha and concurrent Chief of the Printing Department of the Manila Shimbunsha

Mar. 1944 Chief of the Business Bureau, Osaka Office

Oct. 1945 Chief of the Business Bureau, Tokyo Office

Nov. 1945 Elected a director and assumed the post of Chief of the Business Bureau, Osaka Office

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PERSONAL RECORD

KAMO, Katsuo (Born on September 17,1895)

Director, Mainichi Shimbunsha
Chief of the Editorial Bureau, Moji Branch Office

Mar. 1924 Graduated from Kyoto Imperial University,
Political Science Department

Apr. 1924 Joined the Mainichi Shimbunsha

June,1933 Vice-Chief of the Copy Desk, Osaka Office

Feb. 1935 Chief of the Copy Desk, Moji Branch Office

July,1939 Chief of the Liaison Department, Osaka Office

June,1941 Chief of the Copy Desk, Osaka Office

Aug. 1942 Chief of the Copy Desk, Tokyo Office

Dec. 1942 Vice-Chief of the Editorial Bureau and concurrent
Chief of the Copy Desk, Tokyo Office

Mar. 1944 Member of the Editorial Bureau

May, 1944 Vice-Chief of the Editorial Bureau, Moji Branch
Office

Oct. 1944 Vice-Chief of the Editorial Bureau, Tokyo Office

Aug. 1945 Placed on the waiting list.

Nov. 1945 Elected a director and assumed the posts of
Representative of the Moji Branch Office and
Chief of the Editorial Bureau, Moji Branch
Office

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PERSONAL RECORD

KATO, Mino-o (Born on January 20, 1901)

Vice-Chief of the Editorial Bureau, Osaka Office,
Mainichi Shimbunsha

Apr.27,1924	Joined the Mainichi Shimbunsha
April7,1926	Member of the Kyoto Branch Office
Nov. 1,1933	Member of the Foreign News Department, Osaka Office
June 1,1934	Vice-Chief of the Foreign News Department, Osaka Office
Mar. 1,1936	Berlin correspondent of the Mainichi Shimbunsha
Apr. 1,1938	Vice-Chief of the Foreign News Department
Dec.15,1939	Chief of the Research Department
Jan.15,1941	Chief of the Berlin Office
Aug.29,1945	Vice-Chief of the Editorial Bureau, Osaka Office

PERSONAL RECORD

NAKAJIMA, Sukefumi (Born on February 14,1895)

Auditor, Osaka Office, Mainichi Shimbunsha

Apr. 1916 Joined the Mainichi Shimbunsha, serving in the Circulation Department of the Business Bureau of the company

June,1920 Member of the Enterprise Department and concurrent member of the Circulation Department, Osaka Office

June,1933 Vice-Chief of the Enterprise Department, Osaka Office

July,1935 Vice-Chief of the Accounting Department and concurrent member of the Sports Department

Aug. 1942 Chief of the Accounting Department, Osaka Office

Nov. 1945 Elected Auditor

PERSONAL RECORD

HONDA, Chikao (Born on November 21,1899)

Director, Mainichi Shimbunsha
Chief of the Editorial Bureau, Osaka Office

Apr. 1924	Joined the Mainichi Shimbunsha, Osaka Office
Dec. 1924	Staff member of the Kobe branch office
Feb. 1927	Staff member of the City News Department, Osaka Office
Dec. 1929	Chief of the Nagasaki sub-branch office
Apr. 1932	Chief of the Fukuoka branch office
Sept.1932	Deputy Chief of the Kobe branch office
July 1936	Dispatched to Europe as leader of the Economic Inspection Tour Party sponsored by the Mainichi Shimbunsha
Feb. 1938	Chief of the Kobe branch office
Mar. 1939	Chief of the City News Department, Osaka Office
Dec. 1942	Vice-Chief of the Editorial Bureau, Osaka Office
Apr. 1943	Concurrent Chief of the Editorial Department, Osaka Office
Aug. 1945	Chief of the Editorial Bureau, Osaka Office
Nov. 1945	Elected a director and assumed the posts of Representative Director of the Osaka Office and Chief of the Editorial Bureau, Osaka Office

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PERSONAL RECORD

NAKADA, Zenyu (Born on April 3,1894)

Auditor, Moji Branch Office, Mainichi Shimbunsha

Aug. 1916 Joined the Mainichi Shimbunsha, serving in the Accounting Department, Oseka Office

May, 1921 Member of the Supply Section

June, 1922 Member of the General Affairs Section

Mar. 1925 Member of the Accounting Department and concurrent of the Secretary Section

Nov. 1927 Vice-Chief of the Accounting Department, Tokyo Office

June, 1934 Chief of the Accounting Department

Dec. 1936 Chief of the Supply Section of the Accounting Department, Osaka Office

May, 1943 Stationed in Manila

Nov. 1945 Elected Auditor

PERSONAL RECORD

KASAI, Hiroshi (Born on February 3,1900)

Vice-Chief of the Editorial Bureau, Moji Branch Office,
Mainichi Shimbunsha

Apr. 10,1924	Joined the Mainichi Shimbunsha, Osaka Office
Mar. 1,1925	Member of the Kyoto branch office
Dec. 23,1926	Chief of the Nagasaki sub-branch office
Dec. 18,1930	Vice-Chief of the Nagoya branch office
June 12,1932	Chief of the Takamatsu branch office
June 1,1936	Vice-Chief of the Local News Department, Osaka Office
Apr. 1,1937	Went to Britain as deputy leader of the Europe Touring Party that attended the British King's Coronation
July 1, 1938	Chief of the Local News Department of the Moji branch office
Apr. 13,1940	Chief of the Kumamoto branch office
May 3,1942	Member of the Editorial Bureau, Osaka Office
Apr. 13,1945	Chief of the Censorship Department
Dec. 8,1945	Vice-Chief of the Editorial Bureau of the Moji branch office and concurrent Chief of the Local News Department, Moji branch office

PERSONAL RECORD

KANEKO, Hidezo (Born on September 14,1900)

Chief of the Research Board, Moji Branch Office,
Mainichi Shimbunsha

Apr.11,1924	Joined the Mainichi Shimbunsha, Osaka Office
Mar. 1,1925	Member of the Kobe branch office
Jan. 1,1931	Member of the Political Section of the Copy Desk
Dec. 1,1932	Chief of the Dairen sub-branch office
Apr. 1,1933	Promoted to the Dairen branch office, following the expansion of the same office
Dec.13,1937	Chief of the Peking branch office
Feb. 1,1938	Vice-Chief of the Toa(East Asia) Department, Osaka Office
Dec.15,1938	Chief of the Kobe branch office
Apr.12,1941	Chief of the Local News Department, Osaka Office
Aug.15,1942	Chief of the Local News Department, Tokyo Office
June15,1944	Chief of the Office of South Seas Newspapers of the Mainichi Shimbunsha
Mar.13,1945	Vice-Chief of the Editorial Bureau and concurrently Chief of the Local News Department, Moji branch office
Dec.10,1945	Member of the Editorial Staff
Feb.15,1946	Chief of the Research Board, Moji branch office

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

1 April 1947

1. Give detailed job descriptions of:

a. Chief of Editorial Staff (RONSETSU SHUNIN)
b. Chief of Compilation Department (HENSHU BUCHO)
c. Chief of Adjustment Department (SEIRI BUCHO)
d. Chief of Censorship Department (KENETSU BUCHO)
e. Chief of Political Department (SEIJI BUCHO)
f. Chief of Economic Department (KEIZAI BUCHO)
g. Chief of Social Department (SHAKAI BUCHO)
h. Chief of Cultural Department (BUNKA BUCHO or GAKUGEI BUCHO)
i. Chief of Research Department (CHOSA BUCHO)
j. Chief of Planning Department (KIKAKU BUCHO)
k. Chief of East Asia Department (TOA BUCHO)
l. Chief of Foreign News Department (OBEI BUCHO or GAIHO BUCHO)
m. Editorial Advisor (HENSHU KOMON)
n. Editorial Councillor (HENSHU SANYO)

2. Who attend the conference of Departmental Chiefs? Does the conference discuss and formulate policy matters? Does the conference take up matters concerning management?

3. Are editors of publications (periodicals other than daily newspaper) considered of equal level to Departmental Chiefs?

Submitted to Tanaka (Ichiro Kumino) 1 April 1947.

I. T.

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From Lonobe O/K/CPM 1 Apr
1315/31 MAR 47

Cabinet Instruction (Draft)

TO : Prefectural Governor

FROM : Chief Secretary of the Cabinet

SUBJECT: Screening of officials connected with public information media.

29 March 1947.

Any official who held positions of principal public officer of public information media during 7 July 1937 and 7 December 1941 is, in case the public information organization to which he belongs or belonged be decided as coming under Paragraph G, to be designated, in accordance with paragraph 5, d. of "Interperation of Category G", as a person falling under the Memorandum. However inasmuch as the investigation of public information media is ~~expected to take considerable time further~~ still in process screening of those who want to run for the forthcoming election who held the above-mentioned positions may, it is feared, not be completed by the date of promulgation or notification of date of election. These cases will be dealt with in accordance with Cabinet Instruction No. 79 dated March 20, with particular attentions to be paid to the following points:

1) Any person who falls under other provisions of the Memorandum will be designated as such immediately in spite of his having held position of above-mentioned principal public officials.

2) When the prefectural governor publishes their names in the officials bulletin, their names will be listed under the following heading and be treated differently from those furnished with the 387

the the certificate for other reasons.

"The following persons have been furnished with the certificate provisionally pending final determination of the status of the public information media with which they are or were connected."

Radio program 3/29 - 4:15 to 4:30

Mr. Matsushima.

3/29

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There is another category of persons subject to screening upon whom final action will have to be delayed - that is persons affected under the provisions concerning the public information media. In order to make the final decision in these cases, it is necessary for the Government to determine whether the public information media with which they are or were connected have expressed or advocated the opinions proscribed in Imperial Ordinance No. 101. The Government therefore is surveying the public information media to determine which organizations expressed or advocated the proscribed opinions. Upon completion of this survey, a list of affected organizations will be published and appropriate screening action taken. Therefore, persons who held principal public office in public information media between the dates 7 July 1937 and 7 December 1941 will be issued only temporary certificates of eligibility until the final determination is made, and if the organizations are affected, they will be removed and excluded from the public service.

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M/R Purge Appl Decision

3-27-47

DRAFT

The Japan Free Publisher's Association at first was organized by five leading publishers who during the war were most cooperative in propagandizing militarism and exercising monopolistic control in the field of publication by themselves becoming propaganda media of the Army and the Navy.

With the termination of hostilities numerous publishers began to spring up throughout Japan, quite a number of which were those suppressed or run out of business by pressure of large militaristic publishers who today dominate the Japan Free Publisher's Association. With the increase in number of members in the Japan Publishers Association these five leading publishers found themselves no longer able to control the association, hence the split and formation of a new publishers association.

Members of the Japan Free Publishers Association are naturally most desperate in saving their necks because they comprise the "Class A" list of those to be purged in the field of publication.

It is most ridiculous when they say that Shinichi OHASHI and Ki KIMURA are foremost liberals in Japan. OHASHI, head of HAKUBUN KAN is the zaibatsu in the publication field. KIMURA, leader of Black Steel Society, a Naval propaganda organ, is known for his writing of many samurai novels. At present he is chief direction of the Association.

T. TSUKAHARA

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Cabinet and Ministry for Home Affairs
Ordinance No.6

March 27, 1947

A part of the Cabinet and Ministry for Home Affairs Ordinance No.1 of 1947 (Order concerning the enforcement of the Imperial Ordinance relating to the exclusion, retirement etc. from public offices) shall be amended as follows:

Prime Minister
YOSHIDA Shigeru

Minister for
Home Affairs
UEHARA Etsujiro

In paragraph 9 of the Appendix II, "DEN TSU EIGA SHA" shall be added after "DAINNIPPON YUBEN KODAN SHA" and "RIKEN EIGA K.K." after "OBUN SHA."

In the same paragraph, the following shall be added after "TOYO KEIZAI SHINPO SHA":

GAN SHO DO (Gan Sho Do Publishing Co.)
HAKU SUI SHA(Haku Sui Publishing Co.)
HEIBON SHA (Heibon Publishing Co.)
KAMAKURA BUNKO (Kamakura Bunko Publishing Co.)
KAWAIDE SHOBO (Kawaide Publishing Co.)
MEGURO SHOTEN (Meguro Publishing Co.)
NIPPON SHUPPAN HAIKYU K.K. (Japan Publishing and Distributing Co.,Ltd.)
SHIN SEI SHA (Shin Sei Publishing Co.)
SHOGAKU KAN (Shogakukan Publishing Co.)
SHOKO SHOIN (Shoko Publishing Co.)
SOGEN SHA (Sogen Publishing Co.)
TAKAYAMA SHOIN (Takayama Publishing Co.)
TOKYO DO (Tokyo Do Publishing Co.)
YOTOKU SHA (Yotoku Sha Publishing Co.)
YUHI KAKU (Yuhi Kaku Publishing Co.)

In the same paragraph, the following shall be added after "YOMIURI SHINBUN SHA":

AKAHATA SHA (Akahata Co.)
BOCHO SHINBUN (Bocho Newspaper Co.)
CHIBA SHINPO SHA (Chiba Newspaper Co.)
CHUBU KEIZAI SHINBUN SHA (Central Economic Newspaper Co.)
CHUKYO SHINBUN SHA (Chukyo Newspaper Co.)
DAI ICHI SHINBUN SHA (First Newspaper Co.)
DERI TOHOKU SHA (Daily Tohoku Co.)
FUKUI SHINBUN SHA (Fukui Newspaper Co.)
FUKUSHIMA MINPO SHA (Fukushima Minpo Newspaper Co.)
FUKUSHIMA MINYU SHINBUN SHA (Fukushima Minyu Newspaper Co.)

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GIFU Times SHA (Gifu Times Co.)
HOKKAI NICHI NICHI SHINBUN SHA (Hokkai Daily Newspaper Co.)
HOKKAI Times SHA (Hokkai Times Co.)
HOKURIKU YUKAN SHINBUN SHA (Hokuriku Evening Newspaper Co.)
HYUGA NICHI NICHI SHINBUN SHA (Hyuga Daily Newspaper Co.)
ISE SHINBUN SHA (Ise Newspaper Co.)
ISHIKAWA SHINBUN SHA (Ishikawa Newspaper Co.)
JIJI SHINPO SHA (Chronicle News Co.)
JINMIN SHINBUN SHA (People's Newspaper Co.)
JOMO SHINBUN SHA (Jomo Newspaper Co.)
KANAGAWA SHINBUN SHA (Kanagawa Newspaper Co.)
KOCHI NIPPO SHA (Kochi Newspaper Co.)
KOGYO SHINBUN SHA (Industrial Newspaper Co.)
KYOTO NICHI NICHI SHINBUN SHA (Kyoto Daily Newspaper Co.)
KYUSHU Times SHA (Kyushu Times Co.)
MIYAKO SHINBUN SHA (Miyako Newspaper Co.)
NAGASAKI MINYU SHA (Nagasaki Newspaper Co.)
NAGASAKI NICHI NICHI SHA (Nagasaki Daily News Co.)
NAGOYA Times SHA (Nagoya Times Co.)
NIKKAN Sports SHA (Daily Sports Co.)
NIPPON FUJIN SHINBUN SHA (Japan Women's Newspaper Co.)
NIPPONKAI SHINBUN SHA (Japan Sea Newspaper Co.)
OSAKA JIJI SHINPO SHA (Osaka Chronicle Co.)
OSAKA NICHI NICHI SHINBUN SHA (Osaka Daily Newspaper Co.)
SAGA SHINBUN SHA (Saga Newspaper Co.)
SAITAMA SHINBUN SHA (Saitama Newspaper Co.)
SAN-IN NICHI NICHI SHINBUN SHA (Sanin Daily Newspaper Co.)
SAN-YO CHO-HO SHA (Sanyo Morning Press Co.)
SEKAI NIPPO SHA (World Newspaper Co.)
SHIGA SHINBUN SHA (Shiga Newspaper Co.)
SHIROKU SHINBUN SHA (Shiroku Newspaper Co.)
SHIMANE SHINBUN SHA (Shimane Newspaper Co.)
SHIMOTSUKE SHINBUN SHA (Shimotsuke Newspaper Co.)
SHIN EHIME SHINBUN SHA (New Ehime Newspaper Co.)
SHIN HOCHI SHA (New Hochi Co.)
SHIN HOKKAI SHINBUN SHA (New Hokkai Newspaper Co.)
SHIN IWATE SHA (New Iwate Co.)
SHINKO YUKAN SHINBUN SHA (Shinko Evening Newspaper Co.)
SHIN KYUSHU SHINBUN SHA (New Kyushu Newspaper Co.)
SHIN OSAKA SHINBUN SHA (New Osaka Newspaper Co.)
SHIN TOKAI SHINBUN SHA (New Tokai Newspaper Co.)
SHIN YUKAN SHINBUN SHA (New Evening Newspaper Co.)
Sun SHASHIN SHINBUN SHA (Sun Photo News Co.)
TOKAI MAINICHI SHINBUN SHA (Tokai Daily Newspaper Co.)
TOKAI YUKAN SHINBUN SHA (Tokai Evening Newspaper Co.)
TOKUSHIMA MINPO SHA (Tokushima Minpo Co.)
TOKUSHIMA SHINBUN SHA (Tokushima Newspaper Co.)
TOKYO Times SHA (Tokyo Times Co.)
TOKYO TOMIN SHINBUN SHA (Tokyo Metropolitan Newspaper Co.)
TOYAMA SHINBUN SHA (Toyama Newspaper Co.)
WAKAYAMA SHINBUN SHA (Wakayama Newspaper Co.)
YAMANASHI JIJI SHINBUN SHA (Yamanashi Chronicle Newspaper Co.)
YAMANASHI NICHI NICHI SHINBUN SHA (Yamanashi Daily Newspaper Co.)

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YUKAN FUKUNICHI SHINBUN SHA (Evening Fukunichi Co.)
YUKAN HIROSHIMA SHINBUN SHA (Evening Hiroshima Newspaper Co.)
YUKAN KYOTO SHINBUN SHA (Evening Kyoto Newspaper Co.)
YUKAN MIE SHINBUN SHA (Evening Mie Newspaper Co.)
YUKAN NIIGATA SHA (Evening Niigata Co.)
YUKAN OAKAYAMA SHA (Evening Okayama Co.)
YUKAN SHINSHU SHA (Evening Shinshu Co.)
YUKAN TOHOKU SHINBUN SHA (Evening Tohoku Newspaper Co.)
IWATE SHINPO SHA (Iwate Newspaper Co.)
IBARAGI SHINBUN SHA (Ibaragi Newspaper Co.)

Supplementary Provisions:

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

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

27 March 1947.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Weekly Conference on Purge

Present: Messrs. Yamada
Hara
Murai
Shibue
Sunobe - representing IJG

Col Marcum
Mr. Scott
Mr. Tsukuhara
Miss Gordon
Miss Sirota

1. The following matters were discussed at the weekly meeting held in Col Marcum's office at 1400, 27 March 1947. Mr. Hara offered Mr. Kanamori's apologies for his absence due to pressure of work and attendance at Diet.

a. Col Marcum repeated instructions given Mr. Hara and Mr. Yamada this morning to the effect that no action is to be taken with respect to the public information media, or any publicity given to preliminary findings, until officially approved by him after being submitted by Mr. Kanamori. The list of organizations submitted last week by Mr. Tanaka is to be returned so that it may be set up in two categories, i.e., dissolved and active organizations. Col Marcum said: "Those organizations that have been dissolved that you have presented to us already I want resubmitted with excerpts and an explanation in each case why the organization was determined to have violated 101. I want all of the active organizations on this list held, pending completion of the survey of all public information media listed in the Cabinet Ordinance, plus all public information media in connection with which individual cases come up. These are to be investigated thoroughly and a report prepared on each one, indicating why it falls or does not fall. I want two lists, prepared separately. When that survey is completed, and it should be completed within the next month or month and a half, I want all that material submitted by Mr. Kanamori officially. Final decision will be made on all cases so that a black list can be published at one time and appropriate action taken. That means the Government will pass, and authorize prefectural governors to pass, any person who is connected with public information media, pending publication of complete black list and final action. Send out instructions in accordance with this paragraph which I gave Mr. Yamada this morning:"