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APPENDIX B

ELIMINATION OF THE OLD ORDER

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

B: 1a

2 September 1945

DIRECTIVE)
NUMBER 1)

Pursuant to the provisions of the Instrument of Surrender signed by representatives of the Emperor of Japan and the Japanese Imperial Government and of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, 2 September 1945, the attached "General Order Number 1, Military and Naval" and any necessary amplifying instructions, will be issued without delay to Japanese and Japanese-controlled Armed Forces and to affected civilian agencies, for their full and complete compliance.

By direction of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers:

s/ R. K. Sutherland,
t/ R. K. SUTHERLAND,
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army,
Chief of Staff.

1 Incl:
General Order No. 1,
Military and Naval.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1

MILITARY AND NAVAL

I. The Imperial General Headquarters by direction of the Emperor, and pursuant to the surrender to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers of all Japanese Armed Forces by the Emperor, hereby orders all of its Commanders in Japan and abroad to cause the Japanese Armed Forces and Japanese-controlled Forces under their command to cease hostilities at once, to lay down their arms, to remain in their present locations and to surrender unconditionally to Commanders acting on behalf of the United States, The Republic of China, The United Kingdom and the British Empire, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as indicated hereafter or as may be further directed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Immediate contact will be made with the indicated Commanders, or their designated representatives, subject to any changes in detail prescribed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and their instructions will be completely and immediately carried out.

(a) The senior Japanese Commanders and all ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces within China, (excluding Manchuria), Formosa and French Indo-China North of 16 degrees North latitude, shall surrender to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek.

(b) The senior Japanese Commanders and all ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces within Manchuria, Korea North of 38 degrees North latitude, Karafuto, and the Kurile Islands, shall surrender to the Commander-in-Chief of Soviet Forces in the Far East.

(c) (1) The senior Japanese Commanders and all ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces within the Andamans, Nicobars, Burma, Thailand, French Indo-China South of 16 degrees North latitude, Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Lesser Sundas (including Bali, Lombok, and Timor), Boeroe, Ceram, Ambon, Kai, Aroe, Tanimbar and islands in the Arafura Sea, Celebes, Halmahera and Dutch New Guinea shall surrender to the Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia Command.

(2) The senior Japanese Commanders and all ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces within Borneo, British New Guinea, the Bismarks and the Solomons shall surrender to the Commander-in-Chief, Australian Military Forces.

(d) The senior Japanese Commanders and all ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces in the Japanese mandated Islands, Bonins, and other Pacific Islands shall surrender to the Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet.

(e) The Imperial General Headquarters, its Senior Commanders, and all ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces in the main islands of Japan, minor Islands adjacent thereto, Korea South of 38 degrees North latitude, Ryukyus, and the Philippines shall surrender to the Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Army Forces, Pacific.

(f) The above indicated Commanders are the only representatives of the Allied Powers empowered to accept surrender, and all surrenders of Japanese Forces shall be made only to them or to their representatives.

The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters further orders its Commanders in Japan and abroad to disarm completely all forces of Japan or under Japanese control wherever they may be situated, and to deliver intact and in safe and good condition all weapons and equipment at such times and at such places as may be prescribed by the Allied Commanders indicated above.

Pending further instructions, the Japanese Police Force in the main Islands of Japan will be exempt from this disarmament provision. The Police Force will remain at their posts and shall be held responsible for the preservation of Law and Order. The strength and arms of such Police Force will be prescribed.

II. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters shall furnish to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, without delay after receipt of this order, complete information with respect to Japan and all areas under Japanese control, as follows:

(a) Lists of all land, naval, air and anti-aircraft units showing locations and strengths in Officers and Men.

(b) Lists of all aircraft, Military, Naval and Civil, giving complete information as to the number, type, location and condition of such aircraft.

(c) Lists of all Japanese and Japanese-controlled Naval Vessels, surface and submarine and Auxiliary Naval Craft, in or out of commission and under construction, giving their positions, condition and movement.

(d) Lists of all Japanese and Japanese-controlled Merchant Ships of over 100 gross tons, in or out of commission and under construction, including Merchant Ships formerly belonging to any of the United Nations which are now in Japanese hands, giving their positions, condition and movement.

(e) Complete and detailed information, accompanied by maps, showing locations and layouts of all mines, minefields, and other obstacles to movement by land, sea or air, and the safety lanes in connection therewith.

(f) Locations and descriptions of all military installations and establishments, including airfields, seaplane bases, anti-aircraft defenses, ports and naval bases, storage depots, permanent and temporary land and coast fortifications, fortresses and other fortified areas.

(g) Locations of all camps and other places of detention of United Nations Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees.

III. Japanese Armed Forces and Civil Aviation Authorities will insure that all Japanese Military, Naval and Civil Aircraft remain on the ground, on the water, or aboard ship, until further notification of the disposition to be made of them.

IV. Japanese or Japanese-controlled Naval or Merchant vessels of all types will be maintained without damage and will undertake no movement pending instructions from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Vessels at sea will immediately render harmless and throw overboard explosives of all types. Vessels not at sea will immediately remove explosives of all types to safe storage ashore.

V. Responsible Japanese or Japanese-controlled Military and Civil Authorities will insure that:

(a) All Japanese mines, minefields and other obstacles to movement by land, sea and air, wherever located, be removed according to instructions of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

(b) All aids to navigation be reestablished at once.

(c) All safety lanes be kept open and clearly marked pending accomplishment of (a) above.

VI. Responsible Japanese and Japanese-controlled Military and Civil Authorities will hold intact and in good condition pending further instructions from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers the following:

(a) All arms, ammunition, explosives, military equipment, stores and supplies, and other implements of war of all kinds and all other war material (except as specifically prescribed in section IV of this order).

(b) All land, water and air transportation and communication facilities and equipment.

(c) All Military installations and establishments, including airfields, seaplane bases, anti-aircraft defenses, ports and naval bases, storage depots, permanent and temporary land and coast fortifications, fortresses and other fortified areas, together with plans and drawings of all such fortifications, installations and establishments.

(d) All factories, plants, shops, research institutions, laboratories, testing stations, technical data, patents, plans, drawings and inventions designed or intended to produce or to facilitate the production or use of all implements of war and other material and property

used by or intended for use by any military or part-military organization in connection with its operations.

VII. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters shall furnish to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, without delay after receipt of this order, complete lists of all the items specified in paragraphs (a), (b), and (d) of section VI above, indicating the numbers, types and locations of each.

VIII. The manufacture and distribution of all arms, ammunition and implements of war will cease forthwith.

IX. With respect to United Nations Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees in the hands of Japanese or Japanese-controlled authorities:

(a) The safety and well-being of all United Nations Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees will be scrupulously preserved, to include the administrative and supply services essential to provide adequate food, shelter, clothing, and medical care until such responsibility is undertaken by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

(b) Each camp or other place of detention of United Nations Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees together with its equipment, stores, records, arms, and ammunition, will be delivered immediately to the command of the senior officer or designated representative of the Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees.

(c) As directed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees will be transported to places of safety where they can be accepted by Allied authorities.

(d) The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will furnish to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, without delay after receipt of this order, complete lists of all United Nations Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees, indicating their locations.

X. All Japanese and Japanese-controlled Military and Civil Authorities shall aid and assist the occupation of Japan and Japanese-controlled areas by forces of the Allied Powers.

XI. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters and appropriate Japanese Officials shall be prepared, on instructions from Allied Occupation Commanders, to collect and deliver all arms in the possession of the Japanese Civilian population.

XII. This and all subsequent instructions issued by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or other Allied Military Authorities will be scrupulously and promptly obeyed by Japanese and Japanese controlled Military and Civil Officials and private persons. Any delay or failure to comply with the provisions of this or subsequent orders, and any action which the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers determines to be

detrimental to the Allied Powers, will insur drastic and summary punishment at the hands of Allied Military Autherities and the Japanese Government.

XIII. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will immediately advise the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers the earliest date and time at which information called for in Parts II, VII and IX (d) can be submitted.

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B: 1 b

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
3 September 1945

DIRECTIVE)
NUMBER 2)

PART I
GENERAL

1. a. The Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters are hereby directed to comply, or to insure the compliance as the case may be, with the requirements of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers states in this Directive.

b. This Directive and such amplifying instructions by the Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters as may prove necessary thereunder, shall apply to Japanese and Japanese-controlled Armed Forces and appropriate civil agencies in the main islands of JAPAN and adjacent off-shore islands to include TSUSHIMA ISLAND, KOREA south of 38 degrees north latitude, and the RYUKYUS.

c. The requirements imposed by this Directive are designed to facilitate and insure the prompt and orderly establishment of the Occupation Forces of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in designated objectives within its area of application, and to establish certain controls over disarmament and demobilization of Japanese Armed Forces deemed necessary to insure orderly compliance with terms of surrender.

d. Additional requirements will be imposed from time to time as deemed necessary to carry out the above objectives.

2. a. The term "Japanese Armed Forces" as used herein shall be defined as all Japanese and Japanese-controlled Army and Naval Forces including their Air Forces, Auxiliaries and quasi-military organizations, as well as all personnel employed by or attached to any of the foregoing, but shall not include civil police.

b. The term "Allied Representative" as used herein shall be defined as any Commander of Occupation Forces, or any Subordinate Commander, Staff Officer, or Agent acting under authority of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, or a Commander of Occupation Forces.

3. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, who is also Commander-in-chief, United States Army Forces, Pacific, has designated Commanders of Occupation Forces in areas of JAPAN Proper and KOREA south of 38 degrees north latitude, as shown in detail on Map, Annex "A", which will be regarded as a part of this Directive. All orders or instructions issued by or under authority of these Commanders shall be regarded as being by authority of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers within the area indicated.

SCAP DIRECTIVE NUMBER 2:

4. The official text of all Proclamations, Orders and Instructions issued by authority of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers shall be in English. When a Japanese translation is also issued and any discrepancies occur, the English text will govern. When any question arises as to the meaning of any instructions issued, the interpretation of the issuing authority shall be final.

5. Commanding Officers of all organizations, units, or subdivisions of the Japanese Armed Forces will be held personally responsible by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or the Commanders of Occupation Forces concerned, for the prompt and complete execution of instructions issued by Allied Representatives and applicable within the sphere of responsibility of such Japanese Commanding Officers.

6. Unless otherwise specified, time limits contained in this Directive are reckoned from receipt of this Directive by Japanese Imperial General Headquarters. Required reports will be submitted in English.

PART II

JAPANESE ARMED FORCES

1. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will, without delay, adjust boundaries of control of the First Japanese General Army to coincide with the Eighth United States Army and of the Second Japanese General Army to coincide with the Sixth United States Army, as outlined on Map, Annex "A", hereto.

2. a. The Commanding General, First Japanese General Army will report in person to the Commanding General, Eighth United States Army, in the TOKYO area at hour and place designated by the latter, for instructions covering the entry of Occupation Forces into the area of responsibility of the Eighth United States Army.

b. The Commanding General, Second Japanese General Army will report by radio, without delay, to the Commanding General, Sixth United States Army, for instructions covering the entry of Occupation Forces into the area of responsibility of the Sixth United States Army. Initial radio contact through the facilities of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, subsequent direct contact as directed by the Commanding General, Sixth United States Army.

c. The Commanding General, Seventeenth Japanese Area Army, KEIJO, will report to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces, Korea (Commanding General, XXIV United States Army Corps), for detailed instructions covering entry of United States Army Occupation Forces into KOREA south of 38 degrees north latitude, in accordance with instructions previously transmitted to the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters.

d. A senior representative of the Chief, Japanese Imperial Naval General Staff, will report in person to a designated naval representative of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, in the TOKYO area at hour and place designated by the latter, for instructions covering the entry of United

SCAP DIRECTIVE NUMBER 2:

States Naval Forces into water areas and naval establishments of JAPAN Proper and KOREA.

c. Japanese Commanders in the RYUKYUS will receive, at appropriate times direct instructions from the Commanding General, Tenth United States Army, covering occupation of these islands by United States Forces.

3. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will submit to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on demand:

a. Detailed information regarding the current location of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters and all its departments, branches, and agencies. Locations will be accurately marked on maps to scale not smaller than 1:100,000. The complete official name and address of each department, branch, and agency of the Imperial General Headquarters will be given, together with the name and appointment or office of the Senior Officer or official of each such department, branch or agency.

b. Detailed organization charts of the Japanese Armed Forces showing the chain of command to the level of divisions and independent brigades and comparable Naval units.

4. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will provide the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, without delay, the following information pertaining to each General Army, Area Army, Army, Division, Independent Brigade (all types), and Independent Regiment (all types), and comparable Naval units:

a. Designation and code name and number.

b. Specific location of Headquarters.

c. Commander's name.

d. Home depot.

e. Table of organization strength.

f. Actual strength, as of latest date for which strength reports have been received.

5. a. In the execution of the provisions of Part I, "General Order No. 1, Military and Naval," relating to disarmament of the Japanese Armed Forces, the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters shall remain responsible for the full and unqualified performance of such disarmament by Japanese Armed Forces.

b. Detailed instructions as to delivery of armaments to the occupation forces will be given directly to Japanese Commanders concerned by:

(1) Commanding General, Eighth United States Army, Commanding General Sixth United States Army and Commanding General, United States Army Forces, KOREA, within their respective areas of responsibility in the case of munition stocks, armaments of the

Japanese Army, and Naval and Merchant ships and armaments taken over by Army Forces.

(2) Designated Naval Representatives of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in the case of Naval vessels, shore establishments, supplies and equipment taken over by the United States Navy.

6. a. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters shall conduct the speedy and orderly demobilization of all Japanese Armed Forces.

b. Processes of demobilization, to include surveillance, rate of discharge of personnel and designation of units for demobilization, are subject to supervision by the Commander of the Occupation Forces in the area in which units are to be demobilized.

7. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters is responsible for continuing the maintenance and administration of Japanese Armed Forces until demobilized, and for the maintenance and preservation of all records and archives until relieved of this responsibility by Allied Representatives.

8. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters shall issue instructions:
a. That the following tasks be accomplished without delay:

(1) All boom defenses at all ports and harbors will be opened and kept open; they will be removed within fourteen (14) days.

(2) All controlled minefields at all ports and harbors will be disconnected and rendered harmless.

(3) All demolition charges in all ports and harbors will be removed, or rendered harmless and their presence clearly marked.

b. That all aids to sea and air navigation be re-established. Pending the accomplishment of this task, the existing war system of navigational lighting will be maintained except that all dimmed lights will be shown at full brilliancy.

c. That all pilotage services continue to operate and all pilots, equipped with charts, remain at their normal stations ready for service.

d. That Japanese personnel concerned in the operation of sea and air ports remain at their stations and continue to carry out their normal duties pending further instructions.

e. That all warships and merchant ships whether in port or at sea immediately train all weapons fore and aft and render them inoperative.

9. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters shall direct that, except as may be required otherwise in the execution of tasks assigned by Allied representatives, all personnel in Japanese warships, auxiliaries, merchant ships,

and other craft remain on board their ships pending further instructions.

10. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will deliver to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers without delay the following information:

a. Details of coastal convoy routes and searched channels and of buoys, lights, and other navigational aids in Japanese and Korean waters.

b. Detailed lists of naval ammunition and naval fuel stocks, including furnace diesel, gasoline and coal, as last reported to the Japanese Navy Ministry.

c. A list of all hospital ships giving location, condition, and bed capacity.

d. Ten copies each of the latest published editions of all nautical and aviation charts and other hydrographic publications of whatever classification, covering the main islands of JAPAN and adjacent Islands, the RYUKYUS, CHINA, KOREA, and other territory occupied by the Japanese.

e. Triangulation and tidal data for the MARIANAS and CAROLINE ISLANDS.

11. The Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will deliver to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers within 21 days the following maps and documents:

a. Two copies each of the latest editions of topographic maps of all scales and of whatever classification published under the authorities of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, the Japanese General Staff and the Imperial Land Survey, pertaining to JAPAN, CHINA, KOREA, MANCHURIA and all other areas which have been occupied by the Japanese military and naval forces. Maps shall be arranged in separate folios to scale and area, and shall be accompanied by graphical indices showing the contents of each folio. All additional copies of such maps in possession of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters and its subordinate agencies shall be held in safe custody pending further instructions by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, as to their ultimate disposition.

b. Two copies each of all records of geodetic positions and descriptions of triangulation stations and bench marks established in connection with topographic surveys of JAPAN, KOREA, CHINA and MANCHURIA and all other areas occupied by Japanese military and naval forces.

c. All survey data of the PHILIPPINE ISLANDS captured by the Japanese Forces during their occupation of MANILA.

12. Immediate steps will be taken to mark clearly all mines, minefields, and other obstacles to movement by land, sea, and air, wherever located in the area covered by this Directive.

13. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will insure that all minesweeping vessels immediately carry out prescribed measures of disarmament, fuel

as necessary, and remain available for minesweeping service. Submarine mines in Japanese and Korean waters will be swept as directed by designated Naval Representatives of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

14. All Japanese land mines, land minefields, and other obstacles to include demolition charges, concealed explosives, and booby-traps, shall be made safe, and shall be removed at the earliest practicable date. Pending completion of the foregoing, all safety lanes shall be clearly marked and kept open.

15. The Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will insure that:

a. Arrangements are made to provide on call by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers complete information with respect to:

(1) All overseas international electrical communication facilities including cables, radio telegraph, radio telephone and radio broadcasting facilities.

(2) All long distance and main line electrical communication facilities interconnecting the principal points on HOKKAIDO, HONSHU, SHIKOKU, KYUSHU, KOREA and FORMOSA and the RYUKYUS and KURILE ISLAND groups.

b. All overseas international and internal electrical communication facilities (including cables, radio telegraph, radio telephone and radio broadcasting facilities) in the area covered by this Directive are maintained intact and continued in operation with the existing personnel (whether military, naval and/or civilian).

c. Access is provided upon demand by the representatives of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to the above-mentioned facilities for such censorship and supervision as circumstances may dictate to be necessary.

d. The senior representatives of the government, civil, air, naval and military signal communication agencies are made available on call to the Chief Signal Officer on the staff of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for instructions.

16. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will submit a report to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers without delay, furnishing the following information:

a. Detailed statement regarding health of the Japanese Armed Forces.

b. A station list of field and fixed hospitals controlled by the Japanese Armed Forces, showing location of each hospital and capacity in beds.

17. The Japanese Imperial Government will insure that the names of all towns, municipalities, and cities are posted in English on both sides of each inter-city highway entrance and on railroad station platforms, using letters at least six (6) inches high. Transcription of names into English shall be in

accord with the Modified Hepburn (Romaji) system.

18. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will make available on demand detailed information concerning recruiting and discharge methods employed in the Japanese Armed Forces.

PART III

ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR AND CIVILIAN INTERNEES

1. a. The term "Prisoners of War" as used herein shall be construed as including all personnel held in Japanese custody:

(1) Who are or have been members of, or persons accompanying or serving with, the armed forces of any of the United Nations, or

(2) Who, as members of the armed forces of countries occupied by Japan, have been captured by the Japanese while engaged in serving the cause of the United Nations, and who, under terms of the Geneva (Prisoner of War) Convention of 27 July 1929, are entitled to be treated as prisoners of war even though such convention was not ratified by Japan, or

(3) Who are or have been members of or serving with the merchant marine of any of the United Nations.

(4) The term "Prisoners of War" does not include such personnel who, although formerly in Japanese custody as Prisoners of War, have accepted release from the status in exchange for employment in or by Japan.

b. The term "Civilian Internees" as used herein shall be construed as including all persons without military status, detained by the Japanese Government, who are not nationals of the Japanese Empire as constituted on 10 July 1937.

c. The term "Prisoner of War and Civilian Internee Camp" as used herein shall be construed as including any camp, prison, ship, billet, hospital or other place of confinement or detention of Prisoners of War or Civilian Internees.

d. The term "Camp Commander" as used herein shall be construed to include the commanding officer of any unit, detachment, or other element of the Japanese Armed Forces or their Auxiliaries or any civil warden or other official charged with the custody of Prisoners of War or Civilian Internees.

2. The Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters shall furnish to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers within forty-eight (48) hours the following information, if not heretofore submitted:

a. A list of Prisoner of War and Civilian Internees Camps as defined in paragraph 1 above, showing for each:

(1) Official name or designation.

(2) Location with respect to the nearest prominent geographical point.

(3) Latitude and longitude in degrees and minutes.

(4) Total number of Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees, including, where appropriate, the number of females included in the totals.

(5) Geographical location of nearest railway station.

(6) Name and geographical location, dimensions, and condition of runways of nearest airfield.

(7) Approximate number of Prisoners of War or Civilian Internees requiring hospitalization.

b. A marked map or maps of 1:1,000,000 scale on which the location of each camp is accurately plotted.

c. Marked maps of 1:100,000 or larger scale of each area in which Prisoner of War and Civilian Internee Camps are located, showing accurately the location of each camp.

3. The Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters upon receipt of this Directive shall dispatch to each Camp Commander by the most rapid means available the following instructions:

a. Assemble all Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees at the earliest opportunity and read the following statement in English and such other languages as may be required:

"The formal surrender of Japan to the Allied Powers was signed on 2 September 1945. General of the Army Douglas MacArthur has been named Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. United Nations Forces are proceeding as rapidly as possible with the occupation of the Japanese Home Islands and Korea. The relief and recovery of Allied Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees will be accomplished with all possible speed.

"Pending the arrival of Allied Representatives the command of this camp and its equipment, stores, records, arms, and ammunition are to be turned over to the Senior Prisoner of War or a designated Civilian Internee, who will thereforth give instructions to the Camp Commander for maintenance of supply and administrative services and for the amelioration of local conditions. The Camp Commander will be responsible to the Senior Prisoner of War or designated Civilian Internee for maintaining his command intact.

"Allied Representatives will be sent to this Camp as soon as possible to

arrange for your removal and eventual return to your homes."

b. Turn over complete control of the camp to the Senior Prisoner of War or Civilian Internee, together with all equipment, stores, administrative and other records, arms, and ammunition, less such items as may be designated by the Senior Prisoner of War or Civilian Internee for the use of the Japanese Camp Officials in the discharge of their functions as specified below.

c. Under the supervision of the Senior Prisoner of War or designated Civilian Internee, discharge the necessary administrative and supply functions, to include requisition of government or military stocks available locally, to insure:

(1) Rations equivalent to the highest scale available locally to Japanese Armed Forces or civilian personnel.

(2) The best medical care available, together with all necessary medical supplies.

(3) Adequate shelter, clothing and bathing facilities.

d. This Directive will constitute authority to requisition such government or military supplies available in the vicinity of the camp as are required for the discharge of the responsibilities specified herein.

e. Maintain camp organization intact and account to the Senior Prisoner of War or Civilian Internee for all camp personnel, camp administrative records, rosters, and records of transfer, hospitalization, and decease of individual Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees who are or have been confined in the camp.

f. Be prepared to supply, or to requisition from local government or military sources, transportation and supplies and to accomplish administrative arrangements for such movement of Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees as may be directed locally by Allied Representatives.

g. Under the supervision of the Senior Prisoner of War or Civilian Internee, prepare and dispatch the following information to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers through the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters:

(1) Complete lists of all Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees present, showing names, rank or position, nationality, next of kin, home address, age, sex, and physical condition.

(2) Extracts from available records on deceased or transferred Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees, showing name, rank or position, nationality, next of kin, home address, date of death or transfer, and destination or in the case of deceased persons, place of burial.

4. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters shall transmit to the

Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers without delay all information forwarded by Camp Commanders in response to the instructions specified in paragraph 3g., above.

PART IV

RESOURCES

1. General

The Japanese Imperial Government will place at the disposal of the Occupation Forces of the Allied Powers all local resources required for their use as directed by authorized representatives of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, or the Commanders of Occupation Forces within their respective areas.

2. Control

The Japanese Imperial Government will establish one central agency and required sub-agencies in each of the major occupied areas, whose primary function will be to provide information concerning, and to receive requisitions for, areas and facilities required for occupation forces.

3. Petroleum

Provisions will be made to furnish Allied Occupation Forces with petroleum products, storage and distribution facilities as required to the limit of availability. Specific requirements will be submitted at a later date.

4. Labor

a. Labor Supply

The Japanese Imperial Government will provide, through central government agencies established in each of the major occupied areas, labor in quantities and with the training and skills and at the time and place designated by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, or the Commanders of the Occupation Forces within their respective areas. The agencies supplying labor will insofar as possible maintain the integrity of working groups such as construction gangs and longshoremen teams in order to secure maximum efficiency in control and production.

b. Labor Requirements

Labor requirements supplied by the Japanese Imperial Government for the Occupation Forces will include the following:

(1) General labor.

(2) Technical and semi-skilled labor.

(3) Stevedoring and cargo handling.

(4) Repair of roads, railroads, docks and other facilities.

(5) Construction of housing and related facilities for Allied Occupation Forces.

5. Housing

The Japanese Imperial Government will be prepared to furnish to the Occupation Forces all buildings suitable for and required by these forces. Requirements will include the following general categories: Office buildings, hospitals, living quarters, warehousing and storage, shops, transportation and communication installations. Specific requirements will be submitted at a later date. Buildings will, insofar as possible, be of fireproof construction, equipped with running water, sewage disposal facilities, electricity, heating plants and situated on all-weather access roads.

6. Airfields

Selected airfields will be made available to Occupation Forces as required. The runways, dispersal areas and service aprons will be cleared of Japanese planes and the runways improved, if required, to provide a hard surfaced landing area of maximum proportions with a minimum length of 5,000 feet. Passenger and freight terminals, maintenance, servicing and communications facilities will be made available at each field. All Japanese aircraft and equipment will be safeguarded pending further instructions. Complete lists of all types of serviceable operating and maintenance equipment, and facilities, will be prepared by type and areas and presented to Allied Representatives upon demand.

PART V

MISCELLANEOUS

1. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will make immediately available in the TOKYO area, to the Chief Signal Officer on the staff of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, a radio-photo and still-photo laboratory complete with equipment and operating personnel.

2. Appropriate representatives of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will report to the Chief Signal Officer on the staff of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers within 48 hours with full information concerning available photographic personnel, equipment, processed and unprocessed film, and film and print libraries for both aerial and ground photography, which will thereafter be made available as demanded.

3. All agencies, civil and military, engaged in the collection, dissemination, and recording of weather information will continue normal operation pending further instructions. All meteorological data files and all equipment will be preserved intact. A station list of all weather installations will be submitted to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers without delay, showing international index numbers, geographical location, and classification (forecast, research, central, or observing).

4. The Japanese Imperial Government shall, without delay, furnish to the

SCAP DIRECTIVE 2:

Chief Surgeon on the staff of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers the following information:

a. A comprehensive description of public health measures in force, with lists of principal officials, organizations and facilities.

b. Nature, location, and seriousness of current epidemics, including control measures in effect.

c. Last reported status of supply of drugs, medicines, and other sanitary supplies.

d. A list of all civilian hospitals, sanitariums, and other medical institutions, giving locations and bed capacities.

5. All voice broadcasts for public information, in languages other than the Japanese, will be discontinued forthwith.

By direction of The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers:

s/ R.K. Sutherland,
t/ R.K. SUTHERLAND,
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army,
Chief of Staff.

DISTRIBUTION:

Action:	Japanese Imperial General Staff	(5)
"	Japanese Imperial Government	(5)
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"	CG, Sixth Army	(3)
"	CG, XXIV Corps	(3)
"	CG, FEAF	(1)
"	CG, USASTAF	(1)
"	CG, AFWESPAC	(1)
"	CG, Tenth Army	(1)
"	NARCOS	(8)
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"	Com Fifth Fleet	(3)
"	Com Seventh Fleet	(3)

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
3 September 1945

ANNEX B
to
DIRECTIVE)

NUMBER 2)

1. The following Annex "B" is herewith appended to Directive Number 2 and shall have the same force and effect and become a part thereof.

2. The Commander-in-Chief, United States Pacific Fleet, with Headquarters at Guam, is designated as the Naval Representative for the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers within the meaning of Paragraph 2d, Part II, Directive Number 2. A Naval Liaison Group representing the Commander-in-Chief, United States Pacific Fleet, is established in the Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and the senior officer thereof will serve for local and personal contact with the Chief and Representative of the Japanese Imperial General Staff.

3. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will, without delay, adjust boundaries of the Japanese Imperial Naval Organization in Japan to correspond to those set forth in Paragraph 1, Part II, Directive Number 2 for the Japanese Imperial Army. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will direct the Naval Commanders of the areas thus designated to report to the Commanders, Third United States Fleet and Fifth United States Fleet, as the senior Japanese Imperial Army Headquarters in the same areas are directed to report to the Commanding Generals Sixth and Eighth United States Armies. In the Japanese Naval areas corresponding to those of the Tenth United States Army area and the Twenty-fourth United States Army Corps area, the Japanese Naval Commanders thereof will report to the Commanders, Fifth and Seventh United States Fleets, respectively. The Commanders, Third, Fifth and Seventh United States Fleets, are considered as Naval Representatives of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers within the meaning of Paragraph 5b(2), Part II, Directive Number 2.

4. The operation of all Japanese merchant vessels of over one hundred gross tons will be subject to the supervision of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. The Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Staff will report such vessels fully manned to the Commander-in-Chief, United States Pacific Fleet (or representatives designated by him), who is charged with the direction and supervision of their operation.

5. The terms "Commanders of Occupation Forces", as used in Paragraph 2b, Paragraph 3 and Paragraph 5, Part I, and Paragraph 6b, Part II, of Directive Number 2, will include the Commanders, Third, Fifth and Seventh United States Fleets, within their respective areas of responsibility, relating to Naval Occupation Forces and to disarmament and demobilization of naval units.

B: 1c

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
PROCLAMATION NO. 1

TO THE PEOPLE OF KOREA:

As Commander-in-chief, United States Army Forces, Pacific, I do hereby proclaim as follows:

By the terms of the Instrument of Surrender, signed by command and in behalf of the Emperor of Japan and the Japanese Government and by command and in behalf of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, the victorious military forces of my command will today occupy the territory of Korea south of 38 degrees north latitude.

Having in mind the long enslavement of the people of Korea and the determination that in due course Korea shall become free and independent, the Korean people are assured that the purpose of the occupation is to enforce the Instrument of Surrender and to protect them in their personal and religious rights. In giving effect to these purposes, your active aid and compliance are required.

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Commander-in-Chief, United States Army Forces, Pacific, I hereby establish military control over Korea south of 38 degrees north latitude and the inhabitants thereof, and announce the following conditions of the occupation:

ARTICLE I

All powers of Government over the territory of Korea south of 38 degrees north latitude and the people thereof will be for the present exercised under my authority.

ARTICLE II

Until further orders, all governmental, public and honorary functionaries and employees, as well as all officials and employees,

104

paid or voluntary, of all public utilities and services, including public welfare and public health, and all other persons engaged in essential services, shall continue to perform their usual functions and duties, and shall preserve and safeguard all records and property.

ARTICLE III

All persons will obey promptly all my orders and orders issued under my authority. Acts of resistance to the occupying forces or any acts which may disturb public peace and safety will be punished severely.

ARTICLE IV

Your property rights will be respected. You will pursue your normal occupations, except as I shall otherwise order.

ARTICLE V

For all purposes during the military control, English will be the official language. In event of any ambiguity or diversity of interpretation or definition between any English and Korean or Japanese text, the English text shall prevail.

ARTICLE VI

Further proclamations, ordinances, regulations, notices, directives and enactments will be issued by me or under my authority, and will specify what is required of you.

Given under my hand at Yokohama this seventh day of September 1945

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR
General of the Army of the United States
Commander-in-Chief, United States Army Forces, Pacific

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B: 1d

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 388.3 (10 Oct 45) DCSO
(SCAPIN - 157)

14 October 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT: Demobilization, Japanese Armed Forces.

Attached plan for completion of demobilization of Japanese Armed Forces, submitted by you on 2 October 1945, is approved by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers subject to the following provisions:

a. The several dates listed in the plan for completion of phases of demobilization are regarded as absolute maxima which will not be exceeded.

b. Japanese authorities concerned will exert every effort to advance dates listed wherever such action becomes practicable.

c. Japanese authorities concerned will be prepared to render an accounting to Allied representatives upon demand concerning those phases of demobilization for which they are responsible, and to show cause why dates of completion currently projected may not be advanced.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/H. W. Allen
H. W. ALLEN
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst Adjutant General.

1 Incl:
Demobilization Plan.

Copies to:
WARCOS (5)
CINCPAC (2)
CG Sixth Army
CG Eighth Army
CG XXIV Corps
Central Liaison Office (Tokyo)
C/S
Dep Chief of Staff for Opns
G-1
G-2
G-3
G-4
CIE
Govt Sec
Political Adv
FLOSCAP

106

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B: 1 e

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 388.3(1 Jun 46)DCS
(SCAPIN -998)

APO 500
1 June 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT : Establishment of Demobilization Board

1. Reference is made to Memorandum from Imperial Japanese Government, C. L. O. No. 2473 (PP) subject: "Outline for Establishment of Demobilization Board", 22 May 1946.

2. The structural changes of the Demobilization Ministries to Bureaus are approved by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

3. No exceptions to the provisions of Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, AG 388.3 (10 Oct 45) DCSC Subject: "Demobilization, Japanese Armed Forces", 14 October 1945, are to be made.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

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

1 Incl:
Proposed Outline for
Establishment of Demobilization Board
(to addressee only)

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 091.1 (4 Oct 47)GS
(SCAPIN 1791)

APO 500
4 October 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Japanese Government

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT: Demobilization Machinery, Reorganization Of

1. The Japanese Government is directed to transfer the First Demobilization Bureau (including all local agencies under its operational control, such as Home Depot Bureau, Demobilization Liaison Offices and their branches) intact to the jurisdiction and control of the Welfare Ministry, the transfer to be completed on or before 15 October 1947. Upon completion of the transfer, the Welfare Ministry will be responsible for the operation of the First Demobilization Bureau and all activities currently being carried out by such Bureau. After such transfer, demobilization will continue to be carried out in consonance with the program and processes of demobilization provided for in the memorandum for the Japanese Government, AG 383.5 (10 Oct 45) DCSO, subject, "Demobilization, Japanese Armed Forces," memorandum AG 383.5 (1 June 46) DCS (SCAPIN 923), subject, "Establishment of Demobilization Board," and memorandum AG 091.1 (24 Jan 47) GB (SCAPIN 1483), subject, "Personnel Reduction Demobilization Board." In accomplishing this transfer the Japanese Government is authorized to transfer to the Welfare Ministry personnel, records, accounts, and other matters now used by or assigned to the First Demobilization Bureau and local agencies under its operational control. Transfer of personnel will not be construed as requiring any additional screening or further application of SCAPIN 550 beyond requirements already imposed by existing directives and instructions of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

2. The Japanese Government is further directed to undertake a com-

108

plete and comprehensive study and survey of the organization, personnel, functions, and operating procedures of all boards, bureaus, and agencies of the Japanese Government now engaged in or charged with responsibility for demobilization, repatriation, investigation, or research of matters pertaining to the war or personnel serving in the Japanese armed forces or in any manner connected with former Japanese military organizations and to submit not later than 1 January 1948 to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for approval, a detailed plan for the effective ultimate elimination of separate demobilization agencies and the efficient and gradual absorption of all necessary remaining functions and operations connected with demobilization and demilitarization into the permanent administrative structure of the Japanese Government. Implementation of such plan shall in no event be undertaken until the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has given final written approval but such plan will be so devised as to initiate such elimination and absorption within four months after the date of submission. Such plan will insure the continued efficient execution of existing directives and instructions of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers relating to demobilization and demilitarization. Such plan will provide for the control of the policies of agencies thereafter engaged in demilitarization and demobilization by persons not subject to the provisions of SCAPIN 550 and will insure the speedy elimination of remaining ex-military officers subject to SCAPIN 550, approval for whose retention has not been specifically granted in each individual case by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

3. The Japanese Government is further directed to accomplish by 1 January 1948, unless otherwise directed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, the complete elimination of the Second Demobilization

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Bureau. Minesweeping and other operational responsibilities of the Second Demobilization Bureau will continue to be discharged under the direct supervision and control of Commander, United States Naval Forces Far East until such time. Necessary remaining functions and personnel will be transferred on or before such date to the jurisdiction of and will become a part of the responsibility of the Welfare Ministry or to such other agency as the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers shall designate, but only such functions and personnel shall be transferred as the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers shall approve.

4. Direct liaison between the demobilization agencies on the one hand and the agencies of the Occupation Forces primarily concerned with the operations of the demobilization agencies on the other hand, will continue to be maintained, and nothing in this directive will be construed as abrogating such existing direct relationships.

5. The Japanese Government is advised that nothing contained in this directive will be construed as authorizing any delay or interruption of the discharge of the responsibilities of the Japanese Government in carrying out the directives and instructions of the Supreme Commander, with especial reference to the continued smooth functions of demobilization, repatriation, demilitarization, minesweeping, and other and related activities. Nothing contained in this memorandum shall be construed to authorize the retention or employment of any personnel not now employed by the First Demobilization Bureau without the specific prior approval of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers under the terms and conditions of SCAPIN 550.

6. The Japanese Government is further directed to report on or before 15 October 1947 the steps which it plans to take in order to accomplish

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the transfer of the First Demobilization Bureau and related activities to the Welfare Ministry as herein directed but no approval by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers of such plans shall be required in advance.

7. Inquiries concerning this directive shall be submitted to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers only in writing and through the Central Liaison Office.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/R. M. Levy
R. M. LEVY
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
10 January 1948

AG 322 (10 Jan 48)GS
(SCAPIN 1843)

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT: Plan for Abolition of Second Demobilization Bureau

1. Reference Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers Memorandum AG 091.1 (4 Oct 47)GS (SCAPIN 1791) dated 4 October 1947, subject: Demobilization Machinery, Reorganization Of."

2. Reference Central Liaison Office No. 9782 (PP) dated 22 December 1947, subject: Plan for Abolition of Second Demobilization Bureau, with three inclosures.

3. Reference Central Liaison Office No. 9867 (PP) dated 27 December 1947, subject: Correction of Plan for Abolition of Second Demobilization Bureau, with correction sheets attached.

4. The plan submitted under reference 2 as corrected by reference 3 is approved.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/R. M. Levy
R. M. LEVY
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.

112

B:1h

THE GAIMUSHO
TOKYO

MEMORANDUM

1. The Japanese Government has received the directive of October 25, directing the Japanese Government to turn over to the Allied Powers all Japanese diplomatic and consular property and archives under the protection of the Powers representing Japanese interests, and to instruct the Japanese missions in neutral countries to turn over all Japanese diplomatic and consular property and archives to the Allied Powers and to recall immediately all diplomatic and consular representatives in those countries.

Upon receipt of the request made on August 15 by the American Government through the Government of Switzerland to turn over all Japanese diplomatic and consular property and archives abroad, the Japanese Government sent a reply, regretting its inability to comply with the said request which, according to its opinion, did not come under any of the terms of the Potsdam Declaration accepted by Japan. The Japanese Government felt itself justified in believing that its attitude regarding the matter was understood by the American Government. On August 27, the Japanese Legation in Afghanistan was closed by representatives of the United States of America, Britain, the Soviet Union, China and France, whereupon the Japanese Government took the liberty of pointing out to the Governments of the United States of America, Britain and the Soviet Union the impropriety of such procedure for the same reason as above. Now before hearing any word from the Allied Powers as to their views on the matter, the Japanese Government has been suddenly presented with the said directive.

Under the circumstances, the Japanese Government begs respectfully for information on the best ways of ensuring a more faithful execution of

the terms of the Surrender Instrument so as to recover Japan's position among nations.

2. The Japanese Government is devoting its best effort toward a full and speedy fulfilment of the terms of the Instrument of Surrender. It has sent instructions to all its representatives in neutral countries to abide strictly and faithfully by the terms of both the Potsdam Declaration and the Instrument of Surrender, and it is satisfied that so far the activities of its representatives have all conformed to the said instructions.

Now these Japanese representatives have been instructed to suspend their functions and to return home. However, the Japanese Government regrets that the present measure means an actual severance of diplomatic relations between Japan and those countries with which she maintains friendly relations, and that it constitutes a step backward from the goal of cementing amicable relations among nations and securing peace to the world.

It is earnestly desired, therefore, that when the Allied Powers have investigated the activities of these Japanese representatives and when it has been clearly established that their presence in neutral countries will not be harmful to the Allied Powers, the Japanese Government hopes these representatives will be enabled to resume their normal routine functions as before. It is hoped that the Supreme Commander will be good enough to convey the desire of the Japanese Government to the Allied Powers.

B: 2a

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SCAPIN-16

10 September 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH: YOKAHAMA LIAISON OFFICE

FROM : The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

1. The Japanese Imperial Government will issue the necessary orders to prevent dissemination of news, through newspapers, radio broadcasting or other means of publication, which fails to adhere to the truth or which disturbs public tranquility.

2. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has decreed that there shall be an absolute minimum of restrictions upon freedom of speech. Freedom of discussion of matters affecting the future of Japan is encouraged by the Allied Powers, unless such discussion is harmful to the efforts of Japan to emerge from defeat as a new nation entitled to a place among the peace-loving nations of the world.

3. Subjects which cannot be discussed include Allied troop movements which have not been officially released, false or destructive criticism of the Allied Powers, and rumors.

4. For the time being, radio broadcasts will be primarily of a news, musical and entertainment nature. News, commentation and informational broadcasts will be limited to those originating at Radio Tokyo studios.

5. The Supreme Commander will suspend any publication or radio station which publishes information that fails to adhere to the truth or disturbs public tranquility.

For the SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/ Harold Fair
/t/ HAROLD FAIR,
Lt Col.,A.G.D.,
Asst Adjutant General

115

B: 2-b

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 000.76 (24 Sep 45)CI 24 September 1945

SCAPIN 51

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Disassociation of Press from Government.

1. In order further to encourage liberal tendencies in Japan and establish free access to the news sources of the world, steps will be taken by the Japanese government forthwith to eliminate government-created barriers to dissemination of news and to remove itself from direct or indirect control of newspapers and news agencies.

2. No preferential treatment will be accorded to any news service now existing or which may be created. Foreign news services of all nations will be permitted to serve the press of Japan to the extent that press desires.

3. All communications facilities under government control shall be equally available to all national and international news agencies so that distribution of news within the Japanese home islands will not be the special privilege of one controlled organization.

4. The government will rescind its prohibition on reception of incoming wireless telegrams (foreign news) by any agency except the Ministry of Communications. Interception by any agency of radio news broadcast by the United Nations as a public service will be permitted. The property rights of news transmitted by recognized press services will be observed.

5. The present system of distribution of news within the home islands will be permitted under strict censorship until such time as private enterprise creates acceptable substitutes for the present monopoly.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/Harold Fair,
/t/HAROLD FAIR,
Lt Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

116

B: 2 c

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 000.76 (27 Sep 45)GI
(SCAPIN - 66)

27 September 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Further Steps toward Freedom of Press and Speech

1. The Japanese government forthwith will render inoperative the procedures for enforcement of peace-time and war-time restrictions on freedom of the press and freedom of communications.

2. Only such restrictions as are specifically approved by the Supreme Commander will be permitted in censorship of newspapers and other publications, wireless and trans-oceanic telephone, cable, internal telephone and telegraph, mail, motion pictures or any other form of the written or spoken word.

3. Pending repeal of laws imposing restrictions which have given the government complete control of all channels of expression of public opinion, their enforcement shall be suspended.

4. No punitive action shall be taken by the Japanese government against any newspaper or its publisher or employees for whatever policy or opinion it may express, unless ordered by the Supreme Commander on the basis of publication of false news or reports disturbing public tranquility. The power of the government to revoke permission to publish, to arrest without prior approval of the Supreme Commander, to impose fines on publications and to curtail paper supplies as a punishment for editorial comment shall not be exercised.

5. Compulsory organizations of publishers and writers will be discontinued and voluntary organization will be encouraged.

6. No press bans will be issued by any government agency and no pressure, direct or indirect, will be exerted on any medium to compel it to conform to any editorial policy not its own.

7. Steps shall be taken to repeal such parts of existing peace-time and war-time laws as are inconsistent with the Supreme Commander's directives of 10 September 1945 relating to dissemination of news, and of 24 September 1945 relating to disassociation of press from government; subject laws including:

AG 000.76 (27 Sep 45) CI/2

a. Shimbunshi-Ho

b. Kokka Sodoin-Ho

c. Shimbunshi-To-Keisai-Seigenrei

d. Shimbun-Jigyo-Rei

e. Genron, Shuppan, Shukai, Kessha Rinji Torishimari-Ho

f. Genron, Shuppan, Shukai, Kessha To Rinji Torishimari-Ho Shiko Kisoku

g. Senji Keiji Tokubetsu-Ho

h. Kokubo Hoan-Ho

i. Gunki Hogo Ho

j. Fuon Bunsho Torishimari-Ho

k. Gunyo Shigen Himitsu Hogo Ho

l. Juyo Sangyo Dantai Rei Oyobi Juyo Sangyo Dantai Rei Shiko Kisoku

8. A report will be submitted to the Supreme Commander on the first and the sixteenth day of each month describing in detail the progressive steps taken by the Japanese government to comply with this order and the orders of 10 September and 24 September.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/ Harold Fair,
/t/ HAROLD FAIR,
Lt Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

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B: 2d

APPENDIX A.

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

(SCAPIN - 93)

4 October 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Removal of Restrictions on Political, Civil, and Religious Liberties.

1. In order to remove restrictions on political, civil and religious liberties and discrimination on grounds of race, nationality, creed or political opinion, the Imperial Japanese Government will:

a. Abrogate and immediately suspend the operation of all provisions of all laws, decrees, orders, ordinances and regulations which:

(1) Establish or maintain restrictions on freedom of thought, of religion, of assembly and of speech, including the unrestricted discussion of the Emperor, the Imperial Institution and the Imperial Japanese Government.

(2) Establish or maintain restrictions on the collection and dissemination of information.

(3) By their terms or their application, operate unequally in favor of or against any person by reason of race, nationality, creed or political opinion.

b. The enactments covered in paragraph a, above, shall include but shall not be limited to, the following:

(1) The Peace Preservation Law. (Chian Iji Hō, Law No. 54 of 1941, promulgated on or about 10 March 1941).

(2) The Protection and Surveillance Law for Thought Offense (Shisō Han Hogo Kansatsu Ho, Law No. 29 of 1936, promulgated on or about 29 May 1936).

(3) Regulations Relative to Application of Protection and Surveillance Law for Thought Offense (Shisō Han Hogo Kansoku Hō Shikō Rei Imperial Ordinance No. 401 of 1936, issued on or about 14 November 1936).

(4) Ordinance Establishing Protection and Surveillance Stations, (Hogo Kansoku-Jo Kansei, Imperial Ordinance No. 403 of 1936, issued on or about 14 November 1936).

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(5) The Precautionary Detention Procedure Order (Yobo Kokin Tetsuzuki Rei, Ministry of Justice Order, Shihosho Rei, No. 49, issued on or about 14 May 1941).

(6) Regulations for Treatment of Persons Under Precautionary Detention (Yobo Kokin Shogu Rei, Ministry of Justice Order, Shihosho Rei, No. 50, issued on about 14 May 1941).

(7) The National Defense and Peace Preservation Law (Kokubo Hoan Hō, Law No. 49 of 1941, promulgated on or about 7 March 1941).

(8) National Defense and Peace Preservation Law Enforcement Order (Kokubo Hoan Ho Shiko Rei, Imperial Ordinance No. 542 of 1941, issued on or about 7 May 1941).

(9) Regulations for Appointment of Lawyers Under Peace Preservation Laws (Bengoshi Shitei Kitei, Ministry of Justice Order, Shihosho Rei, No. 47 of 1941, issued on or about 9 May 1941).

(10) Law for Safeguarding Secrets of Military Material Resources (Gunyo Shigen Himitsu Hogo Ho, Law No. 25 of 1939, promulgated on or about 25 March 1939).

(11) Ordinance for the Enforcement of the Law for Safeguarding Secrets of Military Material Resources (Gunyo Shigen Himitsu Hogo Ho Shike Rei, Imperial Ordinance No. 413 of 1939, issued on or about 24 June 1939).

(12) Regulations for the Enforcement of the Law of Safeguarding Secrets of Military Material Resources (Gunyo Shigen Himitsu Hogo Ho Shiko Kisoku, Ministries of War and Navy Ordinance No. 3 of 1939, promulgated on or about 26 June 1939).

(13) Law for the Protection of Military Secrets (Gunki Hogo Ho, Law No. 72 of 1937, promulgated on or about 17 August 1937, revised by Law No. 58, of 1941).

(14) Regulations for the Enforcement of the Law for the Protection of Military Secrets (Gunki Hogo Ho Shiho Kisoku, Ministry of War Ordinance No. 59, issued on or about 12 December 1939 and revised by ministry of War Ordinance Numbers 6, 20 and 58 of 1941).

(15) The Religious Body Law (Shukyō Dantai Hō, Law No. 77 of 1939, promulgated on or about 8 April 1939).

(16) All laws, decrees, orders, ordinances and regulations amending, supplementing or implementing the foregoing enactments.

c. Release immediately all persons now detained, imprisoned, under "protection or surveillance", or whose freedom is restricted in any other manner who have been placed in that state of detention, imprisonment, "protection and surveillance", or restriction of freedom:

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(1) Under the enactments referred to in paragraph 1 a and b above.

(2) Without charge.

(3) By charging them technically with a minor offense, when, in reality, the reason for detention, imprisonment, "protection and surveillance", or restriction of freedom, was because of their thought, speech, religion, political beliefs, or assembly.

The release of all such persons will be accomplished by 10 October 1945.

d. Abolish all organizations or agencies created to carry out the provisions of the enactments referred to in paragraph 1 a and b above and that part of, or functions of, other offices or sub-divisions of other civil departments and organs which supplement or assist them in the execution of such provisions. These include, but are not limited to:

(1) All secret police organs.

(2) Those departments in the Ministry of Home Affairs such as the Bureau of Police, charged with supervision of publications, supervision of public meetings and organizations, censorship of motion pictures, and such other departments concerned with the control of thought, speech, religion or assembly.

(3) Those departments, such as the Special Higher Police (Tokubetsu Koto Keisatsu Bu), in the Tokyo Metropolitan Police, the Osaka Metropolitan Police, any other Metropolitan Police, the police of the territorial administration of Hokkaido and the various Prefectural police charged with supervision of publications, supervision of public meetings and organizations, censorship of motion pictures, and such other departments concerned with the control of thought, speech, religion or assembly.

(4) Those departments, such as the Protection and Surveillance Commission, and all protection and surveillance stations responsible thereto, under the Ministry of Justice charged with Protection and Surveillance and control of thought, speech, religion, or assembly.

e. Remove from office and employment the Minister of Home Affairs, the Chief of the Bureau of Police of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Chief of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board, the Chief of Osaka Metropolitan Police Board, the Chief of any other Metropolitan police, the Chief of the Police of the Territorial Administration of Hokkaido, the Chiefs of each Prefectural Police Department, the entire personnel of the Special Higher Police of all Metropolitan, Territorial, and Prefectural police departments, the Guiding and Protecting officials and all other personnel of the Protection and Surveillance Commission and of the Protection and Surveillance Stations. None of the above persons will be reappointed to any position under the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Justice or any police organ in Japan. Any of the above persons whose assistance is required to

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accomplish the provisions of this directive will be retained until the directive is accomplished and then dismissed.

f. Prohibit any further activity by police officials, members of police forces, and other government, national or local, officials or employees which is related to the enactments referred to in paragraph 1 a and b above and to the organs and functions abolished by paragraph 1 d above.

g. Prohibit the physical punishment and mistreatment of all persons detained, imprisoned, or under protection and surveillance under any and all Japanese enactments, laws, decrees, orders, ordinances and regulations. All such persons will receive at all times ample sustenance.

h. Ensure the security and preservation of all records and any and all other materials of the organs abolished in paragraph 1 d. These records may be used to accomplish the provisions of this directive, but will not be destroyed, removed, or tampered with in any way.

i. Submit a comprehensive report to this Headquarters not later than 15 October 1945 describing in detail all action taken to comply with all provisions of this directive. This report will contain the following specific information prepared in the form of separate supplementary reports:

(1) Information concerning persons released in accordance with paragraph 1 c above. (to be grouped by Prison or institution in which held or from which released or by office controlling their protection and surveillance)

(a) Name of person released from detention or imprisonment or person released from protection and surveillance, his age, nationality, race and occupation.

(b) Specification of criminal charges against each person released from detention or imprisonment or reason for which each person was placed under protection and surveillance.

(c) Date of release and contemplated address of each person released from detention or imprisonment or from protection and surveillance.

(2) Information concerning organizations abolished under the provisions of this directive:

(a) Name of organization.

(b) Name, address, and title of position of persons dismissed in accordance with paragraph 1 e.

(c) Description by type and location of all files, records, reports, and any and all other materials.

(3) Information concerning the Prison System and Prison Personnel.

C O P Y

(a) Organization chart of the Prison System.

(b) Names and Location of all prisons, detention centers and jails.

(c) Names, rank and title of all prison officials (Governors and Assistant Governors, Chief and Assistant Chief Warders, Warders and Prison doctors).

(4) Copies of all orders issued by the Japanese Government including those issued by the Governors of Prisons and Prefectural Officials in effectuating the provisions of this directive.

2. All officials and subordinates of the Japanese Government affected by the terms of this directive will be held personnally responsible and strictly accountable for compliance with and adherence to the spirit and letter of this directive.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst Adjutant General.

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B:2e

APPENDIX B.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 014.4(19 Dec 45)CIS
(SCAPIN - 458)

19 December 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Restoration of Electoral Rights to Released Political Prisoners.

The Imperial Japanese Government shall immediately take such legal or administrative action as may be required to:

a. Restore the right to vote and the right to hold public office to:

(1) All persons who were ordered to be released from detention, imprisonment, or protection and surveillance by the terms of the "Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government", subject: "Removal of Restrictions on Political, Civil and Religious Liberties" dated 4 October 1945.

(2) All persons detained, imprisoned, or under protection and surveillance for violation of the laws, decrees, orders, ordinances, and regulations referred to in the memorandum above described who were released from such restriction prior to 4 October 1945.

NOTE: This restoration of political rights shall be effected by providing and publicizing the necessary procedures for late registration and waiver of established residence requirements.

b. Notify not later than 31 December 1945 all persons affected by the terms of this directive that their electoral rights have been restored and specify the procedure which they shall observe to register and/or file candidacy for public office.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst Adjutant General.

124

B: 3a

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 000.3 (15 Dec 45)CIE
(SCAPIN - 448)

15 December 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT : Abolition of Governmental Sponsorship, Support, Perpetuation, Control, and Dissemination of State Shinto (Kokka Shinto, Jinja Shinto).

1. In order to free the Japanese people from direct or indirect compulsion to believe or profess to believe in a religion or cult officially designated by the state, and

In order to lift from the Japanese people the burden of compulsory financial support of an ideology which has contributed to their war guilt, defeat, suffering, privation, and present deplorable condition, and

In order to prevent a recurrence of the perversion of Shinto theory and beliefs into militaristic and ultra-nationalistic propaganda designed to delude the Japanese people and lead them into wars of aggression, and

In order to assist the Japanese people in a rededication of their national life to building a new Japan based upon ideals of perpetual peace and democracy,

It is hereby directed that:

a. The sponsorship, support, perpetuation, control and dissemination of Shinto by the Japanese national, prefectural, and local governments, or by public officials, subordinates, and employees acting in their official capacity are prohibited and will cease immediately.

b. All financial support from public funds and all official affiliation with Shinto and Shinto shrines are prohibited and will cease immediately.

/25—

(1) While no financial support from public funds will be extended to shrines located on public reservations or parks, this prohibition will not be contrued to preclude the Japanese Government from continuing to support the areas on which such shrines are located.

(2) Private financial support of all Shinto shrines which have been previously supported in whole or in part by public funds will be permitted, provided such private support is entirely voluntary and is in no way derived from forced or involuntary contributions.

c. All propagation and dissemination of militaristic and ultra-nationalistic ideology in Shinto doctrines, practices, rites, ceremonies or, observances, as well as in the doctrines, practices, rites, ceremonies, and observances of any other religion, faith, sect, creed, or philosophy, are prohibited and will cease immediately.

d. The Religious Functions Order relating to the Grand Shrine of Ise and the Religious Functions Order relating to State and other Shrines will be annuled.

e. The Shrine Board (Jingi-in) of the Ministry of Home Affairs will be abolished, and its present functions, duties, and administrative obligations will not be assumed by any other governmental or tax-supported agency.

f. All public educational institutions whose primary function is either the investigation and dissemination of Shinto or the training of a Shinto priesthood will be abolished and their physical properties diverted to other uses. Their present functions, duties and administrative obligations will not be assumed by any other governmental or tex-supported agency.

126

g. Private educational institutions for the investigation and dissemination of Shinto and for the training of priesthood for Shinto will be permitted and will operate with the same privileges and be subject to the same controls and restrictions as any other private educational institution having no affiliation with the government; in no case, however, will they receive support from public funds, and in no case will they propagate and disseminate militaristic and ultra-nationalistic ideology.

h. The dissemination of Shinto doctrines in any form and by any means in any educational institution supported wholly or in part by public funds is prohibited and will cease immediately.

(1) All teachers' manuals and textbooks now in use in any educational institution supported wholly or in part by public funds will be censored, and all Shinto doctrine will be deleted. No teachers' manual or textbook which is published in the future for use in such institutions will contain any Shinto doctrine.

(2) No visits to Shinto shrines and no rites, practices, or ceremonies associated with Shinto will be conducte or sponsored by any educational institution supported wholly or in part by public funds.

i. Circulation by the government of "The Fundamental Principles of the National Structure" (Kokutai no Hongi), "The Way of the Subject" (Shinmin no Michi), and all similar official volumes, commontaries, interpretations, or instructions on Shinto is prohibited.

j. The use in official writings of the terms "Greater East Asia War (Dai Toa Senso), "The Whole World under One Roof" (Hakko Ichi-u), and all other terms whose connotation in Japanese is inextricably connected with State Shinto, militarism, and ultra-nationalism is prohibited and will cease immediately.

k. God-shelves (kamidana) and all other physical symbols of State Shinto in any office, school, institution, organization, or structure supported wholly or in part by public funds are prohibited and will be removed immediately.

l. No official, subordinate, employee, student, citizen, or resident of Japan will be discriminated against because of his failure to profess and believe in or participate in any practice, rite, ceremony, or observance of State Shinto or of any other religion.

m. No official of the national, prefectural, or local government, acting in his public capacity, will visit any shrine to report his assumption of office, to report on conditions of government or to participate as a representative of government in any ceremony or observance.

2. a. The purpose of this directive is to separate religion from the state, to prevent misuse of religion for political ends, and to put all religions, faiths, and creeds upon exactly the same legal basis, entitled to precisely the same opportunities and protection. It forbids affiliation with the government and the propagation and dissemination of militaristic and ultra-nationalistic ideology not only to Shinto but to the followers of all religions, faiths, sects, creeds, or philosophies.

b. The provisions of this directive will apply with equal force to all rites, practices, ceremonies, observances, beliefs, teachings, mythology, legends, philosophy, shrines, and physical symbols associated with Shinto. /28

c. The term State Shinto within the meaning of this directive will refer to that branch of Shinto (Kokka Shinto or Jinja Shinto) which by official acts of the Japanese Government has been differentiated from the religion of Sect Shinto (Shuha Shinto or Kyoha Shinto) and has been classified a non-religious national cult commonly known as State Shinto, National Shinto, or Shrine Shinto.

d. The term Sect Shinto (Shuha Shinto or Kyoha Shinto) will refer to that branch of Shinto (composed of 13 recognized sects) which by popular belief, legal commentary, and the official acts of the Japanese Government has been recognized to be a religion.

e. Pursuant to the terms of Article I of the Basic Directive on "Removal of Restrictions on Political, Civil, and Religious libe ties" issued on 4 October 1945 by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in which the Japanese people were assured complete religious freedom,

(1) Sect Shinto will enjoy the same protection as any other religion.

(2) Shrine Shinto, after having been divorced from the state and divested of its militaristic and ultra-nationalistic elements, will be recognized as a religion if its adherents so desire and will be granted the same protection as any other religion in so far as it may in fact be the philosophy or religion of Japanese individuals.

f. Militaristic and ultra-nationalistic ideology, as used in this directive, embraces those teachings, beliefs and theories, which advocate or justify a mission on the part of Japan to extend its rule over other nations and peoples by reason of:

(1) The doctrine that the Emperor of Japan is superior to the heads of other states because of ancestry, descent or special origin.

(2) The doctrine that the people of Japan are superior to the people of other lands because of ancestry, descent, or special origin.

(3) The doctrine that the islands of Japan are superior to other lands because of divine or special origin.

(4) Any other doctrine which tends to delude the Japanese people into embarking upon wars of aggression or to glorify the use of force as an instrument for the settlement of disputes with other peoples.

3. The Imperial Japanese Government will submit a comprehensive report to this Headquarters not later than 15 March 1946 describing in detail all action taken to comply with all provisions of this directive.

4. All officials, subordinates, and employees of the Japanese national, prefectural, and local governments, all teachers and education officials, and all citizens and residents of Japan will be held personally accountable for compliance with the spirit as well as the letter of all provisions of this directive.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.
Asst Adjutant General.

COPY

B: 3b

EMPEROR'S IMPERIAL RESCRIPT DENYING HIS DIVINITY

January 1, 1946

In greeting the new year we recall to mind that the Emperor Meiji proclaimed as the basis of our national policy the five clauses of the charter at the beginning of the Meiji era. The charter oath signified:

(1) Deliberative assemblies shall be established and all measures of government decided in accordance with public opinion.

(2) All classes high and low shall unite in vigorously carrying on the affairs of State.

(3) All common people, no less than the civil and military officials, shall be allowed to fulfill their just desires so that there may not be any discontent among them.

(4) All the absurd usages of old shall be broken through and equity and justice to be found in the workings of nature shall serve as the basis of action.

(5) Wisdom and knowledge shall be sought throughout the world for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the Empire.

The proclamation is evident in its significance and high in its ideals. We wish to make this oath anew and restore the country to stand on its own feet again. We have to reaffirm the principles embodied in the charter and proceed unflinchingly toward elimination of misguided practices of the past; and, keeping in close touch with the desires of the people, we will construct a new Japan through thoroughly being pacific, the officials and the people alike obtaining rich culture and advancing the standard of living of the people.

The devastation of the war inflicted upon our cities the miseries of the

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destitute, the stagnation of trade, shortage of food and the great and growing number of the unemployed are indeed heartrending; but if the nation is firmly united in its resolve to face the present ordeal and to see civilization consistently in peace, a bright future will undoubtedly be ours, not only for our country but for the whole of humanity.

Love of the family and love of country are especially strong in this country. With more of this devotion should we now work toward love of mankind.

We feel deeply concerned to note that consequent upon the protracted war ending in our defeat our people are liable to grow restless and to fall into the slough of despond. Radical tendencies in excess are gradually spreading and the sense of morality tends to lose its hold on the people with the result that there are signs of confusion of thoughts.

We stand by the people and we wish always to share with them in their moment of joys and sorrows. The ties between us and our people have always stood upon mutual trust and affection. They do not depend upon mere legends and myths. They are not predicated on the false conception that the Emperor is divine and that the Japanese people are superior to other races and fated to rule the world.

Our Government should make every effort to alleviate their trials and tribulations. At the same time, we trust that the people will rise to the occasion and will strive courageously for the solution of their outstanding difficulties and for the development of industry and culture. Acting upon a consciousness of solidarity and of mutual aid and broad tolerance in their civic life, they will prove themselves worthy of their best tradition. By their supreme endeavors in that direction they will be able to render their substantial contribution to the welfare and advancement of mankind.

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The resolution for the year should be made at the beginning of the year. We expect our people to join us in all exertions looking to accomplishment of this great undertaking with an indomitable spirit.

B: 3c

GENERAL MacARTHUR'S COMMENT
ON IMPERIAL RESCRIPT OF JANUARY 1, 1946

"The Emperor's New Year's statement pleases me very much. By it he undertakes a leading part in the democratization of his people. He squarely takes his stand for the future along liberal lines. His action reflects the irresistible influence of a sound idea. A sound idea cannot be stopped."

B: 4a

ANNEX I

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 210.2 (2 Oct 45)MD
(SCAPIN - 68)

APO 500,
2 October 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Promotions of Civil Service Officials in Korea.

1. It is alleged that the Japanese Government has purported to promote Japanese officials or civil service functionaries serving in Southern Korea.

2. All such purported promotions are ineffective.

3. The Japanese Government will not attempt to exercise any administrative authority in Korea.

4. Military Government is the sole authority in Korea.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/ Harold Fair.
/s/ HAROLD FAIR,
Lt Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

135

B: 4b

APPENDIX

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

(SCAPIN 169) 25 October 1945

MEMORANDUM 20: The Imperial Japanese Government.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Transfer of Custody of Diplomatic and Consular Property and Archives.

1. By direction of the Allied Powers, the following instructions are given the Imperial Japanese Government for prompt compliance:

A. In countries where Sweden or Switzerland are acting as protecting powers over Japanese interests, with the exception of those countries enumerated in sub-paragraph B below, the protecting power concerned will be instructed by the Japanese Government to turn over intact and without delay to representatives of the four Allied Powers who have been instructed to receive them, physical custody of all Japanese diplomatic and consular property and archives in the country concerned. The protecting power, however, should continue to exercise routine functions of protection of Japanese nationals.

B. In the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, the United States, the British Commonwealths, France and the Netherlands, including colonies and dependencies thereof, the protecting power concerned will be instructed by the Japanese Government to turn over intact and without delay to the government of the country in which they are located, physical custody of all Japanese diplomatic and consular property and archives in the country concerned.

C. In all neutral countries, the Japanese Government will instruct the Japanese mission in such country to turn over intact and without delay physical custody of all Japanese diplomatic and consular property and archives to representatives of the four Allied Powers who have been designated to receive them. Routine functions of protection of Japanese nationals in such neutral countries may be turned over to Sweden or Switzerland since these powers are acting as protecting powers for Japanese interests elsewhere.

D. The Japanese Government will immediately recall Japanese diplomatic and consular representatives in neutral countries and will cease further relations with foreign governments except as stated in sub-paragraphs A and C above, or in accordance with such procedures as are hereafter established.

2. Copies of all instructions issued to the protecting powers or to Japanese diplomatic representatives or consular officials in the several countries concerned in compliance with this directive, and a prompt report of action taken by the recipient of such instructions will be furnished at the earliest practicable date.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/ H. W. Allen

H. W. ALLEN
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Acting Adjutant General.

B: 4c

[redacted]

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AGAM-4(31 Oct 45)GS
(SCAPIN - 217)

31 October 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Definition of "United Nations", "Neutral Nations", and "Enemy Nations".

1. Whenever reference to the "United Nations" is made in any order, memorandum or directive, that term, in the absence of indication to the contrary, shall be taken as meaning and including the nations which are signatories of the United Nations Declaration dated 1 January 1942, and nations associated with them in this war. They are:

(1) Australia
(2) Belgium
(3) Bolivia
(4) Brazil
(5) Canada
(6) Chile
(7) China
(8) Columbia
(9) Costa Rica
(10) Cuba
(11) Czechoslovakia
(12) Denmark
(13) Dominican Republic
(14) Ecuador
(15) Egypt
(16) Ethiopia
(17) France
(18) United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
(19) Greece
(20) Guatemala
(21) Haiti
(22) Honduras
(23) Iceland
(24) India
(25) Iran (Persia)
(26) Iraq
(27) Lebanon
(28) Liberia
(29) Luxembourg
(30) Mexico

138

(31) Netherlands
(32) New Zealand
(33) Nicaragua
(34) Norway
(35) Panama
(36) Paraguay
(37) Peru
(38) Philippine Commonwealth
(39) Poland
(40) Salvador
(41) Saudi Arabia
(42) Syria
(43) Turkey
(44) Union of South Africa
(45) Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
(46) United States of America
(47) Uruguay
(48) Venezuela
(49) Yugoslavia

2. Whenever reference to "Neutral Nations" is made in any such order, directive or memorandum, that term, in the absence of indication to the contrary, shall be taken as meaning and including the following nations:

(1) Afghanistan
(2) Ireland (Eire)
(3) Portugal
(4) Spain
(5) Sweden
(6) Switzerland

3. Whenever reference to "Enemy Nations" is made in any such order, directive or memorandum, that term, in the absence of indication to the contrary, shall be taken as meaning and including the following nations:

(1) Bulgaria
(2) Germany
(3) Hungary
(4) Japan
(5) Roumania

4. The nations named below, whose status has changed as a result of the war, will not be treated as falling into any of the three categories of nations referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 or 3 above unless such a classification of one or more of them is specified. They will be referred to collectively as "nations whose status has changed as a result of the war". Such nations are:

(1) Argentina
(2) Finland
(3) Italy
(4) Siam (Thailand)

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER,

/s/ H. W. Allen

H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst Adjutant General.

140

B: 4 d

APPENDIX M

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 091.1 (4 Nov 45)GS
(SCAPIN - 237)

4 November 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT,

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo,

SUBJECT : Official Relations Between Japanese Government and Representatives of Neutral Nations.

Except as hereafter authorized by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers you will cease to carry on relations with neutral governments or representatives thereof in Japan. You will inform such representatives now in Japan that the existence of diplomatic missions is not deemed consistent with the purposes and character of the Allied Occupation in Japan and of the position of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and refer them to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for future contacts with the Japanese Government.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/ H. W. Allen

H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

141

B: 4e

SUPREME COMMANDER

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 091 (29 Jan 46)GS
(SCAPIN - 677)

APO 500
29 January 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Governmental and Administrative Separation of Certain Outlying Areas from Japan.

1. The Imperial Japanese Government is directed to cease exercising, or attempting to exercise, governmental or administrative authority over any area outside of Japan, or over any government officials and employees or any other persons within such areas.

2. Except as authorized by this Headquarters, the Imperial Japanese Government will not communicate with government officials and employees or with any other persons outside of Japan for any purpose other than the routine operation of authorized shipping, communications and weather services.

3. For the purpose of this directive, Japan is defined to include the four main islands of Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku) and the approximately 1,000 smaller adjacent islands, including the Tsushima Islands and the Ryukyu (Nansei) Islands north of 30° North Latitude (excluding Kuchinoshima Island); and excluding (a) Utsuryo (Ulung) Island, Liancourt Rocks (Take Island) and Quelpart (Saishu or Cheju) Island, (b) the Ryukyu (Nansei) Islands south of 30° North Latitude (including Kuchinoshima Island), the Izu, Nanpo, Bonin (Ogasawara) and Volcano (Kazan or Iwo) Island Groups, and all other outlying Pacific Islands (including the Daito (Oagashi or Ongari) Island Group, and Parece Vela (Okino-tori), Marcus (Minami-tori) and Ganges (Nakano-tori) Islands), and (c) the Kurile (Chishima) Islands, the Habomai (Hapomae) Island Group (including Suisho, Yuri, Akiyuri, Shibotsu and Taraku Islands) and Shikotan Island.

4. Further areas specifically excluded from the governmental and administrative jurisdiction of the Imperial Japanese Government are the following: (a) all Pacific Islands seized or occupied under mandate or otherwise by Japan since the beginning of the World War in 1914, (b) Manchuria, Formosa and the Pescadores, (c) Korea, and (d) Karafuto.

5. The definition of Japan contained in this directive shall also apply to all future directives, memoranda and orders from this Headquarters unless otherwise specified therein.

142

6. Nothing in this directive shall be construed as an indication of Allied policy relating to the ultimate determination of the minor islands referred to in Article 8 of the Potsdam Declaration.

7. The Imperial Japanese Government will prepare and submit to this Headquarters a report of all governmental agencies in Japan the functions of which pertain to areas outside of Japan as defined in this directive. Such report will include a statement of the functions, organization and personnel of each of the agencies concerned.

8. All records of the agencies referred to in paragraph 7 above will be preserved and kept available for inspection by this Headquarters.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/ H. V. Allen

H. V. ALLEN,
Colonel, AGD,
Asst Adjutant General.

B: 4f

APPENDIX 3

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 091 (22 Mar 46)GS
(SCAPIN 677)

APO 500
22 March 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Governmental and Administrative Separation of Certain Outlying Areas from Japan.

1. Reference is made to the following:

a. Memorandum to the Japanese Government AG 091 (29 Jan 46)GS (SCAPIN 677), subject, "Governmental and Administrative Separation of Certain Outlying Areas from Japan."

b. Memorandum from the Japanese Government G.L.O. No. 928(1.1) of 26 February 1946, subject, "Request for Information Regarding Status of Izu Islands."

2. Paragraph 3 of reference "a" is hereby amended so that the Izu Islands and the Nanpo Islands north of and including Lot's Wife (Sofu Gan) are included within the area defined as Japan for the purpose of that directive.

3. The Japanese government is hereby directed to resume governmental and administrative jurisdiction over these islands, subject to the authority of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

4. Nothing in this directive shall be construed as an indication of Allied policy relating to the ultimate determination of the minor islands referred to in Article 8 of the Potsdam Declaration.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/ D. M. Fitch

D. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

144

APPENDIX B

B: 5a

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 091 (4 Jan 46)GS
(SCAPIN-548)

APO 500
4 January 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT : Abolition of Certain Political Parties, Associations, Societies and Other Organizations.

1. You will prohibit the formation of any political party, association, society or other organization and any activity on the part of any of them or of any individual or group whose purpose, or the effect of whose activity, is the following:

a. Resistance or opposition to the Occupation Forces or to orders issued by the Japanese Government in response to directives of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, or;

b. Support or justification of aggressive Japanese military action abroad, or;

c. Arrogation by Japan of leadership of other Asiatic, Indonesian or Malayan peoples, or;

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

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

f. Affording military or quasi-military training, or providing benefits, greater than similar civilian benefits, or special representation for persons formerly members of the Army or Navy, or perpetuation of militarist or a martial spirit in Japan, or;

g. Alteration of policy by assassination or other terroristic programs, or encouragement or justification of a tradition favoring such methods.

2. A list of organizations, some or all of whose purposes are proscribed under the provisions of paragraph 1 above, is given in Appendix A to this Memorandum. This list will not be regarded as inclusive. The organizations listed in that appendix and other organizations, whose purposes or activities are those above mentioned or similar to them, will be immediately dissolved, together with any organizations which they control or with which they are affiliated.

165

AG 091 (4 Jan 46) GS, Memo to IJG

3. a. You will take such action immediately as may be required to prevent all transactions involving property owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, by any organization dissolved or to be dissolved in accord with this Memorandum or of the type enumerated in paragraph 1 hereof. All such property, including all books, files and records of such organizations, will be seized and held in your custody. You will obtain complete records of all such property and will keep them available for inspection as public records. Officials receiving such records will be held personally responsible for their safe keeping and use in accord with this Memorandum. Any such property which is capable of use for the production of food, shelter or other necessities of life will be exploited as promptly as possible for these purposes.

b. You will promptly obtain and submit to this Headquarters the name and address and the position held by each person who has, at any time since 7 July 1937, served as an officer of any organization dissolved in accord with this Memorandum. Such information will also be kept available as a public record. Complete membership lists will also be furnished.

4. You will enact appropriate laws or ordinances to carry out the terms of this Memorandum and to prevent further activities contrary to its terms.

5. Until further order of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, any organization shall be deemed, regardless of its declared purposes, to further purposes or activities contrary to the terms of this memorandum if:

a. Any of its principal officers were (i) members of organizations abolished in accord with this order, or (ii) former commissioned officers of the Imperial Japanese Regular Army or Navy or the Special Volunteer Reserve, who have been on active duty since 1 January 1930 or (iii) any person who has served in or with the military police (Kempei-Tai) or Naval Police, the TOKUMU KIKAN, KAIGUN TOKUMU RU, or other special or secret intelligence or military or naval police organizations.

b. Its membership includes more than twenty-five percent of persons who were formerly members of an organization or organizations abolished or prohibited in pursuance of this Memorandum.

6. You will forbid the formation or activity of any party, society, organization, association or group whose purpose or activity consists of:

a. Proposing or supporting candidates for public office.

b. Influencing the policy of Government, or

c. The discussion of the relations between Japan and foreign powers, unless it shall first have filed a declaration of (a) its name,

(b) its purposes, (c) the address of its principal offices, (d) the names and addresses of its officers together with a statement as to their military or police service and the names of any associations, societies or parties of which they are or have been members, (e) the names and addresses of substantial financial supporters and the amounts of their respective contributions, (f) a roster of the names and addresses of its membership in the office of the mayor of the town or city in which it has or intends to have its principal office. Such declarations will be kept up to date as changes in purposes and membership occur. Declarations with regard to changes of membership and substantial contributions will be made as required by the Supreme Commander; reports of changes in officers or purposes will be made immediately. You will direct that the mayor of any town or city receiving such a declaration or any change forward two copies to an appropriate office of the Imperial Japanese Government in Tokyo. Both the original and one of the copies of such declarations will be kept available for public inspection at all times during ordinary business hours. No fees will be charged in connection with any of the foregoing and the procedure fixed for filing such declarations shall be such as to make compliance with these directions as simple and easy as possible.

The provisions of this paragraph which require the filing of a roster of the names and addresses of members will not apply to groups or other organizations of workers or employees who meet for the purpose of the discussion of questions relating to wages, hours and working conditions or the choice of persons to represent them in negotiations with their employers in connection with such questions.

7. The purpose of the provisions of paragraph 6 of this Memorandum is to secure public knowledge of the character of political organisations in Japan and to prevent the formation of secret, militaristic, ultranationalistic and anti-democratic societies and organizations. It shall not be interpreted nor shall it be applied in a manner which interferes with freedom of assembly, speech or religion except with respect to the purposes and activities specifically mentioned herein.

8. You will present your programme for the execution of the directions of this Memorandum, together with any laws, ordinances or orders to be issued in accord with it, for the approval of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Any laws or ordinances which you will enact in compliance with this Memorandum will provide that upon such approval they will be effective from the date of this Memorandum, regardless of the date of their enactment.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

H.W. ALLEN,
Colonel, AGD,
Asst Adjutant General.

List of Organizations to be Abolished referred to in Paragraph 2 of the Memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government AG 091 (4 Jan 46) GS.

Note: This list does not include all of the organizations which are to be dissolved in accord with the directions of the above Memorandum.

1. DAI NIPPON ISSHIN-KAI (Great Japan Renovation Society)
2. DAI NIPPON KOA RENMEI (Great Japan Rising Asia Alliance) and all its affiliated organizations
3. DAI NIPPON SEISANTO (Great Japan Production Party)
4. DAI NIPPON SEKISEI-KAI (Greater Japan True-Hearted Society)
5. DAI TOA KYOKAI (Greater East Asia Association)
6. DAITO JUKU (Eastern Academy)
7. GENRON HOKOKU KAI (Literary Patriotic Society)
8. GENYOSHA (Dark Ocean Society)
9. JIKYOKU KAIGI KAI (Current Affairs Discussion Society)
10. KAKUMEI-SO (The House of the Cry of the Crane)
11. KENKOKU-KAI (National Foundation Society)
12. KINKEI GAKUIN (Golden Pheasant Institute)
13. KOKURYUKAI (Black Dragon Society)
14. KOKUSAI KANKYO RENMEI (Anti-Communist League)
15. KOKUSAI SEIKEI GAKKAI (International Political Economic Society)
16. KOKUSUI TAISHUTO (Ultranationalist Party)
17. KOKUTAI YOGO RENGO (National State Protection League)
18. MEIRIN-KAI (Higher Ethics Society)
19. MIZUHO CLUB (Mizuho = archaic poetic term for Japan, literally "French Rice Plant")
20. SONJO DOSHIKAI (Loyalist Comrades Society)
21. TAIKA KAI (Great Change Society)
22. TENKOKAI (Heavenly Action Society)

23. TOA RENMEI (East Asia League)

24. TOHO DOSHIKAI (Far Eastern Comrades Association)

25. TOHO KAI (Eastern Society)

26. YAMATO MUSUBI HONSHA (Yamato Solidarity Headquarters) or (Japanese Knot)

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

B: 5b

[redacted]

SCAPIN 550 - "REMOVAL AND EXCLUSION OF UNDESIRABLE PERSONNEL FROM PUBLIC OFFICE"

4 January 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT : Removal and Exclusion of Undesirable Personnel from Public Office

1. The Potsdam Declaration states: "There must be eliminated for all time the authority and influence of those who have deceived and misled the people of Japan into embarking on world conquest, for we insist that a new order of peace, security, and justice will be impossible until irresponsible militarism is driven from the world."

2. In order to carry out this provision of the Potsdam Declaration, the Imperial Japanese Government is hereby ordered to remove from public office and exclude from government service all persons who have been:

a. Active exponents of militaristic nationalism and aggression.

b. Influential members of any Japanese ultranationalistic, terroristic, or secret patriotic society, its agencies or affiliates; or

c. Influential in the activities of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society or the Political Association of Great Japan,

as those terms are defined in Appendix A to this directive.

3. The term "public office" as used in this directive shall mean and include

a. Any position in the government service which is customarily filled by one with the civil service rank of Chokunin or above (or equivalent rank under any reorganization of the civil service system); or

b. Any other position in the government service not customarily filled by a member of the civil service which is equivalent or superior to the civil service rank of Chokunin (in the case of government corporations the term will include at least: Chairman of the Board of Directors, President, Vice-President, Director, Adviser and Auditor).

4. The term "government service," as used in this directive, shall mean and include all positions in the central Japanese and Prefectural Governments and all of their agencies and local branches, bureaus (including Regional Administrative Bureaus) and offices and all positions in corporations, associations and other organizations in which said Governments or any of their agencies have a financial interest representing actual or working control.

5. The term "remove from public office," as used in this directive, shall mean to discharge the person from the public office which he holds and to terminate his influence and participation therein, directly and indirectly. Persons removed from public office will not be entitled to any public or private pensions or other emoluments or benefits without the consent of this Headquarters. An official removed under this procedure will be dismissed and will not be entitled to the hearing or other procedures precedent to removal to which he may have been entitled under Japanese Law.

6. The term "exclude from government service," as used in this directive, shall mean to bar the person in question from any position in the government service. Thus, persons removed from public office will be disqualified from holding any other positions in the government service. Also, persons who may not be holding public offices from which they must be removed, may nevertheless be disqualified from taking a position in the government service. This disqualification from holding public office shall be continued

until the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration quoted in paragraph 1 have been fulfilled in Japan.

7. The mere removal of officials from public office and the exclusion from government service of those persons described herein will not be sufficient to establish the new order of peace, security and justice envisaged by the Potsdam Declaration. If Japan is to achieve a peacefully inclined and responsible government, the greatest care must be taken to appoint new officials who will foster the revival and strengthening of democratic tendencies among the Japanese people and who will respect fundamental human rights and freedom of speech, religion and thought. If existing civil service qualification regulations provide obstacles to the appointment of such officials or unduly narrow the field from which appointments may be made, such regulations shall be amended or superseded.

8. The removals ordered by this directive shall be effected as expeditiously as possible, priority being given to the more important positions. Removal may be postponed in the case of individuals who are absolutely required to insure demobilization of the Japanese armed forces in the outlying theaters or to carry out the provisions of this directive. When their assistance is no longer absolutely required they will be dismissed. The names of such individuals, their positions, the reason for their disqualification, and the reasons for their temporary retention will be promptly reported to this Headquarters. The time of their final dismissal will also promptly be reported.

9. Appendix "A" contains a list of the categories of persons who must be removed from public office and excluded from government service by the Imperial Japanese Government in order to carry out the provisions of paragraph 2 of this directive. Persons included in the categories listed in Appendix "A" shall be removed from public office as provided in paragraphs 8 and 10 and shall there-

after be exeluded from government service. However, if the Imperial Japanese Government represents that in order to carry on indispensable peaceful executive activities of such government, the temporary reinstatement of an individual so removed is essential and that it is impossible to obtain a suitable replacement, an application so stating, signed by a responsible official of the Imperial Japanese Government, may be filed with this Headquarters. Such applications shall contain a statement of the name, rank, position, duties, and responsibilities of the individual involved; shall state fully the reasons why such temporary reinstatement is regarded as essential, the requested period of temporary reinstatement and the efforts made to obtain a suitable replacement. Such application shall be accompanied by a copy of the questionnaire described in paragraph 10, below. No such temporary reinstatement will be effected by the Imperial Japanese Government until this Headquarters has registered its approval in writing.

10. In order to insure that the government service is cleansed of undesirable personnel the following action will be taken:

a. The Imperial Japanese Government will instruct each of its Ministries or other appropriate agencies to remove from the positions described in paragraph 3 which are within its competence, any persons whom the records show or who are known to have been within the categories listed in Appendix "A." A Questionnaire (see below) will be obtained from each such individual before he is notified of his dismissal.

b. In addition, the Imperial Japanese Government will instruct each of its Ministries or other appropriate agencies to prepare and distribute to all incumbents of positions described in paragraph 3 and to future applicants for government positions which are within its competence, the Questionnaire contained in Appendix "B." Such Questionnaires will be reviewed and on the basis of them and

any other knowledge in possession of the Government, individuals will be removed from office or denied employment in accordance with the provisions of this directive.

11. Each Ministry or other appropriate agency will prepare a Plan for handling the Questionnaires which will provide for:

a. Distribution

b. Collection

c. Review

d. Action on basis of information in Questionnaire.

e. Classification and filing--this system should permit reference to the Questionnaire in terms of agency, rank of officials, and action taken (e.g. removal or retention).

12. Each Plan will provide for screening of positions occupied by higher rank officials first. A duplicate set of completed Questionnaires will be provided at the Headquarters of each Ministry or other agency where it will be available for inspection or removal by this Headquarters.

13. In addition to the Questionnaires each Ministry or other agency will maintain at its headquarters an alphabetical file of Questionnaire Record Cards substantially in the form indicated in Appendix "C" available for inspection or removal by this Headquarters. The cards will be filled out in English (also in Japanese if desired). Identical numbers, with an identifying symbol for each Ministry or other agency, will be assigned to each Questionnaire and the Record Card relating thereto.

14. In order that the forthcoming elections may provide a full opportunity for democratic elements in Japan to obtain memberships in the Imperial Diet denied them during the years of Japan's militaristic nationalism and aggression and in

order to eliminate from the new Diet the influence of those who have deceived and misled the people of Japan into embarking on world conquest, any person who comes within the categories described in Appendix "A" shall be disqualified as a candidate for any elective position in the Imperial Diet. Any such person shall be disqualified from standing at any time as a candidate for prefectural Governor or Mayor of a city (Shi). Also, all such persons shall be removed from and henceforth excluded from appointment to the House of Peers. The Imperial Japanese Government shall adopt measures to enforce this disqualification of candidates for elective office, including the issuance of necessary regulations, the publication of disqualification categories prepared in conformity herewith and the certification by each candidate that he is not thereby disqualified from standing for election. A comprehensive report of the measures proposed to be adopted will be furnished to this Headquarters.

15. The Imperial Japanese Government will make the following reports to this Headquarters (In English, in triplicate):

a. Reports required by paragraphs 8 and 14 hereof.

b. An initial report of the Plan of each Ministry or other agency called for by paragraph 11. This Headquarters may direct revision of any of these Plans if they are not considered adequate.

c. A weekly report, divided into sections for the fields of competence of each Ministry or other agency, showing:

(1) Total number of positions whose incumbents are to be investigated.

(2) Number and type of positions investigated previously and during the current week.

(3) Number of persons removed or denied employment during the current week.

(4) Names, ranks, positions, and Questionnaire numbers of persons removed or denied employment during the current week.

16. This Headquarters will provide for inspections and investigations necessary to check compliance with this directive, and the Imperial Japanese Government will render any assistance required for the making of such inspections and investigations. Action taken by the Japanese Government with respect to removal or denial of employment and with respect to disqualification of candidates for elective office will be reviewed and may be reversed by this Headquarters.

17. Wilful falsification of or failure to make full and complete disclosures in any Questionnaire, report or Application provided for in this directive will be punishable by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers as a violation of the Surrender Terms. In addition, the Imperial Japanese Government will make any provisions necessary to provide adequate punishment in Japanese courts and under Japanese law for such wilful falsification or non-disclosure and will undertake such prosecutions as may be required.

18. In addition to the general provisions of this directive covering all public offices, this Headquarters has made and may make more restrictive requirements respecting employment of certain classes of individuals at all levels in special fields.

19. All officials and subordinates of the Imperial Japanese Government affected by the terms of this order will be held personally responsible and strictly accountable for compliance with and adherence to the spirit and letter of this directive.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

H. W. ALLEN
Colonel, A. G. D.
Asst. Adjutant General

Inclosures:
Appendix A-Removal and Exclusion Categories
Appendix B-Questionnaire
Appendix C-Questionnaire Record Card

156

APPENDIX "A"

REMOVAL AND EXCLUSION CATEGORIES

A. War Criminals

Persons arrested as suspected war criminals unless released or acquitted.

B. Career military and naval personnel, special police and officials of the War Ministries.

Any person who has at any time held any of the following positions:

1. Member of:

Board of Fleet Admirals and Field Marshals
Supreme Military Council
Imperial General Headquarters
Army and Navy General Staffs
Supreme Council for Direction of the War

2. Commissioned officer in the Imperial Japanese Regular Army or Navy or in the Special Volunteer Reserve.

3. Commissioned or non-commissioned officers, enlisted men or civilian employees who served in or with the Military Police (Kempei-Tai) or Naval Police, the TOKUMU KIKAN, KAIGUN TOKUMU BU, or other special or secret intelligence or military or naval police organizations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. Influential Members of Ultranationalistic, Terroristic or Secret Patriotic Societies.

Any person who has at any time:

1. Been a founder, officer, or director of; or
2. Occupied any post of authority in; or
3. Been an editor of any publication or organ of; or
4. Made substantial voluntary contributions (a sum or property the value of which is large in itself or large in proportion to the means of the individual in question) to any of the organizations or their branches, subsidiaries, agencies, or affiliates (other than the organizations referred to in paragraph D below) described in the Memorandum to the Japanese Government on "Abolition of Certain Political Parties, Associations and Societies" AG 091 (4 Jan 46) GS.

D. Persons Influential in the Activities of IRAA IRAPS, and the Political Association of Great Japan.

Any person who has at any time:

1. Been a founder or national officer, a national director, national committee chairman, or a leading official of a prefectural or metropolitan subdivision of; or

2. Been an editor of any publication or organ of:

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

b. The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (Taisei Seijikai) and any of its affiliates or agencies.

c. The Political Association of Great Japan and any of its affiliates or agencies.

E. Officers of Financial and Development Organizations involved in Japanese Expansion:

Any person who has at any time between 7 July 1937 and 2 September 1945, occupied any of the positions listed below:

Chairman of the Board of Directors, President, Vice-President, Director, Adviser or Auditor of any of the following or, in territory occupied by the Japanese armed forces since 7 July 1937, manager of a branch of:

South Manchurian Railway Company
Manchuria Development Company
North China Development Company
Central China Development Company
Southern Development Company
Taiwan Development Company
Manchuria Heavy Industry Development Company

Nanyo Development Company
Oriental Development Company
Wartime Finance Bank
United Funds Bank
Southern Development Bank
Overseas Funds Bank
Chosen Colonization Bank
Deutsche Bank Fuer Ostasien
Bank of Chosen
Bank of Taiwan
Bank of Manchukuo
Manchurian Development Bank
Korean Trust Company

Any other bank, development company or institution whose foremost purpose has been the financing of colonization and development activities in colonial and Japanese-occupied territory, or the financing of war production by the mobilization or control of the financial resources of colonial or Japanese-occupied territories.

F. Governors of Occupied Territories.

Japanese officials who have held the positions listed below:

1. Korea:

Governor General
Chief Civilian Administrator
Members of Privy Council

2. Formosa:

Governor General
Chief Civilian Administrator

3. Kwantung:

Governor General
Chief Administrator
Director of the Bureau of Pacification

4. South Seas:

Governor General
Director of South Seas Administration Office

5. Netherlands East Indies:

Chief Military Administrator
Chief Civil Administrator

6. Malaya:

Chief Military Administrator
Chief Civil Administrator
Mayor of Singapore

7. French Indo-China:

Governor General
Inspector General of Police
Director of Bureau of General Affairs
Financial Charge d'Affaires

8. Burma:

Advisers to the Burmese Administration
Chief to the Political Affairs Department of the Japanese Military Administration
Chief of the Internal Affairs Department of the Central Administration

9. China:

Advisers to the Nanking Puppet Government
Ambassador

10. Manchukuo:

Director of General Affairs Board
Vice-Director of General Affairs Board
Officers of the Central Organization of the Concordia Society

11. Others:

Responsible Japanese Officials controlling collaborationist native governments in the Mongolian Federated Autonomous Government, the Philippine Puppet Republic, the Provisional Government of Free India, and Thailand.

G. Additional Militarists and Ultranationalists:

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

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

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

APPENDIX "B"

QUESTIONNAIRE

Questionnaire Number _____ (to be assigned by Ministry or other appropriate agency)

(Instructions: This Questionnaire shall be filled out in both Japanese and English. The English version will prevail if discrepancies exist between it and the Japanese version. Answers must be typewritten or printed clearly in block letters. Every question must be answered precisely and conscientiously and no space is to be left blank. If the question is to be answered by either "yes" or "no," print the word "yes" or "no" in the appropriate space. If the question is inapplicable, so indicate by some appropriate word or phrase such as "none" or "not applicable." Add supplementary sheets if there is not enough space in the Questionnaire. Omissions or false or incomplete statements are criminal offenses and will result in prosecution and punishment.)

A. PERSONAL

1. List position which you hold or for which you are under consideration, with Civil Service Grade: _____

2. Name: _____ (Surname) (First and Middle Name)

3. Other names which you have used or by which you have been known: _____

4. Date of Birth: _____ 5. Place of Birth: _____

6. Height: _____ 7. Weight _____ 8. Scars, marks, or deformities: _____

9. Present address: _____

10. Permanent Residence: _____ (in full)

11. Identity card type and number: _____ (in full)

12. List any instances when you have been arrested, together with the reasons therefor, and any crimes of which you have been convicted: _____

13. Give any Civil Service rank and grade now held: _____

B. CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD OF EMPLOYMENT AND MILITARY SERVICE

14. In the space below, give a chronological history of your employment, including all of the positions which you have held since 1 January 1931. In reporting either governmental or military positions, be sure to give all of the ranks which you may, at any time, have held: _____

C. MEMBERSHIP IN ORGANIZATIONS

15. In the space below, report whether or not you are or were a member of a founder or organizer or an officer of the national office or of a prefectural or metropolitan sub-division of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society, or the Political Association of Great Japan. Report also whether or not you acted as editor for any publications for any of them: _____

16. In the space below, report any other party, association, society, fraternity, club, union, institution, whether social, political, military, patriotic, professional, cultural, honorary, athletic or otherwise, of which you are or were a member. Make this report whether or not this society was secret. State whether or not you were a founder or organizer or leader, or occupied any post of authority in any such organization and whether you have been an editor of any of its publications: _____

17. Has any member of your family held office, rank, or post of authority, or been otherwise influential in any of the organizations listed above? If so, give his name and address, his relationship to you and a description of the position which he held and of the organization: _____

18. With the exception of regular membership dues, list and give details of any contributions of money or property which you have made, directly or indirectly, to any of the organizations listed above, including any contributions made by any natural or juridical person or legal entity on your behalf or through your solicitation or influence: _____

19. Have you ever been the recipient of any titles, ranks, medals, testimonials, or other honors from any of the above organizations? If so, state the nature of the honor, the date conferred, and the reason: _____

D. RECORD OF OTHER SERVICE

20. With exception of those you have specifically mentioned in Sections B and C above, list:

(a) Any part time, unpaid or honorary position of authority or trust you have held since 1 January 1931 as a representative of the Army or Navy or of any National Ministry or other Central Government agency or as a representative of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society, the Political Association of Great Japan, or their agencies, affiliates, or successor organizations.

(b) Any service of any kind you have rendered since 1 January 1931, in any military, police, law-enforcement, peace protection, or intelligence organization or in any organization concerned with Protection and Surveillance and control of thought, speech, religion, or assembly:

From:	To:	Name and Type of Organization	Highest office or rank you held, or type of your service	Date of appointment to highest office or rank	Duties

E. WRITINGS AND SPEECHES

21. List on a spearate sheet the titles and publishers of all publications from 1 January 1931 to the present which were written in whole or in part or compiled or edited by you, and all public addresses made by you, giving subject, date and approximate circulation and in the case of speeches, the number in audience. If such publications or speeches were sponsored by any organization, give its name. If no speeches or publications, write "none" in this space: _____

F. CORPORATE POSITIONS

22. With the exception of those you have specifically mentioned above, list any corporate directorships or executive positions held by you since 1 January 1931 and where you served, whether in Japan proper or outside of Japan.

Corporation	Position Held	Dates

G. REMARKS

23. _____

The statements on this Questionnaire are true and I understand that any omissions or false or incomplete statements are criminal offenses and will subject me to prosecution and punishment.

Signed: _____ Date: _____
(signature of individual to whom the questionnaire relates)

CERTIFICATION OF SERVICE SUPERIOR

(Instructions: This certification shall be signed by the service superior (or other responsible official) of the incumbent of public office, or, in the case of applicants for public office, by the official responsible for employing the applicant).

I certify that the above is the true name and signature of the individual concerned and that, with the exceptions noted below, the answers made on this Questionnaire are true to the best of my knowledge and belief and the information available to me.

Exceptions: (if no exceptions, write "none")

_____

_____

_____

_____

Signed _____ Official Position _____ Date _____

APPENDIX "C"

QUESTIONNAIRE RECORD CARD

Questionnaire No. _____

NAME: _____ Japanese Governmental
(Surname) (First & Middle Names)

ADDRESS: _____ Agency _____

Position which applicant holds or for which he is under consideration (with Civil Service Grade):

_____

Summary of pertinent portions of Individual's Record: _____

_____

_____

ACTION TAKEN: (Check one): DATE: _____

( ) Removed from position: _____
(describe position)

( ) Application for employment as _____ denied.
(describe position)

( ) Retained in position: _____
(describe position)

( ) Application for employment as: _____ approved.

OTHER ACTION:

(Here record any application to Hq. SCAP, for approval of appointment or reinstatement, the action taken by Hq. SCAP, on such application, the action taken by the Japanese Government accordingly and the date of such action. Also record any other action concerning the individual, such as reversal of initial retention of the individual upon direction of SCAP, conviction of the individual for falsification or omissions in the Questionnaire, subsequent employment of the individual, etc.)

_____

_____

_____

B: 5c

PRESS RELEASE CONCERNING PURGE DIRECTIVES

4 January, 1946

General of the Armies Douglas MacArthur today struck a telling blow for the cause of world freedom against militarism and aggression. In two sweeping directives delivered simultaneously The Supreme Commander sternly ordered the Imperial Japanese Government to purge its ranks of all those persons and associations who fomented, launched and directed Japan's treacherous but disastrous assault on world peace. The orders plainly state their scope and purpose, to strike the shackles from the efforts of the Japanese people to rise toward freedom and democracy and effectively to remove from the world scene one more rotten spot wherein the germs of war might breed.

General Whitney, Chief of the Government Section of GHQ, stated that these directives blast from their entrenched positions in the command posts of the government all those who planned, started and directed the war, and those who enslaved and beat the Japanese people into abject submission and who hoped to do the same with all the world. "Their activities, their ambition, their methods have long been known to us" he said. "We have watched them closely. It had been hoped that Japan itself would clean its own stable."

Pointing out that the Japanese people, once restrictions on free speech and free press had been removed, became vociferous in their demands for action on the part of their own government, General Whitney went on to say, "The inertia, if not the active opposition within the government itself blocked all attempts. Centuries of feudal submission and the complete,

untrammelled and irresponsible freedom of the executive proved obstacles too great to be overcome by the people themselves. General MacArthur has, however, resolved the difficulty in direct and forthright fashion."

Aimed at freeing all political parties from the influence of reactionary elements and at releasing government officials from fear of attack by secret, terroristic societies, the first directive orders the Japanese Government to abolish all ultra-nationalistic, terroristic and militaristic groups and so to control all other political associations and organizations that never again will they be able to impose their will on the Japanese people.

To achieve the mission of the occupation, to carry out the policies of the Potsdam Declaration, the second directive requires that all "those who have deceived and misled the people of Japan into embarking on a world conquest" must be removed from public office and excluded from government service so that "a new order of peace, security and justice" is firmly established in Japan and "irresponsible militarism is driven from the world."

B: 5d

COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 091.1 (21 Jan 46)GS

APO 500
21 January 1946

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

INTERPRETATION OF MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

1. Interpretations and opinions relating to the application of memorandum from this headquarters to the Imperial Japanese Government, file AG 091.1 (4 Jan 46)GS, dated 4 January 1946, subject: "Removal and Exclusion of Undesirable Personnel from Public Office", and memorandum, file AG 091 (4 Jan 46)GS, dated 4 January 1946, subject: "Abolition of Certain Political Parties, Associations, Societies and Other Organizations", willnot be given to any Japanese national or organization. All Japanese making such inquiries or requests for opinions will be referred to the Japanese Government.

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

BY command of General MacARTHUR:

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

OFFICIAL:

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

168

B: 5e

Imperial Ordinance 101
Including Amendments

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

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

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

under any of the heads in the preceding paragraphs shall be prohibited.

Article II. Any organizations designated by the Minister of Home Affairs as coming under the provisions of the preceding Article, or Article IV, or the provisions which violate Article V, Paragraph 1, shall be dissolved.

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

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

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

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

a. Any of its principal officers were (i) members of the organization dissolved in accord with the provisions of Article II (including those organizations which fall under either of the respective heads under Par. 5 Article 1 which were dissolved before the application of the terms of this article as designated by the Home Minister) or (ii) former commissioned officers of the Imperial Japanese Regular Army or Navy or the Special Volunteer Reserve, who have been on active duty since 1 January 1930, or (iii) any person who

has served in or with the military police (Kempeitai), the TOKUMU KIKAN, KAIGUN TOKUMUBU or other special or secret intelligence or military or naval police organizations; or

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

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

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

Principal members of the organizations mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall file in advance the declarations of matter mentioned in the following heads in the office of the mayor of a city or of the town or village head (or the head of a ward in that part of Tokyo Metropolis where wards are the administrative units) in which it has or intends to have its principal office, and shall report changes in these matters to the authorities within seven days.

a. Its Name;
b. Its purpose;
c. The address of its principal offices;
d. The names and addresses of its officers together with a statement as to their military or police service and the names of all organizations of which they are or have once been members;

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

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

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

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

Article V-3. Any person who has at any time:

1. Been a founder, officer or director of; or
2. Occupied any post of authority in; or
3. Been an editor of any publication or organ of; or
4. Made substantial voluntary contributions to;

The national organization or Metropolitan, Do, Fu, Ken, Gun (Including area under jurisdiction of head of the Prefectural office), city, ward, town, or village branch of any organization falling under the provisions of Article VII as from 1 June, 1948, shall be removed, or excluded, from public office as in the case of a person who falls under the Memorandum in accordance with the provisions of the Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 (Imperial Ordinance Concerning Removal and Exclusion from Public Service of Undesirable Personnel).

The organization mentioned in the preceding paragraph and the scope

of officials, personnel, editors and contributors mentioned in Items 1 to 3 of the preceding Paragraph shall be designated by the Attorney-General and published in the Official Gazette.

Article V-4. Any person falling under the provisions of the preceding Article shall, at the time of the designation under Paragraph 2 of the preceding Article, be regarded as designated as a person falling under the Memorandum in accordance with the Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947, and the same Ordinance shall, in all cases, be applicable to such person.

Article V-5. Any person who is regarded as designated as a person falling under the Memorandum in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article, and who is holding any public office as prescribed in the Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947, shall leave such office as provided in Imperial Ordinance No. 1, 7 January 1947, Article III, Paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

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

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

Article VII-1. If any principal officer or substantial financial supporter, or any adviser or counseller (including positions of similar and

equivalent authority; the same to apply hereinafter) or member who falls under the Memorandum as prescribed in Imperial Ordinance No. 1, 1947, of a body dissolved in accordance with Article 2 (including those designated by the Minister for Home Affairs in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 1, (a) or any other body whose purpose, or the effect of whose activities is included in those enumerated in Article 1, paragraph 1 and which has been dissolved by order of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or of the Government, organized or helps to organize a new body whose purpose or the effect of whose activities, is included in those enumerated in Article 1, paragraph 1, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twice the maximum penalty prescribed in the preceding article.

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

Article VII-2. Any person falling under the provisions of Article V-3, who does not take steps for his resignation in contravention with the provisions of Article V-5 or who, concealing the fact of his falling thereunder, assumes a public office, shall be liable to penal servitude or imprisonment for not more than ten years, provided that under extenuating circumstances, a fine not exceeding 75,000 yen may be imposed.

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

Supplementary Provisions

(22 February 1946)

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

The principal officers of an organization which comes under the provisions of the first paragraph of Article V and is in existence at the time of the promulgation of the present ordinance shall file a declaration prescribed in the second paragraph of the same article within twenty days after the day of the promulgation of the present ordinance.

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

Supplementary Provisions

(12 June 1946)

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

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

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

The provisions of Article V-2 and Paragraph 2 of Article 7 of the Imperial Ordinance No. 101, 1946 shall be mutatis mutandis applied to Imperial

Rule Assistance Association, Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society and Political Society of Great Japan as well as all their affiliates, agencies and successors.

Supplementary Provisions

(30 December 1947)

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

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

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

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

B: 5f

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
3 May 1946

AG 014.1 (3 May 46)GS
(SCAPIN 919)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Removal and Exclusion from Public Office of Diet Member.

1. Under the memorandum of 4 January 1946, "Removal and Exclusion of Undesirable Personnel from Public Office", (SCAPIN 550) the Japanese Government was directed to disqualify any candidate for the Diet who had deceived and misled the people of Japan within the spirit and letter of that directive.

2. After the election on 10 April 1946, the Central Liaison Office was informed that the eligibility of one Ichiro Hatoyama, (member-elect of the House of Representatives from the First Electoral District, Tokyo) to hold any public office being open to doubt in the light of evidence published subsequent to his screening by the Japanese Government, it was expected that his eligibility would be re-examined by the Government forthwith.

3. The Japanese Government having failed to act on its own responsibility, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has determined the facts relative to Hatoyama's eligibility and finds that he is an undesirable person within the meaning of paragraphs 1 and 3 of Category "G", Appendix "A", SCAPIN 550 in that:

a. As Chief Secretary of the Tanaka Cabinet from 1927 to 1929, he necessarily shares responsibility for the formulation and promulgation without Diet approval of amendments to the so-called Peace Preservation Law which made that law the government's chief legal instrument for the suppression of freedom of speech and freedom of assembly, and made possible the denunciation, terrorization, seizure, and imprisonment of tens of thousands of adherents to minority doctrines advocating political, economic, and social reform, thereby preventing the development of effective opposition to the Japanese militaristic regime.

177

Memo for I.J.G., file AG 014.1 (3 May 46)GS (SCAPIN 919), subj: "Removal and Exclusion from Public Office of Diet Member."

e. Hatoyama has posed as an anti-militarist. But in a formal address mailed to his constituents during the 1942 election in which he set forth his political credo, Hatoyama upheld the doctrine of territorial expansion by means of war, referred to the attack on Pearl Harbor as "fortunately . . . a great victory", stated as a fact that the true cause of the Manchuria and China "incidents" was the anti-Japanese sentiment (in China) instigated by England and America, ridiculed those who in 1928 and 1929 had criticized the Tanaka Cabinet, boasted that that cabinet had "liquidated the (previous) weak-kneed diplomacy toward England and America", and gloated that "today the world policy drafted by the Tanaka Cabinet is steadily being realized." This identification of himself with the notorious Tanaka policy of world conquest, whether genuine or merely opportunistic, in and of itself brands Hatoyama as one of those who deceived and misled the people of Japan into militaristic misadventure.

4. Accordingly, in view of these and other considerations not herein recited, the Imperial Japanese Government is directed to bar Ichiro Hatoyama from membership in the Diet and to exclude him from government service pursuant to SCAPIN 550.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

B. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

178

Memo for I.J.G., file AG 014.1 (3 May 46)GS (SCAPIN 919), subj: "Removal and Exclusion from Public Office of Diet Member."

b. As Minister of Education from December 1931 to March 1934, he was responsible for stifling freedom of speech in the schools by means of mass dismissals and arrests of teachers suspected of "leftist" leanings or "dangerous thoughts". The dismissal in May 1933 of Professor Takigawa from the faculty of Kyoto University on Hatoyama's personal order is a flagrant illustration of his contempt for the liberal tradition of academic freedom and gave momentum to the spiritual mobilization of Japan which, under the aegis of the military and economic cliques, led the nation eventually into war.

c. Not only did Hatoyama participate in thus weaving the pattern of ruthless suppression of freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, and freedom of thought, but he also participated in the forced dissolution of farmer-labor bodies. In addition, his indorsement of totalitarianism, specifically in its application to the regimentation and control of labor, is a matter of record. His recommendation that "it would be well" to transplant Hitlerite anti-labor devices to Japan reveals his innate antipathy to the democratic principle of the right of labor freely to organize and to bargain collectively through representatives of its own choice. It is a familiar technique of the totalitarian dictatorship, wherever situated, whatever be its formal name, and however be it disguised, first to weaken and then to suppress the freedom of individuals to organize for mutual benefit. Whatever lip service Hatoyama may have rendered to the cause of parliamentarianism, his sponsorship of the doctrine of regimentation of labor identifies him as a tool of the ultra-nationalistic interests which engineered the reorganization of Japan on a totalitarian economic basis as a prerequisite to its wars of aggression.

d. By words and deeds he has consistently supported Japan's acts of aggression. In July 1937 he traveled to America and Western Europe as personal emissary of the then Prime Minister Konoye to justify Japan's expansionist program. While abroad he negotiated economic arrangements for supporting the war against China and the subsequent exploitation of that country after subjugation. With duplicity, Hatoyama told the British Prime Minister in 1937 that "China cannot survive unless controlled by Japan", and that the primary motive behind Japan's intervention in China involved the "happiness of the Chinese people."

Memo for I.J.G., file AG 014.1 (3 May 46)GS (SCAPIN 919), subj: "Removal and Exclusion from Public Office of Diet Member."

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FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

B. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

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Y

October 31st, 1946

B: 5g

My dear General.

Further to my letter of October 22nd enclosing copies of the Government proposals, I have received a letter dated October 25rd from General Whitney, copy of which is enclosed herewith.

Before proceeding with the points raised by the General, I would like to state some of the principles with which the Japanese Government have so far dealt with the Purge.

A. I feel that the purge should be carried out in accordance with the actual and real conditions which existed or exist today in the country. I realize fully that your Purge Directive is linked with the Potsdam Declaration and also realize that the execution of the Directive in letter and spirit, particularly the latter, is so essential in order that the country should restore the respect and friendship of the Allied Powers and be made a member of the democratic world. But at the same time, the purge should be applied where it is due and although some cases of injustice could not be helped, the Government should feel its great responsibility towards the people in trying its utmost to minimize these unjust cases.

B. I am keenly aware of the fact that the most important work before the Government today is the rehabilitation of the ruined country. Before the rehabilitation is definitely set on its smooth way, the confusion and chaotic, economic as well as social, conditions must be taken care of. In this connection, I feel that to purge a man simply because he had some connection, however remote and superficial, with the military regime, would cause uninvited antagonism and disappointment among the people, thereby increasing the difficulties of the rehabilitation, formidable as they are, by creating feeling of dissention which must inevitably follow the purge unjustly applied.

C. I believe the regimentation of the military regime had been engineered by a clique of professional soldiers, of government officials, of right wing reactionary and of some members of Zaibatsu, and the people were merely the target of their scheme of regimentation. To accuse some portion of the people, who were actually regimented to do something without having been given any chance of voicing their opinion, the refusal of which would have probably meant self destruction in some form, of regimenting other people, is not, I think, reasonable. Take the case of Imperial Rule Assistance Association. There is no doubt that some executive members of the central organization should be held responsible for misleading the people to misery and unhappiness but local "influential members" of the association shared neither "ideals" nor feeling of comradeship with the central executives. I think it is similar to the case of one accidentally helping a burgler escape from the police pursuit by running into the police car by mistake.

General of the Army Douglas MacArthur,

General Headquarters,

Tokyo.

180

D. With regard to the Purge, the important thing is for the people to realize its justification. The purge should be carried out with thorough conviction of the people that "justice is being done where it is due" and when it goes beyond the limit, it is bound to cause distrust of the Government and the purge. The Government should not give a moment of doubt to the people that it might be doing the purge for the sake of doing it and not for a real and high objective.

While keenly appreciating the fact that General Whitney has studied the Government's proposal with such care and understanding, I would venture to make the following comments.

1. "That persons deemed undesirable from any public office shall be barred from all public service." The Government, in close cooperation with the Government Section, set a certain "standard" for your Purge Directive and it was applied to the Cabinet Ministers, members of the House of Peers, Officers of Chokumin Rank or higher of the Government Services, candidates for the House of Representatives and holders of other important "public offices". In other words, the interpretation of your Purge Directive was definitely arrived at and made known to the people. My original intention was to adhere to this "standard" throughout, whether central or local, and I am still of the opinion that this is the legitimate and reasonable course to adopt. But having been advised of the disapproval of my intention, the Government proposal has been altered to set another "standard" for your Purge Directive to be applicable to local "public offices" but proposed that these two "standards" should, be strictly adhered to each respective "sphere". It has now been instructed that this discrimination should not exist and any one barred from local "public office" should also be barred from all other "public offices". Supposing the instruction were taken into effect, it would mean excluding or removing quite a number of the present members of the Diet, who held some local "public offices" at one time. I think the consequence would be most serious because the very question of faith and integrity of the Government would be involved. Based on your Purge Directive the Government officially approved of their "qualifications" one day and still basing on the same directive, the Government could not, on another day, disapprove of their "qualifications".

2. "That local government and quasi-government office-holders shall not be permitted to perpetuate themselves in office." The Government's proposal is to screen, on the basis of the new standard of your Purge Directive, all candidates for the mayors of cities and their deputies, town and village headmen and their deputies and leave the rest to the freely expressed will of the people and I think this is the sound and reasonable course to follow. As to the block heads (Chonaikaicho and Burakukaicho), the Government's proposal is to regard these positions as "public offices" and to prevent "undesirable" persons from holding these "offices". As explained officially before, these blocks are entirely voluntary organizations and have no official or legal status. Their "sphere of influence", if any, is necessarily confined to routines of daily life of the people, such as distributing foodstuffs, advising the people of medical injection dates etc., and to accuse them of any political influences in regimenting the people towards the war is considered