Local Minesweeping Concern

Name	Former Rank	Present Post
1. Otaru Fairway Safety Division		
ISHINO Jikyo	Lt. (Deck)	Chief of Fairway Safety Division
IKEDA Taisuke	Ens. "	Chief of Fairway Safety Section
UCHIYAMA Ryutaro	Lt.(jg) "	Captain of Minesweeper.
KONDO Teisuke	Ens. "	"
2. Shiogama Fairway Safety Division.		
HAGIWARA Toshi	Lt.CDr. (Deck)	Chief of Fairway Safety Division
KONOMI Mayumi	Lt. "	Chief of Fairway Safety Section
HIROTANI Shoji	Lt.(jg) "	Captain of Minesweeper.
3. Yokosuka Fairway Safety Division.		
TANIGUCHI Yasumaro	Capt. (Deck)	Chief of Fairway Safety Division
CHYO Masu	Cdr. "	Chief of Fairway Safety Section
KUDO Isekichi	Lt.Cdr. "	Assistant of "
HIGASHI Hideo	Cdr. "	Commander of Minesweepers.
KAWADA Takeshi	Lt. "	Captain of Minesweeper.
YOSHIDA Tosaku	Ens. "	"
4. Nagoya Fairway Safety Division.		
YAMASHITA Tatsuki	Capt. (Deck)	Chief of Fairway Safety Division
HANADA Kenji	Lt. "	Chief of Fairway Safety Section
5. Osaka Fairway Safety Division.		
NOSE Syogo	Cdr. (Deck)	Chief of Fairway Safety Division
KUBO Masao	Lt.Cdr. "	Chief of Administrative Section & Fairway Safety Section.
HAMAGUCHI Genkichi	" (Engineering)	Chief of Supply Section.
OOTA Haruichi	Lt. (Pay Master)	Chief of Accountant Section.
KAZUI Sueji	Lt. (Deck)	Assistant Officer.

WADA Osamu	Lt.(jg)(Deck)	Assistant Officer
NARIAI Masayoshi	" "	"
SHIIHARA Kuniyasu	Lt. "	Captain of Minesweeper
OONISHI Keiji	Ens. "	"
MATSUMOTO Kashichi	" "	"
KAMO Kenji	" "	"

6. Kube Fairway Safety Division.

IKEBATA Tetsuro	Capt. (Deck)	Chief of Fairway Safety Division
SHIRAKAWA Yadoru	Cdr. (Pay Master)	Chief of Administrative Sec.
SHINJO Taro	Lt.Cdr. (Deck)	Chief of Fairway Safety Sec.
SHIMODA Kuniji	" (Pay Master)	Chief of Accountant Sec.
INOUE Syunzo	" "	Chief of Supply Section.
TAKAYAMA Fujizo	Lt. (Engineering)	Chief of Repaining Section.
FUJII Masaki	" (Deck)	Chief of Communication Sec.
UEDA Moichi	" (Engineering)	Assistant officer.
NAKAGAWA Eiji	Lt.(jg)(Engineering)	"
FUJIE Kataro	" (Deck)	"
OKINO Syuzo	" (Pay Master)	"
KOBAYASHI Kazumoto	Ens. (Deck)	"
HOZUMI Toshihiko	" "	"
TSUMORI Tadao	" (Engineering)	"
AKAGI Masuzo	Lt.Cdr.(Engineering)	"
HIMENO Osamu	Lt. (Deck)	Commander of Minesweepers
TAJIRI Syoji	Lt.(jg) "	Vice-Commander of Minesweepers
OOMI Yoshinaka	Lt.(Engineering)	Chief Engineering ~~officer~~ of Minesweepers.
HAGIWARA Tokuichi	" (Deck)	Captain of Minesweeper.
ISHII Torao	" "	"
HASUMI Shigemasa	" "	"
NOSAKI Saburo	" "	"
YAMAMOTO Katsutomo	" "	"
EGUCHI Takeo	" "	Captain of Minesweeper.
MAEDA Hirota	Lt.(jg) "	"
ARIYAMA Mikio	" "	"
SHIGA Hiroji	" "	"

TAKASAKI Shinya	Lt.(jg)	(Deck)	Captain of Minesweeper.
TAKEGAWA Takao	"	"	"
KONISHI Kiyoji	"	"	"
MIYANE Toshiyuki	Ens.	"	"
OONISHI Michinaga	"	"	"
SUWA Kunio	"	"	"
IMANO Shigemitsu	"	"	"
SASAKI Kesakichi	"	"	"
YAMADA Rokuro	"	"	"
TERUKINA Yasuyuki	"	"	"
TSURUGI Mitsugu	"	(Engineering)	Chief of Engineering Officer.
YAMASHITA Kikuji	"	(Deck)	Captain of Minesweeper.
SEO SATAO	"	"	"
TAKEMASA Minoru	"	"	"

Soei-Maru (G.P. Ship)

OKAJIMA Takeshi	Capt.	(Deck)	Captain of Soei-Maru.
SHIMADA Takeo	Lt.Cdr.	"	Commander of Soei-Maru.
YAMAGUCHI Tagoro	Lt. (Pay Master)		Chief Pay Master.
TANAKA Haruji	"	(Engineering)	Chief Engineering ~~Officer~~.
YAMAO Seisaku	"	(Deck)	Navigation Officer.
FUJITA Katsuo	"	"	Officer.
MISU Hajime	"	(Engineering)	"
UTO Katsumi	ENS.	(Deck)	"

Tokuyama Branch office

MIGAWA Senichi	Cdr.	(Deck)	Chief of Branch Office.
SUGI Yasuke	Lt.Cdr.	(Engineering)	Chief of Fairway Safety Section
FUJII Akiyoshi	Lt.	(Pay Master)	Chief of Administration Section
MATSUI Kazuhiko	Lt. (jg)	(Deck)	Captain of Minesweeper.
MIZUAI Hidete	Ens.	(")	"

7. Shimonoseki Fairway Safety office.

YANAGAMI Kimio	Cdr.	(Deck)	Chief of Fairway Safety Division
HOSHIKO Naoaki	Lt.Cdr.	(")	Chief of Administrative Section
HAGIWARA Yukitomo	Lt.Cdr.	(Engineering)	Chief of Fairway Safety Section
SAKATA Katsuyoshi	Lt.	(")	Chief of Repairing Section
YOSHIDA Matsuji	"	(Deck)	Chief of Supply Section
OKAMITSU Yoshihiko	"	(Pay Master)	Chief of Accounting Section
SATO Hyakutaro	"	(Deck)	Assistant Officer.
ISHIMARU Hiroshi	Ens.	(")	"
OOKA [illegible]yohei	Lt.	(")	Commander of Minesweeper
HAMADA Sakujiro	"	(")	Captain of Minesweeper
SHINOMA Satoshi	Lt.	(")	"
HI[illegible] Choshi	"	(Engineering)	Chief of Engineering ~~officer~~
KOBAYASHI Mitsuru	Lt.(jg)	(Deck)	Captain of Minesweeping
HA[illegible] Masao	"	" (")	"
KA[illegible]O Tsutomu	"	" (")	"
TANABE Koichi	"	" (")	"
KAM[illegible]A Takuma	Ens.	(")	"
ARI[illegible] Yoshibumi	"	(")	"
KO[illegible]O Yoshio	"	(")	"

TSUKAMURA Hareo	Ens. (Deck)	Captain of Minesweeper

8. Kaisaru Fairway Safety Division

KAWANO Katsuji	Cdr. (Engineering)	Chief of Fairway Safety Division
SATO Gohichi	Lt. (Deck)	Chief of Fairway Safety Section
ISHII Maritada	Lt.(jg) (Pay Master)	Chief of Administrative Section
KATO Umejiro	Lt. (Deck)	Captain of Minesweeper
SHOJI Takeshi	" (")	"
/KURIYAMA Tokuji	Lt.(jg) (")	"

9. Niigata Fairway Safety Division.

ISHITOBI Ko	Cdr. (Deck)	Chief of Fairway Safety Division

270
AG RECORDS
GHQ, FEC-SCAP

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

LIAISON BUREAU

TO : GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS.

FROM : Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Rosters of Former Army and Navy Career Officers Retired from Governmental Service During July 1950.

FOM No. 1625(LCR) 10 August 1950

1. Reference: FOM letter No. 1393(LCR), 11 July 1950, subject: Transmittal of Rosters of Former Army and Navy Career Officers Retired from Governmental Service During June 1950.

2. Transmitted herewith are the following six (6) rosters of former Army and Navy career officers retired from demobilization and demilitalization agencies of the Japanese Government during the month of July 1950.

a. Roster of Ex-Army Career Officers Retired during July 1950 (Relative to Demobilization Offices).

b. Roster of Ex-Army Career Officers Retired during July 1950 (Relative to Prefectural Assistance Sections).

c. Roster of Ex-Navy Career Officers Retired during July 1950 (Relative to Second Demobilization Bureau Liquidation Division and District Demobilization Liquidation Divisions).

d. Roster of Ex-Navy Career Officers Retired during July 1950 (Relative to Prefectural Assistance Sections).

e. Roster of Ex-Navy Career Officers Retired during July 1950 (Relative to Maritime Safety Agency, Ministry of Transportation).

f. Roster of Ex-Military and Ex-Navy Career Officers Retired during July 1950 (Relative to Repatriation Relief Bureau, Repatriation Relief Agency).

FOR THE MINISTER:

T. Yoshioka

(T. Yoshioka)
Chief of Liaison Section,
Liaison Bureau,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

6 Incls
Six (6) rosters in
quadruplicate.

Incl. 1.

ROSTER OF EX-ARMY CAREER OFFICERS
RETIRED DURING JULY 1950
(Relative to Demobilization Offices)

Name	Ex-Rank	Post when relieved
ISAYAMA, Sueo	Maj.	Demob. Div., Maizuru Repatriation Center
SANEMATSU, Kiyoshi	2nd Lt.	1st Sec., Home Depot Div., Demob. Bureau
SUGIMURA, Yoshikazu	Capt.	Demob. Div., Maizuru Repatriation Center

Total 3

Note:

	Gen.	Col.	Lt. Col.	Maj.	Capt.	1st Lt.	2nd Lt.	Total
End of June	3	18	43	68	24	8	2	166
July				-1	-1		-1	-3
End of July	3	18	43	67	23	8	1	163

Yoshio Kozuki

Yoshio Kozuki

Director of Demob. Bureau

Inclosure to FCM No. 1625 (LCR)

Incl. 2.

ROSTER OF EX-ARMY CAREER OFFICERS
RETIRED DURING JULY 1950
(Relative to Prefectural Assistance sections)

Name	Ex-Rank	Prefecture
IZUMI, Yūshū	Maj.	Mie
KANAKI, Tōta	Maj.	Hakodate Branch, Hokkaido

Total 2

Note:

	Col.	Lt. Col.	Maj.	Capt.	1st Lt.	2nd Lt.	Total
End of June	31	43	79	29	14	0	196
July			-2				-2
End of July	31	43	77	29	14	0	194

Yoshio Kozuki

Yoshio Kozuki

Director of Demob. Bureau

Incl. 3.

Roster of ex-Navy Career Officers
Retired During July 1950

(Relative to S.D.B. Liquidation Division and
District Demobilization Liquidation Divisions)

Name	Rank	Post at the time of retirement	Reason of retirement
KOBAYASHI Keishirō	Ex-Cmdr.	Miscellaneous Affairs Section, Sasebo District Demobilization Liquidation Division.	Due to curtailment of the affairs of the office
ŌSUGA Sadaki	Ex-Capt.	Accounts Section, Second Demobilization Bureau Liquidation Division, Demobilization Bureau, Repatriation Relief Agency	"
ŌISHI Munetsugu	Ex-Cmdr.	Miscellaneous Affairs Section, Second Demobilization Bureau Liquidation Division, Demobilization Bureau, Repatriation Relief Agency	"
TAKAGI Seijirō	Ex-Lt.-Cmdr.	Historical Records Section, Second Demobilization Bureau Liquidation Division, Demobilization Bureau, Repatriation Relief Agency.	"

Total: 4 persons.

(Signed) N. Kawai

Iwao KAWAI,
Director, Second Demobilization
Bureau Liquidation Division,
Demobilization Bureau,
Repatriation Relief Agency.

Incl. 4.

Roster of ex-Navy Career Officers
Retired During July 1950
(Relative of Prefectural Assistance Sections.)

None.

(Signed) N. Kawai

Iwao KAWAI,
Director, Second Demobilization
Bureau Liquidation Division,
Demobilization Bureau,
Repatriation Relief Agency.

Incl. 5.

Roster of Ex-Navy Career Officers Retired during July 1950

(Relative to Maritime Safety Agency, Ministry of Transportation)

Name	Ex-Rank	Post at the time of retire
None		

T. OKUBO
Director,
Maritime Safety Agency.

Encl. 6

Roster of Ex-Military and Ex Navy Career Officers Retired during July 1950. (Relative to Repatriation Relief Bureau, Repatriation Relief Agency)

None

Shigeo Tanabe

(Signed) _____

Shigeo Tanabe
Chief, Repatriation
Relief Bureau,
Repatriation
Relief Agency.

Government Section
Public Administration Division
Statistics & Review Branch

8 August 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR MAJOR NAPIER

SUBJECT: Ex-Regular Officers Retained in Maritime Safety Agency

According to monthly reports forwarded to Government Section through the Liaison Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, there were 181 former Career Navy Officers retained in the Maritime Safety Agency as of 30 June 1950.

By rank, these were:

	Ashore	At Sea	Total
Admirals	0	0	0
Captains	5	4	9
Cmdrs	7	9	16
Lt Cmdrs	13	18	31
Lts	6	54	60
Lts J.G.	4	24	28
Ens	1	36	37
Total	36	145	181

J.D.M.

Government Section
Public Administration Division
Statistics & Review Branch

8 August 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR MAJOR NAPIER

SUBJECT: Replacements for regular Navy Officers in Maritime Safety Agency

According to a report of the Public Office Qualifications Section, PMO, there were 19,073 reserve officers in the Navy at the time of the surrender. Six hundred and fifty-three of them were purged erroneously, but there should remain a group of some 18,420 reserve ex-navy officers from which to recruit replacements for those career officers whose retention was disapproved verbally by General Whitney on 3 August 1950.

A comparison, by grade, of those whose retention was disapproved and of former reserve officers follows:

	Ex-regular Officers whose retention was disapproved	Reserve Officers
Admiral	0	0
Capt	9	28
Cmdr	116	123
Lt Cmdr	31	917
Lt	88	9,350
Ens	37	8,655
Total	181	19,073

J.D.M.

2 Incls
Incl 1: Ex-Navy Officers Retained in MSA
Incl 2: Statistics--officers in Japanese Navy

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section
Public Administration Division
Statistics & Review Branch

7 August 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR MAJOR NAPIER

SUBJECT: Purgees in Maritime Safety Agency

1. Tab 10 was shown informally to Mr. Rettew, G-2 Public Safety Division, on 3 Aug 50.

2. Mr. Rettew foresaw that the function of mineswseping would be severely hampered by the enforcement of contents of Tab 10. He predicted that Admiral Joy would take steps to forestall its implementation.

3. He also appeared greatly disturbed over the losses of purgees in the Ships Maintenance Section, but it seemed to me that he became reconciled to the changes in personnel which would be necessary and believed the job could be accomplished without ex-career officers--although less efficiently. Hedid state:

a. That the purgees had been retained to care for ships which were being held for reparations.

b. That those ex-Navy ships were of little value and that he did not believe any nation will be willing to transport them across the water from Japan for what they were worth.

c. That it has already been recommended that these vessels be released to the Japanese but that while all concerned admit the wisdom of this move, no one with authority has approved it.

4. Under the above circumstances there appears no justification for retention of purgees in the Ships Division, Maritime Safety Agency.

J.D.M.

File: Maritime Safety Board.

COPY

COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES, FAR EAST

NAVY No. 1165

F.P.O., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

4 August 1950

Dear General Whitney:-

I am very much disturbed over the attached memorandum from my Assistant Operations Officer, Commander Burns, who has directly supervised Japanese minesweeping. Will you kindly advise me whether there is any truth in the information we have at hand concerning the removal of all purged Ex-Japanese naval Officers from duties connected with minesweeping.

I should like to invite your attention to the fact that we would have to rely on the Japanese minesweepers to keep harbors in Japan free of mines in the event of a more serious emergency. The U. S. Navy has not anywhere near enough minesweepers to do the job.

Sincerely,

/s/ C. T. Joy

/s/ C. T. JOY,
VAdm. USN.

Brig. Gen. C. Whitney, USA,
Government Section,
GHQ, SCAP.

COPY

COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES, FAR EAST

NAVY No. 1165

F.P.O., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

3 August 1950

MEMORANDUM TO ADMIRAL JOY:-

Information received this date from Mr. Okubo, Director, Japanese Maritime Safety Agency, that a Japanese Cabinet order today directs that all purged Ex-Japanese Naval Officers be removed from duties in MSA by 31 August 1950. This cabinet order resulted from a directive from the Government Section GHQ SCAP (General Whitney).

Should the directive be carried out the Japanese Minesweeping Section will cease to be effective. The key technical personnel are Ex-Navy Officers. In addition the ship's section of the Japanese Coast Guard will be seriously handicapped as the perwonnel having technical training on repair Ex-Japanese Naval vessels are Ex-Navy Officers.

The Fairway Safety Office (Minesweeping) consists of about 1500 personnel of which 125 are Ex-Naval Officers. The ship's section of the Coast Guard consists of 500 personnel of which 56 are Ex-Naval Officers.

Mines in Japanese waters will not be considered sterile until end 1952. Sweeping should continue through 1951 at least. In addition, the Fairway Safety Office has the responsibility for disposing of all mines found in Japan and Japanese waters. Personnel, chiefly Ex-Navy, have been given instructions in Mine Disposal by Lieutenant (j.g.) Winslow and are considered to be the only Japanese familiar with defusing certain types of mines laid in Japanese waters.

RECOMMENDATION:-

In view of the present and contemplated employment of Japanese Minesweepers in keeping Japanese Harbors clear for the use of Occupation Forces it is recommended that we make efforts to have the Government Section GHQ SCAP order cancelled.

Very respectfully,

/s/ E. S. Burns

/t/ E. S. BURNS

AICHI PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT

Personel No.79

2 August 1950

SUBJECT: Report on development of unfair labor act supision case incidental to administrative streamlining of this prefecture.

TO : G. H. Q., SCAP.

In regard to the above subject, we beg leave to report your office on its development as per separate sheets attached.

Hideo Aoyagi

HIDEO AOYAGI

Governor of Aichi Prefecture

Report on development of suspected case of unfair labor act attendant on personnel trimming by this prefecture.

As an administrative step going with the enforcement of the Nine point Economic Programs which is the supreme decree to our country and on the ground of the policy decided at the Cabinet council on 25 February and 13 April 1949, the nations' local public entities determined, in line with the personnel cut by the state, to put personnel reduction in practice.

As for this prefecture the full number of officials was recalculated in accordance with the personnel paring policy formulated on the ratio of 30% of non-field and 20% of field workers of the budgetarily fixed number as of 1 March 1949; namely, on the basis of trimming policy recommended by the central government.

The result of the above reckning showed that the total number of officials for departments and bureaus for governors affairs should be 6.625.

A draft bill of the fixed number ordinance of the prefectural officials was introduced to the prefectural assembly for decision. The assembly voted for the bill will revision of changing the actual number of workers, '5,956' as of 19 August 1949 to '5,679', the number, 5% less.

It was decided by virtue of the prefectural ordinance that '277' actually in service exceeding the above figure

be cut by 30 September 1949.

Accordingly, the officials falling under the criteria of trimming were urged to resign twice on 29 August and 28 September of the same year, with a result that '271' persons out of the above '277' complied with the urge and quit their offices at their own request. However, Kunio Genda, Ichiro Matsui, Yikio Ota, Shigeo Mano and Hisao Shimizu, 6 in all, declined the urge, and therefor there was no alternative but to commit them to a dismmissal disposition according to Para 3, the Supplementary Rules of the Fixed Number Ordinance of the Prefectural Officials. These 6 persons lodged an appeal for the repeal of the dismissal disposition with the Aichiken Local Labor Relations Committee (hereunder shall simply be called L.L.R.C.) in September of the same year saying that the dismissal dispositions was an unfair labor act by the governor.

To this, the L.L.R.B. regarded as right the appeal for the repeal of dismmissal disposal, and passed a ruling against the governor to lose the suit in April 1950, issuing a relief order for the above 6 perscns to be reinstated. Disatisfied with this ruling, the prefectural forthwith appealed to the Central Rabor Relations Committee (hereunder to be simly called C.R.R.C.) for a re-examination.

The C.R.R.C. finished its 4th final hearing on 10 July of this year and now is deliberating for the final judgement.

The said 6 persons assert that they were discharged by the prefecture on account of their being officers of the Aichi Prefectural Workers Union and/or active element of labor movement, but the prefecture made them objects of personnel trimming in recognition of their being unsuited and disqualified as local public officials on the following grounds. They were not dismissed for the sake of oppressing labor union or their having conducted legitimate acts for the labor union. In this, this case never comes under a category of unfair labor acts.

The progress of enacting the Ordinance Regulating Mass Parade, Rally and Demonstration which constitutes a reason of dismissing 3 persons, Ichiro Matsui, Shin-ichi Nishio and Shigehisa Mano is hereby added for your information.

Based on a suggestion made by the Aichi Military Government Team in May 1949 and on recognition of the necessity thereof, the prefectural government wanted to enact the 'Ordinance Regulating Mass Parade, Rally and Demonstration', what is called 'the Public Peace Ordinance'.

An 'Opposition Struggle Committee' was formed centering around Commusits Party, communist inspired labor unions, federation of student unions, Koreans' League and other communism tinged bodies.

It went tooth and nail into opposition, sabotage, etc. leaving no stones unturned.

On introduction of the ordinance bill by the governor to an extraordinary session on 1 July, the Opposition Struggle Committee, mobiling in full communistic unions and bodies under its wing, made bold to stage a demonstration with about 2,000 people joined in.

They occupied the public galleries and colliders of the assembly hall; created an uproar and attempted with might and main distrubances and obstructions against the proceddings. Discussion over and decision to be made, the assembly session came to present a prospect of its passage by a majority vote, when these people, seeing the tide turning in disfavor of them, began to sing loud 'Internationale' at the top of their voice in an attempt to plunge the assembly into a commotion and they brought the uproar to its height in defiance of the warnings given more than several occasions by the chairman of the assembly, by resorting to such acts of waving red flags and others. However, the draft bill was barelly voted for at the seeion.

Matsui, Nishio, and Mano, these three people ware bent on the opposision against the enactment as influential members of the Opposition Struggle Committee from long before.

On the very day of the assembly session on 1 July, they engaged themselves in liaison and command of sabotage acts againt proceedings wearing white cloth strips indicative of being members of the opposition Struggle Committee.

They were not only found not in cooperation for

policies by the governor, but stood in the way of smooth proceeding of the assembly agenda as measures for their opposition struggle and did acts carresponding to 'acts of disputes obstructing the just operation of affairs' stipulated in Government Ordinance No.201.

They are apparently not suited and disqualifed as public officials.

Kunio Gonda, former Aichi Prefectural Technical Official.

(1) This person was an technical official serving at Economic Section, Nukata County Office of Aichi Prefectural Government at the time of dismissal; and he is a communist belonging to Tosan District Committee.

(2) This person often engaged in political activities as a communist, e. g. he ran candidacy for the prefectural assembly man from Communist Party in 1947 and failed and in the election for the members of the House of Representatives which was carried out on 23 Jan. 1949, he stayed away from office for several days without permission and engaged positively in the election campain for Kanji Jindo belonging to Communist Party.

(3) There is a fact that he secretly sent official secret documents at his pleasurs to the influential communists and cooperated communist activities abusing his official position.

(4) He often spoke and behaved in a communistic manner and the fact that he was in-cooperative in the prefectural policies was evident, e.g.:

In spite of the importance of staple food collection as a policy of this prefecture, he uttered words which have adverse effect on food collection when he was dispatched to towns and villages in Nukata-gun.

And at the convention of Toyotomi-mura Agricultural Cooperative Association of Nukata-gun in which he attended as deputy for the chief of the county office, he made on extremely disquieting address such as denouncing of principal

of the school, etc., to which the mayor presented a protest; thus he spoiled his chief's face.

(5) His record of service was very poor and although he is boasting his merits in the service presenting certificates thereof, it is quite clear that these are not trust worthy.

(6) All these facts were taken into consideration, he was recognized to be disqualified as a local government official and was designated as an object for dismissal in the occasion of mass personnel trimming.

Former assistant, Shin-Ichi Nishio

1. At the time of his discharge he was employed in Nagoya Harbor Office as assistant and was a member of communists organ. Nagoya City Committee.

2. From nearby May 1949 he became influential in the fight against Aichi Prefectural Ordinance regulating Mass Parade, Rally and Demonstration. On 1st July, when the bill of the ordinance laid before the assembly he was in the public gulleries and tried to disturb the passage of the bill by resorting of all possible means such as singing "International" in loud voice and noisy heckling in concert with uproaring demonstration. Even after the ordinance has been enacted, he was intent on a campaign for "recall" to attempt to abolish the ordinance. The above his acts indicate obviously non-cooperative attitude for the important administrative policy of the governor.

3. Even before he became a full time clerk in the union office upon receipt of an authorization on 9 June 1949, his working record showed very poor. When he was in Harbor Office, his job was to assist the business of payroll. During the working

hours he often want out from the office without permission and negrected his duty. So that the business were frequently hampered and at each time the other persons were obliged to take his place.

4. As for him, because the governor had authorized him a full time clerk of Aichi Prefectural Workers Labor Union (hereinofter Aishokuro) on 9 June 1949, he claimed, by taking the advantage of this authorization, that the fighting against Ordinance regulating Mass Parade, Rally and Demonstration was an action of a labor union and to participate such action it could not avoid to go away from the office during the working hours. The fact is that he presided over the business of Federation of Aichi L M G W U (Jiji Roren) as the Chief secretary of the Federation in violation of the condition stipulated in the authorization. The authorization for the full time clerk of Aishokuro has naturally been cancelled due to the fact that he was engaged in the office of chief secretary of Aichi Federation of L M G W U from 28 April 1949, and at the sametime he lost the status of full time clerk of Aishokuro.

Therefore, his refutations are contrary to the facts and cannot be righteously recognized.

5. Concluding from the above various facts, he was disqualified for the public service and was dismissed for the personal retrenchment.

Ichiro Matsui, former Aichi Prefectural Secretary.

(1) This person was on secretary serving at Industrial Products Section, Economic Dept., Aichi Pref. Gov't at the

time of dismissal and was a member of Communist Party belonging to Nagoya City Committee.

(2) Abusing his official position, he was ceaselessly cooperative with Communist Party.

Every morning, after affixing his stamp on the attendance book at the office, he used to go out to get "Akahata", an communist organ at the branch office of the press to distribute the paper in the government office.

(3) Further, when the draft bill of "Ordinance Concerning Mass Parade and Demonstration" was introduced by the Governor to the Prefectural Assembly in July 1949, he became Struggle Committee-man to oppose the stipulation and disturbed the passage and administrative operation violating Government Ordinance No. 201.

(4) Not only the lowest in the record of his service in Industrial Product Section but he often left his place without permission of his seniors.

And the section was obliged to place, him outside the regular members of the section for if he was relied upon by the section according to the business allottment, it will cause trouble on the routine business; thus he had no confidence among the office mates.

One day, before his dismissal, Yonejiro Suzuki, Managing Director of Aichi-Ken Lecquer Ware Cooperative Association Poked fun at him saying "You are always away. Do you come to this office to eat lunch?" and he replied "I don't want to work because it is foolish". Even this one instance stated by

the director is enough to certify him to be untrustworthy.
(5) All these facts were taken into consideration, it was certified that he was lacking in qualification as a public servant for the entire prefectural citizesn.

And as he was recognized to be disqualified as a local government official, he was made an object for dismissal in the occasion of Mass personnel trimming.

Former employee Yukio Ota.

1. At the time of his dismissal he was employed in Reparation Section, Economic Dept., Aichi Pref. as an employee and was a member of communist's organ Nagoya City Committee.
2. By utilizing the position of prefectural officer, he went out from the office during the office hour to conduct the propagation of communism and he neglected frequently his duty. In the collaboration with Ichiro Matsui, Industrial Products Sect. Economic Dept. he distributed "Akahata" among the officers in Prefecture and collected subscription fees.
3. As a prefectural clerk, his working record indicated poor results and he went away frequently from his office. It was impossible to alot important duty to him and he lost people's confidence.
4. Concluding from the above various facts, he was disqualified from the public service, and was dismissed for the personal retrenchment.

Former Aichi Pref. technical Official Shigehisa Mano.

(1) This person was a technical official working at the planning sect., Engineering Dept., Aichi Pref. at the time of

discharge and is recognized as a communist sympathizer.

(2) In July 1949 when the draft bill concerning Ordinance regulating mass parade, rally, and demonstration was introduced by the governor to the prefectural Assembly, he ran wild in preventing enactment of the ordinance as one of the leading struggle committeemen against this ordinance. On the very day of deliberating on the draft in the pref. Assembly, he threw the assembly into an uproar in response to the communist followers, leaving no stones unturned to interrupt the passage of the draft bill.

Accordingly he violated Government Ordinance 201, obviously reluctant to cooperate with the governor in his important policy and making bold to interfer with the exercise of administrative operation.

(3) He was ordered to serve at Tokyo Liaison Office, Aichi Pref. from early Nov. 1948 to 9 June 1949, till he got permission to work as a full-time worker in Aichi Pref. Government Workers Union (A.G. W.U.) . In spite of the above fact, he left uncared his regular business in charge without permission and worked as a full-time worker of A.G.W.U.

Thus he dared to act against Government Ordinance 201.

(4) Taking the above mentioned altogather, he was deemed disqualified as a local government official, consequently he was made an object of personnel trimming.

Hisao Shimizu, former employee.

1. This person was an employee in service at Land Improvement Section, Agricultural Land Dept., Aichi Prefectural Government at the time of his dismissal. He is recognized as a communism sympathizer.

2. He often spoke and behaved in a communistic manner.

Despite of his little experience for Land Improvement Section's business and his young age, he dared to interfere even in the problem of personnel structure and incited antagonism against the senior official by using sophistication without good reason.

Consequently, he often invited frowns of co-workers and could not gain confidence of officials of same kime of business outside the prefectural government office.

3. His service record ranked the lowest among section members.

He often came tardy to his office and was not steady in sitting on his chair after reporting.

So he was frequently found not at his desk on his duty hours.

4. Gothering from the facts mentioned above, he was made an object of trimming.

After his leaving, working place displeasing thus far has turned out bright and cheerful.

And not a single person is sympathetic with him for his dismissal.

Kunio Gonda, former Aichi Prefectural Technical Official.

This person was in service at Economic Section of Nukata County Office, Aichi Pref. at the time of dismissal; and although he submitted a certificate in an attempt to boast his merit in the service, it is clear that it is not true viewing from his poor record of service.

When he was dispatched to towns and villages within the jurisdication of the office to expedite food collection which is one of the most important policies of this pref., he uttered works which effects adversely to the will of delivery of farmers and spoiled the face of public workers.

He as a member of communist Party, was in-co-operative in the work of the prefecture and had no confidence among mayors of the district.

At the convention of Toyotomi-mura Agricultural Cooperative Association in which he attended as deputy for chief of Nukata County Office, he made extremely disquieting address, to which the mayor protested; thus he made the chief loose his face.

Further, there are many cases of his engaging in, political activities as a communist, e. g. in Apr. 1947, he ran candidacy for the prefectural assembly-man from communist party and failed; and in the election for the members of the House of Representatives which was carried out on 23 Jan. 1949, he stayed away from office for serveral days without permission to concentrate his efforts in the election campaign for Kanji Jindo belonging to Communist Party.

From the above facts, he is considered to be ill qualified to be a local government worker.

I hereby certify the above statement to be true and correct in every detail.

1 Aug. 1950

Yukio Ito

YUKIO ITO,

Chief of Nukata County Office,
Aichi Pref. (the then chief of the
office in which Kunio Gonda was in service).

Former Assistant, Shinichi Nishio.

At the time of dismisal, he was employed in Nagoya Harbor Office working in simple and light job and was a member of communist's party. On receipt of an authorization, he became a full time clerk of Aichi Prefectural Workers Labor Union (hereinafter Aishokuro) on 9 June 1949. Even before that time, his working record indicated very poor.

He was engaged in assisting business of payroll, but during the office hours he often want away from the office without permission and neglected his duty.

So that the business were frequently hampered and each time the other officers were obligad to take care his place.

May 1949, when the bill of Prefectural Ordinance regulating Mass Parade, Rally, Demonstration was introduced to the Assembly by Governor, he became an influential member of stragle committee for anti-enactment and distrubed the passage of the bill by resorting of the possible all means. After the enactment of ordinance, he was intent on a campaign for "recall" to attempt to abolish the ordinance. Such his attitude meant apparently he would not cooperate in the important administrative policy of governor.

As far as he was concerned, he was authorized by Governor on 9 June 1949 to become full time clerk of labor union provided that he should engage exclusively in the business of Aishokuro, but contrary to the condition specified in the authorization

he presided over the business exclusively of Aichi Federation of Jichiroren. (L M G W U) as the chief secretary of Aichi Federation. This was the fact.

Therefore, the authorization of full time clerk of Aishokuro was naturally cancelled from 28 April 1949 on which he became chief secretary of Aichi Federation of Jichiroren and he lost the status of the full time clerk of Aishokuro. He is not construed as a full time clerk of labor union.

I hereby certify that the above is true and correct.

1 August 1950

Jinsaku Hayakawa
JINSAKU HAYAKAWA,

Chief of General Affairs Sect.,
Nagoya Harbor Office.

(Respinsible chief of sect. where and when the said person worked)

Ichiro Matsui, former Aichi Prefectural Secretary.

This person was in service at Industrial Products Section, Economic Department, Aichi Pref. Gov't. and his record of service was most poor in the section.

He is a communist and every morning, after affixing his stamp on the attendance book, he used to go out without permission to Branch Office of Akahata Press to receive papers and then to distribute them in the government office. Beside the above, since he often left his place of work, the section was obliged to place him outside the regular members to carryout the business without trouble. This is the proof that he was undependable and untrustworthy.

In July 1949, when the draft bill of Ordinance concerning Parade and Mass Demonstration was introduced to the prefectural assembly by the governor, be became a member of struggle committee to oppose the stipulation and disturbed the passage and administrative management violationg Government Ordinance No.201.

At the time when he was still in office, Yonejiro Suzuki, Managing Director of Aichi-ken Lacquer Ware Cooperative Assn. poked fun at him saying "You are alway away. Do you come to the perfectural office to eat lunch?" and he answered "I have no will to work;

the work is foolish".

Judging even only from this statement made by Mr. Suzuki, it is enough as an evidence to recognize him as an ill qualified person to be an public servant for the prefectural citizens; and accordingly he is recognized to be disqualified for a local government worker.

I hereby certify that the above to be ture and correct in every detail.

1 Aug. 1950

Shoichi Kita

SHOICHI KITA,

Chief of Industrial Products Sect.,
Economic Dept., Aichi Pref.
(the then chief of office where
Ichiro Matsui was serving)

Former employee Yukio Ota

At the time of his discharge, he was employed in Reparation Section, Economic Dept, Aichi Pref. and engaged in simple and light work.

He was a member communist's party. He went out frenquently from the office during the office hours and spent much times in distributing "Akahata" organ of the party among the workers in the pref. office and collecting subscription fees. He was an earnest cooperator in the propagation of communism and was disqualified as a local public worker. He lost entirely the confidence of his surroundings.

I hereby certify that the above is true and correct.

1 Aug. 1950.

Takeo Asano

TAKEO ASANO

Chief of Agr. Land Sect.
Agr. Land Dept. Aichi Pref.
(Responsible chief of Sect.
where and when the said
person worked).

Former Aichi Perfectural technical official
Shigehisa Mano.

This person was a technical official serving at the planning Sect., Engineering Dept., Aichi Pref. at the time of dismissal.

In July 1949 when the draft bill concerning Ordinance requlating mass parade, rally, and demonstration was introudced by the governor to the prefectural Assembly, he ran will in preventing enactment of the ordinance as one of the leading struggle committeemen against this ordinance.

On the very day of deliberating on the draft in the Pref. Assembly, he hang red flag from public galleries and threw the assembly into an uproar in response to the communist followers, leaving no stones unturned to interrupt the passage of the draft bill.

Accordingly he violated government Ordinance 201, obviously reluctant to cooperate with the governor in his important policy and making bold to interfer with the excercise of administrative operation.

Moreover, he was ordered to serve at Tokyo Liaison Office Aichi Pref. from early Nov. 1948 to 9 June 1949, till he got permission to work as a full-time worker in Aichi Pref. government Workers Union (A. G. W. U.)

In spite of the above fact, he left uncared his regular business in charge without permission and worked as a full-time worker of A.G.W.U., so he dared to act against Government Ordinance 201.

Thus he was deemed disqualified as a local government official.

I hereby certify the above to be true and correct in every particulat.

1 Aug. 1950

Kazutaka Nakane

KAZUTAKA NAKANE

Chief of Personnel Sect.,
General Affairs Dept.,
Aichi Pref.

Hisao Shimizu, former employee.

This person was an employee in service at Land Improvement Section, Agricultural Land Dept., Aichi Prefectural Government at the time of his dismissal.

His service record ranked the lowest among section members.

He often came tardy to his office and was not steady in sitting on his chair after reporting.

So he was frequently found out at his desk on his duty hours.

He is recognized as a communism sympathizer, and often spoke and behaned in a communistic manner.

Despite of his little experience for Land Improvement Section's business and his young age, he dared to interfere even in the problem of personnel structure and incited antagonism against the senior officials by using sophistication without good reason.

Consequently, he often invited frowns of co-workers and could not gain confidence of officials of same line of business outside the prefectural government office.

After his leaving, working place displeasing thus far has turned out bright and cheerful.

And not a single person is sympathetic with his for his dismissal.

I hereby certify the above statements to be true and correct in every detail.

/Hiroshi Asai/ 1 Aug. 1950

HIROSHI ASAI,
then Acting chief of the Section,
Hisao Shimizu belonged to.

CO CO

CERTIFICATE

Kunio Gonda,

Attached to Tosan Area Committee.

Report filed on 5 May 1947

Aoshima, Kou-cho, Toyokawa City (as reported)

Shin-ichi Nishio,

Attached to Nagoya City Committee Report filed on

1 August 1949

Kwan-sei Cho, Minatoku, Nagoya City (as reported)

Ichiro Matsui

Attached to Nagoya City Committee, Report filed on

1 August 1949

2-1016, Moriyamacho, Higashi Kasugaigun, (as reported)

Yukio Ota,

Attached to Nagoya City Committee, Report filed on 1

August 1949.

The above persons are members of communist Party as of 31 August 1949 according to the member list reported.

I hereby certify the above to be true.

Rokuro Kato

ROKURO KATO,

Chief of Investigation Section,
General Dept., Aichi Prefecture.

1 August 1950

Ltr, Hq FEAMCOM, OCG, AMGEN, subj: Employment of Certain Japanese Nationals, 31 Jul 50

AG 230.14 (31 Jul 50)GS 2d Ind

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS, APO 500

TO: Commanding General, Far East Air Forces, APO 925

SCAP policy in reference the employment of persons disqualified under provisions of SCAPIN 550, 4 Jan 46 is responsive to a directive from the United States Government implementing a policy decision of the Far Eastern Commission. Modification of the foregoing policy decision is consequently beyond the competence of this Headquarters and your recommendation to such effect is disapproved.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

1 Incl
n/c

Purge
C17-D2

GS Files

123

COPY

BASIC: Ltr fr Hq, FEAMCOM, Office of the CG, APO 323, dated 31 Jul 50,
Subject: Employment of Certain Japanese Nationals

AG 230.14 Pers-CP 1st Ind

10 Aug 50

Headquarters, Far East Air Forces, APO 925

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500

1. This headquarters concurs in recommendation contained in paragraph 4, basic communication. It is believed that unusual talents and abilities, now largely wasted, are to be found among former commissioned officers and industrialists. Such abilities are needed by this command.

2. It is understood that each case would have to be decided on an individual basis and that no applicant could be hired without an exhaustive background investigation.

3. It is suggested that a revision of present restrictions may be justified by recent events and would aid materially in advancing the objectives of the occupation.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

L. C. CRAIGIE
Major General, U. S. Air Force
Vice Commander for Administration and Plans

1 Incl
n/c

HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR MATERIEL COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
APO 323

31 Jul 1950

AMGEN

SUBJECT: Employment of Certain Japanese Nationals.

TO: Commanding General
Far East Air Forces
APO 925

1. Restrictions contained in Operational Directive 1/5, Hq, 8th Army, dated 13 September 1946, are operating to prevent this command from employing certain qualified individuals who would be of assistance in prosecuting the war effort. Specific pertinent references follow:

a. Paragraph 1 e (2) prohibits employment by occupation forces, in executive or supervisory positions, of Japanese Nationals affected by SCAPIN 178, dated 22 October 1945, which in paragraph 1 b (1) thereof, denies career military personnel the right to employment as teachers.

b. Paragraph 1 e (3) denies right of employment by occupation forces, in executive or supervisory positions, to Japanese Nationals affected by SCAPIN 212, dated 30 October 1945, which in paragraph 1 c, bars demobilized persons not already members of the educational system, from employment therein, until further notice.

c. Paragraph 1 f (2) (a) denies employment in any capacity to personnel affected by SCAPIN 550, dated 4 January 1946, which provides, in Appendix A, Section B 2, that all former commissioned officers be excluded from public office.

2. A directive received by this command from Headquarters and Service Group, GHQ, to remove from employment Horie, Yoshitaka, a Japanese National who was a major in the Japanese Army, has strongly indicated the desirability of revising the cited directives, to permit employment of certain personnel presently barred therefrom, who are not in the category of war criminals, and who have difinitely not identified themselves with movements contrary to the objectives of the occupation. The current system denies us the right to exploit a sizable group of educated Japanese, many of whom speak English, who have been

trained in the principles of leadership, and who may possess technical skills. There is attached as an example a resume of the service of Mr. Horie, which clearly illustrates his material assistance to the occupation from its inception.

3. This headquarters has, acting through the Provost Marshal, Far East Air Forces, attempted to have an exception made to the above policies in the case of Mr Horie, who has been discharged. Various inquiries at GHQ, FEC, have resulted in the information that no exceptions are authorized.

4. It is strongly recommended that representations be made to proper authorities to relax the above policies, insofar as former commissioned officers are concerned, when, in the interests of the occupation, personnel presently barred from employment should be utilized. It is believed that such action would further the objectives of the occupation, in that it would extend democratic influences of close association with occupation personnel to a respected and intelligent group of Japanese Nationals.

JOHN F DOYLE
Brigadier General, USAF
Commanding.

1 Incl:
1. Ltr, Employment of Horie, Yoshitaka, w/5 exhibits.

HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR MATERIEL COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
APO 323

31 Jul 1950

AMGEN

SUBJECT: Re-employment of Horie, Yoshitaka (Japanese National)

TO: Commanding General
Far East Air Forces
APO 925

1. Subject individual was employed by this command in October 1946 as an Interpreter and Advisor to the Officer-in-Charge of the Motor Pool, FEAMCOM Air Base, until March 1950, at which time he was released from employment in accordance with Operational Directive No. 1/5, Hq, 8th Army, 13 Sept 46.

2. a. Prior to Mr Horie's employment by this command, he had already proven his value to the occupation, in connection with war crimes trials, as evidenced by the statement of Mr Suss (Exhibit 1).

b. Exhibit 2 further testifies to his assistance, and mentions his kind treatment of American prisoners in his custody (Statement of Major Shaffer).

c. His performance of duty in this command is attested to by exhibits 3 and 4, statements of Lieutenant Armstrong and Lieutenant Colonel Huffman.

d. His position in the eyes of subordinate Japanese employees is illustrated by the petition they submitted at the time of his discharge (Exhibit 5).

3. In view of the present emergency it is recommended that the provisions of the above cited 8th Army Directive, which prohibits the employment of former commissioned officers who served in the Japanese Imperial Army or Navy, or who served in the Special Volunteer Reserves, be revised to permit certain outstanding individuals in this category, who possess qualifications which are critical to the needs of the occupation forces, to be employed. It is requested that

Incl 1

Ltr to CG, FEAF, subj: Re-employment of Horie, Yoshitaka (Japanese Nat'l)

this headquarters be authorized to re-employ Mr Horie, as his services are urgently needed as Advisor and Supervisor of indigenous personnel employed as Security Guards within this command.

JOHN P DOYLE
Brigadier General, USAF
Commanding

5 Exhibits:
1. Ltr of Recm - Mr Suss
2. " " " - Maj Shaffer
3. " " " - Lt Armstrong
4. " " " - Lt Col Huffman
5. Petition, Japanese employees, Base Motor Pool.

Fredric T Suss
Attorney at Law
Tel 7-9209

115 State St
Springfield, Mass

March 25, 1948

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

During my assignment as War Crimes Prosecutor for the United States at Guam, I came to know Horie, Yoshitaka, former major in the Japanese Army.

Horie was of great assistance to the prosecution staff as well as to the investigative board whose work resulted in the conviction of several war criminals. During the course of the trials the evidence revealed that Horie alone opposed the policy of the commanding authorities in torturing and murdering prisoners of war. Horie took the stand that the prisoners should be treated civilly and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions.

I personally know of Horie's splendid cooperation with American authorities and of the value of his assistance in bringing to justice some of the worst criminals of the war.

It has also been my observation that Horie is an intelligent, capable and progressive man. He was constantly working to improve himself, teaching himself the use of English and he was always looking for books to study new subjects.

It is my opinion that Horie's ability as an administrator may well be used in business, industry or some departments of the Japanese government.

/s/ Fredric T Suss

FTS/a

Exh #1

Camp Lejeune

Camp LeJeune, N.C.
14 June 1948

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I am writing this in behalf of Yoshitaka Horie, former major, Imperial Japanese Army, who is currently employed by the U.S. Occupation Forces at the U.S. Air Forces Base, Tachikawa, Japan.

I first met Yoshitaka Horie on Chichi Jima, Bonin Islands, in December, 1945, when I landed there as executive officer of the 1st Battalion, Third Marines, the main part of the occupation forces of the Bonin Islands. Shortly after landing there, I was appointed senior member of a board to investigate into the matter of war crimes committed in the Bonin Islands, against members of our flying forces, who were forced down there.

Since our forces numbered only 650 and the Japanese forces numbered approximately 15,000, it was impossible to imprison or confine all of them. On Yoshitaka Horie's recommendation, the commanding general, Lieutenant General Yoshio Tachibana, Major Sueo Matoba, and several other Japanese officers and enlisted men were confined in a prisoner's stockade on the island. They remained confined during the course of the investigation. During this time, Yoshitaka Horie directed and controlled the Japanese forces, until they were evacuated.

Yoshitaka Horie testified freely before the board of investigation, and due to his influence with the other Japanese officers and men, so did they. His influence can fully be appreciated now, when all the facts are known, that eight U.S. aviators were captured alive and subsequently executed. Due to Horie's influence, we obtained confessions from most of the executioners. Prior to this, two other U.S. aviators were captured and later sent to Japan. Horie's kind treatment of these two, who were placed directly in his custody, was attested to by one of them, a Lieutenant (junior grade) CONNEL, USNR, who submitted a statement to us on Guam, in the spring of 1946.

The Bonin Islands were evacuated by all forces in March, 1946, and the board of investigation was moved to Guam, where the investigation was completed. The trials of the Bonin Island war criminals took place in September, 1946, and in each of them Yoshitaka Horie was the most important prosecution witness. His testimony helped result in five death sentences, four life imprisonment sentences, three twenty-five year sentences, and seventeen sentences ranging from five to twenty years.

Exh #2

(Statement of Major Robert D Shaffer, contd)

It probably seems odd that I, a member of the U. S. armed forces, should be writing a letter of recommendation for a former officer of a country with which we were at war. However, from my close association with Yoshitaka Horie, I am convinced that he is a man of very high principles, firm moral character, and strong beliefs. I am pleased to consider that he is my good friend.

If it is the policy of the occupation forces to discharge Japanese personnel, who were former officers, I ask that an exception be made in this case, for the reasons which I have stated above.

If further recommendations are desired, they can be obtained from Rear Admiral John D. Murphy, Director of War Crimes, Pacific, Staff, Commander Marianas, Guam, M.I.; Colonel Presley M Rixey, Headquarters, U. S. Forces, Bonin Islands; and Captain John M Kusiak, Headquarters and Service Battery, Tenth Marines, Second Marine Division, Camp Lejeune, N.C., who was G-3 of the Occupation Forces, Bonin Islands.

Respectfully,

/s/ Robert D Shaffer,
Major, USMC

Battery "A", Tenth Marines
Second Marine Division, FMF,
Camp Lejeune, North Carolina

JAPAN AIR MATERIEL AREA (PROV)
OFFICE OF MOTOR OFFICER
APO 704

19 January 1949

SUBJECT: Recommendation of Mr Horie.

TO: Whom it may concern.

1. This letter is written in the behalf of Mr Yoshitaka Horie in an effort to show the nature of his activity during the time that I have known him.

2. Mr Horie has been employed in the Motor Transportation Section of the Japan Air Materiel Area (Prov) since 14 October 1946. During that time he has been manager of all Japanese assigned to the Motor Transportation Section, consisting of drivers, mechanics, interpreters, clerks, tire changers and laborers, a total of 269 personnel. Mr Horie teaches and assists in disciplining Japanese employees, as well as supervising all administrative procedure connected with their employment.

3. Mr Horie has used his position to great advantage in maintaining a high calibre of personnel assigned, discipline, careful and safe operation of motor vehicles, and above all a high degree of pride in and loyalty to this organization.

4. His experience and training as an officer give him a command of any situation. His honesty, high moral standards, initiative, educational background, cooperation, and ability to get a job done commands the respect of subordinates as well as enlisted personnel assigned to the section.

5. Through Mr Horie's efforts nearly one hundred per cent of Japanese personnel assigned spend several hours per week learning to speak and write English. This is highly beneficial since the majority of personnel assigned to this section are Japanese and their knowledge of English will make them nearly as efficient at their jobs as American personnel.

6. The undersigned became assistant officer in charge of the Motor Transportation Section 1 February 1947 and acted in that capacity until 1 December 1947, at which time the undersigned became officer in charge and has been such until the present date. It has been in the above capacity that the observations of Mr Horie were made.

Ex #3

(Ltr of Lt Armstrong, Contd)

7. Every one with whom Mr Horie comes in contact is impressed with the efficiency and good judgement with which he meets his assigned duties. Mr Horie has presented letters of recommendation to me, certified true copies of which are enclosed. These letters seem to substantiate Mr Horie's efficiency and thorough cooperation prior to the time that he was employed at this command. I personally feel that Mr Horie is a great asset to the Air Force and it is doubtful whether a replacement near his equal can be found.

/s/ Virgil C Armstrong
VIRGIL C ARMSTRONG
1st Lt., USAF
Motor Trans Officer

HEADQUARTERS
JAPAN AIR MATERIEL AREA (T/D)
JAMA AIR FORCE BASE
APO 704

31 March 1949

SUBJECT: Recommendation.

TO: Whom it may concern.

1. Mr Y Horie, 494, Omachi, Jindai-mura, Kitatama-gun, Tokyo, has been employed by the Japan Air Materiel Area, U. S. Air Forces for approximately thirty (30) months in the capacity as supervisor of two hundred and fifty (250) Japanese employed in the Base Motor Pool. He has served under the undersigned Air Force Officer since September 1947 until the present date.

2. During this period, Mr Horie has performed his duties in a superior manner. He has worked conscientiously in an effort to improve the efficiency of his subordinates. He instigated and operated an English language school, and has complied with the desires of his superiors in every respect.

3. The undersigned officer has neither heard nor seen anything that was detrimental to the character of Mr Horie.

4. Mr Horie is recommended as a capable, intelligent and valuable employee.

/s/ Orland G Huffman
ORLAND G HUFFMAN
Lt Col., USAF
Chief, Transportation
Division

EXH #4

P E T I T I O N

26 May 1950

We hope you will allow us to describe about Mr Horie who had to be discharged.

Since we came to the Base Motor Pool, Mr Horie treated and led us very kindly friendly and generously like as our father, brother and teacher.

We were greatly surprised when we heard that he had to be dismissed on account of the regulation which he was related with.

5 years have passed since the World War was over and we have been seriously working and cooperating with the Occupation Forces and he also had been working with us for the past 3 1/2 years.

During this period he managed many difficulties in the position of interpreter and advisor in an effort to make a good atmosphere in the Base Motor Pool.

Now we missed him great sympathies come on him.

All personnel would be very grateful if he could be reinstate. We are very honourable to write this petition to you for Mr Horie.

(There is attached hereto, in the records of this headquarters, the signatures of fifty Japanese Nationals, who worked under the supervision of Mr. Horie)

Encl #5

Ltr, Hq FEAMCOM, CCO, AMCEN, subj: Employment of Certain Japanese Nationals, 31 Jul 50

AG 230.14 (31 Jul 50)GS 2d Ind

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS, APO 500

14 AUG 50

TO: Commanding General, Far East Air Forces, APO 925

SCAP policy in reference the employment of persons disqualified under provisions of SCAPIN 550, 4 Jan 50 is responsive to a directive from the United States Government implementing a policy decision of the Far Eastern Commission. Modification of the foregoing policy decision is consequently beyond the competence of this Headquarters and your recommendation to such effect is disapproved.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

1 Incl
n/c

MAILED 1620 AUG 14 50

C. D. CONLEY
Major, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

CS (Return)

Tokyo, Japan

27 July 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR CHIEF CABINET SECRETARY

1. I am in receipt of your note of July 24th requesting exemption from the application of the provisions of SCAPIN 550 and implementing ordinances of seventy-three former career officers of the Japanese military establishment and Kempeitai.

2. Such exemption cannot be favorably considered under existing Allied policy.

COURTNEY WHITNEY
Brigadier General, U. S. Army
Chief, Government Section

Page 8/6

COPY

FOR : Brigadier General Courtney Whitney,
Chief of G.S., G.H.Q.

FROM : Director-General of Cabinet Secretariat.

SUBJECT : Application for retention of office concerning the laborers under the jurisdiction of Special Procurement Board, coming under the Purge Directive.

July 24, 1950

The Prime Minister received the application from the Director of Special Procurement Board to the effect that though ANRAKU, Yoshishige and other 72 persons, presently employed as laborers under the jurisdiction of the said Board, have been designated as falling under the Purge Directive because of their status of former regular officers of Army or Navy, he is desirous to retain them in their present offices pending replacement by suitable successors, as they, engaged in the jobs enumerated on separate sheet, are hardly to be substituted for the time being. Upon investigation the circumstances seem to be unavoidable, so we should like to give consent and request approval on your part.

/s/ Katsuo Okazaki
OKAZAKI Katsuo

Director-General of
Cabinet Secretariat.

Policy

RESTRICTED

Capt. McWherter 26-6963

HC 230.14 (GPGA-JL)

Indigenous Personnel Working for Occupation Forces

Govt Sec

Hq Comdt

21 July 1950

2

1. References are:

a. Ltr fr GHQ, SCAP to CG, 8th Army AG 230 (23 Jul 46) ESS/LA, subject: Civilian Labor Employed by Occupation Forces, dated 23 Jul 46;

b. Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947, and Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947;

c. MR: W97791, JCS to SCAP, 18 Mar 48;

d. 2nd Ind. GHQ, SCAP to CG 8th Army, AG 095 (7 Dec 48) ESS/LAB, subject: Security Clearance of Japanese National SEKI Masao, dated 9 May 49.

2. The policy defined in Ref a, above, and re-enunciated in Ref d., above after receipt of Far Eastern Policy Decision (Ref c, above), has not been modified.

S&RB

3. "Public Office" is defined in para 2, Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947, and in Article 2 and Appendix 2, Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947.

4. There is no directive authorizing the action indicated in para 4, basic Checknote.

5 Incls
1. n/c
4 Incls added
2 thru 5, copies of Refs listed para 1

---------- CW ----------

Forwarded 0800 22 July 50
per cupo to Hq Comdt

RESTRICTED

74

Government Section
Public Administration Division
Statistics & Review Branch

14 July 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Major Napier

SUBJECT: Reduction of Personnel in Statistics and Review Branch

1. Reference is recommendations of the G-1 survey team (see Tab 1), paragraph 4 a, which states: With reduced emphasis on staff review of cases of undesirable persons and organizations and increased reliance upon competent Japanese agencies, the responsibilities could be combined and performed by one employee...

2. Essentially, the same recommendations were made and carried out in the Educational Division of CI&E. The liaison and investigation branch was charged with surveillance of the Ministry of Education for compliance with the provisions of SCAPINS 178 and 212--the Educational Purge directives. This branch was de-activated in line with the G-1 Planning Commission's recommendations.

a. In reviewing a group of some 200 appeals cases, the Educational Division placed increased reliance on the Japanese agency concerned, and did not check individual cases. According to Dr. Loomis, after the de-activation of the liaison and investigation branch, CI&E checked only the number of recisions against the number of non-recisions to ascertain if the percentage of recisions was extraordinarily high.

b. The Japanese agency concerned had been operating for over three years and should be presumed competent. At any rate, it was the only government agency capable or authorized to perform the work. But the result was that more than fifty percent of the cases were passed. Nineteen recisions were announced publicly in the Japanese press. Thirty-eight applicants were advised privately of their re-instatement. And the remainder were in the process of being notified when it was discovered that nearly every recision violated the provisions of SCAPINS 178 and 212, and of the mandatory provisions of FEC 014/9.

c. Embarassing as this situation is to the Supreme Commander, CI&E, and the Japanese agency concerned, each of the decisions must be reversed. Should such an instance arise in the political purge, the complications produced would tend to nullify and discredit the entire program.

3. As of this date, presumed competent Japanese agencies--including the Prime Minister--are asking for GHQ review of over 30,000 appeals cases of political purgees. (See Tab 2)

104

a. The Prime Minister wrote the Supreme Commander on 3 May 50: "I wish to say that after carefulystudy of the reports of the Board I am satisfied that its decisions are fair and proper in every respect."

b. In this same letter the Prime Minister added: "The large percentage of rejections is in itself an indication of rigid and scrupulous application of the examination standards, the persons recommended for special remission being confined to those who justly and obviously deserved it."

c. A comparison of the standards used by the Board and approved by the Prime Minister as above with the criteria required by the existing Japanese government ordinances, SCAPIN 550, and the FEC Directives reveal conclusively that no Japanese government agency can be considered competent to carry out the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration which demand that "There must be removed for all time the authority and influence of those who 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".

The proposed reply of Public Administration Division to the Prime Minister's letter (Tab 5) outlines generally the differences between the "competent" Japanese agency's decisions and those required by: (1) seven FEC papers, (2) some fifteen SCAPINS, and (3) nine Japanese government ordinances.

J.D.M.

EXTRACT OF ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF
G-1 SURVEY TEAM

4. Public Administration Division

a. Technical Personnel. This division is responsible for surveillance activities relating to the removing and barring of undesirable personnel from the Japanese Govt and society, guarding against undemocratic and militaristic organizations, and for advising on policies concerning the Cabinet in the exercise of executive power under the Constitution and recommending measures relating to the faithful execution of laws, the conduct of affairs of state, and the relationship of the national government to the local public entities. In addition, it advises on policies relating to the Emperor and the Imperial Household. 3.5 military and 2 DAC man years. Survey team recommends .5 military and 2 DAC.

Minimum Estimate: .5 military and 1 DAC. 1952: same as minimum. The Division Chief is currently dividing his time between this position and that of Division Executive Officer. Both Public Administration and Public Affairs Divisions are responsible for advising on national-local government relationships, the only difference being that Public Administration Division approaches the problem from the viewpoint of the local public bodies. Although not indicated in the detailed analysis of projects listed on Forms A, at least 2 Man years of the Public Administration Division are presently devoted to Public Affairs Division. The functions of this division (other than removing and barring of undesirable personnel and guarding against

the establishment of undemocratic organizations) have been completed, require very little time, or are so closely related to the functions of the Public Affairs Division that they can be advantageously absorbed by that division with a net savings in manpower.

It is therefore, recommended that the function of determining policy in regard to the effects of central government programs, laws, and policies as they relate to the local public entities be transferred to the Public Affairs Division and that 2.5 technical man years be allocated to the remaining functions of Public Administration Division. Further consideration should be given by Govt Section to the desirability, from an economy standpoint, of consolidating the remaining fractional responsibilities (undesirable personnel organizations program) within the reconstituted Public Affairs Division.

Minimum Estimate: With reduced emphasis on staff review of cases of undesirable persons and organizations and increased reliance upon competent Japanese agencies, the responsibilities could be combined and performed by one employee, with the continued assistance of the military chief of the division. No additional reduction appears to be warranted for 1952.

b. Clerical Personnel. 1 Military and 4.5 DAC man years. Survey team recommends 2 DAC man years.

Minimum Estimate: 1 DAC man year. Additional clerical assistance is available from secretary assigned to service the chief of this division for 50% of his time as executive officer. 1952: same as minimum.

Currently, one person from the Administration Division is spending half his time in this division. This time expenditure appears

unwarranted inasmuch as the functions of the Public Administration Division will have been reduced by consolidation recommended above. Two clerical personnel have beenassisting the two technical employees in performing necessary duties in regard to the undesirable personnel and organizations functions. Analysis indicates that the case load in this area is not sufficiently high to warrant assigned clerical strength, especially since major responsibilities are of a review and liaison character. One high grade clerk-translator and a secretary are considered adequate to perform the necessary translation and clerical duties, and incidental liaison work required in the reorganized division.

22 May 1950

As far as Public Administration Division is concerned the G-1 survey team has completely failed to grasp fully the significance, scope, and volume of its work.

1. Significance:

a. The first condition of the Potsdam Declaration declared, "There must be removed for all time the authority and influence of those who 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".

b. The initial U. S. Post-Surrender Policy for Japan directed SCAP to insure that no person be "allowed to hold public office or any other positions of responsibility or influence in public or important private enterprise who have been active exponents of militant nationalism and aggression, who have been influential members of any Japanese ultranationalistic, terroristic or secret patriotic society".....who have been influential in the activities of Imperial Rule Assistance Organizations, 'or who manifest hostility to the objectives of the Occupation'".

c. The Far Eastern Commission attached such importance to the Purge Program that at least seven papers dealing with the purge were directed to SCAP.

d. To adequately fulfill the responsibilities placed on him by the above directives SCAP found it necessary to issue some 15 different SCAPINS dealing with the several sides of the program.

e. The Japanese Government issued nine ordinances dealing directly with the program and at present maintains three special agencies (averaging 200 people each) and utilizes many of its regular organizations in implementing

these SCAPINS.

2. a. The Chief Government Section delegated the duty of insuring compliance with the purge policy to PAD. PAD is the only SCAP staff organization authorized to contact some of the agencies mentioned in paragraph 1 above. Because of the nature of these agencies (investigative and otherwise) they accumulate a great deal of information which is desired by other SCAP sections and which is available to the Occupation only through PAD. For instance, during the last six months PAD has furnished over 4,000 reports to one section (that case is extreme, but daily average requests are: two requests from other staff sections, five requests from divisions within Government Section).

b. The scope of PAD's work includes insuring compliance with SCAPIN 548, 550 and others including surveillance of action and review of decisions of Japanese agencies concerned. This surveillance and review is accomplished by studying oral and written reports from the following agencies: Special Examining Bureau, Public Procurator's Office, Japanese courts, Public Office Qualifications Section of the Prime Minister's Office, the Appeals Board, Liaison Bureau of the Foreign Office, the Metropolitan Police Bureau, and the Attorney-General's Office.

c. Information received from these reports are translated and assimilated into existing records retained in PAD files, and other than special reports for other sections, is prepared for study and policy decisions of Chief, Government Section, SCAP, and when required, Department of the Army, State Department and Far Eastern Commission. Normally this information is summarized and included in a monthly status report for the Chief and for record, a monthly summation which is forwarded to Washington, and oral reports, special memorandums and staff studies for Chief, Government Section and others.

3. a. The volume of work in PAD is heavy in spite of the fact that the Purge Program ended on 10 May 1948. The G-1 team suggests "reduced emphasis on staff review of cases of undesirable persons and organizations and increased reliance upon competent Japanese agencies", but in view of the stress placed on the program by SCAP and FEC it is believed that any relaxation of the present strict staff review could be classed as negligence.

b. Even though the program was officially completed two years ago there remain 3,000 to 50,000 convicted war criminals to be purged, 31,000 appeals cases to be reviewed, 50,000 purgees to be registered, and 1,500 purgees to be removed from government service.

c. The present day-to-day activities of the program show no signs of decrease. For instance, 1. During the week ending 20 May 50, 11,000 persons were screened and 25 were found disqualified for public office. 2. Resulting from the surveillance of some 200,000 purgees and 5,814 political organizations 119 possible violation cases were uncovered as of 30 April 1950. Another 119 cases were pending prosecution and 58 cases were before the courts at that time.

4. In general the G-1 team has failed to take into account specific work of PAD other than the Purge Program. The team's report that this other work has been completed is not true. PAD still maintains liaison with and reviews the work of the following agencies:

a. (Zaibatsu) Appointees Examination Section of the Prime Minister's Office, which considered an average of 20 cases of appointee applications and non-successor company applications each month.

b. The Administrative Management Agency, which is currently considering a reorganization of the government structure (last year's reorganization affected 36 major agencies which were established at SCAP direction and which were charged with administration of SCAP ordered functions.

c. Liaison Bureau Foreign Office, which reviews all important appointments to the government positi ons.

d. Other ministries and agencies as required to gather information necessary for Chief PAD to perform his function as advisor to Chief Government Section on policies concerning the Cabinet in the exercise of executive power under the Constitution and recommending measures relating to the faithful execution of laws, the conduct of affairs of state, and the relationship of the national government to the local public entities.

5. As reported by the G-1 team it is true that two man years of PAD are presently devoted to Public Affairs Division. These include one military technician full time, one military technician half time, and one clerical personnel half time. There is no objection to the recommended transfer of one military technician to Public Affairs Division. Transfer of other personnel has recommended is objected to on the grounds that the same number of persons would be required to do the corresponding work whether or not these people were transferred out of PAD; insofar as one half military technician is required in PAD to do the work outlined in paragraph 4 above it is felt that the other personnel which the team recommends be transferred to Public Affairs be retained in Public Administration Division.

6. a. The recommendations of the team for .5 military and two DAC in Public Administration Division is objected to on the grounds that that number of personnel could not cover the work load with its scope and significance as outlined in paragraph 1, 2, 3 and 4 above. The present personnel is hardly sufficient for routine day-to-day work. Whe#special projects are assigned all technical personnel and some clerical personnal are required over-time. During the first 21 days of May 1950, 87 hours of over-time were put in by technicians in the division. That is considered

an average three week period.

b. In planning for the fiscal year 1952 the team should take into account the fact that the term of foreign service of many of the military technicians will have expired and that persons unfamiliar with the work will not be able to accomplish as much as the present personnel. As one example the Chief PAD, whose term expires 30 March '51 is currently handling two full time jobs. Only his broad background and unusual ability enables him to be both Section Executive Officer and Chief PAD. When his term expires two replacements will be required to perform his work.

GHQ, FEC, SCAP
AG RECORDS
Filed AG 210.85

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

LIAISON BUREAU

TO : GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS.

FROM : Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Rosters of Former Army and Navy Career Officers Retired from Governmental Service During June 1950.

FOM No. 1393(LCR)

11 July 1950

1. Reference: FOM letter No. 1046(LCR), 9 June 1950, subject: Transmittal of Rosters of Former Army and Navy Career Officers Retired from Governmental Service During May 1950.

2. Transmitted herewith are the following six (6) rosters of former Army and Navy career officers retired from demobilization and demilitalization agencies of the Japanese Government during the month of June 1950.

a. Roster of Ex-Army Career Officers Retired during June 1950 (Relative to Demobilization Offices).

b. Roster of Ex-Army Career Officers Retired during June 1950 (Relative to Prefectural Assistance Sections).

c. Roster of Ex-Navy Career Officers Retired during June 1950 (Relative to Second Demobilization Bureau Liquidation Division and District Demobilization Liquidation Divisions).

d. Roster of Ex-Navy Career Officers Retired during June 1950 (Relative to Prefectural Assistance Sections).

e. Roster of Ex-Navy Career Officers Retired during June 1950 (Relative to Maritime Safety Agency, Ministry of Transportation).

f. Roster of Ex-Military and Ex-Navy Career Officers Retired during June 1950 (Relative to Repatriation Relief Bureau, Repatriation Relief Agency.

FOR THE MINISTER:

T. Yoshioka

(T. Yoshioka)
Chief of Liaison Section,
Liaison Bureau,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

hab
6 Incls
Six (6) rosters in
quadruplicate.

Incl. 1

ROSTER OF EX-ARMY CAREER OFFICERS RETIRED DURING JUNE 1950
(Relative to Demobilization Offices)

Name	Ex-Rank	Post when relieved
AMAAKI, Yasuo	Maj.	Legal Inv. Div., Demob. Bureau
HASHIMOTO, Kumago	Col.	Planning Sec., Home Depot Div., Demob. Bureau. (Ex-Chief of Demob. Sec., Sasebo Repatriation Center)
KŌNO, Sunao	Maj.	Planning Sec., Home Depot Div., Demob. Bureau (Ex-Demob. Sec., Sasebo Repatriation Center)

Total 3

Note:	Gen.	Col.	Lt. Col.	Maj.	Capt.	1st Lt.	2nd Lt.	Total
End of May	3	19	43	70	24	8	2	169
June		-1		-2				-3
End of June	3	18	43	68	24	8	2	166

Yoshio Kozuki

Yoshio Kozuki

Director of Demob. Bureau.

Inclosure to FOM No. 1393 (CCR)

Incl. 2

ROSTER OF EX-ARMY CAREER OFFICERS
RETIRED DURING JUNE 1950
(Relative to Prefectural Assistance Sections)

Name	Ex-Rank	Prefecture
None		

Note:	Col.	Lt.Col.	Maj.	Capt.	1st Lt.	2nd Lt.	Total
End of May	31	43	79	29	14	0	196
June							0
End of June	31	43	79	29	14	0	196

Yoshio Kozuki

Yoshio Kozuki

Director of Demob. Bureau

Incl. 3.

Roster of ex-Navy Career Officers
Retired During June 1950

(Relative to S.D.B. Liquidation Division and
District Demobilization Liquidation Divisions)

Name	Rank	Post at the time of retirement	Reason of retirement
YOKOO Masatoki	Ex-Lt. Cmdr.	Miscellaneous Affairs Section, Second Demobilization Bureau Liquidation Division, Demobilization Bureau, Repatriation Relief Agency.	Due to curtailment of the affairs of the office.
NODA Harukichi	Ex-Lt. J.G.	Demobilization Bureau, Repatriation Relief Agency. (Served in Sasebo Repatriation Relief Bureau Liquidation Branch.)	"

Total: 2 persons.

(Signed) I. Kawai

Iwao KAWAI,
Director, Second Demobilization
Bureau Liquidation Division,
Demobilization Bureau,
Repatriation Relief Agency.

Incl. 4.

Roster of ex-Navy Career Officers
Retired During June 1950

(Relative to Prefectural Assistance Sections.)

None.

(Signed) I. Kawai

Iwao KAWAI,
Director, Second Demobilization
Bureau Liquidation Division,
Demobilization Bureau,
Repatriation Relief Agency.

Encl. 5.

Roster of Ex-Navy Career Officers Retired during June 1950
(Relative to Maritime Safety Agency, Ministry of Transportation)

Name	Ex-Rank	Post at the time of retire
None		

T. OKUBO
Director,
Maritime Safety Agency

Incl. 6

Roster of Ex-Navy Career Officers
who Retired during June 1950

(Relative to Repatriation Relief Bureau, Repatriation Relief Agency)

Name	Ex-Rank	Post at the time of retire	Reason of Retire
NISHIO Hiroshi	Surgeon Commander	Chief, ~~Quarantine~~ Sanitation Section; Welfare Technical Official, Yokohama Quarantine Station.	Due to Governmental reason.

Total: One (1) Person

(Signed) Shigeo Tanabe

Shigeo TANABE
Chief, Repatriation
Relief Bureau,
Repatriation Relief
Agency.

Purge
C19D2

Mr. M. Uchiyama
26-6963

Letter Threatening Life of SCAP Officials

30 June 1950

GS

G-2/CIDIV
Attn: Col. A.T. Lacey

1. Attached letter in Japanese.

2. For your information.

---C---

Note: Letter in Japanese threatening lives of SCAP officials unless the purge of Japan Communist officials be cancelled.

GS File

7.2-1

Report

Jun. 29, 1950

From: KONDO Kanji, Judge, 6th Civil Affairs Division, Tokyo District Court.

To : NISHIKUBO Yoshiyuki, President, Tokyo District Court.

Subject: Report on progress of administrative litigations

In connection with the case of revocation of purge disposition (case "Gyo" No. 42, 1950) between the Plaintiff the Central Headquarters of the Japan Communist Party, the representative of which is IWATA Eiichi, and the Defendant YOSHIDA Shigeru, Prime Minister of the Japanese Government, I examined the representative principal of the Plaintiff on Jun. 26, 1950, but after a series of consultations such as with the official concerned upon the present case at G. H. Q. in the afternoon of the 28th of the same month and followed by the one with the Secretary-General and Buredu Directors and Section Chiefs concerned at the Secretary-General's room of the Supreme Court, I came out well-assured that the Japanese Code of Civil Procedure is not applicable in the case of such type; hence it is a mistake for the court to have entered on such stage as examination and questioning, and the court should immediately render by means of an order of presiding judge the decision purporting that the present action is not acceptable by the Japanese court. Thus I summoned the following day both the representative principal of the Plaintiff and the Defendant, and at 1:00 p.m. and at the judge's room of the Tokyo District Court, I notified the representative principal of the Plaintiff of the above-mentioned purport, handing him at the same time a written order to dismiss the petition concerning the present action and returning him the original of that petition. Immediately

thereafter, at the said room, I notified IRIE Hirofusa, member of 2nd Section, Administrative Litigation Bureau of the same effect, withdrawing the duplicate of the petition which had been served upon him. With this, the present case was concluded.

Further, as for the Case "Gyo-mo" No. 16 concerning application for the stay of administrative disposition between the above parties, I have taken the same steps as above without going through examining procedure in any way, coming thus the conclusion thereof.

Purge or Dep et.

On Litigations concerning Administrative

Disposition, etc. relating to Purge

Notification "Ko" No. 37 of the Administrative Affairs Bureau, Supreme Court of Jun. 28, 1950 issued by order of the Secretary-General to the Presidents of High Court and of District Court.

In respect to the SCAP Indication as shown in the attached sheet hereto that was communicated to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on Feb. 4, 1948 in connection with the above subject-matter, the following interpretation came to be clarified by the issuing authorities of the same Indication on Jun. 27, 1950, which, by order of the Secretary-General, is to be communicated to each of you.

It is hoped, further, that this would at once be communicated to all the judges of your Office (inclusive of Branches) and the Summary Court judges under your jurisdiction.

That it is beyond any disputes for the Japanese courts to be without jurisdiction over any undermentioned litigations, and that the presiding judge is requested to dismiss at once the petition or the application by means of an order whenever an action of such type is filed.

(1) Litigations claiming to have those dispositions revoked or changed such as relative to the removal and exclusion from offices and the designation of dissolution, etc. based upon the Imperial Ordinance No. 1, 1947 (the Imperial Ordinance relating to the Exclusion, Retirement, Resignation, etc. in respect to Public Offices), Cabinet Order No. 62, 1947

(the Cabinet Order concerning Removal, Exclusion, Reinstatement, etc. of the Members of Educational Service), Cabinet Order No. 64, 1949 (the Organizations Control Order) and the Cabinet Order No. 238, 1948 (the Cabinet Order concerning the Custody and Disposition, etc. of the Properties of Dissolved Organizations).

(2) Civil litigations on assumption of the invalidity of the dispositions mentioned in above (1)

(Attached sheet)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

4 February 1948

Dear Mr. Chief Justice:

This will confirm our conversation of even date wherein I pointed out that the removal of undesirable persons from public service is required by directive of the Supreme Commander of January 4, 1946; that the machinery and procedures for its implementation have been established with the approval of the Supreme Commander; that the Prime Minister is directly responsible to the Supreme Commander for all action taken pursuant thereto; that the Supreme Commander, while leaving these matters generally to the governmental process, reserves his inherent authority to intervene in any stage of any proceeding thereunder; and that as a consequence the Japanese courts are without jurisdiction over any removal or exclusion proceedings in implementation of the aforesaid directive.

Very sincerely yours,

COURTNEY WHITNEY,
Brigadier General, U.S. Army,
Chief, Government Section

The Chief Justice,
Supreme Court of Japan.
Tokyo

Extract from Directive Number 2 of Sep. 3, 1945

Par. 4 of Part I General

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 translations 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.

昭和二五年(才)第一五一号

判決

新潟市花町二〇六九番地

上告人　在日本朝鮮人聯盟新潟縣本部

右代表者

金判根

李鳳勳

都昌棟

朴珽夏

崔贊準

右訴訟代理人弁護士

上村進

牧野芳夫

藤井英男

渡辺乾八

言渡	交付	取書記扱官
昭和二五年七月五日	昭和　年　月　日	

た。人和消

東京都千代田区霞ヶ関
被上告人　法務總裁　大橋武夫

新潟市学校町
被上告人　新潟縣知事　岡田正平

右当事者間の不当解散財産接收等指定処分取
請求上告事件について、東京高等裁判所が昭
二五年四月二八日言渡した判決に対し、上告
から全部破棄を求める旨の上告の申立があつ
よつて当裁判所は左のとおり判決する。

主　文

第一、二審の判決を破棄する。

本件訴状を却下する。

訴訟費用は、各審とも上告人の負担とする。

理由

本件は、団体等規正令並びに解散団体の財産の管理及び処分等に関する政令に基く法務総裁等の処分の効力を争うものであるから、本件について日本の裁判所が裁判权を有しないことは、当裁判所昭和二三年(れ)第一八六二号同二四年六月一三日大法廷判決(判例集三巻七号九四頁)の趣旨に徴して明らかである。

それ故、この種の訴の提起を受けたときは、裁判長は直ちに命令をもって訴状を却下すべきであり、右の命令に対する抗告事件においては、抗告裁判所の裁判長は直ちに命令をもって抗告状を却下すべきである。また、右と異る下級審の裁判に対し上訴が提起されたときは、上訴裁

判所は直ちに、原裁判を取り消し、訴状を却下すべきものである。

よつて、訴訟の總費用は上告人の負担とし、主文のとおり判決する。

この判決は裁判官全員の一致した意見である。

なお、裁判官眞野毅の補足意見は、前記判決をすでに述べた補足意見の趣意を引用するものである。

最高裁判所大法廷

裁判長裁判官　田中耕太郎

裁判官　塚崎直義

裁判官　長谷川太一郎

裁判官　澤田竹治郎

裁判官　霜山精一

裁判官　井上登

裁判官　栗山茂

裁判官　眞野毅

裁判官　小谷勝重

裁判官　島保

裁判官　齋藤悠輔

裁判官　藤田八郎

裁判官　岩松三郎

裁判官　河村又介

裁判官　穂積重遠

You, as the presiding judge of the Sixth Civil Affairs Division of the Tokyo District Court, have been shouldered the responsibility for the disposal of the litigation asking for the revocation of the disposition designating to ban TOKUDA Kyuichi and 40 others from public services which was instituted by the Central Headquarters of the Japan Communist Party (Representative IWATA Eiichi) against the Prime Minister YOSHIDA Shigeru on Jun. 16, 1950.

Originally speaking, such disposition to designate purgees as in the present case was effected in conformity to the Imperial Ordinance No. 1, 1947 (issued on Jan. 4 of the same year) concerning the Exclusion, Retirement, Resignation, etc. in respect to Public Offices, for the propriety of which the government office concerned only is held directly responsible to the Supreme Commander, being the Japanese courts that are allowed to conduct their decisions only within the sphere of the Japanese Constitution without any jurisdiction over the determination of such propriety. Furthermore inasmuch as the above disposition designating a purgee falls within the purview of such essential as well as delicate occupation policies of the Supreme Commander as deemed necessary to be adopted by him in those terms of surrender imposed upon Japan for the purpose of her democratization, all the Japanese people are liable to join their forces to carry it out immediately.

Hence it is requested for the Japanese judge who is charged with the disposal of a civil case filed to the court moving for the revocation of such disposition to put an end to it at once without accepting it to determine the propriety thereof in the same manner as an ordinary civil case.

Whereas you, judging erroneously the nature of the present case and failing to take steps to decline to accept it at once, have not only conducted examination and questioning of the representative principal of the

Plaintiff but also granted him to express his opinions in writing within the period of five days, giving thereby a handle to the propaganda of the Communist Party and making as well delay the conclusion of the case. To each of these, you can not excuse yourself from the responsibility for the lack of understanding on such requirements toward judges.

"You must take every precaution not to repeat the same error in future. We dare to warn you here explicitly that if you commit again the same error hereafter you shall for certain be liable to a futher and severer sanction.

COPY

Tokyo, Japan

27 July 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR CHIEF CABINET SECRETARY

1. I am in receipt of your note of July 24th requesting exemption from the application of the provisions of SCAPIN 550 and implementing ordinances of seventy-three former career officers of the Japanese military establishments and Kempeitai.

2. Such exemption cannot be favorably considered under existing Allied policy.

COURTNEY WHITNEY
Brigadier General, U. S. Army
Chief, Government Section

copy

FOR : Brigadier General Courtney Whitney,
Chief of G.S., G.H.Q.

FROM : Director-General of Cabinet Secretariat.

SUBJECT : Application for retention of office concerning the laborers under the jurisdiction of Special Procurement Board, coming under the Purge Directive.

July 24, 1950.

The Prime Minister received the application from the Director of Special Procurement Board to the effect that through ANRAKU, Yoshishige and other 72 persons, presently employed as laborers under the jurisdiction of the said Board, have been designated as falling under the Purge Directive because of their status of former regular officers of Army or Navy, he is desirous to retain them in their present offices pending replacement by suitable successors, as they, engaged in the jobs enumerated on separate sheet, are hardly to be substituted for the time being. Upon investigation the circumstances seem to be unavoidable, so we should like to give consent and request approval on your part.

/s/ Katsuo OKAZAKI
OKAZAKI Katsuo

Director-General of
Cabinet Secretariat

Burge

23 June 1950

MEMORANDUM TO: Major Napier

SUBJECT: Prisoners -- Sugamo Prison

1. Mr. Neptune, Legal Section, referred me to Lt. Col. Davis, Executive Officer, Sugamo Prison, for the information desired.

2. Colonel Davis says that the prison does hold prisoners after their sentence is up until they are put on a ship, if deportation is part of the sentence. This policy is controlled, however, by Provost Marshal, 8th Army, as Sugamo Prison is only responsible for housing and feeding the prisoners.

W.E.C.

For complete file on this case see someone in the Burge Div.

232

Noted by General

Information

TEXT OF TELEGRAM TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT FROM THE JAPANESE RESIDENTS OF ANTUNG PROTESTING AGAINST PURGE OF COMMUNISTS

Sent from Antung: 19 June

Received by Foreign Office: 22 June

We, by the resolution of our rally, vehemently oppose the unlawful "purge" of 24 members of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party on June 6 and 17 members of the Akahata staff and against the unlawful outrage of arresting Communist party members and other patriots. We express to you fellows our firm protest and demand the immediate revocation of the unreasonable "purge" order.

Protest Rally by Japanese Residents
of Antung Against Yoshida Government
for Unlawful "Purge"

120

Purge

Maj Napier 26 6962

Monograph: "The Purge"

GS CHS 17 June 1950

2 1. Returned herewith is Volume III - Political and Legal, Part A, The Purge, of History of the Nonmilitary Activities of the Occupation of Japan.

2. The following comments are offered in accordance with your request.

a. Statistics presented in the Monograph were not checked in detail since, as there indicated, they are not yet final.

b. In a few instances, errors in fact or statement were noted and are here listed with reference to the paragraph in which they appear:

Para 21 Pg 12: "This last, necessarily vague grouping...."
Underlined portion should be deleted.

Para 26 Pg 15: "It first aimed at the political...."
Underlined word should be inserted.

Para 27 Pg 16: "These were....Minister of Transportation Chuzo Machida...."
Underlined name appears to be in error. Perhaps Mitsuchi is intended.

Para 34 Pg 19: "It broadened the original...."
Underlined word should be deleted, and sharpened substituted.

Para 37 Pg 22: "This brought within the purview....and established criteria for determining professional groups who were to be removed and excluded."
Underlined clause should be deleted.

Para 38 Pg 23: "In some instances temporary retention of specific office-holders for periods not exceeding two weeks was permitted."
Underlined words should be deleted and short periods substituted.

Para 39 Pg 24: "The Government....and the order was revoked.((a))"
Editorial reference ((a)) appears to be to another subject.

Para 51 Pg 32: "....issued a statement to the press release whichl..."
Underlined word should be deleted.

GS FILES

FR out

718

Monograph: "The Purge"

GS CHS 17 June 1950

2 (Cont)

Para 56 Pg 36: In spite of the references quoted in support of para 56, the propriety of including this para is questioned.

Para 57 Pg 36: "This called for the preparation, submission, and public announcement...."
Either underlined words or last sentence of para can be deleted.

Para 63 Pg 42: "In two necessary respects, the ordinance's provisions went beyond those of...."
First underlined word should be inserted; following underlined words should be deleted and corrected weaknesses substituted.

Para 64 Pg 42: "Imperial Ordinance No. 1 made it unlawful ...."
The following should be added to this sentence: for a period of ten years to any appointive position in the public service.

Para 76 Pg 50: "On 17 May Minister of....as were Minister of Commerce and Industry Kojiro Ishii and Minister of Finance Tanzan Ishibashi" gives an impression not compatible with para 77.

Para 78 Pg 50: Subnote for"Results of Screening", editorial reference ((b)) is not understood.

Para 83 Pg 53: "....Wataru Narahashi, purged on 4 April 1946 for his supposed connections with...."
Underlined word lends itself to unfortunate connotation.

Para 88 Pg 56: Clarification of basis and manner of Matsumoto's purge should be included if it is considered necessary that the charges of Lt. Gen. Derevyanko be quoted. Otherwise the purge program is discredited and the Supreme Commander placed in the false position of condoning use of the purge as a political instrument.

Para 89 Pg 57: First sentence is in error since Screening Commission functions were transferred not to the Attorney General's Office but to the Public Office Qualifications Section of the Prime Minister's Office.

Para 91 Pg 58: For the sake of completeness, it might be well to include that the Rikizo Hirano case was appealed to the Tokyo High Court on 27 Dec 48 and that decision is still pending.

(Cont) Para 92 Pg 60: The statement beginning at the top of the page of reason for trial of various violators of purge injunctions is not clearly stated to tie in each violation. Katsuichi Yamamoto was not prosecuted for economic lecturing but for holding political meetings under the guise of economic lectures; Tokuji Tanaka, not for writing a political review, but for engaging in political controversy by preparing a partisan political article under the guise of a political review. Sanehiko Yamamoto was not "purged and forced from the Diet", but as a consequence of his purge was required by law to withdraw from public office.

Para 99 Pg 65: Since referenced cabinet statement of 20 Nov was never accepted as anything but a trial balloon, and its provisions never implemented, its detailed inclusion here can only lead to confusion. (A comparison of its provisions with those of pertinent law shows many conflicts.)

Para 101 Pg 66: Last subparagraph should be expanded to explain the acceptance of over 33,000 rather than the quoted figure of 6,389 appeals.

Para 161 Pg 105: "On 12 Mar....as thoroughly inadequate and as indicative...." from and including the underlined phrase should be deleted and the following substituted: and as indicative of the Committee's inadequate research.
It is suggested also that the last sentence of para 161 be amended to read as follows: The Government recognizing this inadequacy accordingly formed a new committee whose personnel were thoroughly grounded in all matters concerning Japanese public information media and who were therefore capable of directing the necessary research.

3. References to "GS General Summary of Purge Statistics" should be to "Public Office Qualifications Section, Prime Minister's Office, General Summary of Purge Statistics."

4. Upon adoption of above suggestions: concur.

1 Incl
Ref Monograph

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

314.7(15 May 1950)CHS

CHS

H. B. Wildes, 26-6918

Monograph: "The Purge"

GS

15 May 1950

1. 1. Transmitted herewith is a draft of monograph "The Purge", through the fourth Occupation year, a part of the History of the Nonmilitary Activities of the Occupation of Japan being prepared in compliance with paragraph 3a of General Orders No. 1, SCAP, 18 January 1950.

This draft is of the Postsurrender Status only. The Presurrender Status is still being worked on and will be submitted to you at a later date.

An earlier draft, extending through the first Occupation year, was processed through your Section 5 March 1948.

2. This draft has been processed on "working level" through Major J. P. Napier and Captain J. D. McWherter Jr. of the Public Administration Division to whom CHS wishes to extend thanks for their courtesies and for their speed in reading the manuscript.

Suggestions made by them have been incorporated as follows:

Study of appeals — paragraph 78, page 50.
Purgees remaining — paragraph 81, Page 52.
Provisional nature of statistics —
noted on pages 33, 51, 67, 92 and 94.

3. Administrative footnotes, including reference to staff sections' memoranda, reports and intra-SCAP correspondence, and separated from the regular footnotes by a solid cross-page line and indicated in the text by double parentheses, e.g. ((a)), are for editorial use only and will not be included in the final monograph.

4. Your comments, corrections, approval and/or recommendations regarding the contents of this monograph will be appreciated by 22 May 1950 prior to submission to the Chief of Staff.

1 Incl:
1. Monograph as identified above.

W.L.H.

GS FILES

Hand carried to PH & W by Wedeberg 19 June — per request of McWherter (certain)

GHQ.
AGO RECORDS
091.4

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

LIAISON BUREAU

TO : GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS.

FROM : Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Rosters of Former Army and Navy Career Officers Retired from Governmental Service During May 1950.

FOM No. 1046(LCR)

9 June 1950

1. Reference: FOM letter No. 908(LCR), 10 May 1950, subject: Transmittal of Rosters of Former Army and Navy Career Officers Retired from Governmental Service During April 1950.

2. Transmitted herewith are the following six (6) rosters of former Army and Navy career officers retired from demobilization and demilitalization agencies of the Japanese Government during the month of May 1950.

a. Roster of Ex-Army Career Officers Retired during May 1950 (Relative to Demobilization Offices).

b. Roster of Ex-Army Career Officers Retired during May 1950 (Relative to Prefectural Assistance Sections).

c. Roster of Ex-Navy Career Officers Retired during May 1950 (Relative to Second Demobilization Bureau Liquidation Division and District Demobilization Liquidation Divisions).

d. Roster of Ex-Navy Career Officers Retired during May 1950 (Relative to Prefectural Assistance Sections).

e. Roster of Ex-Navy Career Officers Retired during May 1950 (Relative to Maritime Safety Agency, Ministry of Transportation).

f. Roster of Ex-Military and Ex-Navy Career Officers Retired during May 1950 (Relative to Repatriation Relief Bureau, Repatriation Relief Agency).

FOR THE MINISTER:

T. Yoshioka

(T. Yoshioka)
Chief of Liaison Section,
Liaison Bureau,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

6 Incls
Six (6) rosters in
quadruplicate.

Incl. 1

ROSTER OF EX-ARMY CAREER OFFICERS
RETIRED DURING MAY 1950

(Relative t o Demobilization Offices)

Name	Ex-Rank	Post when relieved
KATO, Jinju	Capt.	Planning Sec., Home Depot Division, Demob. Bureau.
NAKAYAMA, Munetsugu	Capt.	Demob. Sec., Sasebo Repatriation Center.
YAMAGUCHI, Kunio	Capt.	do.

Total 3

Note:

	Gen.	Col.	Lt.Col.	Maj.	Capt.	1stlt.	2ndlt	Total
End of April	3	19	43	70	27	8	2	172
May					-3			-3
End of May	3	19	43	70	24	8	2	169

Yoshio Kozuki

Yoshio Kozuki

Director of Demob. Bureau

Inclosure to FOM No. 1046 (CCR)