received and weeding out those persons who are inaccurate or who have a tendency to offer information founded only on personal prejudices.

3. Foreign Nationals:

The 97th CIC Metropolitan Unit, NAGOYA, prepared a list of all foreign nationals employed by U.S. Army units in the Nagoya area. Agents of this detachment have interrogated these persons and checked their names against local records for derogatory information.

The 57th CIC Area, SHIZUOKA-ken, reports the movement of German nationals from the Monpei Hotel to the German Settlement in Hakone Valley, same prefecture.

YOSHIDA, Kinkuhan, according to the weekly report of the 61st CIC Area Sub-Detachment, TOKUSHIMA-ken, is a Korean with Japanese sympathies who solicited contributions from Koreans for the Japanese war machine during the war. His attempt to organize a Korean Association in Tokushima was frustrated by fellow Koreans. To preserve peace they offered Yoshida a membership in the reputable KOREAN ASSOCIATION.

4. Liberals:

HARA, Matsuta, principal of Seinan Jogakuin, a select girls' Christian (Baptist, American) school in Kokura operated his school during the war years against strong opposition by militarists and ultra-nationalists. Hara, who was educated at Doshisha University, Kyoto, and Oberlin College, Ohio, told agents of the 94th CIC Detachment in FUKUOKA-ken that he was looked upon as a spy during the war because of his liberal tendencies and association among foreigners. Recently he refused to reemploy a former instructor because the man was an ex-army officer and Hara believed such was in violation of SCAP Directives.

KATO, Ryoso, former member of the Diet (1937-1941) was interviewed by agents of the 97th CIC Metropolitan Unit, GIFU-ken. Kato is presently head of the SHAKAI TO (Socialist Party) in Gifu. He was arrested several times before the war for inciting labor riots and for publicly declaring that the government was leading Japan into war. During the war Kato was forced to resign from the Diet. His is planning to run for the Diet as the Socialist Party candidate.

SAKAI, Zenichi, organizer of a labor union for the 3,000 workers in the cutlery factories in Seki, GIFU-ken, was interviewed by agents of the above detachments. The union will have no political connections, will seek only improved working conditions and higher wages for the employees.

Weekly Report No. 5, 4th CIC Region, 12 Jan 46, page 9.

Mrs. TSUCHIYA, Narae, Christian teacher, formerly at the Osaka Catholic Mission School, now residing in Nara-shi, NARA-ken, has expressed a definite interest in the indoctrination among women of democratic teachings, according to the weekly report of the 47th CIC Area in Nara. Mrs. Tsuchiya has offered to give lectures to Japanese women in Nara to help them understand and assume their share of the responsibility for Japan's future.

5. Militarists and Ultra-Nationalists:

The 53rd CIC Area Sub-Detachment in MIYAZAKI-ken names the following persons in that area who are known to be extreme nationalists:

SAITO, Masami - Member of Parliament from Miyazaki Shi, believed to be a member of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association (KOKUSAN SEIJI KAI), former business man in Manchuria and allegedly an advisor of TOJO.

MIURA, Torao - Member of Parliament, Mayor of Nobeoka City, former Lt. Commander, IJN, member of the TOHO KAI, DAI NIPPON BUTOKU KAI (Japanese Military Valor Association) and the YOKUSAN SEIJI KAI.

AKIRA, Sugio - Leader of the Miyazaki branch of YOKUSAN SEIJI KAI.

HIDAKA, Saburo- President of Miyazaki City Council. Reported to be the driving force behind Dai Nippon Butoku Kai in Miyazaki Ken.

Investigation into the background and activities of these men is continuing.

TANAKA, Shigero, owner of JINCHU GUMI, a contracting company in Numazu, SHIZUOKA-ken, is reported to be an ultra-nationalist who is using his firm name as a front for a nation-wide intelligence agency aimed at gathering information about and counteracting all democratic organizations in Japan. According to the informant who submitted this report to agents of the 57th CIC Area, Shizuoka-ken, Tanaka is a former Communist who deserted the party in 1930. MASUDA, Yuzuru, former police director of Shizuoka Ken is employed as a branch manager of the firm and several former Thought Police and Kempei Tai men occupy key positions. Tanaka and his subordinates allegedly possess large caches of arms and ammunition. Investigation is continuing.

An informant of the 90th CIC Metropolitan Unit, WAKAYAMA-ken, told an agent of that detachment that AKIYAMA, Kichi, Chief of Police Affairs of Wakayama-ken is a member of KINKEI GAKUIN (Gold Pheasant Institute) allegedly a militaristic organization. Investigation is proceeding.

HIRANO, Masukichi, former head of the DAI NIPPON SEIJI KAI in GIFU-ken and present head of the SHIMPO TO (Progressive Party)

in that prefecture has written a petition to General MacArthur for permission to run in the coming election, according to the weekly report of the 97th CIC Metropolitan Unit, Gifu. Hirano has been barred from running under the provisions of the new SCAP Directives.

An informant of the 97th CIC Metropolitan Unit, NAGOYA, reported ITO, Masanori, former editor of the CHUBU NIPPON SHIMBUN (Central Japan Newspaper) in Nagoya, presently employed by the KYODO CHUSHINAHO NEWS AGENCY (successor to DOMEI) at Hibiya Park, Tokyo, to be an extreme militarist and war-mongering propagandist. Upon his return from a trip to the United States in 1920, he wrote several books expounding his belief in eventual war between Japan and the United States as well as anti-democratic articles for Japanese newspapers. A summary of information on Ito was forwarded by the 97th to the 80th CIC Metropolitan Unit, Tokyo.

6. Miscellaneous:

Information furnished by a reliable informant of the 60th CIC Area, OKAYAMA-ken, reveals that all interpreters presently employed by the Occupation Forces in that area were cleared by the Japanese Thought Police before they were hired. Investigation is continuing.

B. Organizations:

1. Nationalistic:

a. An informant of the 57th CIC Area has reported that the JUNNO KIKUSHI TO GAKUNAN RENMEI held a meeting on 29 December 1945 at the Chiyoda Public Hall in Shizuoka. (See P. 13, para B 1, Weekly Report No. 4, this Headquarters, dated 5 Jan 46). The meeting, which was attended by approximately 100 young men, was addressed by MATSUNAGE, Shiro and SHIMIZU, Kune. Both speakers made the same dramatic appeals for protection of the Emperor and the suppression of all parties and persons who oppose the Emperor system. Apparently the party is having considerable success in rallying young malcontents to its standard in Shizuoka and other prefectures. One Renmei member approached SUGIYAMA, Toru, told him that his political views were wrong, and that unless he changed his mind he would be in serious trouble. This is the first evidence that the Renmei intends to back up its leaders' threats against Japanese liberals, but judging from the fanatical tone of the organization more threats and worse will follow. The 57th is maintaining surveillance over the leaders as well as the Society's meetings.

b. Another group composed largely of young, ex-soldiers has been reported by the 53rd CIC Area. The information was received from INOUE, Isao, organizer of the Socialist Party in MIYAZAKI-ken, who stated that the society is known as the KOSEI KAI and is

nominally headed by KAWANO, Yuzo of Ayamachi, but that the man behind Kawano is SHIMADA, H., a former major in the defunct Imperial Army. Through his contacts with the prefectural office, Shimada has managed to secure twenty trucks formerly belonging to the Japanese Army as well as other military supplies that were turned over by the Occupational authorities to prefectural officials for distribution to the needy.

c. In an apparent attempt to circumvent the spirit of the SCAP directive disestablishing Shintoism, the Hyogo prefectural government has ordered villages under its jurisdiction to form young men's associations or SEINEN DAN. (See P. 13, Para B 1, Weekly Report No. 4, this Headquarters, dated 5 Jan 46). These groups will be charged with the task of collecting donations for the upkeep of the Shinto Shrines in their respective villages. The 92nd CIC Metropolitan Unit is investigating the exact nature of the Seinen Dan and the powers granted it by the Kencho.

d. The SHIN SEINEN TO (New Young Men's Party) claims about 8,000 members in all Japan, according to 94th CIC reports. There is no single leader for the entire party, but administration and policy-forming is handled by a central committee. Central Headquarters are located in Kurume City, FUKUOKA-ken at the present time. The northern Kyushu branch of the Shin Seinen To is headed by YASUNAGA, Hiroshi who stated his party's principles as follows:

1. The protection of the Emperor's absolute authority
2. To establish a true world peace by the ability of the young men
3. To carry out and promote the restoration of SHOWA by the purity of young men

The Wakamatusu branch's first action after holding its inaugural ceremony at the Wakamatsu Public Hall on 29 December 1945 was to draw up a resolution requesting the release of Prince NASHIMOTO, now being held as a war criminal. The 94th CIC Metropolitan Unit has announced its intention of maintaining a close watch over the activities of the Shin Seinen To in its jurisdictional area.

e. Still another political party dedicated to the maintenance of the "Tenno System" at any cost is the KOKUTAI GOGI. The Nara Field Office of the 47th CIC Area has learned that the Gogi is headed by MAMORU, Kichi and there is some reason to believe that two known Fascists, FUJI, Yoshio and IIDA, Hajime, are connected with it since they were reported to be carrying on some sort of political activity in Nara when the group was first organized.

f. Continued investigation by the 62nd CIC Area's agents has revealed many additional facts concerning the "Party of Reverence for the Emperor and Expulsion of the Barbarians", the BOCHO SONJO DOSHI KAI (See P. 13 Para B 1, Weekly Report No. 4, this Headquarters, dated 5 Jan 46). Under that section of the TOKKO KA

records headed "Activities of the Right Wing" agents found that on 3 September 1945 a conference among leading Doshi Kai members was held in the Shinai Hotel, Ogushi-cho. In the course of the meeting the party manager, HIGUCHI, Akira said that he would like to form a new political group under the leadership of KISHI, Shinsuke, boss of YAMAGUCHI-ken, and in fact voiced the opinion that such a new party would soon be organized. He added that he did not trust the police who would be "stool-pigeons for America and England" and who would no doubt attempt to suppress him. Another meeting was held in Yamaguchi-shi during the month of November. Among the members present at that meeting were four who have indicated their intention of running for the Diet. Their names are HIGUCHI, Akira; KOTO, Tsunekichi; MURATA, Kosuke and SHIMIZU, Tamakichi.

The Bocho Sonjo Doshi Kai contained a terrorist branch of about 15 young men under the leadership of NAKANO, Tsunemasa of Ogori, Yamaguchi-ken. No proof of any violence by this "goon-squad" has as yet been uncovered, though at the very least it must have constituted an effective threat. Some of the members of the Bocho Sonjo Doshi Kai are apparently unaffected by the SCAP directive of 4 January 1946 ordering the removal and exclusion of undesireable personnel from public office, since the organization was limited to Yamaguchi-ken. Due to the facts already discovered, however, the 62nd CIC Area recommends that this ultra-nationalistic society be included among those already blacklisted by the Supreme Commander's headquarters.

g. The Osaka Asahi Shimbun is quoted in a CCD Comment Sheet as saying that more than ten minor political parties have united to form the Nation's Front Council or KOMIN SENSEN KYOGIKAI. This organization held a national assembly on 27 December 1945 at the Central Public Hall in Osaka, presided over by SUZUKI, Ainosuke. The Assembly passed three resolutions for absolute support of the Emperor system, resolute opposition to communism and the Social Democratic party and enforcement of the three-go rice ration.

2. Militaristic:

a. Reports from the 61st CIC Area reveal that the HODO KAI (See Para B 2, Weekly Reports No. 1 and No. 2, this Headquarters, dated 15 and 22 Dec 45), has held a meeting in Kochi-ken even after its dissolution by order of the Supreme Commander. According to the local Hodo Kai Chief, Colonel Morita, formerly of the Imperial Army, the meeting was only for the purpose of completing the organization's records before forwarding them to Island Headquarters at Zentsuji, KAGAWA-ken. The 61st CIC Area is now engaged in having the organization's copious records translated and investigation is continuing.

3. Foreign: No Change.

4. Liberal:

The Supreme Commander's Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, dated 4 January 1946, requiring the "Removal and Exclusion of Undesireable Personnel from Public Office" has wrought a sweeping change in the political picture according to first advices received from various Fourth Region detachments.

a. The 90th CIC Metropolitan Unit notes that the SHIMPO TO (Progressive Party) has been forced to reorganize drastically. Even the Osaka party leader, KATSUTA, Eikichi, is now ineligible to hold public office. Shimpo To organizers in the Osaka area are returning from the party's Tokyo Headquarters with instructions to revise the Shimpo platform and select new candidates. In SHIZUOKA-ken, too, the Progressive Party has suffered what now appears to be an almost decisive setback as a result of the directive. The 57th CIC Area records that throughout the prefecture various candidates are abandoning the Shimpo To and aligning themselves with less ill-omened parties. Prestige and support lost by the Shimpo are accruing to the Socialists, few if any of whom are affected by the provisions of the directive.

b. Elsewhere the Socialists seem to be benefiting by the confusion in the ranks of the older conservative parties. In EHIME-ken the Socialists in addition to carrying on an election campaign of increasing intensity have organized a pressure group known as the RISAI SHA or League of War Sufferers. The League seems to have prevailed upon officials in Matsuyama to accelerate the pace of their housing program to care for the thousands of homeless, hungry people now wandering the streets of the city. In GIFU-ken, according to KATO, Ryoso, SHAKAI TO spokesman, the Socialists are maintaining small offices in each village to gather information and to find out what the voiceless masses of the farming population really want, the 97th CIC Metropolitan Unit reports. The party has a registered membership of 1,000, but expects to receive the support of many times that number of voters in the coming election. A Socialist-affiliated group, the NOMIN KAI (Agricultural Association) has been organized in Gifu City. Founder of the Association, HIRAKU, Kichi, announced that it would advocate the three following reforms:

1. Farmlands to be controlled by the farmers instead of the landlords
2. Farmers should be allowed to keep one-fourth of their crop
3. Available lands should be reclaimed for the use of farmers who have no land of their own

The SHAKAI TO has 1,700 members in TOTTORI-ken and is now one of the most powerful parties in the prefecture, according to a 60th CIC Area report. Head office is in Chamachi, Yonago City, and there are six sub-offices elsewhere in Tottori-ken.

On Tuesday, 15 January 1946, a meeting of representatives from all liberal parties, the Communists, Socialists, Social Democrats, and farmer-worker organizations, will be held in Matsuzaka, MIYE-ken. The purpose of the rally will be to select coalition candidates for the forthcoming general election. This information was contained in a CCD Comment Sheet.

c. A mass meeting of the REPUBLICAN PARTY in Kyoto on 30 December 1945 was attended by an agent and interpreter from the 47th CIC Area. Among the five speakers was the party organizer and president KAWAKATSU, Yasutaro, whose liberal views have made him the object of terrorist threats (See Para B 1, Weekly Report No. 2, this Headquarters, dated 22 Dec 45). During the two-hour meeting over 200 listeners heard speeches reiterating the Republican's stand against the Emperor system and demanding its abolishment on the grounds that:

1. The Emperor is the foundation of feudalism, and so long as he is retained there will always be a rallying point for militaristic elements.
2. Under the Emperor-system war crimes were regarded as holy so long as the perpetrators justified them by saying they were done out of "loyalty to the Emperor".
3. The Emperor is the man who had the final authority and therefore the final responsibility for the recent war which brought such incalculable suffering upon the Japanese people.

KAWAKATSU, a graduate of Doshisha University and a Protestant, explained that because the Communists deny many of the human rights enjoyed by citizens of the United States, the Republican Party could never ally itself with them. At the conclusion of the meeting he read the following significant resolutions:

1. An immediate change in the present political structure, and the establishment of a republican form of government.
2. Suspension of the citizenship of all members of the Diet who have been members of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and affiliated groups and the Greater Japan Political Association.
3. Prosecution of more war criminals.
4. The right to punish war criminals in Japanese courts.
5. The rationing of sufficient staple foods to allow the people to live decently.
6. Abolition of the term "Lese-majeste" and Article 76 of the Japanese Criminal Law.

A crowd of approximately 200 members of the Kyoto Communist and Republican Parties staged a joint protest meeting in front of the Prefectural Office building on 29 December 1945. Five

Japanese representing the two parties and one Korean from the Society for Korean Political Research made speeches which were followed by an orderly parade into the main reception room of the prefectural building. A delegation of fifteen members entered the governor's office and formally presented a demand for:

1. Immediate issuance of the promised sweet potato ration.
2. An end to the practice of mixing various cereals with staple foods.
3. A rice ration of three go per capita.

The governor and the Chief of the First Economic Department replied that every effort would be made to issue the promised ration of potatoes within the next three weeks, but that the mixing of cereals with staple foods would be discontinued only when orders were received from the Agricultural and Forestry Minister, since his demand had initiated the practice. They added that the rationing of three go of rice would depend upon assistance from the central government and Supreme Allied Headquarters.

d. If an election were to be held within the next few weeks the candidate of the KYODO TO (People's Union Party) would in all likelihood receive the largest popular vote in NARA-ken, according to a political survey conducted by the 47th CIC Area's Nara field office. The party was founded in Tokyo by SENGOKU, Kotaro; YOSHIUE, Shosuke, and SENDA, Chu and is composed of conservative elements from various political parties. In general the Kyodo To claims to stand for a democratic regime in Japan which would, nevertheless, guarantee the continuance of the present royal family.

5. Miscellaneous:

An investigation by the 62nd CIC Area into the methods employed by the prefectural government in disposing of goods which were formerly owned by the Japanese Army and Navy has disclosed the existence of somewhat questionable practices.

Stocks were released for sale by a government committee called the "Special Goods Disposal Committee". They are then sold at government-regulated prices by retailers who are members of the Control Company. Proceeds of the sale are returned to the Department of Commerce and Industry. However, 20% of the proceeds are deductible, 12% of which is retained by the retail seller and 8% by the Company itself. The Control Company came into existence during the war as an agency for insuring the

equitable distribution of scarce civilian commodities. The Fiber Control Company still has a complete monopoly on the distribution of all new textile goods throughout the prefecture, and though it is a quasi-public institution it may be accurately described as a private joint stock company with limited powers. Two thousand shares of stock at 100 ¥ a share are outstanding. The Ministry of Commerce determined who the initial stockholders should be and how much stock each one should hold. Transfer of stock must be authorized by the Commerce Minister. Three groups profit from the transactions of the Control Company: the officials of the Company, the stockholders, and the retail sellers. Below the Control Company are the Control Associations and over both are the Central Control Corporations. On all levels these agencies work closely with government officials and departments for the sake of efficiency, and it appears, mutual profit.

IV.

VIOLATIONS OF SCAP DIRECTIVES

A. During the period covered by this report field detachments of the Fourth CIC Region continued investigations into the activities of former members of the Special Higher Police, to determine compliance with the SCAP Memorandum of 4 October 1945 removing restrictions on liberties. Information gathered and actions taken were:

WAKAYAMA-KEN: The 90th CIC Metropolitan Unit reported that KINOSHITA, Ryosuke and KAKAMICHI, Toku, both former members of the Special Higher Police, had been dismissed from their positions in the prefectural labor office. (See Report on Compliance with SCAP Memorandum on Removal of Restrictions on Liberties, this headquarters, dated 22 December 1945).

TOKUSHIMA-KEN: Sub-Detachment "A" of the 61st CIC Area reported that the Commanding General, 24th Infantry Division, had ordered all former members of the Special Higher Police now employed in the Prefectural Liaison Office to be discharged. The prefectural governor promised immediate action. (See Weekly Report No. 2, this headquarters, dated 22 December 1945)

MIYE-KEN: The 43rd CIC Area, investigating prefectural officials reported to have served in the Special Higher Police, found that MINAMI, Hachio, now Director of Economics (B) in the prefectural government, was chief of Special Higher Police in various prefectures from November 1937 to 27 October 1945, when he was dismissed in compliance with the SCAP Directive. The 43rd CIC Area recommended to higher headquarters that he be dismissed. (Memorandum Report forwarded)

ETO, Hikotake, Director of Economics (A) in Miye-Ken, was chief of Special Higher Police in TOCHIGI-KEN from June 1939 to January 1941. ETO's employment is not a direct violation of the SCAP Memorandum. The 43rd CIC Area is continuing to screen prefectural employees to determine those with Special Higher Police background.

NARA-KEN: An investigation by the 47th CIC Area concluded that OKU, Kameyo, former chief of Special Higher Police at Gojo-cho, was reemployed in the Economic Department, branch of Nara-Ken office, in violation of the SCAP Memorandum. (See Weekly Report No. 4, this headquarters, dated 5 January 1946)

YAMAGUCHI-KEN: The 62nd CIC Area is observing the activities of 13 members of the Bofu police force who served with

the Special Higher Police during periods between 1932 and September 1945. They constitute some 15% of the force and include plainclothesmen.

The BOCHO SHIMBUN, Yamaguchi newspaper, has dismissed four former Special Higher Police hired on recommendation of the former chief of that organization and the former governor of the prefecture. (See Weekly Reports No. 3 and 4, this headquarters, dated 29 December 1945 and 5 January 1946) The paper is also reorganizing its Board of Directors to eliminate those connected with militarism and the former political regime, and is endeavoring to remove the prefectural government's financial hold by floating a loan from private sources.

The 62nd CIC Area also uncovered possible surveillance of public meetings by the police, when Assistant Police Chief SANTO (fnu) of HAGI said in an interview that before the end of the war he could censor meetings openly, but now was forced to send plainclothesmen. He added that if the matter was of sufficient importance, he could get information on secret meetings from informants acting through the TONARI GUMI. Further investigation has been requested by this headquarters.

KYOTO-KEN: The 47th CIC Area found that a prefectural police roster showed former Special Higher Police (Foreign Affairs Section) now on the police force. "A comparison of a list of Staff of the Foreign Affairs Section and the Report on Personnel Data of Chiefs of Stations, presents a direct contradiction as to former employment of the present police officials and is indicative of a violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the SCAP Directive of 4 October 1945", the report said. A Memorandum Report is being forwarded.

HIROSHIMA-KEN: The 52nd CIC Area reported that CHOGYOJI, Shigekichi, presently Chief of the Peace Maintenance Section of Hiroshima-ken police, was inspector of the Special Higher Police from 1939 to 1943. This does not constitute a direct violation of the SCAP Memorandum.

AICHI-KEN: Further investigation by the 97th CIC Metropolitan Unit cleared MONOBE, Kunro, governor of NAGANO-KEN, as a violator of the SCAP Memorandum. (See Report on Compliance with SCAP Memorandum on Removal of Restrictions and Liberties, this headquarters, dated 22 December 1945) Monobe had previously been reported as discharged from the post of Police Commissioner of Aichi-ken under terms of the SCAP Memorandum, but it is now known that he was appointed to the position on 13 October 1945, replacing NAGANO, Teshio, and held the job only two weeks before his appointment as governor.

TOTTORI-KEN: A list of the 17 Special Higher Police members discharged in Tottoti-ken, submitted by the 60th CIC Area's Sub-Detachment "A", showed four reemployed at Tottori-shi ration board in minor positions in the General Affairs Department. One is working in the Marine Product Association of Tottori-shi, another as a clerk in Yonago-shi village office, and all others are either in private business or unemployed.

HATANO, Nobutoshi and OGURA, Masahiro, chiefs of the Special Higher Police and Prefectural Police, were suspended under the terms of the SCAP Memorandum. The report noted that "according to Japanese customs chiefs of police are not immediately dismissed but are suspended for two years, receiving one-third of their former salary. At the end of the two years they are dismissed and no longer receive any salary. During the two years of suspension, they have no authority or power as police." (This practice of "suspension" has been noted in other prefectures, but is not always confined to the chief of police or chief of the Special Higher Police. Previous reports have carried instances where lessor officials were "suspended" and continued to receive partial salaries.)

B. It is too early to give a comprehensive report on action taken under SCAP Directive, Subject: "Removal and Exclusion of Undesirable Personnel from Public Office", dated 4 January 1945, but several CIC units, even before they received the directive, noted that it has already had an effect in prefectural governments.

HIROSHIMA-KEN: The 52nd CIC Area reported the Directive is causing considerable concern among prefectural officials. A meeting of governors of the CHOGOKU District (Hiroshima, Shimane, Tottori, Okayama, and Yamaguchi Prefectures) scheduled for 9-10 January 1946 was called off because of the Directive. It was unofficially reported that the governors of both HIROSHIMA-KEN and SHIMANE-KEN will fall under its terms because of their past connection with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

NARA-KEN: The Directive, by excluding certain undesirables from running for office, has reduced the candidates for the SHUGIIN from 19 to 7, the 47th CIC Area's Sub-Detachment "B" reported. The remaining candidates are being screened by the detachment.

ISHIKAWA-KEN: The 42nd CIC Area received an anonymous letter accusing TAKETANI, Jintaro, mayor of Kanazawa and member of the prefectural assembly, of "leading the Ishikawa Branch of the Greater Japan Political Party." Investigation is continuing to determine reliability of the information and possibility of violation of the Directive of 4 January 1946.

C. Compliance with SCAP directives concerning reform of the Japanese educational system, as observed by CIC units during the period of this report:

HYOGO-KEN: The 92nd CIC Metropolitan Unit reported two schools, TAICHA GAKUEN and KANSAI GAKUEN, had ignored the directives up until the time they closed for the New Year's holidays. Both schools required students to wear leggings and held Shinto ceremonies at the opening and closing of classes. At KANSAI the students threatened to strike unless the directors were dismissed and policies changed by 1 February 1946.

FUKUOKA-KEN: UGATA, Masazo, professor at KYUSHU IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY, was reported to the 94th CIC Metropolitan Unit as having submitted his resignation under pressure of liberal teachers and pupils. (This was the second such case at the university. As reported in Weekly Report No. 2, this headquarters, dated 22 December 1945, ITO, Chozi, brother-in-law of General TOJO, was forced to resign under similar circumstances.)

SHIMANE-KEN: The 52nd CIC Area is checking a letter from a Japanese civilian that a discharged Japanese soldier, MATSUMURU, (fnu), was hired as a teacher in Matsue City, replacing the regular teacher who was fired without valid reason.

An informant of the 52nd CIC Area charged the Ministry of Education in Tokyo with deliberately hampering the reform of the school system. As an example, he said, the Ministry is insisting on printing all new textbooks, instead of letting the prefectural governments print them from manuscripts provided by the Ministry. He said it would take from one to two years for the Ministry to complete the new books, while the Shimane-ken government could print its own in six months.

KUMAMOTO-KEN: A prefectural committee to decide the qualifications of educational officials and teachers has been set up with the Governor, HIRAI, Akida, as head of the committee, and the Chief of the Home Affairs Department, HASHIZUME, Kyoto, as chairman. The 95th CIC Metropolitan Unit reported that the SCAP directives apparently are being carried out to the letter.

SHIZUOKA-KEN: The 57th CIC Area reported that MOCHIDA, Sadayoshi, relieved from duty as a teacher in Namazu three years ago for his advocacy of freedom of thought and anti-militarism, has not been reinstated since his release from prison.

YAMAGUCHI-KEN: The director of education of Bofu reported he had some trouble converting younger teachers to the democratic way of teaching. Investigation is being made by the 62nd CIC Area.

D. Two reports were received on possible violations of the SCAP Directive divorcing Shinto from the state.

KYOTO-KEN: The 47th CIC Area received a letter from MANDO, H., Osaka, inclosing a circular signed by OKUHATA, Sentaro, president of the AIKAWACHO Town Association, which called for donations on the New Year for Matsuyama Shrine. Mando said that during the war donations to shrines "were more or less compulsory, and were done through the Town Association. The present way of asking for donations is just the same as in the wartime, and this is misleading for the majority of the people who are indifferent. The situation can be taken advantage of, and the action of the president of the Town Association is now taking, looks like a downright violation of the U.S. Directive issued in this connection.....This Town Association is under the supervision of the Awaji Police Station, Osaka, and the chief of this police station, who is an ex-Thought Police, is on good terms with one of the representatives." A Summary of Information has been sent to the 90th CIC Metropolitan Unit.

SAGA-KEN: The 94th CIC Metropolitan Unit's Sub-Detachment "A" reported that the Saga-ken Educational Department employs TAKATOMI, Kyotoka as "Festival Officer" to arrange festivals for 301 shrines in the prefecture. The detachment informed the chief of the Educational Department that Takatomi must be dismissed, and is continuing investigation of his employment.

V.

PUBLIC OPINION

For the third straight week, the inadequate supply of food, fuel, and clothing holds first place in discussion among Japanese throughout the Fourth CIC Region. Rumors of impending food riots continue to be heard. As in past weeks, the Japanese Government continues to receive the larger share of the blame for the existant shortages. Economists wait hopefully for the announcement of imported food-stuffs, without which they feel there is no alternative but starvation. Black market operations continue on a large scale; there seems to be an adequate supply of such items as eggs and meat available at black market prices. In some prefectures it is reported that confusion among government officials has increased rather than lessened. The morale of government officials in MIYAZAKI-KEN is very low because of the prospective reduction by one-third of all personnel, coupled with the daily indecisiveness of the situation, caused to a great extent by SCAP directives. The SCAP order of 2 January 1946, concerning militaristic and ultra-nationalistic societies and officials with pro-war backgrounds

has received publicity in the newspapers but the official order from the Home Office has not yet reached the Prefectural Governor of MIYAZAKI. As a result the state of confusion has decreased efficiency and further lowered the confidence of the people in their government.

Little interest is shown in coming elections. In Hagi, YAMAGUCHI-KEN, the mayor reported that the election will show an increase in total votes cast, but that there is a general apathy among the people. He told as an example of two women's clubs in Hagi, with a combined membership of some 10,200. Recently these clubs jointly sponsored a meeting to explain suffrage to the women of the city -- total attendence at the meeting numbered 82. One informant pointed out that in Japan today only wealthy persons can bear the expense of conducting a campaign for public office and that a candidate without ample financial backing would stand no chance at all of being elected.

A released political prisoner, in a discussion with agents of the 92nd CIC Metropolitan Unit, advocated a newspaper in Japanese, published by American representatives, to give the Japanese people the true picture of their government today and to help educate them in democratic principles. This informant stated that 99% of the people are eager to learn about democracy but that they do not know what it is, nor do they have any way of learning. The Japanese people do not realize that the government employees are their employees; they do not know what rights they have; they do not know of their responsibility for a future government. He added that much of what is printed in the Japanese newspapers is not understood by the common people, and that often the meaning is distorted, so as to convey that MacArthur's directives are merely those reforms which the Japanese Government itself would have carried out in time.

In a survey made in November 1945 on the question of retention of the Emperor system, 5,000 questionnaires were issued to the people of ISHIKAWA-KEN by the newly formed Public Opinion Press. 2,200 answers were received, of which 95% stated they preferred retention of the emperor. 5% preferred abolition. In a second survey of the same question made in December 1945, with approximately the same response, 91% indicated favor of retaining the emperor; 9% for his removal. The president of the Public Opinion Press, FUTAKI, Hideo, termed these figures significant of the trend of thought in this area towards a democratic form of government. This newspaper, formed on the recommendation of the 2nd Bn., 136th RCT, has a circulation of about 100,000 and is printed every ten days. It contains articles regarding governmental policy and organizations.

The rumor of impending warfare between Russia and the United States continues to be reported throughout the area. Principle

source of this rumor is credited to militarist factions, who see a chance for Japan to gain international stature as an ally of the United States. The fear that Russian and Chinese soldiers will replace the Americans in the occupation of Japan is growing. This fear is aggravated by reports of repatriated Japanese, who bring tales of horror and cruelties perpetrated by the Russians in Korea. A rumor is growing in MIYAZAKI-KEN that troops of the 1st Bn., 2nd Marines, had forced Japanese laborers to clean latrines and carry fecal matter with their bare hands. Investigation of this rumor is in progress. CIC in SHIMONOSEKI was informed this week of a rumor that the main office of the MITSUBISHI Shipbuilding Co. in Tokyo had issued an order to office workers in Shimonoseki not to join any labor union, threatening them with immediate dismissal.

Reports have reached headquarters of the 60th CIC Area, OKAYAMA, from a number of usually reliable informants to the effect that to an increasing degree, American soldiers are demonstrating tactlessness, unkindness, and rudeness, in their contact with Japanese civilians. The police department of Okayamashi has reported six crimes committed by Allied personnel during the period, 4 January to 6 January. On 4 January FUJITA, Tamaki was held up by to EM with pistols; 160 yen was taken. On 4 January NINAKI, Yonezo was assaulted by five EM, who deprived him of a flashlight and bruised him about the head and shoulders. On the same night, IWASAKI, Nasashi received serious wounds inflicted by five EM on the Tsushima-Okayama highway; he was robbed of 1,290 yen. FUJIOMURA, Toshini and KATAYAMA, Ryuji were robbed of 55 yen and 150 yen respectively by EM on the night of 6 January 1946.

Most reports from the people concerning reactions to radio and newspaper propaganda, issued by the occupational forces, have been favorable. The people have shown interest and a willingness to believe the information given therein. However, as reported by CCD on 9 January 1945, one anonymous writer in Osaka does not share this opinion. He writes in part: "....nothing is more uncomfortable than to listen to the broadcast titled 'This is the Unmasked Truth', which is broadcast each evening... it is a dangerous thing to keep publicizing the disgrace that the Japanese military leaders are strictly to blame for the war and the defeat....how impudent it is to say flattering things about America, overlooking intentionally the fact that many Japanese overseas had been slaughtered by the cruel American and British soldiers!....neither do I wish to listen to such broadcasting nor do I wish to have anyone else listen..."

VI

ADMINISTRATION

A. Roster of Personnel:

GAINS

Name	Rank	Serial Number	Transfer Date
OFFICERS			
HENDERSON, HUBERT H.	Major	0-34480	9 Jan 46
NISEI			
MURAMOTO, KAY K.	T/5	37894990	11 Jan 46
MATSUNAGA, BENNY K.	Pvt.	36921299	9 Jan 46
TAKASE, RONALD H.	Pvt.	30114284	9 Jan 46

LOSSES

OFFICERS			
MYLES, THOS. F.	Capt.	0-1316661	7 Jan 46
GROSJEAN, GLEN M. JR.	1st Lt.	0-515470	9 Jan 46
AGENTS			
MITCHELL, ROBERT A.	S/Sgt.	39234434	9 Jan 46
NEVILLE, ARTHUR T.	Sgt.	42034295	11 Jan 46
NISEI			
NAKAMURA, TETSUO	Cpl.	37773708	11 Jan 46

B. Location of Posts:

No change.

VII.

GENERAL

Nothing to report.

Frank E. Nash

FRANK E. NASH
Major, Infantry
Commandin .

Distribution "A" Fourth CIC Region

Information Copies:

A.C. of S., G-2, Eighth Army
A.C. of S., G-2, I Corps
A.C. of S., G-2, X Corps
A.C. of S., G-2, Vth Amphib Corps
A.C. of S., G-2, 2nd Marine Div.
A.C. of S., G-2, 24th Inf. Div.
A.C. of S., G-2, 25th Inf. Div.
A.C. of S., G-2, 32nd Inf. Div.
A.C. of S., G-2, 33rd Inf. Div.
A.C. of S., G-2, 98th Inf. Div.
" " S-2, 21st R.C.T.

memo for
Director Gen Pol Sect.
Cabinet Sect.

Cabinet Order "A" # 1 **6 Jan 1946**

From: Secretary General for the Cabinet.

To: All Cabinet Ministers
President, Legislative Bureau
President General, Board of Decorations
President General, Communications Board
President General, War Damage Reconstruction Board
Chief Secty, Privy Council
President, Board of Audit
President, Court of Administrative Litigation
Chief Secty, House of Peers
Chief Secty, House of Representatives

Subject: Restoration of (Evacuated) Official Government Documents and Records.

1. The restoration of (evacuated) official government documents and records has been ordered by SCAP as per attached directive. All agencies concerned will make clear to their respective staffs the purport of this directive and take suitable steps to fulfill its requirements within their spheres of jurisdiction.

2. The reports referred to in attached directive will be forwarded directly to the Central Liaison Office with copies to this office.

Ends with seal of Secretary
General for the Cabinet
(DAIZABURO TSUGITA)

WEEKLY REPORT NO. 4

Fourth Counter-Intelligence Corps Region

From: 0001, 30 December 1945

To : 2400, 5 January 1946

I

MILITARY SECURITY

The 52nd CIC Area has completed investigation of the severing of two important U.S. Army telephone cables in the vicinity of HIRO, HIROSHIMA-KEN, during the night of 13-14 December 1945. (First reported in Weekly Report No. 1, this Headquarters, 15 Dec 1945.) Although the investigation revealed that the telephone lines had been cut intentionally, it could not be determined whether the act was done as sabotage or through ignorance. If sabotage was intended, the person responsible was not familiar with the telephone system as not all the trunk lines were damaged, nor was communication paralyzed. The lines may have been cut through ignorance as they were low enough to be easily accessible to pedestrians. It appeared that wire-cutters had been used, or a sharp single-bladed instrument.

In Weekly Report No. 3, this Headquarters, 29 Dec 1945, an incident of gunfire, apparently directed at a PBM anchored at the seaplane base in Sasebo Harbor, was reported. Investigation by the 95th CIC Metropolitan Unit, Sasebo, NAGASAKI-KEN, revealed that small-arms fire, most probably a rifle, had been directed at the PBM's. Immediate use of field glasses by Navy EM failed to detect movement on shore. A search of the area failed to reveal cartridge shells, or other evidence of a hiding place. It was found that adequate safety precautions were taken to protect the planes from water approaches, but there is no defense against hostile action from the shore. The immediate vicinity on land near the seaplane base is interspersed with rice paddies and dense undergrowth making for many vantage points from which the planes anchored in the bay can be observed.

As reported in Weekly Report No. 2, this Headquarters, dated 22 Dec 1945, the investigation of Ruth SUMIKO HAYAKAWA is proceeding. HAYAKAWA, a war-time announcer in the English section of RADIO TOKYO, is listed in the files of the 80th CIC Metropolitan Unit as a possible KEMPEI TAI spy. She has been placed on the local Civil Censorship Station watch-list. The 94th CIC Metropolitan Unit is conducting a background investigation.

The possibility of a currently active propaganda program in OSAKA has been investigated by the 90th CIC Metropolitan Unit. As reported in Weekly Report No. 3, this Headquarters, dated 29 Dec 1945, Military Police in OSAKA confiscated several bundles of propaganda booklets offered for sale in local bookstores. Investigation disclosed that large quantities of war-time propaganda

booklets and magazines are still in the hands of publishers, distributors, and booksellers.

The 94th CIC Metropolitan Unit at FUKUOKA reported this week that a Nisei Sergeant attached to the office of the District Censor overheard three Japanese civilians boisterously talking. In following the three Japanese, he heard them repeat again and again: "NIHON WA MATA TATSU! KATA KI DA! NIJYNNEN SHI TARA MATA TATSU! KATA KI DA!" ("Japan will rise again! It's revenge! In twenty years we will rise again! It's revenge!") The Nisei asked one of the Japanese civilians for his name and address. The latter replied: "MATSUURA -- 101 Tenjincho, FUKUOKA-SHI". Check of this address and a neighborhood inquiry by CIC proved negative.

A Japanese laborer, KAWABE, Junichi, employed temporarily by the 5201st Engineer Battalion in FUKUOKA, removed papers from a desk and used them to start a fire. Investigation by the 94th CIC Metropolitan Unit showed no security violation. The material used to start the fire was blank writing paper.

The Commanding Officer, 1st Battalion, 8th Marines, requested agents of the 53rd CIC Area at KAGOSHIMA to conduct an investigation of possible sabotage. Several Marines were seriously injured in an explosion, occuring while they were destroying enemy planes near KAJIKI. Investigation continuing.

The 52nd CIC Area has initiated an investigation of the HODO KAI (Vocational Guidance Society) in HIROSHIMA-KEN and SHIMANE-KEN to determine the possibility of subversive intent on the part of the organization. Documents of the Hodo Kai, which were seized at the CHUGOKU District Headquarters, revealed a letter from Hodo Kai headquarters in Tokyo to various branches of the organization throughout Japan. This letter, bearing the classification of "ultra secret -- to be burned when done with", instructed branches of Hodo Kai in Japan to obtain large quantities of supplies of military use. Among the supplies requested were the following: radio receivers and transmitters, telephones, automobiles, helmets, raincoats, steel, brass, lead, and explosives.

The 42nd CIC Area in TOYAMA-ken reported that on 24 December 1945, police stations in the prefecture were issued a total of 296 rifles and 5920 rounds of ammunition. This issue was made by Company G, 136th RCT, per instructions from Hq., 2nd Battalion, 136th RCT. This number of rifles now represents more than twice that in the hands of the present U.S. occupation forces in Toyama.

The 92nd CIC Metropolitan Unit, KOBE, reported that the Provost Marshal, 33rd Infantry Division, has given permission to the Civil Police of Kobe to keep five pistols and 125 rounds of ammunition in each of the seven police stations within the city. Letter of authority states that the pistols are to be used for

"protection of each police station and for securing of prisoners". According to this report, the officials have been instructed that the pistols are to be kept under lock and key and not to be carried by policemen.

To the 92nd CIC Metropolitan Unit it has been reliably reported that the KENCHO (Prefectural Government) is employing bargirls and prostitutes to obtain information from American troops. This report is under investigation.

On 2 January 1946, an agent of the 43rd CIC Area, accompanied by police inspector TOYADA, T., of UENO-chi, dispersed a group of Koreans armed with clubs. The group's purpose was to free several Koreans arrested as a result of an earlier clash between Korean and Japanese civilians.

The police of SHUZUKA-chi reported to the 43rd CIC Area this week that a group of Japanese, former officers and men of the 550th Infantry Regiment, have banded together ostensibly to farm an area near this city. Investigation continuing.

The 42nd CIC Area, FUKUI-ken, reports that the Liaison Office for that prefecture is deliberately collecting information about the occupation forces. Full details of the purpose and of dissemination are not known. Investigation in progress.

The 57th CIC Area in SHIZUOKA-ken reported that on 31 December 1945, at approximately 2100 hours, the barracks of Company D, 1st Battalion, 35th Infantry Regiment, were destroyed by fire. The fire originated from a defective stove and no investigation was undertaken.

The 95th CIC Metropolitan Unit reported that a series of fires occuring in the 2nd Marine Division area in NAGASAKI-ken are under investigation. A fire near MEGAMI point, NAGASAKI-shi at 2000, 26 December 1945, destroyed several barracks and warehouse buildings of the 2nd Tank Battalion. Investigation revealed the conflagration had been caused by sparks from a burning Japanese house. Personnel of the Tank Battalion had departed for the SASEBO Area on the morning of 26 December 1945. Only a rear echelon remained with a small amount of equipment, which was removed from the burning area in time to prevent damage. Also under investigation at this time are three other fires, in which buildings occupied by Marine personnel and warehouses containing Marine supplies and inventoried Japanese Naval supplies have been destroyed. Investigation by this CIC unit reveals that the fire hazard to occupational troops is greatly increased by Japanese laborers, who build small fires in sheltered areas to warm themselves. Several instances have arisen where such fires have caused larger ones, resulting in the destruction of property.

The 90th CIC Metropolitan Unit, OSAKA, reports that two additional German Nationals were released from employment in OSAKA this week, in compliance with SCAP letter, 27 November 1945, subject: "Security Clearance and Employment Restrictions of Civilian Personnel". SCHAEFER, Otto, a Nazi Party member and alleged Gestapo agent, was released from employment in Hq., 98th Division. Miss RUECKER, Eleanor, former secretary of the German Consul General, Kobe, was released from employment of Military Government, Hq., I Corps. Three other German Nationals, with Nazi affiliations, retained their positions as of 4 January 1946. These are ROEHRICKE, Hans Joachim, employed at Hq., 98th Division; PFEIFER, Karl Heinz, and MUFF, Fritz, employed by the finance office, Hq., I Corps. A CIC request for the immediate discharge of MUFF from employment was made 2 January 1946, on the basis of evidence that he is a former Nazi Party member. MUFF is alleged to have made threats of revenge on the person or persons responsible for a letter, accusing him of former Nazi Party affiliation. Investigation of MUFF is being made by the 92nd CIC Metropolitan Unit in KOBE.

The 90th CIC Metropolitan Unit in OSAKA reported that in addition to above, several German Nationals are employed by the American Red Cross, at enlisted men's clubs in OSAKA. The wife of KAHNER, Gerhard, former Gestapo chief in KOBE, is now employed by the American Red Cross in Kobe. Investigation is proceeding in OSAKA of the former situation and CIC in Kobe has been notified of the latter development.

II

INVESTIGATIONS

	Pending 30 Dec 45	Opened	Closed	Pending 5 Jan 46
Sabotage	2	1	1	2
Espionage	1	0	0	1
Treason	0	0	0	0
Subversive Activity	29	10	14	25
Security Survey	14	2	3	13
Loyalty	10	2	4	8
Disaffection	2	0	1	1
Cryptographic	147	40	26	161
Security	17	7	7	17
Interrogation	151	97	91	157
Parole	0	0	0	0
Citizenship	0	0	0	0
Others	80	35	20	95
TOTAL	453	194	167	480

III

COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION

A. Persons:

1. Suspects:

a. Wanted:

Lt. Gen. TSUCHIBASHI, Kazutsugi -- investigation by agents of the 95th CIC Metropolitan Unit revealed that subject, former commanding officer of the Kumamoto War Area and former Commanding General of the Japanese 6th Occupation Division in China is now residing in KAGOSHIMA-ken. Tsuchibashi is listed as a Japanese perpetrator in GHQ letter, file number AG 00.5 (19 Oct 45) JA. Full details have been forwarded by this CIC detachment to the 53rd CIC Area, KAGOSHIMA-ken.

KAWAKAMI, Toshiharu -- wanted for interrogation by the 95th CIC Metropolitan Unit in connection with the KOKURYU KAI (Black Dragon Society). See Weekly Report No. 3, this Headquarters, dated 29 Dec 45.

b. Persons Arrested:

DOI, Seiichi; YOSHIOKA, Yoshinoui; and WAGI, Shuzi were apprehended on the request of G-2, 32nd Division for the alleged embezzlement of ¥3,000,000. Interrogation of DOI, YOSHIOKA and WAGI revealed the location of the funds in question. The three men were turned over to the Provost Marshal, 128th Infantry Regiment. TATEISHI, Kiyoshi of Wakamatsu, FUKUOKA-ken, also implicated in the embezzlement, has not been apprehended.

c. Persons Restricted or in Protective Custody:

None

d. Miscellaneous:

The following employees of the Fukui Liaison Office have been placed under surveillance by the 42nd CIC Area, FUKUI-ken in connection with an apparent attempt on the part of the Liaison Office to collect information about the occupation forces:

YOSHIMURA, Tamekichi - From Takefu, FUKUI-ken. Formerly an interpreter in POW camps.
HASHIMOTO, Manabu - From FUKUI-shi. Formerly interpreter for the KEMPEI TAI.

ATSUKO, Kashiwa - Female. From FUKUI-shi. Formerly employed by TOKKO Police.
NAKANO, M. - Formerly a lieutenant in the Japanese Army.

MURATA, Toshio, Otsu, SHIGA-ken is under investigation as a possible security risk by agents of the 47th CIC Area. Murata, according to a CCD Comment Sheet dated 24 December 1945 wrote a letter to a friend stating that Japan must take revenge against the United States in order to make an explanation to their ancestors.

MIZUTA, Yasushi, Kaitaichi, HIROSHIMA-ken, former major in the Japanese Army, presently an official of HODO KAI (Vocational Guidance Society) is believed to be guilty of violations of SCAP orders relative to the disposition of military supplies and equipment. He is under investigation by agents of the 52nd CIC Area, HIROSHIMA-ken.

2. Informants:

The NARA Unit of 47th CIC Area has noted a tendency on the part of some voluntary informants to overrate their importance, to boast of their contact with CIC as a means of impressing their fellow-Japanese and to report only matters of personal interest. Dependence on such persons is being scrupulously avoided. However, other informants of the NARA Detachment have offered valuable assistance within the past week in compiling information on militaristic and nationalist organizations and on violations of SCAP Directives.

Having established an organized informant net in Kobe, the 92nd CIC Metropolitan Unit is now working on a net which will cover HYOGO-ken.

A young KOREAN, graduate of law at Tokio University, is the leader of a group of 23 fellow countrymen who are working undercover as informants for the 62nd CIC Area in YAMAGUCHI-ken. Inspired by an intense hatred for everything Japanese, these Koreans, who live and work among the Japanese, report any information of a subversive nature which comes to their attention. The CIC in this area has taken necessary precautions to protect this valuable source of information against compromise.

The OITA-ken detachment of the 94th CIC Metropolitan Unit reports the addition of five new informants in its net, two of whom are Russian and three Japanese. The latter are expected to offer valuable information concerning the inner workings of governmental commodity distribution and the personal activities of Japanese employees of the U.S. Occupation Forces.

Three new contacts were made by the OITA-ken detachment of the 94th CIC Metropolitan Unit, including a Chinese professor, a local communist leader and a local government official.

3. Foreign Nationals:

Several German Nationals in the KOBE area were interrogated by agents of 92nd CIC Metropolitan Unit in an effort to locate VON RUCKTESCHAELL (fnu), a former German Naval officer wanted as a potential war criminal. Two persons expressed the belief that he is now in Peiping, CHINA. KOLSCHBACH, Otto, former Captain in the German Navy, presently under arrest as a security risk (See Weekly Report No. 3, this Headquarters, dated 29 Dec 45) when interrogated regarding Von Ruckteschaell's whereabouts claimed he last heard of him in 1943 when Subject was in SHANGHAI. Kolschbach offered the name of Admiral WENNECKER, Paul, a German National in TOKYO, exact address unknown, as a man who was a close friend of Von Ruckteschaell and might be able to offer further information.

Seven German missionaries, Roman Catholic priests of the SOCIETY OF THE DIVINE WORD, were interviewed by agents of the 97th CIC Metropolitan Unit, NAGOYA. All claim to have no part in either German or Japanese Nationalistic organizations and express dislike for Hitler and the policies of the Nazi Party.

MIX, Waldemar, a German National, presently employed as manager of the NAGOYA Branch of WINCKLER & CO., exporters, was interrogated by agents of the 97th CIC Metropolitan Unit, NAGOYA. Mix claimed he had never participated actively in Nazi Party politics, although he admitted the firm for which he worked had employed Nazi Party members.

A confidential informant of the 90th CIC Metropolitan Unit, OSAKA, told agents of that detachment that LISSEY (fnu), known widely in the German colony in TOKYO and YOKOHAMA as "Dr. Lissey", and KOELN, Johann (or "Hans") were active members of the Nazi Party in Japan, that both were S.S. troopers and as such probably served as couriers between Japan and Shanghai. Both are believed by the informant to be living in the Tokyo area at present. Summaries of Information on both individuals have been forwarded.

The 47th CIC Area, NARA-ken, has learned that several hundred additional Chinese reside in that prefecture beyond the 204 whose names were submitted by the prefectural government.

Registration of foreign nationals by the 92nd CIC Metropolitan Unit, KOBE, was temporarily discontinued during the reporting period. To date the registration of Germans, Russians, Turk-Tartars, Syrians, Hungarians and Italians has been completed. This CIC detachment has on file a list of 70 Germans who have admitted membership in the NAZI PARTY or having made application for affiliation.

A confidential informant of the 90th CIC Metropolitan Unit, OSAKA, identified the following active NAZI PARTY members:

JORDAN, Leni (Mrs.) - Wife of Dr. JORDAN, Johannes and head of the FRAUENSCHAFT (Woman's Section) of the NAZI PARTY, active member of the BUND DES DEUTSCHE MAEDCHEN (League of German Girls), resident of KOBE.

KENTRAT, (fnu) - Former commander of German Navy personnel stranded in KOBE at the end of the war, reported to have rank of Oberleutnant, to have paid the German Naval personnel up to 31 December 1945 and to have distributed to the men sufficient rations for almost two years. Believed to be living in HAKUNA near TOKYO.

4. Liberals:

YAMAMOTO, Rehei, a representative of the KOYASANTO Society in Shimonoseki, YAMAGUCHI-ken has announced his intention to become a candidate for the House of Peers from that prefecture, according to the weekly report of the 62nd CIC Area. Yamamoto served several terms in prison for having repeatedly upheld the Communist program and for having been a consistant advocate of the labor union movement in Japan.

MAYEDA, Keita, is reported by the 94th CIC Metropolitan Unit's OITA-ken Detachment as a liberal and a confirmed anti-militarist. Mayeda is a Communist leader and candidate for the Diet from OITA-ken. He spent seven years in a Japanese concentration camp because of his liberal views and activities.

FUKUDA, Sumio, reported the 95th CIC Metropolitan Unit in KUMAMOTO-ken, is a lawyer with a long history of association with foreign influences in Japan and with anti-Axis agitation dating back to the outbreak of European hostilities in 1939. He refrained from writing after the war began, but took no active part in the war effort. Fukuda has allied himself with none of the present political parties but is actively interesting himself in reconstruction and occupation policies.

5. Militarists and Ultra-Nationalists:

Investigation by the 53rd CIC Area, OITA-ken into the activities of YOKUSEI KAI (Controlling Society) and its successor, NISSEI KAI (Daily Diligence Society) reveals that members were chosen by General TOJO, Hideki, from among the wealthiest and most influential men in the House of Representatives. Under the direction of Tojo, General ABE, Nobuyuki was appointed as the first chief of the Yokusei Kai. Admiral KOBAYASHI, Asizo succeeded Abe upon the latter's retirement, and upon Kobayashi's resignation General MINAMI, Jiro assumed control, holding this position until the end of the war. At a time unknown by the informant,

General MINAMI changed the name of Yokusei Kai to Nissei Kai and named KANEMITSU, Yasuo as Vice-Chief. When Minami and other prominent members of the Nissei Kai were taken into custody as War Criminals, Kanemitsu assumed leadership of the organization which, ostensibly disbanded, is still operating, according to informant, through the channels of the Japanese utilities and private industries.

ASO, Masuyoshi, a member of the Upper House from OITA-ken, was named as the most influential member of Nissei Kai in this prefecture. It was alleged by the informant that Aso has controlled prefectural Governors of this prefecture for many years, that he makes a yearly contribution to the Governor of ¥60,000, that most of the assemblymen do his bidding, that he contributes ¥10,000 annually to the police offices in the larger cities in Oita, and that Tojo as prime minister visited Aso and enlisted his support. Seven other prominent members of the Nissei Kai in OITA-ken were named:

GOTO, Hideo, mayor of Higashi-Kunisaki.
KITANO, Saburo, former chief of staff, Nissei Kai in OITA-ken. Present address unknown, but believed to be living in Manchuria.
HASHIMOTO, Yagoro, former mayor of Ono.
WARIKIYO, Shimai, gold mine owner in Hayami-gun.
AYABE, Kentaro, member of the Lower House and hireling of Aso.
ICHIMIYA, Hisajiro, former member of the Lower House and Assistant Minister of Navy under Tojo.
KINOSHITA, Kaoru, present mayor of Oita-shi.

For further details on activities of the Yokusei Kai and Nissei Kai see Section III B, "Organizations", this report.

Information recently reached the 60th CIC Area, OKAYAMA-ken, that WATANABE, (fnu) former Major General in the Japanese Army and member of the KOKURYU KAI (Black Dragon Society) who is presently awaiting demobilization in China is secretly transmitting information to fellow members of the society through returning veterans regarding the possibilities of a war between the United States and the Soviet Union. He has urged all members to promulgate this rumor, as it would be advantageous to the militarists in restoring Japan to power by joining with the United States in the event of war. This information was revealed by SATO, Mataze, a member of the Black Dragon Society, now living in TOKYO in the course of a conversation with a confidential informant of the 60th CIC Area. This detachment is currently seeking additional information on this development.

The 94th CIC Metropolitan Unit's sub-detachment in SAGA-ken learned that Captain TAKAYOSHI, Yoko and OISHI, Junichi, discharged government officials of Saga-ken, are sponsoring the secret continuation of the SEINEN GAKKO, a boys military training organization. Seinen Gakko was reportedly under control of the abolished Yokusan Kai section of the prefectural government.

ITO, Jubei has been identified by an informant of the 42nd CIC Area, FUKUI-ken as the leader of a strong nationalistic organization, TAI SEI YOKUSAN (Imperial Rule Support Association) which was disbanded in August 1945. Ito, while not under investigation, is being observed for signs of any future nationalistic activities.

KISHI, Shinsuke, former Commerce Minister in TOJO's Cabinet and presently held as a war criminal, once headed the BOCHO SONJO DOSHI KAI (Party for Reverence of the Emperor and Expulsion of the Barbarians). Among the leading members of this officially disbanded organization who still reside in YAMAGUCHI-ken are the following:

YAGI, Sajuro - Member of the Diet, one of the wealthiest men in Yamaguchi-ken.
YAGI, Senturo - Leading merchant of Yamaguchi-shi.
MURATA, Kosuke - Prefectural assemblyman, Yamaguchi-shi.
TAGUMA, Bunsuke - Prefectural assemblyman.
TSUICHYA, Moto - Political leader.
NAKAYASU, Konniche - Prominent resident of Ube-shi.
KOTO, Tsunekichi - Political leader.

Murata, Koto and Tsuichya were the three principal political lieutenants of Kishi before the cessation of hostilities. Of these three, the first two plus Yagi have indicated their intention to run for the Diet. It is believed locally that they will be elected, since they still exert considerable political influence.

6. Miscellaneous:

Investigation by the 62nd CIC Area, YAMAGUCHI-ken into the presence of former members of the TOKKO-KA in positions of importance on the Yamaguchi newspaper "BOCHO SHIMBUN" revealed that KOYAMA, Shinjiro, former head of the Special Higher Police in Yamaguchi-ken, who had been an adviser to the newspaper on articles and policies during the war was still holding this position "unofficially". KUNEYOSHI, Shizo, president of the Bocho-Shimbun, acknowledged having hired four former Tokko-ka agents on the recommendation of Koyama and UEDA, former prefectural governor. He denied that pressure was brought to bear from any other source, although he admitted his newspaper was under the financial control of the prefectural government. KOYAMA, when interrogated by CIC agents claimed that former Special Higher Police personnel held important posts in OKAYAMA and HIROSHIMA prefectures and felt certain the same was true of other areas throughout Japan. The most outspoken protest to this policy has come from WATANABE, Kisheru, the local head of the MAINICHI Press, who has expressed his opposition to the hiring of the Tokko-ka men through the medium of his newspaper column and by means of a personal protest to prefectural officials and a representative of the Tokyo Home Ministry, all to no avail. Under pressure of the CIC investigation, the newspaper's management has taken steps to remove former Tokko-ka men from positions presently held. Investigation continues.

Weekly Report No. 4, 4th CIC Region, 5 Jan 46, page 11.

Along similar lines, the NARA detachment of the 47th CIC Area is investigating the background and activities of MURAKAWA, Jutaro, reportedly the present owner of Nara's only newspaper, the NARA NICHI NICHI. Murakawa, who was Chief of Police of Nara-ken until dismissed on 14 October 1945 in accordance with SCAP directives, has done nothing to reform the policies of his newspaper. The Nara detachment is maintaining a close surveillance of Murakawa and the Nara Nichi Nichi for any expressions of militarism or ultra-nationalism.

Two days after a potential informant of the 94th CIC Metropolitan Unit, SAGA-ken, submitted information to that detachment he was severely beaten by IWASHITA, Yoshiharu, an ex-Japanese Navy man. Iwashita claimed he administered the beating while drunk, and was motivated only by a personal feeling of animosity toward the informant. However, Iwashita is known to be under the influence of USHIJIMA, Shokichi, a local pool hall operator who is suspected of being in the secret employ of the KISHIMA COAL CO., of which informant is the labor union chief.

B. ORGANIZATIONS:

1. Nationalistic:

Pertinent facts concerning the NISSEI KAI (Daily Diligence Society), the totalitarian instrument forged by Hideki TOJO to ensure his complete control of wartime Japan, have been reported by the 53rd CIC Area in KAGOSHIMA-ken. A confidential informant, who is a member of the Japanese nobility, explained that in the latter part of 1942 General Tojo announced the formation of an organization to be called the YOKUSEI KAI (Controlling Society) which would insure free elections to the Diet. He chose men who were either members of the lower house or men who through great wealth or political position occupied a dominant place in the affairs of their native prefectures. These persons whose names were never revealed to the public used their widespread and often interlocking financial interests as a means of bribery and coercion. For example, it is generally known that the ZAIBATSU in order to protect their war-swollen investments poured great wealth into the hands of Tojo and his powerful associates.

The primary mission of the Yokusei Kai was to see that only men of Tojo's choice were nominated and that once nominated they were duly elected. Any would-be office-holder, daring enough to run for election without the backing of the Yokusei Kai, was promptly dealt with by the TOKKO-KA, the dreaded Thought Police. The result was that all officials were under the complete domination of the most powerful Yokusei Kai member in the prefecture. Although its original membership was less than 400, the group soon spread its control from the House of Peers to the poorest hamlet through the following affiliated agencies;

YOKUSAN KAI (Supporting Society) formed by the late Prince KONOYE in 1938. Though it enjoyed widespread popularity it never achieved political power and soon came under the control of the Yokusei Kai which used the already existing organization for its own purposes. YOKUSO KAI (Active Branch Society) was designed to include every city, town and village in its membership. The headmen of the villages and the mayors of the towns were appointed as leaders of local Yokuso Kai units. NOGYO KAI (Agricultural Society) was specifically created to include the peasants in the single party network. Nogyo Kai groups were under the jurisdiction of the local Yokuso Kai political boss.

Under this extensive totalitarian system the prefectural leaders, supported by the Tokko-ka, possessed almost unlimited power. To cover the false arrests, embezzlement and large-scale larceny for which they were responsible, Yokusei Kai members generally employed a political broker who assumed full responsibility for their illegal acts, and who in his turn became feared and hated for his unbridled power and influence.

The Yokusei Kai was first headed by Gen. ABE, Nobuyuki, who retired to make way for Admiral KOBAYASHI, Saizo, who was in turn succeeded by Gen. MINAMI, Jiro. It was under Minami that the name of the group was changed to NISSEI KAI, but the principles and organization continued as before.

The 53rd CIC's informant believes that the reported dissolution of the Nissei Kai just prior to the landing of American troops was merely a ruse and that the old members under the leadership of Vice-chief KANEMITSU, Yasuo, have merely gone underground. He adds that current evidence of their attempt to preserve the militaristic regime that served them so well can be seen in their factories and business organizations where:

a. Retired Japanese army officers of high rank are being placed in executive positions;
b. Junior officers are employed as department heads and foremen with instructions to hire former enlisted men of their own choice to fill positions below them;
c. Experienced and faithful employees are being summarily dismissed to make way for ex-soldiers.

The organization is keeping close contact between its members through regular business channels and frequently holds secret meetings in the guise of business conferences. The purpose of these meetings is to discuss the plans of the occupation and to prepare ways and means of meeting whatever threat to their wealth and power these plans forbode.

Information has been received from higher headquarters concerning the formation of a new political group, the SEIWA TO (Holy Peace Party). The alleged leader is DODO, Motoomi, six other influential men in the prefectural and municipal assemblies of

OSAKA are thought to be involved. Followers of SASEGAWA, Ryoichi, founder of the FASCIST MASSES PARTY currently awaiting trial on War Criminal charges, and former leaders of the DAI NIPPON SEIJI KAI are said to be affiliating with the Seiva To. Sasegawa has probably been counted upon to provide financial backing for the party. The 90th CIC Metropolitan Unit has initiated investigation.

42nd CIC Area reports note that the NIPPON SEINAN DAN, the Japanese counterpart of the Hitler Youth, has not been disbanded in TOYAMA prefecture. A meeting of 20 delegates of the organization will be held in Toyama-chi on 10 January 1946. Activities and purposes of the group which is sponsored by the Education Section of the prefectural government are under investigation.

A former political prisoner, now editor of a weekly newspaper in OSAKA, has submitted to 90th CIC Metropolitan Unit agents a list of organizations which he believes will further impede the wavering and uncertain advance of democracy in Japan. Among them the following have their headquarters in the Fourth CIC Region:

a. F.P.M. RENMEI or KOMIN RENMEI (People's Alliance)
   Yawo-cho, Nakakawachi-gun, OSAKA-ken.
b. SEINNEN KINNO TO (Loyal Youth Party)
   Osaka-shi, OSAKA-ken
c. ICHIN SEINNEN DOMEI (Youth Alliance)
   Headquarters near the Chikatetsu Station, Osaka-shi
d. FUKUIN SHOKO NOKAI (Demobilized Officers' Association)
   Believed to maintain headquarters both in TOKYO and OSAKA

The 62nd CIC Area reported the existence of a secret society known as the "Party of Reverence for the Emperor and Expulsion of the Barbarians" or BOCHO SONJO DOSHI KAI which at one time comprised the richest merchants and most influential politicians in YAMAGUCHI-ken. It was headed by KISHI, Shinsuke, boss of the prefecture, and former Commerce Minister in the TOJO cabinet. TOKKO KA records reveal that after the surrender the society's members took a resolve to maintain "firm underground unity among associates", and agreed that each member should at any moment be fully prepared to come forward "if the worst should happen". The list of members includes three men: MURATA, Kosuke; KOTO, Tsunekichi; and TSUCHIYA, Moto, who in the opinion of the local newspapermen are almost certain to be elected to the Diet.

Informants of the 57th CIC Area reported that on 24 December 1945 the JUNNO KIKUSUI TO GAKUNAN RENMEI held a meeting on the 100th step of the Sengen Shrine in SHIZUOKA. The meeting began at 1300 and ended about an hour later. It was attended by 32 people including three women and consisted of inflammatory speeches by SHIMIZU, Kenyu, and MATSUNAGA, Shiro, who stated that the organization was founded in Tokyo by a group of eight men who had agreed to sacrifice their lives for the Emperor. (These men may well have been implicated in the threatening gestures made toward communist leaders about 1 December 1945). The JUNNO KIKUSUITO GAKUNAN RENMEI

a. Opposed to any change in the status of the Emperor, since the Emperor is divine and through him the Japanese people share in that divinity;
b. Opposed to the SCAP directive divorcing Shintoism from the state;
c. Opposed to fraternization between American soldiers and Japanese girls;
d. Opposed to the Communist and Social Democratic parties in particular.

At the conclusion of the addresses a call was made for volunteers. About 18 men responded, most of whom appeared to be former soldiers and officers of the demobilized Japanese Army. One of the girls cried out that this was not a task for men only but that women should also be allowed to help. A captain who had served in New Guinea cried out that it was no longer a time for speeches but for action, after which the members were enrolled and everyone faced the east and cried "Banzai"!

2. Militaristic:

In the past week several units have investigated the concerted attempt to maintain a Kempei Tai organization which was first discovered in Kyushu and reported to other detachments by Summary of Information, this Headquarters, dated 28 December 1945.

In OITA surveillance by the 94th CIC Metropolitan Unit of Kempei Tai personnel reveals that there are now 24 former Japanese Military Police members employed in the OITA LOCAL SERVICE, a veterans' agency which aids the families of servicemen and attempts to find employment for demobilized soldiers.

The 42nd CIC Area advises that the head of the ISHIKAWA REGIONAL WELFARE OFFICE, one ISHIMURA, Tatsumi, is a former Lt. Col. who commanded the Ishikawa Kempei Tai.

The 43rd CIC Area has interviewed MIZUTANI, Kazuo, who was commanding officer of the TSU Kempei Tai unit just prior to its deactivation. He stated that he is now on the staff of the MIYE-ken SEWABE (Local Aid Society) and that the job of this organization is to handle the records of returning servicemen and to assist families that are trying to locate relatives still overseas with the Japanese army or navy. He admitted that his present salary, ¥310.00 per month, is the same as he received as an army officer. The former commander of the MATSUYAMA Kempei Tai, Captain IMAI, Tsukasa, is reported by the 61st CIC Area to be in charge of the Welfare Section of the Niihana Municipal Government.

A CCD Comment Sheet quotes a letter in which the writer claims that the ASO ARMY PARTY to which he belongs has been ordered to organize a Kempei Tai in KUMAMOTO, KAGOSHIMA and MIYAZAKI.

Another quasi-military organization, the OITA MUTUAL AID DEPARTMENT, was found by the 94th CIC Metropolitan Unit's agents to be dominated and managed by former naval officers. Due to its supposedly private character this organization has claimed immunity from seizure of an unreported cache of naval goods and food. There is ample reason to believe the organization exists merely as front for the illegal confiscation of Japanese naval property. Investigation is continuing.

The Kurume branch of the RIKUGUN ZAIDAN HOJIN (Officers' Club) was discovered by the 94th CIC Metropolitan Unit to be maintaining an account with the local Sumitomo Bank. Since the surrender ¥300,000 have been deposited by the organization, and ¥90,000 have been withdrawn. According to the club's secretary the national headquarters of the organization is in TOKYO and apparently has not been dissolved. He added that the threefold purpose of this society in which membership was compulsory for all army officers was:

a. To provide a means whereby officers could get together and discuss military matters;
b. To have a building where officers only can meet in privacy;
c. To further any education that an officer ought to have.

Additional information on the super-secret Japanese counter-espionage agency, the GUNJI SHIRYOBU (See Par B 2, Weekly Report No. 3, this Headquarters, dated 29 Dec 1945) has been uncovered. According to an informant of the 52nd CIC Area, who was a civilian employee of the organization for almost four years, it was organized in 1941 under the army's Ministry of Defense and commanded by Lt. Gen. MIKUNI. During the summer of 1943, it was accorded the statue of an independent unit under the name "Military Information Dept." The head office was in TOKYO but branch offices were maintained as well in OSAKA, KOBE, SHIMONOSEKI, NAGASAKI and the Korean city of KEIJO. Various functions of the SHIRYOBU were given code letters for secret identification. "B" stood for all work connected with monitoring of communication systems. Special wires from central telephone exchanges were run out to the organization's headquarters where conversations were recorded. "E" covered the securing and photographing of letters, which together with the recordings were turned over to language experts for translation. These two "inside" projects were the only ones in which civilians were employed. "Outside" work was handled by specially trained agents who trailed suspects, sneaked unannounced into consulates and official residences, and obtained employment with foreign diplomats and businessmen in order to place them under surveillance. The extreme precautions for maintaining secrecy even included restrictions on housing, as members of the organization were not allowed to live near one another for fear that in the course of a conversation they might inadvertently divulge information about their work.

The Osaka Department, known as "Dept. No. 8", had its headquarters on the OSAKA CASTLE grounds close to the Central Army Headquarters. The two squads, operating under the Osaka Detachment, were squad No. 11 assigned to inside work, and squad No. 12 assigned to outside activities.

3. Foreign:

Nothing new to report.

4. Liberal:

Reports from the 97th CIC Metropolitan Unit reveal that the SHIMPO TO (Progressive Party) in GIFU-ken is headed by HIRANO, Mazukichi, formerly prefectural boss for the nationalistic DAI NIPPON SEIJI KAI, who nevertheless suffered imprisonment for a year and a half for an editorial in which he attacked the wartime government. The party's indefinite platform is going to be implemented by ideas gathered by village-to-village party speakers who will lecture the people on the principles of democracy and explain their rights in the coming elections. Hirano estimates that at present eight per cent of the people of Gifu are sympathetic to the Shimpo To.

The Nary branch of the SHIMPO TO has nominated a man named NAKAGAWA who was formerly employed in the construction section of the Nara prefectural government. He is alleged to have amassed a personal fortune through graft and to have contributed a large sum of money to the party which he acquired by substituting sub-specification nails in the construction of buildings that later collapsed. The 47th CIC Area's political informant estimates that in spite of this widespread rumor Nakagawa will garner some 45,000 votes, placing him approximately third in the prefectural race. Estimated to win the election by a considerable margin is OSUGA, Sadao, of the TENRIKYO ORGANIZATION, a quasi-religious group having many followers in Nara-ken. Osuga is thought to have the support of remnants of the old YOKUSO KAI (See Para B 1, this report).

The SHAKAI TO (Socialist Party) has recently organized a local branch in OKAYAMA-ken, under the leadership of KURODA, Masao, lawyer and former representative to the Diet. This information comes from the 60th CIC Area. The Socialist strength in FUKUI-ken is thought by the 42nd CIC Area to be about 900, concentrated principally in the TSURUGA area.

In EHIME-ken a local liberal group, the JINMIN SEIJI TO (Peoples' Political Party) has been absorbed by the larger nation-wide reformist parties, the SHAKAI TO and the KYOSANTO (Communist party) (See Para B 4, Weekly Report No. 3, this Headquarters, dated 29 December 1945). This may be an indication that the gap between the two major leftist parties is not large enough to accommodate a third political group.

The SHAKAI TO is reported to be very active throughout EHIME. Furthermore it is the only party whose candidates are not reluctant to announce their political affiliations. The 61st CIC Area notes that the 31 candidates, in the course of their campaigning, seem to be relying more on personal appeal than on party backing.

There is some reason to believe that the Teacher's Association which in the past has been used to further the cause of nationalism (See Para B 1, Weekly Report No. 3, this Headquarters, dated 29 December 1945) may yet become eager proponents of democracy. On 23 December 1945 the OITA-ken branch of the organization voted to exclude prefectural officials from membership, and two days later replaced the association's officers with men of the teachers' own choosing. The newly-elected president, UEDA, Katashi, told agents of the 94th CIC Metropolitan Unit that this healthy reaction to bureaucratic control will soon go higher, and that delegates of the various prefectures were planning to meet in Tokyo to elect a president who would replace the Minister of Education as national head of the Teachers' Association.

The 95th CIC Metropolitan Unit's SASEBO office reported that another local political party formed in an attempt to reconcile the emperor-system with the concept of democracy. On 30 December 1945 the JAPAN SOCIAL PARTY held a meeting at the Central Theater in Sasebo which attracted some 500 persons. Under the leadership of NAKAO, Nobuo, the party has nominated a candidate for the Diet, KUSAKABE, Naohiko. While the party will support the emperor-system, NAKAO believes that labor should dominate capital in the "New Democratic Japan" which he foresees. Like most political factions these days the Japan Social Party has severely criticized the Shidehara government for its bungling ineptitude.

5. Miscellaneous:

Agents of the 47th CIC Area have interviewed the noted Japanese Christian leader, KAGAWA, Toyohiko, in the course of his recent visit to Kyoto and questioned him concerning the INTERNATIONAL PEACE LEAGUE. Kagawa stated that on 22 September 1945 he founded the League and established its headquarters in Tokyo, but that since then ten League chapters have been organized in large cities throughout Japan. He added that the purpose of his movement is to aid in the reconstruction of Japan and to insure the maintainence of peace on the part of the Japanese people. Regular weekly meetings of the Kyoto chapter are being held in the Administration building of Doshisha University.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF JAPANESE WOMANHOOD, a group of teen-age bullies which attempts to discourage fraternization, is said by the 57th CIC Area to have become decidedly less active after its leader, 18-year-old SUZUKI, Yasuo, was apprehended by some unidentified American troops while in the act of beating up a Japanese girl who had dated an American soldier.

CCD Comment Sheet notes the organization of the SEIJI KEIZAI KENKYU KAI (Political and Economic Research Association) with headquarters in the Daido Building, OSAKA. The Association's chairman, KURIMOTO, Yunosuke, is president of the large iron works which bear his name, and other leading members are also men of wealth and influence. The Association plans to work for better coordination between politics and business by doing away with excessive regulations and undue dependence on laws and ordinances, and to promote ethical standards and interest in the public welfare.

IV

VIOLATIONS OF SCAP DIRECTIVES

1. Investigations of the activities of former members of the Special Higher Police to determine compliance with SCAP Memorandum on Removal of Restrictions on Liberties, dated 4 October 1945, were made during the period covered by this report, with the following results:

a. In NARA-KEN the 47th CIC Area completed an investigation of OKU, Kameyo, former chief of the Special Higher Police at Gojo, now employed by the Nara Prefectural Government in the Economic Section at Yoshino. A Memorandum Report on this apparent violation of the SCAP Memorandum is being forwarded.

b. The 62nd CIC Area, YAMAGUCHI-KEN, continued its investigation of the hiring of four former Special Higher Police members by the BOCHO-SHIMBUM, Yamaguchi newspaper, on the recommendation of the former prefectural governor and the discharged chief of the Special Higher Police. (See Weekly Report No. 3, this headquarters, dated 29 December 1945). KOYAMA, Shinjiro, former chief of the Special Higher Police, was found to have continued unofficially a duty he had exercised during the war of advising the newspaper on articles and policies. He said that he and UEDA (fnu), the former governor, had recommended the four men be hired by the paper, and later recommended other discharged Special Higher Police members, who were not hired because the CIC investigation had begun. The publisher of the paper said no pressure had been brought from any other source to place the men on the paper, but admitted that the prefectural government held a dominent financial interest in the paper. KOYAMA said that discharged Special Higher Police held important posts on papers in OKAYAMA-KEN and HIROSHIMA-KEN, and he felt certain that the same condition existed throughout Japan. KOYAMA protested against what he termed "discrimination" against the Special Higher Police who were in office at the time of the issuance of the SCAP Memorandum. He pointed out that these men have been banned from certain positions while other government officials, many of them Special Higher Police men in the past, are allowed to maintain their posts because they were not actually members of the Special Higher Police when the directive was issued. The publisher of the BOCHO-SHIMBUM is taking steps to remove the four men from positions of influence, and the 62nd CIC Area recommended that papers in other prefectures be checked to see if pressure is being brought to place former Thought Control police in positions where they might control freedom of the press.

c. The 57th CIC Area, SHIZUOKA-KEN, investigating the activities of men who were in the Special Higher Police between

January 1941 and 4 October 1945, found that 71 are in the police department, 28 of them holding key positions such as chief of General Civil Police in five towns, and Chief of the Training School and Chief of Peace Maintenance for Shizuoka-Ken. The other 43 were in minor police positions. Those employed by the prefectural government exclusive of the police department totaled 30, of which 16 are soldiers not yet demobilized. Those activily employed include two commissioners in the Liaison Office, three in departments of education (one of whom is Chief of the Education Section in KANAGAWA-KEN) and Chiefs of Economic Section in KANAGAWA-KEN and SAGA-KEN. This employment of former Thought Control police is not a direct violation of the SCAP Memorandum, since the men were not in office on 4 October 1945.

d. The 95th CIC Metropolitan Unit, NAGASAKI-KEN, found that most of the Special Higher Police records at Fukue were burned 20 August 1945 to prevent them from falling into Allied hands. Two Special Higher Police members were dismissed and are now receiving one-third pay as retirement compensation. (This one-third pay to discharged Special Higher Police has previously been reported from TOKUSHIMA-KEN, FUKUOKA-KEN, and AICHI-KEN and variously described as retirement compensation, unemployment compensation and pay under suspension.)

The 95th CIC Metropolitan Unit also forwarded the following extract from a special report of the Second Marine Division on the NAGASAKI Prefectural and City Police Force, dated 11 December 1945:

> "The Japanese Police Department, from an administrative standpoint, is authoritarian and centralized. Its personnel has had little or no freedom in academic training, but has had specialized indoctrination as is attested to everywhere. They have been trained in, and by and large have had years of experience in oppression of the Japanese people by thought-control, restraint of individual movement, speech, the press, public and private behavior, etc. Because of these facts, the Japanese Police Department is aiding and abetting the present and historic inability of the Japanese people to freely express themselves and to assume responsibility for their government as citizens. There are many police officers, some of them in high positions, who belonged to the TOKKO-KA. (Special Higher Police). Although the men who currently belong to the TOKKO-KA in September 1945 were all discharged, many who belonged to the organization immediately before that time, or at various times in their careers, still remain."

2. Compliance with SCAP Memoranda on education:

a. The 97th CIC Metropolitan Unit, AICHI-KEN, reported two school officials holding positions in violation of the SCAP directive to remove those with militaristic background or sympathy. MAZUNO, Sakuro, presently a teacher of penmanship in KOMAKI MIDDLE SCHOOL, taught military training there for 24 years after retiring from the Japanese Army, from whom he still receives ¥670 yearly pension. NOJIRI, Futoshi, principal of SHOWA MIDDLE SCHOOL, Nagoya, was said by an informant to be extremely militaristic and to have advocated militarism even more strongly than he was directed to. He was quoted as saying that middle schools should be equivalent to a military preparatory school.

On another aspect of educational reform, the 97th CIC Metropolitan Unit commented:

> "Several teachers have indicated that there have been no measures taken to provide for the teaching of democratic principles. It seems evident that the school teachers and principals have for such a long time been dependent on directives from central agencies for methods and principles of education, that they do not know how to go about making the change by themselves. No directives, other than those banning military or nationalistic subjects have been forthcoming."

b. Other developments in education:

OITA-KEN: The Oita Branch of the Japan Educational Association, a group of teachers, recently liberalized its membership by excluding prefectural officials and is now sponsoring lectures to teachers to encourage them to think for themselves and become personally interested in the furtherance of individualistic education.

FUKUOKA-KEN: A 21-man committee was appointed by the president of KYUSHU IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY to examine the faculty and recommend those considered undesirable as teachers.

KOCHI-KEN: School teachers, regardless of their religion, are reportedly forced to buy talismen of certain Shinto shrines from the Neighborhood Association. Also some principals were reported forcing teachers to bow to a shrine each morning. However, pupils are getting more freedom and a new course, Civil Education, has been started to stress democracy.

KUMOMOTO-KEN: The Social Education Department has been created in the prefectural Department of General Affairs

to broaden the political education of all the people. Announced purpose of the department is to teach the full meaning of democracy and emphasize the increased roll of women in political affairs. Nothing specific has been done as yet, but meetings, lectures and distribution of printed matter is planned. In the same prefecture 51 teachers of military training and 117 instructors of dismounted drill and bayonet practice have been dismissed.

YAMAGUCHI-KEN: Father VILRA, Felice, Jesuit missionary, reported to the 62nd CIC Area that a student of HAGI MIDDLE SCHOOL told him the superintendent, ISHII, (fnu) was strongly militaristic and made speeches to students urging them to bide their time, unite, and strike again at America. An anonymous letter from a student at the same school was received by the Commanding Officer, 32nd Reconnaisence Troop, citing ISHII's war-time activities and saying he was still fundamentally militaristic. Investigation has been initiated.

SHIZUOKA-KEN: The central government has notified the prefectural government to stop use of the curricula of 1942. To date no substitute has been issued and the director of education decides what should be taught.

ISHIKAWA-KEN: A survey of schools by the 42nd CIC Area disclosed no military training being given. All military equipment had been turned in and no graduates of army or navy schools were teaching. Only those ex-servicemen discharged prior to 25 October 1945 were permitted to teach. The banned parts of text books were torn out. The general attitude of teachers was to try to adopt democratic principles.

3. Miscellaneous:

a. OKAYAMA-KEN: The 60th CIC Area found that a Japanese radio transmitter and receiver at Sangenya, Okayama-shi, was being used without the direct knowledge and consent of the occupation forces, and was not reported as military equipment.

b. OITA-KEN: The 94th CIC Metropolitan Unit investigated the distribution of Shinto charms (Amaterasu) and found no government official involved. The detachment also intercepted the Japanese film ONNA NO TE, one scene of which was banned by censors. The film will be submitted for deletion.

c. SHIMANE-KEN: Former Japanese military personnel at Matsue Demobilization Office continue to address each other by military title and the former officers wear gold buttons to denote rank. Report made to AC of S., G-2, X Corps.

V

PUBLIC OPINION

Again this week, throughout the 4th CIC Region, the dearth of food, fuel, and clothing is the main topic of discussion. The knowledge that there will be even greater shortages of basic necessities in months to come seems to have forced, almost completely, all other thoughts and reactions from the Japanese mind. Little interest is manifested in the coming elections. Surprisingly sparse comment has been heard concerning the emperor's recent denial of his diety. Public opinion is running high against the farmers for their continued hoarding of harvests; against the fishermen because of the rising cost of fish (One informant stated that fishermen in MIYE-KEN have been earning as much as 2000 yen daily); against the wealthy because they have not been as affected by the shortages as have the Japanese masses; and against the Japanese Government because of the lack of control it has exercised over these classes of people.

Police in most of theprefectures in this area seem to accept as inevitable the certainty of food riots within the next few months. Informants in the KOBE area warn that food riots are probable in February and may be caused by the ETA in and around KYOTO. A proprietor of one of the more prominent business concerns of Kagawa-Ken has advised CIC that a local group of the more extreme radical element plans to confiscate food during the expected lean period, February-April. The well known business houses, hotels, sake-works, warehouses, and larger farms reportedly will be raided for their stores, which will be sent to the needy in the burned-out areas.

The majority of the Japanese place the blame for existing shortages on the Japanese Government. The small percentage of those who blame the occupation forces are, understandably, rather reticent about their feelings. However in OSAKA, on 4 January 1945 an anonymous message written in Japanese characters was posted on the wall of the HANKYU Department Store. In part it was translated: "....five months after the termination of the war 20,000,000 war sufferers are only to wait for eventual death by starvation....the rebel clique eat meals like snow... those that put us in this plight are not the militaristic, not the rebel government officials, but the United States and Britain....youths, do not be poisoned by the deceitful democracy...."

No new organizations dedicated to woman suffrage have been noted, although several women are becoming active in that field. They are holding and encouraging open discussions on the subject. Usual meeting place is a girls' school. On 2 January 1946, Lt. O. Vincent Esposito, of the 94th CIC Metropolitan Unit,

OITA-KEN Detachment, addressed the woman's organization of the OITA Presbyterian Church. His topic of discussion was "Woman's Suffrage and What It Means to the Women of Japan". Lt. Esposito addressed the meeting in answer to many requests this detachment has had to furnish speakers throughout the prefectures.

The 42nd CIC Area reported this week that a Public Opinion Post has been extablished in KANAZAWA by the 136th RCT. This is a public office where the Japanese can express views on political and economic conditions. Discussion this week at the Public Opinion Post included topics of co-education, retention of the emperor, and woman suffrage.

In a section of OKAYAMA-KEN, remote from contact with American Occupation Forces, the village head-master, in a public meeting, favorably compared the occupational policy with that which would have been followed by the Japanese in a similar situation. This favorable comment was the result of a charitable act, performed by an Agent of the 60th CIC Area, in bringing aid to a critically ill Japanese.

Several comments of Japanese civilians have been heard this week, concerning the length of time needed for a successful occupation. Two neutral nationals in OKAYAMA-KEN have expressed the opinion that the overall aims of the occupation cannot be accomplished in less than fifty years. They stated that an occupation of five to ten years would be worse than useless. Several admitted that if the American forces were to leave Japan within such a short period, they would like to be notified so that they could leave the country at the same time. In their opinion, the apparent eagerness of Japanese officials and the general public to cooperate in all ways with the occupation is born of the hope that such a show of acquiesence will materially shorten the length of the occupation. An attorney in KOBE believes the policies set down by directives from MacArthur are good, but that the problem involved is so great that unless Japan is occupied for at least 25 years, the desired change may not take place. He mentioned that the Chinese and Koreans seem to think, since Japan was defeated, they have the right to do as they like, even to disregarding Japanese law. He feels that there is a lack of power in the hands of the Japanese authorities to deal with the above problem and that unless something originates from GHQ, SCAP to correct this situation, it may lead to growth of patriotic organizations among the Japanese, working against the occupation. Informants in the KYOTO area have pointed out the possibility that a long occupation might tend to give the Japanese people an oppressed complex. One informant expressed a doubt that the American people would sanction a long occupation, stating that in all probability the occupation forces would be removed within ten years at the most...more likely nearer the end of

five years. Another informant in the KYOTO area offered his opinion on the rumor of the Russo-American War. He doubted if there would ever be such a war, adding that within a period of about ten years, Russia would not be a power capable of influencing any other nation. He predicted that Russia, in about ten years, would crumble within itself, a victim of self-condoned political incest.

VI. ADMINISTRATION

A. Roster of Personnel:

OFFICERS -- No change.

AGENTS -- No change.

NISEI -- No change.

B. Location of Posts:

No change.

VII. GENERAL

A report of investigation into the killing of more than 19 American Prisoners of War in FUKUOKA, some of whom may have been executed while peace negotiations were in progress, was recently submitted by the 94th CIC Metropolitan Unit, FUKUOKA-KEN. Extensive interrogation of persons involved in these atrocities revealed that more than ten American Prisoners of War were executed in Fukuoka in June, 1945; that one of nine surviving crew members of a B-29 which crash-landed near Kurume, Fukuoka-Ken on 29 July 1945 was beaten to death by four farmers who lived in the vicinity; that the other Americans who escaped from the crash were captured and later executed in Fukuoka some time in August, 1945; and that Major General FUKUSHIMA, Kyushoku, Commanding Officer in Fukuoka, aided by his subordinates conspired to conceal the above information from the Allied Occupation Forces in violation of SCAP directives. Written confessions of guilt in the slaying of one crew member of the B-29 which crashed in the mountains near Kurume on 29 July 1945 were obtained from the following farmers:

MIZOTA, Mitsuo, Fukuoka-Ken, Yame-Gun, Yokoyama-Mura
MIZOTA, Masaru, Fukuoka-Ken, Yame-Gun, Yokoyama-Mura
KAWAGUCHI, Masaki, Fukuoka-Ken, Yame-Gun, Yokoyama-Mura
SHIBAO, Naojiro, Fukuoka-Ken, Yame-Gun, Kitakawauchi-Mura

Among those implicated, either in the actual atrocities or in the attempt to withold the facts from the Allied occupation authorities are the following Japanese military personnel:

Lt. Gen. SONOBE, Waichuro	Commanding General of Japanese Division in whose area a B-29 crashed.
Gen. YOKOYAMA, Isamu	Commanding General, Western Armies. Told his subordinates he would spare no captives in Kyushu. Believed to have issued order authorizing execution of 10 American POWs in June 1945.
Maj. Gen. FUKUSHIMA, Kyusaku	Issued the order to execute survivors of B-29 crash. Ordered subordinates to withhold facts of the executions from Allied Occupation Forces.
Colonel SATO, Yoshio	Staff Officer, Western Army.
Major KUSUMOTO, Tomenesuke	Delivered execution order.
Captain YOKOWO, Yasaburo	C.O., Kurume KEMPEI TAI, where survivors of July 1945 B-29 crash were taken.
Captain KAZUMITSU, (fnu)	Believed to be one of executers.
Lieutenant TOJI, Kentare	Believed to be one of executers.
Lieutenant HASHIYAMA, Neferu	Beheaded 9 POWs in August 45.
Sgt. Major MAEDA, Yoshiho	Kurume KEMPEI TAI. Believed to have severely beaten two survivors of the B-29 crash.
Corporal AKASHI, Koichi	Kurume KEMPEI TAI. Worked with Maeda in severely beating two survivors of the B-29 crash.

Weekly Report No. 4, 4th CIC Region, 5 Jan 46, page 27.

A complete report of the 94th CIC Metropolitan Unit's investigation together with signed statements of most of the Japanese involved was forwarded by this headquarters for further development and investigation by the War Crimes Branch, GHQ, AFPAC.

Frank E. Nash

FRANK E. NASH,
Major, Infantry,
Commanding.

Distribution "A" Fourth CIC Region

Information copies:

A.C. of S., G-2, Sixth Army
A.C. of S., G-2, I Corps
A.C. of S., G-2, X Corps
A.C. of S., G-2, Vth Amphib Corps
A.C. of S., G-2, 2nd Marine Div.
A.C. of S., G-2, 24th Inf. Div.
A.C. of S., G-2, 25th Inf. Div.
A.C. of S., G-2, 32nd Inf. Div.
A.C. of S., G-2, 33rd Inf. Div.
A.C. of S., G-2, 98th Inf. Div.
S-2, 21st R.C.T.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
4 January 1946

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

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a. Proposing or supporting candidates for public office.

b. Influencing the policy of Government, or

c. The discussion of the relations between Japan and foreign powers,

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

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

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

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

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/ H. W. ALLEN
/t/ H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, AGD,
Asst Adjutant General.

A P P E N D I X A

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

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

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

Appendix A to AG 091 (4 Jun 46) GS, Memo to IJG.

22. TENKOKAI (Heavenly Action Society)

23. TOA RENMEI (East Asia League)

24. TOHO DOSHIKAI (Far Eastern Comrades Association)

25. TOHO KAI (Easter Society)

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

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

COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500
4 January 1946

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

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. A list of organizations, some or all of whose persons are prescribed under the provisions of paragraph 1 above, is given in Appendix A to this Memorandum. This list will not be regarded as inclusive. The organizations listed in that appendix and other organizations, whose purposes or activities are those

above mentioned or similar to them, will be immediately dissolved, together with any organizations which they control or with which they are affiliated.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a. Proposing or supporting candidates for public office.

b. Influencing the policy of Government, or

c. The discussion of the relations between Japan and foreign powers,

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

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

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

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

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

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

APPENDIX A

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

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

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

21. TAIKA KAI (Great Change Society)

22. TENKOKAI (Heavenly Action Society)

23. TOA RENMEI (East Asia League)

24. TOHO DOSHIKAI (Far Eastern Comrades Association)

25. TOHO KAI (Eastern Society)

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

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

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
4 January 1946

AG 091.1 (4 Jan 46) GS

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Removal and Exclusion of Undesirable Personnel from Public Office.

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

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

a. Active exponents of militaristic nationalism and aggression.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. The term "exclude from government service" as used in this directive shall mean to bar the person in question from any position in the government service. Thus, persons removed from public office will be disqualified from holding any other positions in the government service. Also persons who may not be holding public offices from which they must be removed, may nevertheless be disqualified from taking a position in the government service. This disqualification from holding public office shall be continued until the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration quoted in paragraph 1 have been fulfilled in Japan.

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

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

9. Appendix "A" contains a list of the categories of persons who must be removed from public office and excluded from government service by the Imperial Japanese Government in order to carry out the provisions of paragraph 2 of this directive. Persons included in the categories listed in Appendix "A" shall be removed from public office as provided in paragraphs 8 and 10 and shall thereafter be excluded from government service. However, if the Imperial Japanese Government represents that in order to carry on indispensable peaceful executive activities of such government, the temporary reinstatement of an individual so removed is essential and that it is impossible to obtain a suitable replacement, an application so stating, signed by a responsible official of the Imperial Japanese Government, may be filed with this Headquarters. Such application shall contain a statement of the name, rank, position, duties, and responsibilities of the individual involved; shall state fully the reasons why such temporary reinstatement is regarded as essential, the requested period of temporary reinstatement and the efforts made to obtain a suitable replacement. Such application shall be accompanied by a copy of the questionnaire described in paragraph 10, below. No such temporary reinstatement will be effected by the Imperial Japanese Government until this Headquarters has registered its approval in writing.

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

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

b. In addition, the Imperial Japanese Government will instruct each of its Ministries or other appropriate agencies to prepare and distribute to all incumbents of positions described in paragraph 3 and to future applicants for government positions which are within its competence, the Questionnaire contained in Appendix "B". Such Questionnaires will be reviewed and on the basis of them and any other knowledge in possession of the Government, individuals will be removed from office or denied employment in accordance with the provisions of this directive.

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

a. Distribution.

b. Collection.

c. Review.

d. Action on basis of information in Questionnaire.

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

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

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

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

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

a. Reports required by paragraphs 8 and 14 hereof.

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

c. A weekly report, divided into sections for the fields of

competence of each Ministry or other agency, showing:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/ H. W. Allen

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

Inclosures:

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

APPENDIX "A"

REMOVAL AND EXCLUSION CATEGORIES

A. War Criminals.

Persons arrested as suspected war criminals unless released or acquitted.

B. Career military and naval personnel: special police and officials of the war ministries.

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

1. Member of:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. Influential Members of Ultra-nationalistic, Terroristic or Secret Patriotic Societies.

Any person who has at any time:

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

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

Any person who has at any time:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

South Manchurian Railway Company
Manchuria Development Company
North China Development Company
Central China Development Company

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

x x x

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

x x x

F. Governors of Occupied Territories.

Japanese officials who have held the positions listed below:

1. Korea:

Governor General
Chief Civilian Administrator
Members of Privy Council

2. Formosa:

Governor General
Chief Civilian Administrator

3. Kwantung:

Governor General
Chief Administrator
Director of the Bureau of Pacification

4. South Seas:

Governor General
Director of South Seas Administration Office

5. Netherlands East Indies:

Chief Military Administrator
Chief Civil Administrator

6. Malaya:

Chief Military Administrator
Chief Civil Administrator
Mayor of Singapore

7. French Indo-China:

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

8. Burma:

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

9. China:

Advisers to the Nanking Puppet Government
Ambassador

10. Manchukuo:

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

11. Others:

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

G. Additional Militarists and Ultra-Nationalists.

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

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

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

QUESTIONNAIRE

Questionnaire number_____
(to be assigned by Ministry or other Appropriate agency)

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

A. PERSONAL

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

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

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

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

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

9. Present address: _____
(in full)

10. Permanent Residence: _____
(in full)

11. Identity card type & number: _____

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

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

B. CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD OF EMPLOYMENT AND MILITARY SERVICE

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

APPENDIX "B"

APPENDIX "B" to AG 091.1 (4 Jan 46) GS, Memo to IJG

C. MEMBERSHIP IN ORGANIZATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX "B" to AG 091.1 (4 Jan 46) GS, Memo to IJG

D. RECORD OF OTHER SERVICE

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

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

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

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

E. WRITINGS AND SPEECHES

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

F. CORPORATE POSITIONS

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

Corporation	Position Held	Dates

G. REMARKS

23. _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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

Signed _____ Date _____
(Signature of individual to whom the Questionnaire relates)

CERTIFICATION OF SERVICE SUPERIOR

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

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

Exceptions (if no exceptions, write "none")

_____

_____

_____

_____

Signed _____ Official Position _____ Date _____

STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION FOLLOWED BY APPEAL BOARD

The Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board has been examining, in accordance with the provisions of the Cabinet Order No.39 of 1949, each of the cases on appeal in order to decide whether a given designation made as falling under the Memorandum involves any "gross injustice". The results of the examination so far conducted are given in the separate Report. Hereunder it is proposed to set forth on an overall basis the common standards generally followed in making those decisions.

1. General Standards of Examination Common to All Categories.

The existence or otherwise of "gross injustice" has been examined by taking into overall consideration the following points, not to mention cases where a given designation has been proven to have been erroneous:

(1) Circumstances of Appointment.

a. The designee's appointment to a given post was entirely not due to his own will.

b. The designee repeatedly refused an appointment, but was eventually obliged to accept it on account of the circumstances for which he was not responsible.

(2) Actual Roles Taken.

a. The term of office was so short that there was practically no room for actual activity.

b. There was entirely or almost no activity owing to absence, illness or otherwise, regardless of the length of the term of office.

c. The actual role taken by the designee was of the slightest responsibility.

(3) Trends of Thought.

a. The designee was conspicuous for his pacifistic and democratic inclinations throughout his career.

b. There were conspicuous instances where the designee was subjected to pressure by others owing to his anti-military or anti-war thought and action.

The following are the standards of examination for each different Category:

2. Category B (Servicemen).

(1) Under this Category, examination has been conducted with particular strictness, generally in line with the precedents already set for release from designation. These established precedents cover the following:

a. Reservists.

b. Short-Term Active Officers.

c. Those who were transferred from the status of Civil Officials to that of Military Officers.

d. Active Officers in each Department of the Armed Service who are graduates of colleges or higher institutions and who were commissioned on or after 8 December 1941.

e. Musical Officers.

f. Medical Officers who were de-activated in or before 1920.

g. Those who were commissioned as Sub-Lieutenants after being Sub-Lieutenant candidates who were of the 25th Class or the 26th Class.

h. Those who were commissioned after the termination of hostilities.

i. Officers in each Department of the Manchukuo Armed Service.

j. Temporary Military Policemen.

k. Military Policemen prior to 1920.

(2) The Appeal Board regards the under-mentioned persons as not essentially coming under the Memorandum and as deserving special remission, though no precedent is established for them:

a. Those who, owing to the stoppage of the means of communication, were not made aware of their having been commissioned as Sub-Lieutenants, and who thus served as Non-Commissioned Officers up to the termination of hostilities.

b. Those who, shortly before the termination of hostilities, entered an institute for education as Military Policemen, but whose required education had not been completed before the hostilities terminated.

c. Those who were commissioned only nominally, and who did not perform the actual duties attaching to the post concerned.

3. Category C (Rightist Organizations).

In the case of organizations of a particularly vicious character, almost all persons who had any connection at all with them, even if nominally, are to be denied special remission.

Special remission is to be granted only to those who had a wholly nominal connection with organizations of a comparatively moderate character.

4. Category D (Imperial Rule Assistance Association and Allied Organizations).

(1) The general principles of examination are to be applied with particular strictness in deciding upon the cases of officials and staff-members of the Central Headquarters, and on the Prefectural level, of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and of the Imperial Rule Assistance Youth Association; and also in deciding upon the cases of officials and staff-members of the organizations allied with them, such as the Koa So Hombu (Asia Development General Headquarters), the Dai Nippon Koa Domei (Asia Development Alliance of Great Japan), the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society, and the Political Association of Great Japan. Special remission is to be granted only to such persons as those whose appointment was wholly nominal, or who were in office immediately before the dissolution of these organizations and did nothing more than disposing of the matters connected with the implementation of the dissolution.

(2) The Chiefs of County, City, Ward, Town and Village Branches of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and of the Imperial Rule Assistance Youth Association being considered to have been of comparatively slight responsibilities, special remission is to be granted in cases such as the following:

a. Those who were in office for short periods (with about a half-year as the general dividing-line), and who in the absence of contrary facts, are regarded as having conducted no positive activity.

b. Those who were in office for longer periods, but who were Branch Chiefs in name only, owing to such factors as lack of regular residing in the place concerned, incapacity for activity on account of illness, greatly-advanced age and decrepitude, or the presence of other persons who performed actual activities in their stead.

c. Those who were the Chiefs of Branches in such places as isolated islands or secluded spots among the mountains, where, with no easy means of access and with no facility for the implementation of directives issued by the Association Headquarters, practically no activity could be conducted, and who are consequently regarded as having been Branch Chiefs in name only, as under b immediately above.

d. Those who, though nominally Branch Chiefs, were actually opposed to militarism and ultra-nationalism and were conspicuously liberal, democratic or pacifistic in thought and action.

(3) With regard to the Chairmen of the Prefecture, County, City, Ward, Town and Village Cooperation Conferences of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and to the constituent members of the local chapters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Establishment Council, decisions are to be guided by their attendance or otherwise at meetings and their state of activity, regardless of the length of their terms of office.

(4) Those who were Business Chiefs of the County Branches of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, which posts, it is considered, were of the lowest and carried very slight responsibilities, and who were in office for less than one year are, as a general rule, to be granted special remission. Even in the case of such persons, however, special remission is not to be granted to those who also had in their careers

many other connections with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

5. Category E (Financial and Development Organization Involved in Japanese Expansions).

These cases are to be examined in line with, but on a stricter basis than, the standards of examination for economic activities under 7 below.

6. Category F (Governors of Occupied Territories).

These cases are still under examination.

7. Category G1 (Economic Activities).

The examination of these cases is to be conducted by taking into consideration the following points:

(1) Character of Companies.

Officers of the following companies are, as a general rule, to be granted special remission, unless they were guilty of militaristic or ultra-nationalistic thoughts and actions:

Companies engaged in spinning, aquatic industry, privately-owned railway service, electricity generation and transmission, gas, supply, bonds and securities business, insurance, and warehousing.

These companies have the attributes of the so-called "peace industry". They had no direct connection with the war, and their responsibility for the war is considered light.

(2) Position of Officers.

With regard to companies other than those mentioned under (1) above, persons who held the following positions are considered to have had comparatively light responsibilities, and are, as a general rule, to be granted special remission, unless they were guilty of militaristic or ultra-nationalistic thoughts and actions:

a. Factory chief or branch chief.

These persons did no more than acting mechanically under the directions and orders of the head office.

b. Persons who took charge of technical matters only.

They participated only in technical matters under the orders of persons responsible for the management of companies, and their responsibility is light. Moreover, many of them are of immediate usefulness to the future economic rehabilitation of the country.

c. Most of Auditors.

It is customary for almost all Auditors in Japan, unlike their counterparts in the United States, not to express any opinion on important matters of company management.

d. Persons in Zaibatsu and similar companies, who, having risen from employees, had no actual voice in important matters of company management.

In Zaibatsu companies, the right of decision on important matters was confined to the family members and a limited number of Directors. Those who had served for many years as employees and had been made Directors as a token of honor had, in most cases, no voice in actual practice.

e. Managing Directors and Standing Directors who did not participate in important matters of company management.

(3) Length of the Term of Office.

With reference to all companies and all officers, it may be assumed, as a general rule, that those who held office for a short period of time had little room for activity, and that their responsibility is consequently light. Unless they were guilty of militaristic or ultra-nationalistic thoughts and actions, their cases are to be examined under the principle of granting special remission to

a. Those who held office for not more than six months; and to

b. Those who, though holding office for from six to 12 months, had other sufficiently favorable countervailing circumstances to their credit.

(4) Trends of Thought.

In regard to all companies and all officers, special remission is to be granted to those who can prove that they were particularly conspicuous for their pacifistic and democratic thoughts and actions.

(5) Viewpoint of Economic Rehabilitation.

Special remission is to be granted exceptionally to a limited number of those who are capable of specially contributing to Japan's economic rehabilitation, unless they were guilty of militaristic or ultra-nationalistic thoughts and actions.

(6) Persons Barred from Special Remission.

Notwithstanding the preceding paragraphs, no special remission is to be granted to any person who falls under either of the following items:

a. Those who were guilty of militaristic or ultra-nationalistic thoughts and actions.

b. Those who favored and instigated the outbreak of the war.

8. Category G2 (Press).

(1) Special remission is to be granted to those who were officials or staff-members of the under-mentioned organizations, and who had no particular inclinations militaristic or ultra-nationalistic:

a. Newspapers with a small circulation and with little social influence.

b. Companies publishing books and other publications on a small scale.

c. Companies engaged in the production of motion pictures or in the performance of theatricals.

(2) Of the officials and staff-members of newspapers, those mentioned below are regarded as having had comparatively slight responsibilities and are to be granted special remission:

a. Officials and staff-members who were not concerned with editing.

b. i. Deputy Chiefs of Editorial Bureaus.

ii. Chairmen of Editorial Committees, and Chief Editorial Writers, ranking below Chiefs of Editorial Bureaus.

(3) The cases of those who were officials or staff-members of broadcasting agencies or of press control organizations are to be examined under standards similar to those set forth in (2) immediately above.

9. Category G3 ("Recommendation" Diet Members).

These cases are still under examination.

10. Category G4 (Ex-Servicemen).

These cases are to be examined under the same standards as those mentioned with respect to the Chiefs of County, City, Ward, Town and Village Branches of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, under (2), 4. Categroy D above.

11. Category G5 (Butoku Kai).

(1) In view of the fact that the Chiefs of Butoku Kai Branches who were in office for less than one year have been excluded from designation the Appeal Board proposes to grat special remission to those who were Branch Chiefs for a period shorter than one year and a half and who had no militaristic or ultra-nationalistic inclinations. However, even in the case of those who were in office for a short period, no special remission is to be granted to those who had a long career (with five years as the general dividing-line) with the Special High Police.

(2) Those who had no police career but who were enrolled with the Butoku Kai simply because of their being experts in archery, fencing or judo are, as a general rule, to be granted special remission.

(3) The cases of those who were officials or staff-members of the Central Headquarters, or of the Prefecture Chapters, of the Butoku Kai are still under examination.

12. Category G6 (Special High Police).

These cases are still under examination.

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