Gov't Section (C.W.) C-in-C 12 Feb 46

1. Attention is invited to the attached clipping from this morning's NIPPON TIMES citing the "Headquarters spokesman" as having informed the Japanese press that the Government was going far beyond the requirements of your "purge" directive of 4 January in its compliance therewith.

2. You will recall that you informed Mr. Yoshida the night that he called with reference to that directive that the Prime Minister could disclaim all responsibility for the action required under that directive on the grounds that the action was required of him by your order. The Government has been proceeding in this matter behind that shield, and by me has been jockeyed into dealing with the spirit as well as the letter of your requirements. Now this "Headquarters spokesman" (Mr. Berkov) of CI & E, acting for this headquarters, has betrayed the trust which the Japanese Government placed in that same protection.

3. It is sufficiently difficult in these matters to deal with the Japanese themselves but if, at the same time, this section has a "Headquarters spokesman" to contend with as well, the struggle becomes an impossible one.

4. Unless there is objection, I shall to-day instruct CI & E never again to give any statement to the press concerning matters directly or indirectly dealing with the Japanese Government without first clearing the same with me, and to daily submit to me a copy of their press release in order that prompt action can be taken to counteract as necessary any future ill-considered statement.

- C.W. - - - - - -

7.

"Purge" directives.

Gov't Section (C.W.) C-in-C. 11 Feb 46

1. Examination of the complete text of the Government's announcement concerning your "purge" directives of January 4th (this morning's Nippon Times) significantly suggests that we are now on a course in our dealings with the Cabinet that will materially reduce future difficulties. It required considerable patience to bring them to a complete understanding as to just what was desired but I found little difficulty in securing the necessary cooperation once that understanding was reached.

2. In the instant case involving the "purge" directives (and it is a real test), once your desires were fully understood the Government went all out in its compliance, accepting not only the letter of the requirements but the spirit as well. I believe this is an important test of your relationship to the people and their existing government, and the lesson to be drawn therefrom is an important one. Delays in future compliance with instructions should not arbitrarily be attributed to unwillingness or indifference on the part of the governmental officials concerned, before patient effort is made to ensure that the instructions are fully understood.

3. This lesson has been so forcefully brought to my attention in the matter of the "purge" directives that I believe it should have an important bearing upon our success in securing desired results in other matters. For such reason I bring the same to your attention.

- C.W. - - - - -

C.W. C-in-C 10 Feb 46

Attention is invited to the following news item clipped from this morning's press. The action of the Japanese Government in thus barring all members of the past Diet who were elected on the Tojo slate is encouraging as it is a move considerably further than that demanded by your purge directive of January 4th, and together with other indications suggests that the Japanese Government is now getting into the spirit of the directive as well as the letter. It is apparent that our recent conversations with members of the Japanese Government in these matters is bearing fruit.

Purge Background

3 J

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

091.1 J

28 January 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

SUBJECT: Conference with Shidehara.

1. I conferred with the Prime Minister at his official residence this morning from 10:30 until 12:10 o'clock. During the conference the directive of 4 January 1946 was discussed in detail and practically all of its provisions explained. Some of the provisions had been misconstrued by the Prime Minister. These misconstructions were clarified. I also made the points suggested in my memorandum of 25 January 1946, attached hereto.

2. It was apparent that the Prime Minister was mainly concerned about three points in particular: (a) the application of the directive to a half dozen or so cases involving his old friends: (b) the disqualification under the directive of a large proportion of the members of the "Progressive Party" now in the Diet, and (c) the loss of pensions by personnel affected by the directive, which the Prime Minister had erroneously thought applicable to those barred from running for election to the Diet, as well as those removed from public office.

3. The Prime Minister asked if there would be any objection to his issuing a statement that the directive applies to all persons who fall literally within the categories listed, whether they merely acquiesced as officers or directors in totalitarian activities or affirmatively encouraged what the Prime Minister referred to as "unruly elements." I replied that the Supreme Commander would probably have no objection but would like to see the statement before issuance. It was also agreed that the Prime Minister would establish a "Commission of Inquiry" to review cases of alleged inequity and submit recommendations to this headquarters, but this will not be done until after the directive has been complied with by removal or resignation of the individual making the appeal.

4. I concluded the conference by emphasizing, as I had done at the outset, that the Supreme Commander was as anxious as the Prime Minister to make certain that justice was done but that the adjudication of individual cases must await compliance with the letter and the spirit of the directive by the Japanese Government. I also informed the Prime Minister not to hesitate to take up with me any questions which might be bothering him at any time, for which he expressed his gratitude and appreciation.

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

Incl 1 - Tab "A".
Interview with Shidehara,
dtd 25 Jan 1946.

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Govt Section File Copy

Page Background

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

D001

25 January, 1946.

MEMORANDUM TO THE SUPREME COMMANDER.

SUBJECT : Interview with Shidehara.

Subject to your approval, I propose to make the following points in my conference with the Prime Minister:

1. The justice of the directive is not open to discussion. The purpose of the directive is to cleanse the government of elements which by their acts or associations participated in Japanese expansionism. The directive is not punitive (as the Japanese paper implies) but, on the contrary, it is preventitive. It is a necessary precaution against the resurgence of expansionist tendencies; therefore, until after the directive has been complied with, individual "guilt" (which requires inquiry into intent, as distinguished from act) is irrelevant.

2. The directive must be complied with in letter as well as in spirit. Therefore, with reference to paragraph 3 of the Japanese paper, all " 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". (See paragraph 9 of directive). And this must be done without inquiry into whether the individuals were influential in the outlawed societies through true conviction or merely held "nominal and sinecure" positions.

3. The Japanese have misconstrued the magnitude of personnel affected. The figure of 200,000, used in paragraph 4 of the Japanese paper, must be based on the assumption that all ex-Army and Navy officers are affected. However, the directive affects only career commissioned officers, (Appendix "A", paragraph B.2). Furthermore, even if all officials of chokunin rank and above were removed, the grand total would be only 666.

The exclusions (as distinguished from removals) must necessarily affect a much larger number. Otherwise, the new Diet will not be composed of persons beyond suspicion of taint who, in recent years, have been excluded from public life by the very persons excluded by the directive.

4. If compliance with the directive results in inequitable treatment of a few individuals, this can be remedied after compliance is completed. There is no objection to the establishment of the "Commission of Inquiry", proposed in the Japanese paper, for the purpose of holding hearings and making recommendations to the Japanese government for the exemption of such individuals from excluded categories, provided that:

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a. The individual who now holds a public office is first removed from that office in compliance with paragraph 5 of the directive.

b. The individual, whether or not he now holds public office, is not made eligible to run for the Diet in the ensuing election.

c. The action taken by the Commission of Inquiry is submitted to this headquarters for review prior to the reinstatement in public office of any official removed therefrom.

These three conditions are indispensable prerequisites to affording the people of Japan full opportunity to choose new leaders and new representatives at the election to be held in the spring.

5. The Prime Minister should issue a public appeal to all government officials coming within the letter or the spirit of the directive to resign at once in order to save the Emperor from further embarrassment. This action could not conceivably interfere with the orderly administration of the government in view of the fact that no officials of Sonin rank, who form the great bulk of governmental administrators, are involved. Nor would it prejudice the rights of those who resign to seek reinstatement.

In addition, the Prime Minister should consider utilizing the principles underlying the directive in connection with the present drastic reduction being made in governmental personnel. Since civil service officials of Sonin rank and below are being retired or removed as an economy measure, it is fitting that those within the proscribed categories should be eliminated first, even though the directive does not in terms apply to civil service officials in the middle and lower grades.

Such action would have a salutary effect. It would show the desire of the government to clean its own house. It would also build the morale of those civil servants who did not indulge in totalitarian politics and now fear the loss of their jobs. Above all, it would demonstrate the determination of the government to refrain from strictly legalistic application of the cleansing directive.

6. Action to be taken with reference to the political societies. The Prime Minister submitted an additional paper entitled "Explanations on the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society, and the Political Association of Great Japan". These three societies successively constituted the totalitarian political party in Japan, beginning in 1940 and ending with the dissolution of the Political Association of Great Japan on 14 September 1945. The cleansing directive bars influential members from public office. This conforms to the basic occupation directive from the Joint Chiefs of Staff which specifically names these three societies. I propose to insist that the influential members be removed and excluded from public office, in conformity with the JCS directive and the SCAP directive.

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

GS 4(b)

INFORMAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

1. The Japanese Government desire to assure the Allied General Headquarters in the first place that they have no intention whatever to delay, still less to evade, the enforcement of the measures indicated in the Directive of January 4, on the subject of the removal and exclusion of undesirable personnel from public office and government service. It however seems doubtful whether the Directive purports to remove and exclude from such office and service all persons under the categories specified in Appendix A, no matter how innocent they may be of the sinister activities defined in Paragraph 2.

2. It is of common knowledge that a large number of persons whose names appear on the list of leading members of several objectionable organizations had actually neither part nor lot in the operations of such systems and even expressed themselves openly against militaristic nationalism and aggression. Their positions in those organizations were simply nominal and sinecure, and all reports of their movements behind the scenes in opposition to the then raging surge of irresponsible militarism were ruthlessly suppressed from the press and public record.

3. The Japanese Government wish to be enlightened on the question, (1) whether the punitive measures envisaged in the Directive are to be applied to all persons under the categories of Appendix A, without distinction between their guilt and innocence of the baneful activities specified in Paragraph 2, or (2) whether the terms of Appendix A are to be construed in

the light of the provisions of Paragraph 2, so as to exonerate the persons who have been in no way responsible for the activities named.

4. Should the Directive be enforced in the sense of the former alternative, it might conceivably affect approximately two hundred thousand persons in varying occupations, including ex-officers of the Army and Navy, civilian officials, Members of the Diet, non-official politicians, industrialists and business men. Even when the interpretation of the latter alternative is accepted, the number of persons involved in the charges would still be considerable. In any case, it would be extremely difficult for the Government to determine the applicability of the measures contemplated in the Directive, in such a circle of vast proportions, without the advice of a powerful consultative organ to be composed of fair and disinterested observers of the situation.

5. The Japanese Government accordingly propose to appoint an executive Commission of Inquiry, in order to determine, upon prima facie evidence, whether the careers and activities of the persons in question deserve their removal and exclusion from office within the meaning of the Directive. The Commission will soon set to work, priority being given to the more prominent and urgent cases (including those of candidature at the forthcoming General Election) and its labors will be concluded with all possible expedition. As the examination of each case comes to an end, the Government will at once notify to the person charged the findings of the Commission, and if they are satisfied of his guilt, they will proceed forthwith to his removal and exclusion from office as directed, if he has not

by that time spontaneously resigned.

6. It is further to be noted that the punitive measures to be imposed upon the undesirable persons imply disfranchisement of their important civil rights, and forfeiture of pensions to which many of them are lawfully entitled. In the case of war criminals, they are to be tried and adjudged at open military courts, with the assistance of Counsel. If they are released or acquitted, they are to be exempted from the removal and exclusion categories, and their civil and pensionary rights are to remain unaffected. The undesirable persons now coming within the scope of the Directive seem to be placed at more serious disadvantages. They are to be denied of hearing or trial and of the benefit of legal defense. They will be removed and excluded from public office and government service through summary proceedings, and they will be divested of their civil and pensionary rights for good.

7. In order to mitigate such apparent inequities, the Japanese Government intend to establish a special judicial organ to which appeals may be taken from the findings of the Commission of Inquiry either by the public procurator or by the parties concerned, for trial and adjudication in due process of law. If the parties charged are released or acquitted, all the civil and pensionary rights forfeited from them by the findings of the Commission will revert to them retrospectively and without interruption.

EXPLANATIONS ON THE IMPERIAL RULE ASSISTANCE ASSOCIATION, THE IMPERIAL RULE ASSISTANCE POLITICAL SOCIETY AND THE POLITICAL ASSOCIATION OF GREAT JAPAN

1. The Imperial Rule Assistance Association (TAISEI YOKUSANKAI)

The association was organized in September 1940 in the time of Second Konoye Cabinet and was intended to be a nuclus to realize a national organization of the entire people to undertake to assist the rule of the Emperor. As it was regarded preferable that the organization should be purely a public organization strictly on non-partisan basis excluding the idea of forming a fascistic political party for the nation, the chairmanship of the Prefectural committee was filled ex-officio by the governor of each Prefecture instead of civilian appointment. Consequently most of the fascistic elements were obliged to leave the association, and the Prefectural chairman became to be assigned to act in most cases to prevent the local leading officials from being influenced by the advocates of fascistic movements.

When Premier Suzuki was requested to accept the presidency as required by its constitution in the last days of association, he refused it. He accepted it later only to dissolve the organization in several days after the assumption of the office finding that it is only the president who has the power to do so.

2. The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (YOKUSAN SEIJIKAI)

The society was formed immediately after the general elec-

tion in 1942 under the presidency of General Nobuyuki Abe, including almost all the members of the Diet as its members, to complement the functions of the Government. However, after the fall of Saipan in June 1944, a change in the nature of organization became apparent as it began to assume a critical attitude and not to remain subservient towards the Government under the presidency of Admiral Seizo Kobayashi who took the office in July of the same year.

The Prefectural branches of the society were never organized as the idea was consistently opposed by the military as impolitic against their interests.

3. The Political Association of Great Japan (DAI NIPPON SEIJIKAI)

The association was newly formed in April 1945 as the culmination of growing antagonism against the dictatorial rule of military and bureaucratic factions which began to rise among the political circle towards the end of 1944. Though it did not favor the idea of one party for one nation, it tried to enlist the nation-wide membership, and distinguished itself from its predecessor, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society, by its anti-militaristic tendency.

TO : GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Re-employment of Ex-Special Police Officials.

C.L.O. No. 372 (1.1) 25 January 1946

The Japanese Government herewith submits a report on the above subject, as per inclosure, in accordance with Paragraph 1 of the Memorandum AG 091 (4 Oct 45) CIS, dated 10 October 1945, subject: "Answer to Pro Memoria concerning the Memorandum of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on Removal of Restrictions on Liberties dated 4 October 1945".

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

(S. Iguchi)
Director of General Affairs,
Central Liaison Office.

Enclosure: 1 sheet.

Report on Reinstatement of Ex-Special Higher Police Official

13 May 1946.

Name	Tenure of Office in S.H.P.	Date of Reinstatement	Date of Report to G.H.Q.	Present Position	Present Duties
MORIMOTO, Kiyoshi	9 months	15 Jan.46	25 Jan.46	Secretary of the Welfare Ministry (Account Sect.)	Affaires concerning account
HORIOKA, Kichiji	4 months	15 Jan.46	25 Jan.46	Secretary of the Welfare Ministry (Annuity Sect.)	Affaires concerning the Welfare annuity Insurance.
KOYAMA, Shinjiro	14 months	22 Jan.46	2 Feb.46	Secretary of the Welfare Ministry (Material Sect.)	Affairs concerning the supply and demand of the relief goods for repatriates
SHIMADA, Junishiro	5 months	30 Jan.46	9 Feb.46	Secretary of the Welfare Ministry (management Sect.)	Affairs concerning the general recommendation of occupation or recommendation of occupation for youths.
TSUNODA, Reijiro	5 months	8 Feb.46	15 Mar.46	Secretary of the Transportation Ministry (control Section)	Affairs concerning harbour fucilities, reclamation work of the publicly owned surface within harbour.
DAZAI, Hirokuni	4 months	26 Dec.45	not yet reported	Secretary of the Welfare Ministry (management Sect.)	Affairs concerning the general relief for repatriates.
MATSUZAKI, Kaoru	4 months	26 Dec.45	not yet reported	Secretary of the Welfare Ministry (material Resources Sect.)	Affairs concerning the supply and demand of relief goods for war sufferers and repatriates.

Remarks: 1. The above persons assist their respective chiefs of the section to which they are assigned, engageing in the collection of materials, investigations etc., under direction of their chiefs.

A ccordingly they have no power to decide policies nor power to put into effect the Laws and Ordinances and to make decisons regarding the public welfare.

2. Attached hereto are
   a. Copies of C.L.O.'s reports to GHQ mentioned in the above table
   b. Curricula Vitae of the 7 persons concerned.

Kiyoshi Morimoto

Appointed Secretary of the Welfare Ministry.

Conferred 4th rank of the Higher Civil Service.

Assigned to the Labor Bureau.

Kichiji Horioka

Appointed Secretary of the Welfare Ministry.

Conferred 4th rank of the Higher Civil Service.

Assigned to the Insurance Bureau.

14 January 1946

Tsugio Kubotani

Assigned to the Insurance Bureau, as Extra-Secretary.

Monthly allowance Yen 180

Information taken from Col. Kades PURGE FILE

SCAPIN 548

Check Sheet; From: GS To: Var Sects Date: 10 Nov 1945

Subject: Proposed order to Japanese Govt. on dissolution of nationalist, militaristic, and secret organizations.

- -

Memo for Chief of Staff
From: GS Date: November 1945

I. Problem Presented: Bring about dissolution of militaristic, ultra-nationalistic and secret organizations.

II. Facts Bearing on Problem: Reference to "United States Initial Post-Defeat Policy Relating to Japan" - (SWNCC 140/4A)
Recommendations: a- ultimate objectives
b- political objectives

Proposed policy from "Basic Directive for Post-Surrender MG in Japan Proper" (SWNCC 52/4

Effective dissolution must be accomplished. Proposal for provision of standards for determining status of organizations be submitted to Japanese Govt.

Thorough investigation of newly formed political partys to examine their proscribed purposes.

III. Conclusion: (1) Japanese Govt should be issued appropriate order to dissolve such agencies. (2) Japanese Govt to be given preliminary list of organizations presently considered undesirable.

IV. Recommendation: Order to Japanese Govt. to be approved and dispatched

- -

Memo for: IJG Through: CLO Date: November 1945

Subject: Abolition of certain political parties, dssociations, societies and other organizations.

Attached preliminary list of organizations to be abolished.

- -

Memo for: IJG Through: CLO Date: 4 January 1946

Subject: Abolition of certain political parties, associations, societies and other organizations.

Final form of SCAPIN 548

JAN, 1946

ORGANIZATION MANCHURIA COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

The Manchuria Colonial Development Company (Manshu Takushoku Kabushiki Kaisha) was established at Hsinking with an authorized capital of Y15,000,000 as a special Japan-Manchoukuo corporation. It was created for the purpose of assisting settlers through acquisition of land suitable for settlement, supervision and distribution of such land, and provision of financial aids and other necessary equipments and facilities for settlers. One-third of the capital was provided by the Manchoukuo Government, one-third by the South Manchuria Railway Company, and one-third by the general public in Japan. The actual establishment of the Company took place late in December, 1935, with a paid-up capital of Y9,000,000 and started its activities in January, 1936. The Company succeeded to a tract of land, about 1,000,000 cho, originally acquired by the East Asia Land Development Company (Toa Kangyo Kabushi Kaisha), and in April, 1936, drew up a plan for settling 20,000 Japanese farming households in ten years, beginning with 1,500 households during 1936. Each household was to have 20 cho of land and necessary assistance in the settlement. For this purpose, the Department of Colonial Affairs in Tokyo placed at the disposal of the Company a special fund of Y1,135,000. It was under this plan and through the general supervision of the Manchuria Colonial Development Company that the Fourth and Fifth Settlements were actually realized during 1936 and 1937.

In the meanwhile appeared a still larger plan for settling one million Japanese farming households involving five million farmers in twenty years. After studies and deliberations, this plan was adopted by the Tokyo Government as a national project in August, 1936. This program divides the settlers into two general classes: (1) those receiving direct governmental aid and protection, and (2) those receiving aid from private organizations or relying upon their own resources. Each household in the former subsidized-immigrant group was to receive approximately one thousand yen to cover travelling expenses, housing allowance, purchase of farming implements, leasing of land, and other necessary expenses, while the latter free-immigrant group was to receive about Y300 to cover travelling expenses and acquiring farm lands. For the sake of convenience, the twenty-year period is divided into four five-year stages and the number of immigration was allotted as follows: 100,000 households during the first stage, 200,000 households during the second stage, 300,000 households during the third stage, and 400,000 households during the fourth stage.

The 70,000 farming households which were to migrate into Manchuria during 1937-41 were to be selected from among sturdy farmers all over Japan: 26.14% from six prefectures in the Tohoku (Northern) region of Japan, 11.68% from seven prefectures in the Kanto (Eastern) region, 22.45% from nine prefectures in the Chubu (Central) region, 8.28% from seven prefectures in the Kinki (Mid-Western) region, 11.36% from five prefectures in the Chugoku (Western) region, 6.66% from four prefectures in the

18A

Shikoku region, and 13.43% from eight prefectures in the Kyushu region.

For the realization of such a large immigration project, the existing Manchuria Colonial Development Company was considered to be quite inadequate. At first an increase of its authorized capital to Y50,000,000 was seriously considered but eventually, by May, 1937, both Tokyo and Hsinking decided to establish a new and stronger corporation to succeed to the existing one. The Tokyo Government approved the treaty thereon on July 2 and the Privy Council on July 28, while the Hsinking Government passed upon the same plan on July 7 and the Privy Council on July 28. As a result, the Japan-Manchoukuo Treaty and accompanying documents were signed on August 2, 1937, by Ambassador General Kenkichi Uyeda and Premier Chang Ching-hui. Three days later, Japanese and Manchoukuo committees, each with fifteen members, were named to make necessary preparations for the establishment of the proposed Company. The Manchuria Colonial Development Company (Manshu Takushoku Kosha) thus prepared was established on August 31, succeeded to the Manchuria Colonial Development Company (Manshu Takushoku Kabushiki Kaisha) on September 1, and began its official life on the same date. The new Company is a Manchoukuo special corporation with an authorized capital of Y50,000,000 (Japanese Government, Y15,000,000; Manchoukuo Government, Y15,000,000; South Manchuria Railway Company, Y10,000,000; and Japanese-Manchoukuo public, Y10,000,000). Its fundamental purpose is the same as that of its predecessor and it took charge, not only of the already settled groups, but also of the new project for the settlement of 1,000,000 households with 5,000,000 farmers in twenty years already outlined. To assit its various activities the Manchuria Colonial Development Committee, composed of seven Japanese and seven Manchurian members, was created at Hsinking on September 1, 1937, while the Manchuria Colonization Society (Manshu Iju Kyokai) in Japan was transformed into a legal corporation on April 30, 1937, and enlarged the scope of its activities to harmonize with the new outlook.

According to this new plan, the Japanese Government was to advance necessary subsidies and to despatch leaders for the purpose of establishing and managing settlements for three years, while the Manchuria Colonial Development Company was to loan out necessary funds. The total fund required during this first three year period was estimated at 2,560 yen per household. Besides 240 yen advanced by the Japanese Government for travelling expenses, the Japanese Government was to furnish 650 yen as subsidy and the Manchuria Colonial Development Company was to loan out 1,910 yen toward these expenses. In the case of the free immigrants, the Japanese Government was to subsidize up to 500 yen per each household for necessary expenses. Under this general plan, the Manchuria Colonial Development Company in cooperation with the Japanese and Manchoukuo Governments, took charge of the sixth wave of 3,787 immigrants in 18 groups during June and July, 1937, and settled the seventh batch of 1,156 immigrants in 22 groups during February, 1938. It may be added that roughly 15,000 other persons, who were trained for immigration, 10,000 of whom are subsidized group immigrants and the remainder free immigrants, joined the

army in connection with the current China Incident and could not participate in the scheduled settlement.

IMMIGRATION OF JAPANESE YOUTHS IN 1939

The Manchuria Colonial Development Co. has planned to bring over 30,000 Japanese volunteer youth immigrants from Japan for the year 1939. According to the plan, 4,800 youths were to arrive in May, 5,100 in June, another 5,100 in July, 4,800 in August, 5,100 in September and the same number in October. Of this total 10,200 will settle at the Tiehli Training Camp, 4,500 at the Poli Training Camp, 4,800 at the Nenkiang Training Camp, 5,100 at the Tuitien Training Camp, 2,100 at the Ningan Training Camp, 900 at the Sunwu Training Camp, 2,400 at the Harbin Training Camp, and 900 at the Changtu Training Camp.

STATE OWNERSHIP OF IMMIGRANTS' LANDS

The policy of the Manchoukuo government with regard to lands allocated for settlement by Japanese immigrants is characterized by the factor of state ownership. The lands are to be prepared for occupancy and cultivation at the hands of the General Board of Immigration, of Manchoukuo. The immigrants are to secure permanent tenancy of the land, in place of ownership, and a sound guarantee is granted for the right of tenancy as proof against dispossession. Furthermore, for building up wholesome rural villages, for managing the farming industry on ideal lines, for stabilizing agricultural economy, and for elevating the farmers' level of living, the authorities propose to establish a hereditary indivisibility between the farmers and their tenanted lands, to prevent any one outside any particular village from owning farmland in it, to keep farmlands from being split up, to prevent monopolistic possession of an extensive farm area, and to do away with all absentee land-owners from fattening on the tenancy rents. In addition, special regulations and arrangements will be instituted, restricting the transfer of farmland to any one other than one of the immigrant colonies or other specific parties. In case any settler is deprived temporary, wholly or in part, of the ability to tend the farmland, the gap so created then is to be properly filled by one of the parties just mentioned.

Aide Memoire

In regard to the deprivation from those affected by the Purge Directive of January 4, 1946, of their right to receive public or private pension or other emoluments and benefits, we should like to obtain the understanding of your Headquarters on the following points.

1) In accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 5 of the Purge Directive, any persons who are removed from public offices, as affected by the Purge Directive, shall be deprived of their right to receive any public or private pensions or other emoluments or benefits. As the term "public office" above-referred, has received a clear and unmistakable definition in Paragraph 3 of the Directive, we might be justified by understanding that persons, being removed from offices other than those defined as such in Paragraph 3, shall not be deprived of their right to receive public or private pensions or other emoluments or benefits. As the offices of the members of the House of Peers or the House of Representatives and the mayoralty are not defined as public offices in Paragraph 3 of the Directive, we naturally understand that any persons removed from such offices as affected by the Directive, shall not be deprived of their right to receive public or private pensions, other

emoluments or benefits and we would like to treat the matters relevant to the question in accord with the above-understanding.

2) The aim to deprive those persons as affected by the Directive of their right to receive public or private pensions etc., appears us to be to prevent such persons from retiring with benefits attached thereto. Consequently there is no question as to their disqualifications to benefits such as public or private pensions and other emoluments to which such persons shall be entitled only after their retirement from offices. Those benefits other than those, however, which accrue to them only after their retirement; that is, those pensions etc. which such persons had already procured as right in the past, should not be denied to them in so far as these pensions etc. are not concerned to their retirement. We hope we are right in understanding as such and acting accordingly.

3) The extent of the Purge Directive has been extended so far as to include the officials of Sonin Class. This step of extension has been taken independently and voluntarily by the Japanese Government in accord with the criterion based upon Paragraph G which has taken shape gradually in reference to the removal of such persons as being engaged in such activities as special police or counterthought. In view of the fact that the far majority of those removed

on such grounds as mentioned above, have been poorly paid, the Japanese Government not only deem it quite unhuman to deprive such persons of their right to receive public or private pensions or other emoluments or benefits, but also quite undesirable in so far as to invite the result of doing the things not warranted by the Directive and such step might cause people to entertain unwarranted doubts on the purpose and spirit of the Directive; thus affecting adversely the effective operative process of the Purge Directive as being desired by your authorities.

30 December 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Government Section

The Commander-in-Chief directs that the exclusion directive and the directive for abolition of secret societies be simultaneously released on 4 January 1945.

R. J. MARSHALL
Major General, G.S.C.,
Chief of Staff.

戦争犯罪人名簿

天皇・王皇族

裕仁（現天皇）
良子（現皇后）
節子（現皇太后）
雍仁（秩父）
宣仁（高松）
崇仁（三笠）
春仁（閑院）
博恭（伏見）
恒憲（賀陽）
朝融（久邇）
守正（梨本）
鳩彦（朝香）
稔彦（東久邇）
恒徳（竹田）
李王垠
宮中他関係
木戸幸一
倉富勇三郎
伊沢多喜男
南次郎
有馬頼寧
三室戸敬光
百武三郎
以下十七名

軍閥

畑俊六
宇垣一成
鈴木貫太郎
真崎甚三郎
梅津美治郎
小磯國昭
多田駿
板垣征四郎
安藤利吉
河辺正三
野村直邦
藤江恵輔
喜田誠一
田中静一
岡部直三郎
今村均
伊藤整一
尾野実信
本庄繁
松井石根
米内光政
以上大将
武藤章
富永恭次
佐藤賢了
谷萩那華雄
石原莞爾
根本博

勝正憲
松野鶴平
河田烈
太田耕造
後藤文夫
小山松吉
鳩山一郎
幣原喜重郎
若槻礼次郎
五島慶太
内田信也
安藤紀三郎
有田八郎
荒木貞夫
有馬頼寧
青木一男
下村宏
櫻井兵五郎
石黒忠篤
岡田忠彦
松坂廣政
安部源基
大達茂雄
前田米蔵
児玉秀雄
酒井忠正
原田家吉
唐沢俊樹
倍堂卓雄
重光葵
湯沢三千男
賀屋興宣
山崎達之輔
岸信介
寺島健

天羽英二
迫水久常
以下五十名

外交関係官僚

大島浩
日高信六郎
吉沢謙吉
堀切善次郎
原田健
西春彦
白鳥敏夫
上村伸一
山本熊一
塚本毅
以下六名

地方官

熊谷憲一
戸塚九一郎
大坪保雄
前田多門
相川勝六
横山助成
曽根有秋
以下八名

司法

井本台吉
岡崎格
長戸□美
戸沢重雄
岸本義廣
吉江知養
中村義郎
中村登音雄
井出廉三
佐野茂樹

深井英五
林頼三郎
二上兵治
眞野文二
大島健一
小幡酉吉
三土忠造
泉二新熊
石井菊次郎
松浦鎮次郎
菅原通敬
松井慶四郎
窪田静太郎
南弘
奈良武次
櫻内幸雄
本庄繁
芳沢謙吉
以上二十名

貴院

徳川圀順
佐々木行忠
岩田宙造
岩田三史
岩倉具栄
岩倉道倶
伊藤文吉
伊東二郎丸
入江貫一
大[illegible]勝太郎
稲田昌植
井上匡四郎
井上三郎
今園國貞
池田宣政
池田[illegible]

林隆行
潘田美朝

穂彦（東久邇）
恒徳（竹田）
李王垠
宮中他新平田力子
水戸幸一
倉富勇三郎
伊沢多喜男
南次郎
有馬良橘
三室戸敬光
百武三郎
以下十七名

軍閥

畑俊六
永野修良
寺内壽一
蓮沼蕃
長谷川清
岡村寧次
沢本頼雄
豊田副武
百武源吾
加藤隆義
西尾壽造
吉田善吾
土肥原賢二
山田乙三
島田繁太郎
豊田貞次郎
近藤信竹
塚原二四三
下村定
岡田啓介

岡部直三郎
今村均
伊藤整一
尾野実信
本庄繁
松井石根
米内光政
以上大將

武藤章
富永恭次
佐藤賢了
谷萩那華雄
石原莞爾
根本博
中島今朝吾
小畑敬四郎
平出英夫
遠藤三郎
丸山少佐
（以下十六名）

閣僚

近衛文麿
東條英機
平沼騏一郎
林頼三郎
原修二郎
小泉又二郎
大麻唯男
岡部長景
小原直
木村尚達
渡辺千冬
田中隆三
安達謙三

櫻井兵五郎
石黒忠篤
岡田忠彦
松坂廣政
安部源基
大達茂雄
前田米藏
児玉秀雄
酒井忠正
阿原田稼吉
唐沢俊樹
倍堂卓雄
重光葵
湯浅三千男
賀屋興宣
山崎運之輔
岸信介
寺島健
東郷茂徳
星野直樹
谷正之
左近司政藏
小林一三
松岡洋右
村田省藏
金光庸夫
鈴木貞一
吉田茂
藤原銀次郎
島田俊雄
田辺治通
廣瀬久忠
廣田弘毅
塩野季彦
安井英二
中島知久平
八田嘉明
石渡荘太郎
池田成彬
岩村通也
井野碩哉
秋田清
阿部信行

戸塚九一郎
大坪保雄
前田多門
相川勝六
横山助成
曽根有秋
以下八名

司法

井本名吉
岡崎格
長戸董美
戸沢茂雄
岸本義廣
吉江知榮
中村義郎
中村登音雄
井出廉三
佐野茂樹
以下十六名

警察

毛利基
山縣為三
中川成夫
片岡政治
伊藤橘虎
大神喜作
木村安左門
斉藤忠治
高橋厚吉
水池亮
以下五名

榎本、若林、傍島
海保、降旗、賀部
毛利、岡部
（大崎署内鮮係）
渋谷、赤星、土谷
（西神田署）
福田豊次郎 須田雄文
田中敏男
佐藤（戸塚署）南條
國本（自稱申徹洙）

枢密院

東[illegible]道
清水澄

芳沢謙吉
以上二十名

貴院

徳川圀順
佐々木行忠
岩田宙造
岩田三史
岩倉具榮
岩倉道俱
伊藤文吉
伊東二郎九
入江貫一
大塚勝太郎
稲田昌植
井上匡四郎
井上三郎
今岡國貞
池田宣政
池田政鋹
伊江朝助
出光佐三
石渡荘太郎
飯田精太郎
飯塚知信
入條隆正
波多野二郎
林博太郎
橋本実斐
長谷川趙夫
二瓶泰次郎
西尾忠方
堀啓次郎
堀切善次郎
細川護
堀田正恒
坊城俊賢
北條嵩八
保科正昭
東郷安
徳川家正
徳川頼貞
徳川義親
徳川宗敬
土岐章
富小路隆直
長世吉

林隆行

すべての
司法次官
局長、
思想判検事、

警視院
警保局長、
課長、
各道府郡
警安部長

三輪寿壮、河野密、河上丈太郎、三宅正一、浅沼稲次郎、[illegible]

池田成彬 十三家

貴族院

小畑大太郎　小笠原長道　大井成元　大西虎之助　大河内正敏　大河内輝耕　大久保利武　大久保教尚　大塚信学　大谷五平　大蔵守治　大木喜福　大島陸太郎　大森佳一　岡喜七郎　織田信恒　小野耕一　渡辺汀　渡辺修二　渡辺甚吉　河井弥八　川村竹治　加藤成之　桂広太郎　米原章三　谷儀一　田所美治　高橋是賢　鷹司信輔　高崎弓彦　高木正得　田口弼一　竹下豊次　瀧正雄　瀧川儀作　曾我祐邦　長岡隆一郎　中川良長　中川健蔵　中村藤一

丸山鶴吉　松岡均平　松岡潤吉　松田正之　松平親義　松平康春　松木宗隆　藤沼庄平　古市六三　古荘健次郎　深尾隆太郎　二荒芳徳　舟橋清賢　児玉秀雄　小村捷治　小山松吉　小坂梅吉　小坂順造　遠藤柳作　田渕勝次　安保清種　有吉忠一　有賀光豊　青木信光　赤池濃　赤松範一　明石元長　秋田三一　秋元春朝　安藤信昭　斎藤万寿雄　西郷従徳　佐藤助九郎　実吉純郎　佐々木長治　佐々木八十八　清岡長言　京極高鋭　肝付兼英　結城安次

杉渓由言（以上一五六名）

衆議院

西方利馬　生田和平　原夫次郎　津崎尚武　金光庸夫　櫻井兵五郎　肥田琢司　永山忠則　松村光三　小田栄　牧野良三　船田中　小平権一　綾部健太郎　伊豆富人　池田秀雄　今井健彦　小山倉之助　岡田喜久治　冲島鎌三　加藤鋼一　川島正次郎　木村正義　久山知之　佐藤謙之輔　浅沼稲次郎　道家斉一郎　依光好秋　上田孝吉　原惣兵衛

翼議同盟　前田米蔵　島田俊雄　勝正憲　岡田忠彦　篠原義政　田中万逸

財閥

岩崎小彌太、彦彌太　船田一雄　加藤武雄　新谷寿四郎　郷古潔　山室宗文　三井高公　向井忠晴　小池正彪　川島三郎　住井達雄　佐々木四郎　成瀬雄吾　住友吉左エ門　古田俊之助　安田一　安田善五郎　大倉喜七郎　門野重九郎　浅野総一郎　浅野良三　津田信吾　城戸季吉　種田健蔵　関桂三　小寺源吾　日比谷平左エ門　宮島清次郎　藤山愛一郎　益田太郎　大橋新太郎　井坂孝　原邦造　寺井久信　松本健次郎　白石元治郎　大河内正敏　古河従純

遠藤友四郎　赤尾敏　安岡正篤　大井成元　橋本徹馬　菊池武夫　一条実孝　佐藤鉄太郎　武内重利　藤代蕃山　森山慶三郎　等々力森蔵　高山公通　酒井栄蔵　伊豆凡夫　竹下勇　蓮沼門三　葛生能久　美佐作次郎　筑紫熊七　島津忠重　森山武市郎　皆川治重　鵜井佐吉　橘孝三郎　本間憲一郎　宮崎龍介　橋本欣五郎　笹川良一　藤吉男　吉松正勝　[illegible]之助　井田磐楠　大蔵公望　[illegible]建一甫　以下一一七名

言論

正力松太郎　徳富蘇峰　古野伊之助

吉川英二、西條八十　川田順、斎藤瀏　横光利一、[illegible]八郎　岩田豊雄、中河与一　保田与重郎、岸田国士　[illegible]屋信夫　以下三二九名

学界

平泉澄、橋爪明男　難波田春夫、杉森孝次郎　大串兎代夫、小泉信三　山岡万之助、内田祥三　山田孝雄、紀平正美　山本勝市、藤沢親雄　高須芳次郎　秋山謙蔵、中山伊知郎　中野登美雄　米谷隆三、八木秀次　荒木俊馬、大熊信行　筧十見彦、赤松要　高田保馬、土方成美　本位田祥男　西谷啓二、[redacted]　[redacted]、鈴木成高　井上兼雄、西谷弥平　寺田弥吉　以下二十名

婦人

吉岡弥生、井上秀　竹内茂代、山内繁子　東條勝子、山田わか　以下[illegible]名

産報栄報

小畑忠良、町田辰次郎　三輪寿壮、柏原兵太郎　高山久蔵、三村起一　桐原葆見　永井柳治、丸山鶴吉　上塚司、矢野兼三　以下百二名

矢野龍太郎　加世田哲彦　御木徳一　大森輝城　高岡隆心　加藤鉦見　望月日謙　峰尾宗悦　中村教信　森大器　藤田西湖　小田秀人　高橋道男　吉田晴風　中山正善　大和松風　金光家邦　金光大陣　土井辰雄　浦川和三郎　阿部義宗　[illegible]慧昭　酒井日慎　渋谷慈鎧　東伏見邦英

朝鮮関係

朴春琴　宋基栄　光山修司　権稼固　李海三　李恒九　[illegible]龍　金民道　李鍾常　金宗守　鄭永朝　許在金　黄善鏡　金光浩

○大政翼賛会、翼賛政治会の幹部、
○[illegible]司法省整案の手先 工一[illegible]下
佐理参、鍋山貞親、中尾勝男、川屋博、南喜一、田中清玄、風間丈吉、
佐理樹、

三[illegible]、[illegible]、
河[illegible]、
河[illegible]太郎、
三[illegible]一、
浅沼稲次郎
岡俣清吉

桂 廣太郎
米原章三
谷 儀一
田所美治
高橋是賢
鷹司信輔
高崎弓彦
高木正得
田口弼一
竹下豊次
瀧 正雄
瀧川儀作
曽我裕邦
長岡隆一郎
中川良長
中川健蔵
中村謙一
中川輔親
中御門経民
中御門経恭
中島徳太郎
村田保定
向山 均
村上 恭一
上野喜左エ門
裏松友光
野村徳七
黒田長和
黒木三次
久保田敬一
倉知鉄吉
柳原義光
山川端夫
山川 健
大吹省三
安井英二
前田 勇
前田利定

青木信光
赤池 濃
赤松範一
明石元良
秋田三一
秋元春朝
安藤信昭
斉藤万壽雄
西郷従徳
佐藤助九郎
実吉純郎
佐々木長治
佐々木八十八
清岡長宮
京極高鋭
肝附兼英
結城安次
清口直亮
三井清一郎
三橋四郎次
水野勝邦
水野甚次郎
光行次郎
柴山富生
白根竹介
島津忠承
島津忠重
島津忠彦
渋沢金蔵
下條康麿
東久世秀雄
平塚広義
諸橋久太郎
関 義壽
関屋貞三郎
千田嘉平
千石興太郎
菅沢重雄

加藤嗣一
川島正次郎
木村正義
久山知之
佐藤謙之輔
沢沼稲次郎
道家斉一郎
依光好秋
上田孝吉
原 惣兵衛
翼議同盟
前田米蔵
島田俊雄
勝 正憲
岡田忠彦
篠原義政
田中万逸
川村秀吉
多田満長
寺田市正
東條 貞
中井一夫
中井川 浩
春名成章
前田房之助
松田竹千代
三浦虎雄
三好英之
宮沢胤勇
八並武治
内ヶ崎作三郎
加藤鎌五郎
津雲国利
櫻井兵五郎
大麻唯男
田辺七六
眞崎 勝
北 吟吉
（以上三百名）

津田信吾
城戸季吉
種田健蔵
関 桂三
小寺源吾
日比谷平左エ門
宮島清次郎
藤山愛一郎
益田太郎
大橋新太郎
井坂 孝
原 邦造
寺井久信
松本健次郎
白石元治郎
大河内正敏
古河従順
大和田悌二
中島喜代一
鮎川義介
以下四十二名
右翼
佐々井一晃
神田兵三
下中弥三郎
児玉誉志夫
入江種矩
小林順一郎
江藤源九郎
前田虎男
石川準十郎
平野力三
松木良勝
中原謹司
田中国重
長野 朗
吉田益三
北 玲吉

満井佐吉
橋 孝三郎
本間憲一郎
宮崎龍介
橋本欣五郎
笹川良一
藤 吉男
吉松正勝
吉田[illegible]助
井田磐楠
大蔵公望
摺建一甫
以下一一七名
言論
正力松太郎
徳富蘇峯
古野伊之助
高橋雄豺
高石眞五郎
緒方竹虎
田中都吉
石川武美
鈴木文史郎
久富達夫
津久井龍雄
鹿子木員信
以下五十五名
文学
久米正雄
菊池 寛
尾崎士朗
火野葦平
林 房雄
浅野 晃
上田 広
田比野士朗
椋田 博
山田清三郎

[illegible]
井上兼雄、西谷弥平
寺田弥吉
以下二十名
婦人
吉岡弥生、井上秀
竹内茂代、山内禎子
東條勝子、山田わか
以下[illegible]名
産報栄報
小畑忠良、町田辰次郎
三輪壽荘、柏原兵太郎
高山久蔵、三村起一
桐原葆見
糸井謹治、丸山鶴吉
上塚司、矢野兼三
以下百二名
宗教
山田霊林
水辺孝慈
白神新一郎
里見達雄
田口芳五郎
安藤正純
林 五助
郁芳隨門
土井達雄
大谷光暢
大谷智子
阿田戒王
谷口虎山
富田 満
朝倉暁瑞
柴田智道
常盤大定
大谷光照
谷口雅春
浅野和三郎

渋谷慈鏡
東伏見邦英
朝鮮関係
朴春琴
宋基栄
丸山修司（[illegible]）
権稼周
李海三
[illegible]
許[illegible]龍
金民道
李鐘覚
金宗守
郑永朝
許在奎
黄善鏡
金光涼
梅田重夫
広川恭弘
石島寧[illegible]
東原寅錫
新島基栄
金 箕範
木村[illegible]次郎
田村安弘
本田宏弘
吉村慶治
河石 巌
川村英二
金 乙漢
三木芳之
徳山武美
国本英義
高小 光
高山[illegible]雄
永島慶王
和田[illegible]
伍 [illegible]吉
大山[illegible]
水原茂

王玉

鄭寅赤

Removal + Exclusion from Public Office (Purge)

IN THE CLEAR
URGENT

28 DECEMBER 1945

TO : CINCAFPAC ADV, CG CHINA

FROM : WASHINGTON (WAR)

NR : WCL 32355

* *

88 (FAR EASTERN COMMISSION AND ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN)
A FAR EASTERN COMMISSION AGREEMENT WAS REACHED WITH THE CONCURRENCE OF CHINA FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FAR EASTERN COMMISSION TO TAKE THE PLACE OF THE FAR EASTERN ADVISORY COMMISSION THE TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION ARE AS FOLLOWS:

I. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMISSION.

A FAR EASTERN COMMISSION IS HEREBY ESTABLISHED COMPOSED OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS UNITED KINGDOM UNITED STATES CHINA FRANCE THE NETHERLANDS CANADA AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND INDIA AND THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH.

II. FUNCTIONS:

A. THE FUNCTIONS OF THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION SHALL BE: (1) TO FORMULATE THE POLICIES PRINCIPLES AND STANDARDS IN CONFORMITY WITH WHICH THE FULFILLMENT BY JAPAN OF ITS OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE TERMS OF SURRENDER MAY BE ACCOMPLISHED. (2) TO REVIEW ON THE REQUEST OF ANY MEMBER ANY DIRECTIVE ISSUED TO THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS OR ANY ACTION TAKEN BY THE SUPREME COMMANDER INVOLVING POLICY DECISIONS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE COMMISSION. (3) TO CONSIDER SUCH OTHER MATTERS AS MAY BE ASSIGNED TO IT BY AGREEMENT AMONG THE PARTICIPATING GOVERNMENTS REACHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE VOTING PROCEDURE PROVIDED FOR IN ARTICLE V-2 HEREUNDER.

B. THE COMMISSION SHALL NOT MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS WITH REGARD CONDUCT OF MILITARY OPERATIONS NOR WITH REGARD TO TERRITORIAL ADJUSTMENTS. THE COMMISSION IN ITS ACTIVITIES WILL PROCEED FROM THE FACT THAT THERE HAS BEEN FORMED AN ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN AND WILL RESPECT EXISTING CONTROL MACHINERY IN JAPAN INCLUDING THE CHAIN OF COMMAND FROM THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TO THE SUPREME COMMANDER AND THE SUPREME COMMANDERS COMMAND OF OCCUPATION FORCES.

III. FUNCTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT:

1. THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SHALL PREPARE DIRECTIVES IN ACCORDANCE WITH POLICY DECISIONS OF THE COMMISSION AND SHALL TRANSMIT THEM TO THE SUPREME COMMANDER THROUGH THE APPROPRIATE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCY. THE SUPREME COMMANDER SHALL BE CHARGED WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DIRECTIVES WHICH EXPRESS THE POLICY DECISIONS OF THE COMMISSION.

2. IF THE COMMISSION DECIDES THAT ANY DIRECTIVE OR ACTION REVIEWED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE II-A-2 SHOULD BE MODIFIED ITS DECISION SHALL BE REGARDED AS A POLICY DECISION.

3. THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MAY ISSUE INTERIM DIRECTIVES TO THE SUPREME COMMANDER PENDING ACTION BY THE COMMISSION WHENEVER URGENT MATTERS ARISE NOT COVERED BY POLICIES ALREADY FORMULATED BY THE COMMISSION

PROVIDED THAT ANY DIRECTIVE DEALING WITH FUNDAMENTAL CHANGES IN THE JAPANESE CONSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE OR IN THE REGIME OF CONTROL OR DEALING WITH A CHANGE IN THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AS A WHOLE WILL BE ISSUED ONLY FOLLOWING CONSULTATION AND FOLLOWING THE ATTAINMENT OF AGREEMENT IN THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION.

4. ALL DIRECTIVES ISSUED SHALL BE FILED WITH THE COMMISSION.

IV. OTHER METHODS OF CONSULTATION.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMISSION SHALL NOT PRECLUDE THE USE OF OTHER METHODS OF CONSULTATION ON FAR EASTERN ISSUES BY THE PARTICIPATING GOVERNMENTS.

V. COMPOSITION.

1. THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION SHALL CONSIST OF 1 REPRESENTATIVE ON EACH OF THE STATES PARTY TO THIS AGREEMENT. THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION MAY BE INCREASED BY AGREEMENT AMONG THE PARTICIPATING POWERS AS CONDITIONS WARRANT BY THE ADDITION OF REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER UNITED NATIONS IN THE FAR EAST OR HAVING TERRITORIES THEREIN THE COMMISSION SHALL PROVIDE FOR FULL AND ADEQUATE CONSULTATIONS AS OCCASION MAY REQUIRE WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED NATIONS NOT MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION IN REGARD TO MATTERS BEFORE THE COMMISSION WHICH ARE OF PARTICULAR CONCERN TO SUCH NATIONS.

2. THE COMMISSION MAY TAKE ACTION BY LESS THAN UNANIMOUS VOTE PROVIDED THAT ACTION SHALL HAVE THE CONCURRENCE OF AT LEAST A MAJORITY OF ALL THE REPRESENTATIVES INCLUDING THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE 4 FOLLOWING POWERS: UNITED STATES, UNITED KINGDOM, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS AND CHINA.

VI. LOCATION AND ORGANIZATION.

1. THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION SHALL HAVE ITS HEADQUARTERS IN WASHINGTON. IT MAY MEET AT OTHER PLACES AS OCCASION REQUIRES INCLUDING TOKYO IF AND WHEN IT DEEMS IT DESIRABLE TO DO SO. IT MAY MAKE SUCH ARRANGEMENTS THROUGH THE CHAIRMAN AS MAY BE PRACTICABLE FOR CONSULTATION WITH THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS.

2. EACH REPRESENTATIVE ON THE COMMISSION MAY BE ACCOMPANIED BY AN APPROPRIATE STAFF COMPRISING BOTH CIVILIAN AND MILITARY REPRESENTATION.

3. THE COMMISSION SHALL ORGANIZE ITS SECRETARIAT, APPOINT SUCH COMMITTEES AS MAY BE DEEMED ADVISABLE AND OTHERWISE PERFECT ITS ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE.

VII. TERMINATION.

1. THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION SHALL CEASE TO FUNCTION WHEN

ACTION TO THAT EFFECT IS TAKEN BY THE CONCURRENCE OF AT LEAST A MAJORITY OF ALL THE REPRESENTATIVES INCLUDING THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FOUR FOLLOWING POWERS: UNITED STATES, UNITED KINGDOM, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS AND CHINA. PRIOR TO THE TERMINATION OF ITS FUNCTIONS THE COMMISSION SHALL TRANSFER TO ANY INTERIM OR PERMANENT SECURITY ORGANIZATION OF WHICH THE PARTICIPATING GOVERNMENTS ARE MEMBERS, THOSE FUNCTIONS WHICH MAY APPROPRIATELY BE TRANSFERRED. IT WAS AGREED THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES ON BEHALF OF THE FOUR POWERS SHOULD PRESENT THE TERMS OF REFERENCE TO THE OTHER GOVERNMENTS SPECIFIED IN ARTICLE I AND INVITE THEM TO PARTICIPATE IN THE COMMISSION ON THE REVISED BASIS.

B. ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN:

THE FOLLOWING AGREEMENT WAS ALSO REACHED WITH THE CONCURRENCE OF CHINA FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN.

1. THERE SHALL BE ESTABLISHED AN ALLIED COUNCIL WITH ITS SEAT IN TOKYO UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS (OR HIS DEPUTY) FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONSULTING WITH AND ADVISING THE SUPREME COMMANDER IN REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TERMS OF SURRENDER, THE OCCUPATION AND CONTROL OF JAPAN AND OF DIRECTIVES SUPPLEMENTARY THERETO AND FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXERCISING THE CONTROL AUTHORITY HEREIN GRANTED.

2. THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE ALLIED COUNCIL SHALL CONSIST OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER (OR HIS DEPUTY) WHO SHALL BE CHAIRMAN AND UNITED STATES MEMBER, A UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS MEMBER, A CHINESE MEMBER AND A MEMBER REPRESENTING JOINTLY THE UNITED KINGDOM, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND INDIA.

3. EACH MEMBER SHALL BE ENTITLED TO HAVE AN APPROPRIATE STAFF CONSISTING OF MILITARY AND CIVILIAN ADVISERS.

4. THE ALLIED COUNCIL SHALL MEET NOT LESS OFTEN THAN ONCE EVERY TWO WEEKS.

5. THE SUPREME COMMANDER SHALL ISSUE ALL ORDERS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TERMS OF SURRENDER, THE OCCUPATIONS AND CONTROL OF JAPAN AND DIRECTIVES SUPPLEMENTARY THERETO. IN ALL CASES ACTION WILL BE CARRIED OUT UNDER AND THROUGH THE SUPREME COMMANDER WHO IS THE SOLE EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY FOR THE ALLIED POWERS IN JAPAN. HE WILL CONSULT AND ADVISE WITH THE COUNCIL IN ADVANCE OF THE ISSUANCE OF ORDERS ON MATTERS OF SUBSTANCE THE EXIGENCIES OF THE SITUATION PERMITTING HIS DECISIONS UPON THESE MATTERS SHALL BE CONTROLLING.

6. IF REGARDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY, DECISIONS OF THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION ON QUESTIONS CONCERNING A CHANGE IN THE REGIME OF CONTROL FUNDAMENTAL CHANGES IN THE JAPANESE CONSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND A CHANGE IN THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AS A WHOLE, A MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL DISAGREES WITH THE SUPREME COMMANDER (OR HIS DEPUTY), THE SUPREME COMMANDER

FROM WASHINGTON WR WCL 32355 DTD 28 DEC 45 CONT'D:

WILL WITHHOLD THE ISSUANCE OF ORDERS ON THESE QUESTIONS PENDING AGREEMENT THEREON IN THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION.

7. IN CASES OF NECESSITY THE SUPREME COMMANDER MAY TAKE DECISIONS CONCERNING THE CHANGE OF INDIVIDUAL MINISTERS OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT OR CONCERNING THE FILLING OF VACANCIES CREATED BY THE RESIGNATION OF INDIVIDUAL CABINET MEMBERS AFTER APPROPRIATE PRELIMINARY CONSULTATION WITH THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE OTHER ALLIED POWERS ON THE ALLIED COUNCIL.

* *

NO SIG

TOO: 280455/Z
MCN: Y 59/28

AGENDA

1. General Crist calls meeting to order. See Par.#2 of memo for those present.

2. General Crist reads summary of paper. See Par.#3 of memo.

3. General Crist presents his point of view and the Deputy's. See Par.#4 of memo.

4. Officers present read the paper.

5. General Crist opens the meeting for discussion by calling on Comdr. Byard and then those sections present in turn. (See Par.#2 of memo for those present.)

AIDE MEMOIRE

for

Meeting on paper providing for elimination of war criminals, militarists and ultra-nationalists from positions of influence in the Japanese Government and government controlled businesses.

1. Meeting called for 2:30 in General Crist's office in Room 615, Dai Ichi Building.

2. Present: Representatives of each of the Divisions whose concurrence in the Staff Study and Order to the Japanese Government has been asked:

CIC	All three showed up. Col Irwin (if not ill) and Majors Marcum and Davis.
C & S	Messrs Thomas ~~and Bogden~~ Major Abrams
Pol Advr	Mr Emerson + Mrs Fairey
CI & E	Capt Berstock
Legal Section	Mrs Col Carpenter and ~~Major~~ Capt Andre'
Pub Health & Welfare	Col MacDonald
Nat Res	Designee for Col Schenk Lieut Braun
G-2	~~A Representative of Gen Willoughby~~ Col. Munson
G-3	Col ~~Kehm or his designee for Gen Dumas.~~ Bidwell.

3. Presentation of the proposed Order: The papers consist of a Staff Study, an Order to the Japanese Government (the latter having attached hereto Appendix "A" listing positions and categories of persons to be removed and providing a questionnaire on the political backgrounds of Japanese officials) and a Staff Memorandum setting up review boards to handle hardship cases.

4. Digest:

a. Removal of war criminals militarists and ultra-nationalist by action of SCAP is mandatory under the "Potsdam Declaration", the "Basic

Directive for Post-Surrender Military Government in Japan Proper", (JCS 1380/15) and the "Declaration of Policy with Regard to Japan" (SWNCC 140/4A). See inclosure 1 for these statements of policy.

b. The scope of removals in the proposed paper is as follows: (the reference throughout this paragraph, are to the proposed order to the Japanese Government and its appendices). It will remove all war criminals (see Par 2a and Appendix A Ia), ultra-nationalists and persons in the IRAA and IRAPS (2b,c and Appendix A,III 1 etc). It will also remove persons who held positions of importance during war years and the years of preparation for war (see Par 10 and items 1 - 25 of Par IB of Appendix A). Diet members, save for the speaker and some others, are not removed, as their terms expire this year. They are disqualified if they were war criminals, members of prohibited organizations, etc., from standing for the next election (Par 16 of the Order)

c. Removals are to be expeditious as possible and in order of Rank (Par 8 in Order). Persons may be retained in order to carry out the directive itself, or if they are essential administrative or technical personnel on application by the government (Para 8, 9 and 11 of the Order). Therefore, where the removal of personnel by reason of the office held by them is alleged to work an injustice in the case of an essential man considered by a review board in the Hq (Staff Memo and Par 9 of the Order. All officials will fill out questionnaires on their political and military background (Par 12 of Order Et Seq.)

d. The Japanese Government is to provide reports with regard to their progress in making removals and as to the reports of political backgrounds filed by government officials (Par 12 & 17)

4. <u>Points to be made:</u>

a. The removals must be made on the installment plan.

b. The paper presents a full compliance with the JCS Directives, but the definition of "militarist, nationalist" can be narrowed and still comply.

c. There should be no difficulty on the removal of war criminals.

d. There should be little difficulty on removal of militarists as that term embraces former career and special service officers of the Japanese Army and Navy (See item 25 c of Part I of Appendix A).

e. There will be only slightly more difficulty in the case of persons who were important members of the secret patriotic societies other than IRAPS, IRAA, etc (See definition in Appendix A II). Few of these people occupy really important positions, if any of them do, and could hardly be any sincere objection to their removal and disqualification.

f. We will have more difficulty with the directive to remove those who have been influential members of IRAPS, IRAA, etc. This category is defined in Appendix "A" III. The persons embraced by the definition are persons who were really moving spirits in these associations. It cannot be denied that many officials would fall within the category.

g. We will have most difficulty with the direction to remove persons from the listed positions and disqualify them based on the fact that they have held an important position during the war years. The basis for this category is obvious. No person not politically "regular" in the eyes of the militarist ruling group during the war and before preparatory years and have been permitted in an important position. This category may be narrowed by raising the level of the officials who are deemed of sufficient importance to have had to be "regular" to be retained.

R/1/45
Agreed to limit the first purge to war criminals military personnel, Special police, Zaibatsu Executives, War ministries, Governors of occupied Territory.

LIST C[illegible]FFICERS OF SECOND DEMOBI[illegible]ATION BUREAU

WITH RANK HELD 2 SEPT 1945 — G-2/C15 rec'd by Wheeler

F.O. - attached to Foreign Office

	NAME	RANK	
	~~AKINO Shiro~~	~~Lieutenant Commander~~	ret 31/8/47 CLO 1285 2 Oct
73	ARIMA Keiichi	" "	
91	AMAOKA Akira	" J. G.	
92	~~AMANO, Goro~~	" " "	quit 15 Feb CLO 1261
111	AKAHORI Jiro	Commander	
119	ABE Koichi	"	
157	ASAKURA Kohei	"	
~~170~~	~~ABUKAWA Hiroshi~~	~~Surgeon Lieutenant~~	15/7/47 CLO 7 Oct No. 7788
173	AIHARA Takashi	Technician Lieutenant Commander	
~~182~~	~~ABE Takashi~~	Lieutenant	ret 24 Mar 48 CLO 1552, 30 Apr
~~201~~	~~AKASHI Kumae~~	"	20/8/47 CLO 7 Oct, No. 7788
231	~~AKAMATSU Sueyoshi~~	Ensign	retired 7 Nov 47 CLO 9762 24 Dec 47
278	~~ADACHI, Shozo~~	Paymaster Ensign	ret 9 Mar 48 CLO 1552 30 Apr
330	AKIYAMA Masayuki	Lieutenant J. G.	
336	AKITA Mitsuaki	Paymaster Commander	
341	AGATANI Matsuichiro	" "	
~~375~~	~~ABE Katsumi~~	Paymaster Lieutenant	ret 16 Mar 48 CLO 1552 30 Apr
428	ABE Shin-ichiro	Lieutenant J. G.	
432	AISAWA Hideji (Shinji)	~~Paymaster Ensign~~	~~retired 7 Nov 47 CLO 9762 24 Dec 47~~ 16/5/47 CLO 7 Oct No. 7788
12/7 7 30/8	~~AKANE, Kazuo (AKAIKE)~~	Ensign	Capt. verbally notified 20/8 (Furukuchi) 15 Jan 48
39	CHATANI, Atsumi	Paymaster Captain	
134	CHO Masu	Commander	
161	CHIHAYA Masataka	Commander	
427	CHIBA Hideo	Lieutenant J. G.	

	NAME	RANK	
108	DOHI Kazuo	Commander	
~~94~~	~~ENDO, Kiyoshi~~	~~Lieutenant J. G.~~	commissioned Emergency 5 Sept 45 CLO 9170 25 Nov 47
185	ETO Senpei	Lieutenant	
15	FUKUCHI Nobuo	Captain	
2	FUCHIWAKI Masaguma	Lieutenant Commander	
9	FUJI Nobuo	" "	
13	~~FURUTATE Hayama~~	" "	ret 7 June 47 16/7/47 CLO 7 Oct No. 7788
90	FUJIE, Kataro	Lieutenant J. G.	
117	FUKUSHIMA Tsutomu	Commander	
128	FUKAMI Toyoharu	"	
160	FUKUDA Munemasa	"	
172	FUKUI Shizuo	Lieutenant Commander	
180	FUJII Masaki	Lieutenant	
206	FUJIWARA Seiichi	Lieutenant	
~~345~~	~~FUKUDA Shunju~~	~~Lt. Commander~~	ret. 10/9/47 CLO 8285 22 Oct
359	FUKUBA Sakaji	"	
362	~~FUYUNO Kikuji~~	" ret 14 Jan 48	
403	FUJIMOTO Etsuji	Lieutenant	
12/7	2 FUKAI Joichi	Lieutenant Commander	
5/8	6 ~~FUKUMOTO, Mitsuji~~	Ensign ret 14 Jan 48	
5/9	~~FUKUMOTO, Noboru~~	~~Lt.~~ ret 2/12/47 CLO 327 20 Jan 48	
	1 GOGA Morio	Lieutenant Commander	
232	GOTO Hitoshi	Ensign	
387	~~GOTO Tsutomu~~	~~Lieutenant J. G.~~	6/8/47 CLO 7 Oct No. 7788
	18 HARA Michio	Captain	
	37 HATSUMI, Mitsugoro	Captain	
	21 HONDA Toshiharu	Lieutenant Commander	
	~~64~~ ~~HORIGUCHI Hirozo~~	" "	ret 10/9/47 CLO 8285 22 Oct

	NAME	RANK	
69	HAMAGUCHI Genkichi	Lieutenant Commander	
~~67~~	~~HABA Masamichi~~ HANEDA	~~Lieutenant J. G.~~	commissioned ensign CLO 9170 28 Nov 47 5 Sept 45
103	HASEGAWA Toshiyuki	Commander	
~~135~~	~~HANDA Mikichi~~	"	- quit 10 Oct CLO 8857 13 Nov 47
153	HORI Ichiro	"	
168	HAYASHI Tokuichi	Lieutenant Commander	
~~177~~	~~HIRAI Katsuzo~~	Lieutenant	ret 24 Mar 48 CLO 1552 30 Apr
191	HASHIMOTO Kametaro	"	
227	~~HINAKO Shigeo~~	~~Ensign~~ early June 47	24/6/47 CLO 7 Oct No. 7788
~~242~~	~~HOSHI Shinsuke~~	~~Ensign~~ not regular	CLO 8527 30 Oct
~~254~~	~~HIGUCHI, Gosaku~~	Lieutenant	ret 26/12/47 CLO 327 20 Jan 48
264	HAYAKAWA, Tamio	" J. G.	
273	HAYAKAWA, Junichi	Ensign	
~~275~~	~~HIRAHARA, Shinichi~~	"	ret 5/12/47 CLO 327, 20 Jan 48
276	HORI, Yoshio	"	
280	HAYASAKA, Kikuji	"	
328	HORIE Yasuo	"	
391	HOSOYA Kiyoshi	"	
418	HASHIMOTO Denzaburo	Lieutenant	
428	HIRASAWA Suekichi	" J. G.	
12/7 12	HIROSAWA Shigeo	Ensign	
10/7 3	HAMAGUCHI, Miyajiro	Lt. Comdr.	
10/7 9	HATAKEYAMA, Hidekichi	~~Ensign~~	5/7/47 CLO 7 Oct No. 7788
~~7~~	~~ICHIMIYA, Yoshiyuki~~	Rear Admiral	
10	IHARA, Mitsugu	Captain	
14	ITO, Taisuke	"	
20	ISOBE, Taro	"	
48	INABA Masaki	"	
49	IWATA, Seiji	"	

	NAME	RANK	
12	IKEDA Yoichiro	Lieutenant Commander	
14	IRITANI Kiyoaki	"	"
37	IWAMOTO Heisaku	"	"
45	ISHIKUMA Tatsuhiko	"	"
53	IMAIZUMI Toyoji	"	"
57	ISHIDA Suteo	"	"
65	IBUKI Shoichi	"	"
~~116~~	~~ISHIGURO Susumu~~	~~Commander~~	17/6/47 CLO Doct, No. 7788
120	ICHIKIZAKI Hidemaru	"	
124	ITO Motoe	"	
~~141~~	~~ISHIMORI Ichigoro~~	"	retired 7 Nov 47 CLO 9762 24 Dec 47
163	ISHIKAWA Kotaro	"	
164	INOUE Kenzo	"	
~~167~~	~~ITSUSHIKI Tadao~~ (ISSHIKI)	~~Lieutenant Commander~~	5/8/47 CLO Doct No. 7788
174	INAGAKI Teruki	Lieutenant	
~~190~~	~~IMASAKA Shigeru~~	"	retired 7 Nov 47 CLO 9762 24 Dec 47
~~205~~	~~IMAI Toshiteka~~	"	ret 24 Mar 48, CLO 1552, 30 apr.
~~214~~	~~ISHIHARA Masao~~	" J. G.	ret 30/9/47 CLO 8285 22 Oct
216	INOUE Hiroshi	" " "	
~~222~~	~~IMAMURA Takashi~~	~~Paymaster Sub Lieutenant~~	25 (12) ~~unfit 10 June 47~~ 4/6/47 CLO Doct, No. 7788
272	ISHIGURO Naoshi	Ensign	
~~277~~	~~ITO Koichi~~	~~Lieutenant~~	6/8/47 CLO Doct No. 7788
~~301~~	~~ITO Haruyoshi~~	"	retired 7 Nov 47 CLO 9762 24 Dec 47
329	IGUCHI Shoji	Ensign	
339	IKEDA Norito	Commander	
342	IKEDA Atsuo	"	
~~346~~	~~ITO Keigoro~~	~~Lieutenant Commander~~	ret d 10/9/47 my CLO 8285 22 Oct
~~347~~	~~IKEDA Ryozo~~	" "	ret 10/9/47 CLO 8285 22 Oct

	NAME	RANK
357	INOUE Shunzo	Lieutenant Commander
363	IDE Hiroshi	" "
365	IKEDA Harumi	" "
	~~IWABUCHI Kenji~~	Lieutenant ret 19 Nov 47 CLO 9762 24 Dec 47
377	ISHIODORI Yukio	"
	~~IKOMA, Katsuji~~	" quit 18 Oct CLO 8857, 13 Nov.
383	INOMATA Shukuro	"
391	IKEDA Takuzo	" J. G.
	~~IDE Hiroshi~~	Lieutenant ret 5/12/47 CLO 327 20 Jan 48
	~~IMAMURA Tsuma~~	" ret 13/12/47 CLO 327 20 Jan 48
401	INOUE Tatsuo	"
12/7 8	~~ICHIMARU Kazuhiro~~	~~Ensign~~ F.O.
12/7 16	~~ITO Zenzaburo~~	"
29/7	~~IMAI Umeichi~~	~~Lieutenant~~ disapproved date?
21/7 3	ISHIKAWA, Kenitsu	Captain
10/7 8	IIDA, Akira	Lt. (J)
30/8	IWAKI, Shigeru	Captain
3	KAWAI, Iwao	Rear Admiral
	~~KANEKO Zensuke~~	" "
21/7 22	~~KIYOMOTO Kiyoshi~~	Captain
27	KANEDA Takashi Kanoe	"
36	KOYAMA Kiyoyuki	"
45	KOIKE Kanegoro	"
23	KUDO Isekichi	Lieutenant Commander
	~~KOGURE Akira~~	" " ret 14 Jan 48
48	~~KAGANO Jun-ichi~~	" " ~~Tiflo 10 June 47~~ 10/6/47 CLO 7021 No. 7788
54	~~KAWASAKA Torao~~	" " ret 14 Jan 48
67	KUBO Masao	" "
68	KISHIMOTO Ikuji	" "

	NAME	RANK	
77	KOMIYAMA, Katsumi	Lieutenant	
83	~~KATO Kiyoshi~~	"	retired 26 Nov 47 CLO 9762 24 Dec 47
	~~[illegible] Susumu~~	" J. G.	Same as KAWASHIMA
	~~KAWASHIMA, Seishiro~~	" " "	Commissioned Ensign CLO 9170 5 Sept 45 28 Nov 47
	~~KAWABATA Tozazo~~	" " "	Same as above
112	KAIZUMI Yoshio	Commander	
	~~KIYAMA Masayoshi~~	"	ret 26/12/47 CLO 327 20 Jan 48
144	KAWANO Katsuji	"	
147	~~KITAMURA Hajime~~	"	4/6/47 until June 47 CLO 7 Oct No. 7788
150	KOBAYASHI Keishiro	"	
168	~~KOIKE Genkichi~~	Lieutenant Commander	ret 5/12/47 CLO 327 20 Jan 48
187	~~KOGA Shogo~~	Lieutenant	~~until 10 June 47~~ 4/6/47 CLO 7 Oct No. 7788
193	KAJIHARA Tamesuke	"	
194	~~KUNIZAWA Shigeichi~~	"	retired 7 Nov 47 CLO 9762 24 Dec 47
196	KAWANO Tsutomu	"	
215	KIKUTA Hideo	"	J. G.
	~~KOREZAWA Nobuyoshi~~ (Zenki)	Ensign	quit 20/9/47 CLO 6285 22 Oct.
230	KOBATA Hayashi	"	
245	KAGO Kichijiro	Lieutenant	
259	KURIBAYASHI Yasuji	"	J. G.
260	~~KIZU Saburo~~	" " "	ret 5/12/47 CLO 327 20 Jan 48
281	~~KUNISHIMA Kiyonori~~	Lieutenant	until Dec 47
282	KAWARASAKI Isamu	"	
285	~~KANNO Kiichiro~~	"	5/7/47 CLO 7 Oct, No 7788
287	KOKUBU Michiaki	"	
292	~~KIJIMA Teruhiko~~	"	~~until 31 June 47~~ 5/7/47 CLO 7 Oct No. 7788
294	~~KAWAGOE Shigehiko~~	"	ret 16 Mar 48 CLO 1552, 30 Apr
296	KIKUCHI Masaaki	"	
299	KANAGAKI Shigeru	"	

	NAME	RANK	
303	KORI Shigeo	Lieutenant	
307	KUGA Mitsuo	"	
316	KOYAMA Takeo	"	
335	KOYASU Yoshiharu	Commander	
340	KATO Genkichi	"	
344	~~KYOTANI Katsuteshi~~	~~Lieutenant Commander~~	~~Til June 47~~ 4/6/47 CLO 7 Oct No. 7788
349	KOBAYASHI Torata	" "	
35	~~KUMI Reyoyu~~ Ryōyū	"	" ret 16 Mar 48 CLO 1552 30 Apr 48
3	~~KAWAMOTO Kikuzo~~	"	" retired 19 Nov 47 CLO 9762 24 Dec 47
38	KAMON Jozo	"	"
39	~~KANEKO Shigeyuki~~	~~Lieutenant~~	16/7/47 CLO 7 Oct No. 7788
394	KUROIWA Yoshiji	"	
394	~~KANIYAMA Hisato~~	~~Ensign~~	~~until Sept. 47~~ quit 7 Oct CLO 8857 13 Nov 47
395	KOZAKI Yasuo	Commander	
397	~~KISHI Kiichiro~~	Lieutenant	ret 20/12/47 CLO 327 20 Jan 48
411	KOIWA Shozo	Lieutenant	
4	~~KONDO Bunzo~~	"	ret 27 Jan 48
12/7 5	~~KAWAI Tomoyuki~~	"	J. G.
13/7 10	~~KAWAI Kazuo~~	Ensign	ret 5 Mar 48, CLO 1552, 30 Apr
10/7 2	~~KAMETANI, Chuji~~	~~Lt. Comdr - until end Aug 47~~	ret 31/8/47 CLO 52 EJ 22 Oct
5/8 A	KAWAGOE, Shigehide	Lt. (jg)	
5/9	KAMO, Kazuo	Lt. (jg)	
1	~~MABDA Minoru~~	~~Vice Admiral~~	~~retired 1 Jan 48~~
16	MORISHITA Ryuichi	Captain	
28	~~MEGURO Kosei~~	"	ret 14 Jan 48
29	MUROTA Yujiro	"	
30	MATSUFUJI Hisao	"	
6	MISAWA Tadao	Lieutenant Commander	F.O.
15	~~MATSUBARA Kun-ichi~~ Keiichi	" "	~~6/7/47 CLO 7 Oct No. 7788~~
34	MIYAZAKI Usaburo	" "	6/8/47 CLO 7 Oct No. 7788

	NAME	RANK
43	MATSUO Tomihiro	Lieutenant Commander
~~82~~	~~MIYAKE Yasue~~	Lieutenant ret 31 Mar 48, CLO 1552, 30 Apr
94	MATSUDA Shoichi	Lieutenant J. G.
99	MATSUMOTO Koshichi	Lieutenant until end September 47 ?
113	MIKAMI Sakuo	Commander
118	MIYAZAKI Isamu	"
123	MATSUEDA Goro	" until end Dec 47
~~130~~	~~MUTO Katsuzo~~	" ret 5/12/47 CLO 327 20 Jan 48
141	MISAWA Sen-ichi	"
142	MAEDA Ichiro	"
148	MINEKAWA Minoru	"
~~155~~	~~MIZUTA Shintaro~~	" retired 7 Nov 47 CLO 9762 24 Dec 47
175	MIYAKE Yasukatsu	Lieutenant J. G.
~~176~~	~~MORIYAMA Shigemori~~	Lieutenant ret 24 Mar 48, CLO 1552, 30 Apr
~~183~~	~~MATSUO Norio~~ (Masao)	" ret 30/9/47 CLO 8284 22 Oct
192	MINOTA Mutsuo	"
~~197~~	~~MARUTA Nagakichi~~	" ret 5/12/47 CLO 327 20 Jan 48
198	MATSUMOTO Hikojiro	"
203	MASAOKA Tsuneki	"
~~209~~	~~MINABE Michiharu~~	" 2/7/47 CLO 7 Oct No. 7788
213	MORII Tsuyoshi	" J. G.
~~220~~	~~MOTOMURA Masaru~~	" " " 30/8/47 CLO 7 Oct No. 7788
239	MATSUSHIMA Tomoyuki	Ensign
243	MIURA Gihei	Lieutenant
~~249~~	~~MATSUI Shuo~~	" retired 7 Nov 47 CLO 9762
~~250~~	~~MIYASHITA Matsugoro~~	" retired 7 Nov 47 CLO 9762 24 Dec 47
~~255~~	~~MIZUHARI Yujiro~~	" not regular lt 8527 30 Oct
302	MORIYA Takashi	"
~~311~~	~~MATSUURA Mitsutoshi~~	" retired 7 Nov 47 CLO 9762 24 Dec 47

NAME	RANK
~~3 MATSUBARA Nakazo~~	Lieutenant quit 10 Oct CLO 8857 13 Nov
323 MATSUI Kazuhiko	" J. G.
338 MURAOKA Tatsushi	Commander
~~358 MATSUMOTO Shikazo~~	~~Lieutenant Commander~~ 10/6/47 CLO 7 Oct No. 7788
361 MATSUMOTO Kotaro	" "
376 ~~MAKIHARA Hideo~~	~~Lieutenant~~ ~~until July 47~~ 8/7/47 CLO 7 Oct No. 7788
~~395 HARADA Saburo~~	" quit 7 Oct 47 CLO 8857, 13 Nov
396 MOUE Kiyoshi (MAGAMI) Mikero, Michiro	" J. G. 10/10/47 retired 8 F 2 Dec 48
~~323 MASUDA Kachiro~~	~~Ensign~~ quit 7 Oct CLO 8857, 13 Nov
404 ~~MACHIDA Yoshiaki~~	~~Lieutenant~~ quit 16/6/47 CLO 7 Oct No. 7788
406 MORITA Teiji	"
417 MACHIDA Monzo	"
424 MATSUI Tsuyoshi	" J. G.
17/7 6 ~~MIYA Mitsuyuki~~	Ensign quit 1 Feb CLO 1261
29/7 ~~MURAI Kenzo~~	~~Lieutenant~~ disapproved ltr 7.
10/7 5 ~~MURAYAMA, Shigeo~~	Lt. ret 1 Jun 48
9 NAGASAWA, Ko	Captain
17 NAGATA Shigeru	"
26 NISHIHARA Ichiro	"
35 NAKASUGI Seiji	"
18 NAKAGAWA Takashi	Lieutenant Commander
28 NAKAMURA Shigeharu	" "
30 NANBU Nobukiyo	" "
33 ~~NAGAFUJI Kiyotsuchi~~	" " retired 22 Nov 47 CLO 9762
~~36 NISHIWAKI Miyuki~~	" " 9/8/47 CLO 7 Oct No. 7788
44 NARITOMI Seigo	" "
~~65 NAKAJIMA Kiyoshi~~	" " retired 7 Nov 47 CLO 9762 24 Dec 47
~~75 NAKAMURA Takao~~	Lieutenant ret 26/12/47 CLO 327 20 Jan 48

	NAME	RANK	
65	~~NAWA Shigetake~~	~~Lieutenant J. G.~~	Commissioned ensign 5 Sept 45 CLO 9170 26 Nov 47
105	NAKAJIMA Chikataka	Commander	
106	~~NAKAYAMA Sadayoshi~~	" ret 14 Jan 48	10/6/47
	~~NAKA Shigeo~~	" until 10 June 47	CLO 7 Oct No. 7788
151	NISHIMURA Tomoharu	"	
171	NAKAJIMA Tokuyasu	Lieutenant	
199	NAKA Tomotsugu	"	
204	NARAYAMA Sakai	"	
208	NAKAYAMA Kizen	"	
210	NAGANO Shin-ichi	"	
216	~~NISHIOKA Akira~~	" J. G.	until 10 June 47 4/6/47 CLO 7 Oct No. 7788
219	NODA Harukichi	" " "	
223	NINOKATA Tomoshige	Ensign	
224	~~NAKASHIMA Mezao~~	" retired 7 Nov 47	CLO 9762 24 Dec 47
228	NARAZAKI Kentaro	"	
234	~~NAGAI Yoshio~~	" ret 24 Mar 48, CLO 1552, 30 Apr	
268	NOZAWA Tadashi	Lieutenant J. G.	
274	~~NOMURA Tomoji~~	Ensign until 5 May 47 + ship when?	
286	~~NOMURA Minoru~~	Lieutenant ret 14 Jan 48	
291	~~NOJIRI Masaichi~~	" ret 14 Jan 48	
298	NAKAMURA Ryozo	"	
305	~~NITHEI Teruo~~	" quit 25 Feb CLO 1261	
378	~~NAGANO Shinzo~~	" until June 47	11/6/47 CLO 7 Oct No. 7788
388	NISHIMORI Hiroshi	" J. G.	
389	~~NAGAI Hirohisa~~	" " " until July 47	2/7/47 CLO 7 Oct No. 7788
405	~~NAKANISHI Akira~~	Lieutenant ret 27 Jan 48	
408	NAKAMURA Akiichi	"	
412	~~NAGAOKA Kotaro~~	" ret 27 Jan 48	
413	NAKAJIMA Sakae	"	

	NAME	RANK
415	NAKAJIMA Kaneo	Lieutenant
12/7 15	NANRI Ikuro	Ensign
10/7 1	NISHIMURA, Kunigoro	Lt. Comdr. until end Aug 47
5/8 1	NAGOYA, Arizuki	Lt. Comdr.
	NAKABA, Tadaakira X	Captain
	~~11 OGUNI Kanhosuke~~	~~5/8 2/NAKAMURA, Toshiko Lt.~~
	~~34 OKAMOTO Jiro~~	~~5/8 3/NAKADA, Masao Lt.~~
		quit 10Oct CLO 8857 13Nov
38	OKU Sanji	" ret 14 Jan 48 quit 10Oct CLO 8857 13 Nov 47
41	OSUKA Sadaki	"
	~~46 OWADA Tsutomu~~	"
	~~7 OKAWA Shushiro~~	" 25/8/47 CLO 7 Oct No. 7788
17	OBA Saichi	Lieutenant Commander E.P.
49	OKUBORA Yasugoro	" " 5/8/47 CLO 7 Oct No. 7788
	~~53 OHIRA Tatsuo~~	" "
	~~[illegible]~~	" " ret 14 Jan 48
	~~[illegible] Yasunosuke~~	" " retired 7 Nov 47 - CLO 9762
8	OKINO Shuzo	" " retired 7 Nov 47 CLO 9762 24 Dec
96	OKUDA Kenzo	Lieutenant
101	OTA Haruichi	Lieutenant J. G.
104	OISHI Munetsugu	Lieutenant
	~~120 OKADA Shizuichi~~	Commander " ret 20/12/47 CLO 327 20 Jan 48
163	OKUMIYA Masatake	"
202	OKUHARA Harunobu	Lieutenant
225	OGATA Masaichi	Ensign
	~~246 OKABE Naohei~~	Lieutenant ret 26/12/47 CLO 327 20 Jan 48
304	~~OGASAWARA Fumimaro~~	" ret 14 Jan 48
308	OGA Ryohei	"
	~~314 ONITSUKA Yoshio~~	" ret 5/9/47 CLO 8285 22 Oct
315	OGUMA Takashi	"
	~~320 OTA Minoru~~	" ret 5/9/47 CLO 8285 22 Oct
322	OZAWA Yoshinori	Lieutenant J. G.

	NAME	RANK	
324	OTSUBO Torao ✓	Lieutenant J. G.	
327	OGAWA Miyoji	" " "	
33	~~OIRAWA Itaru~~	" " "	quit 1 Feb CLO 1261
38	~~ONAKA Tetsuo~~	Lieutenant	ret 26/12/47 CLO 327 20 Jan 48
402	OZAWA Kojiro	"	
1/7	~~OKADA Sukenichi~~ (Nobuichi)	Lieutenant-Commander	ret 5 Nov 47
1/7 3	OTANI Takizo	" "	
1/7 13	OKUDA Nobuo	Ensign	
13	SUEKUNI Masao ✓	Captain	
23	SAITO Noboru ✓	"	
31	~~SHIKI Tsuneo~~	"	ret 10/12/47 CLO 327, 20 Jan 48
32	SUGIURA Kuro	"	
46	SATO Tesshu	"	
47	~~SHIRAISHI Ryoichi~~	"	25/8/47 CLO 7 Oct No. 7788
3	SAKAMOTO Kaneyoshi ✓	Lieutenant Commander	
11	SAGARA Tatsuo ✓	" "	
26	SARUTA Senzo ✓	" "	
27	SUZUKI Harumi	" "	
29	SHINTAKU Kyoji ✓	" "	
31	SHIMADA Kiyozo	" "	
32	SHINJO Taro	" "	
35	SADAYUKI Shichiro ✓	" "	
39	~~SUGIYAMA Tadayoshi~~	" "	retired 7 Nov 47 CLO 9762 24 Dec 47
47	SAMEJIMA Hiroichi	" "	~~retired~~ (?)
50	~~SAMEJIMA Genzo~~	" "	10/6/47 CLO 7 Oct No. 7788
5	~~SUZUKI Yasutaka~~	" "	ret 26/12/47 CLO 327 20 Jan 48

NAME	RANK
~~6 SHIHOUZU Teruyoshi~~	Lieutenant Commander ret 14 Jan 48
~~7 SATO Seibunsai~~	" " retired 7 Nov 47 CLO 9762 24 Dec 47
8 SASAKI Kesakichi	Lieutenant J. G.
10 SUGITA Toshizo ✓	Commander
11 SASADA Kaneo	" until end Dec. 47
14 SHIMIZU Hidemasa	"
16 SATO Kinzu ✓	"
21 SHIRAISHI Nobuaki	"
26 SEKIGUCHI Kozo	"
37 SAITO Akira ✓	"
~~38 SATO Katsuo~~	" ret 10/12/47 CLO 327 20 Jan 48
43 SUNADA Masaji ✓	"
52 SHIMOMAI Tadashi	"
56 SATO Sukeo ✓	"
~~77 SONOBE Mosaku~~	Lieutenant ret 16 Jan 48
78 SUETAKE Masaji	"
207 SATO Naomitsu	"
~~230 SHIMIZU Takeshi~~	Ensign ret 30/9/47 CLO 8285 22 Oct
~~238 SUGAWARA Kojiro~~	Lieutenant J. G. retired 7 Nov 47 CLO 9762 24 Dec 47
240 SHIMIZU Masao	Ensign
~~244 SUGIYAMA Issei~~	" retired 11 Nov 47 CLO 9762 24 Dec 47
~~247 SHIBATA Toyoji~~	~~Lieutenant~~ 20/8/47 CLO Oct 7/47 No. 7788
255 SOMOTO Takamasa	"
~~257 ASUZUKI Mosuke~~	" ret 26/12/47 CLO 327 20 Jan 48
258 SERIZAWA Tetsue	"
~~263 SUZUKI Oisaku~~	" J. G. ret 9 Mar 48, CLO 1552 30 Apr.
277 SAITA Kanshichi	Ensign
284 SAITO Kunijiro	Lieutenant
~~286 SHIBA Jiro~~	" quit 20 Feb CLO 1261

	NAME	RANK	
290	SEKINE Ko	Lieutenant	
293	SATO Shuichi	"	
306	SHINDO Hajime	"	
314	~~SHIMIZU Toru~~	"	ret 14 Jan 48
325	SATOYA Eiichi	" J. G.	
332	SUGIYAMA Yoshikatsu	" " "	
350	~~SAGAWA Chotaro~~	Lieutenant-Commander	ret 14 Jan 48
352	~~SUGA Shin-ichiro~~	"	" ret 14 Jan 48
354	SAITO Shusuke	"	"
355	SHIKIME Shunpei	"	"
356	SHIMODA Kunishi	"	"
374	SUNAGAWA Norio	Lieutenant	
379	~~SUGO Norichi~~	"	retired 7 Nov 47 CLO 9762 24 Dec 47
392	SATO Teizo	" J. G.	
398	SUGIURA Takeo	Lieutenant	
407	~~SATO Rokuro~~	"	quit 16 May 47 16/5/47 CLO 7 Oct No. 7788
409	~~SUEMATSU Masaichi~~	"	ret 27 Jan 48
412	SEKINO Kiyoshi	"	
421	SAITO Seihachiro	" J. G.	
422	~~SUGANUMA Yoshio~~	" " "	20/8/47 CLO 7 Oct No. 7788
424	~~SHIMIZU Fumio~~	" " "	ret 5/12/47 CLO 327 20 Jan 48
429	SASAKI Takao	Ensign	
430	SATO Taneo	"	
1/7	4 ~~SASAKI Sho~~	Lieutenant	quit 15 Feb CLO 1261
29/7	~~SOGAWA Kiyoshi~~	Commander	SKS SATO, Shojiro 14 Jan 47) disapproved date?
10/7	6 ~~SHIMADA, Junjo~~	~~Lt.~~	resigned 1 Oct 47 CLO 6557
28/6	40 ~~SUZUTA Shinzo~~ K.	~~Capt.~~	replaced by UKITA Shinzo CLO 7 Oct, No. 7788
	19 TOYODA Sumao	Captain	8/7/47
	50 TANIGUCHI Yasumaro	"	
	25 TERAZAKI Ryuji	"	

	NAME	RANK	
5	TSUKUDO Tatsuo	Lieutenant Commander	
19	~~TAKEZOE Yoshio~~	"	" exp'd July 47 9/8/47 CLO 7 Oct No. 7788
20	TANAKA Ichiro	"	"
41	TAKAGI Seijiro	"	"
42	~~TSUTSUMI Kiyoshi~~	"	" grnt 20 Feb CLO 1261 until 5 June 47
46	TANIGAWA Kiyozumi	"	" 4/6/47 CLO 7 Oct No. 7788
51	~~TAKEDA Teiji~~	"	" released 24 Mar 48 CLO 1552 30 Apr
58	TANAKA Shigeru	"	"
63	TANABE Tsuneo	"	"
72	TATEISHI Kazuo	"	"
74	TAKAYAMA Fujizo	Lieutenant	
77	~~TABUCHI Yoshio~~	"	retired 7 Nov 47 CLO 9762 24 Dec 47
86	TSUMORI Tadao	"	J. G.
95	TAKADA Tomisaburo	"	" "
98	~~TSUKADA Hisami~~	"	" " commissioned Ensign 5 Sept 45 CLO 9170 28 Nov 47
109	TERAE Gishu	Commander	
125	TAKAHASHI Yoshio	"	
129	TAKAHASHI Masanori	"	
154	~~TSUZUKI Taira~~	"	until 2 Nov 47 date retired
166	~~TAKEYASU Sucharu~~	"	6/8/47 CLO 7 Oct No. 7788
186	TSUJIMATSU Munehito	Lieutenant	
188	~~TSUTSUMI Toyomitsu~~	"	retired 29 Nov 47 CLO 9762 24 Dec 47
189	~~TSUNEYOSHI Masanori~~	"	ret 14 Jan 48
195	~~TSUKIMATA Hideo~~	"	4/6/47 CLO 7 Oct No. 7788
211	TSUCHIYA Hidekitsu	"	
212	TERUKINA Yasuyuki	"	J. G.
217	~~TSURUZAKI Hiroshi~~	"	" " 4/6/47 CLO 7 Oct No. 7788

	NAME	RANK
233	TANAKA Goro	Ensign
247	TACHIBANA Yoshiro	Lieutenant
256	TOKUDA Bunsaku	"
261	~~TANABE Noriyuki~~	" J. G. ret 5/12/47 CLO 327 20 Jan 48
262	~~TANABE Kotaro~~	~~" " "~~ Tilsonburg 47 30/8/47 CLO 7 Oct No. 7788
		Ensign
271	TANIGUCHI Sekio	Lieutenant ret 14 Jan 48 CLO 8285 22 Oct
310	~~TANAKA Ken-ichi~~	" ret 30/9/47
314	~~TOKUZAWA Kikuichiro~~	" ~~Tilsonburg May 47~~ 4/6/47 CLO 7 Oct No. 7788
318	~~TSUKUDA Jiro~~	" J. G. retired 22 Nov 47 CLO 4762 24 Dec 47
326	~~TODA Tameyuki~~	~~Tilsonburg July 47~~
343	~~TANAKA Yoshio~~	Lieutenant Commander 8/7/47 CLO 7 Oct No. 7788
348	TSUCHIDA Shinji	" "
359	~~TAKAHASHI Chugoro~~ Tadao	" " ret 16 Mar 48 CLO 1552 30 Apr 48
361	~~TSURU Toshio~~	" " ret 5/12/47 CLO 327 20 Jan 48
369	~~TANIGUCHI Tameo~~	" " ret 26/12/47 CLO 327 20 Jan 48
377	~~TAKASUGI Toshio~~	Lieutenant ~~Tilsonburg July 47~~ 8/7/47 CLO 7 Oct No. 7788
378	TONE Yasunosuke	"
390	TANIWA Hideo	" J. G.
396	TAIRAKU Shun	Lieutenant
414	~~TAKAHASHI Yoshio~~	" ret 30/9/47 CLO 8285 22 Oct
425	~~TAKAHASHI Sokichi~~	" J. G. ret 30/9/47 CLO 8285 22 Oct
43	TAKANEZAWA Hiroshi	Ensign 28/6 43 ~~TAKAHASHI, Tadao Capt~~ replaced by ISHIKAWA 5 July CLO 7 Oct No. 7788 2/7/47
10/7/47 9	TAKAYAMA Misao	"
7	TADOKORO, Tomegoro	~~Capt~~ replaced by ICHIYOMOTO 5 July 47
28/6 22	~~TAKASHKI, Yoshihiko~~	Lieutenant Commander
4	UCHIDA Kazutomi	" " 21/7/47 CLO 7 Oct No. 7788
8	URASE URABE Shoji	
		Lieutenant
76	UEDA Moichi	"
78	USUI Murato	Ensign until 5 May 47 Ashigara when?
229	~~UCHIMURA Saizo~~	

	NAME	RANK	
237	USHIJIMA Susumu	Ensign	
251	~~UEAMI Saburo~~	Lieutenant	retired 7 Nov 47 CLO 9762
252	~~UMEDA Sadaji~~	"	until 10 May 47 ~~to ship~~ where?
4/6	UJIIE Ryugo	"	
426	~~UDUI Yoshimi~~	" J. G.	until spt Mar 47
10/7 21/7 1	UKITA, Nobuie	Captain	16/5/47 CLO 7 Oct No. 7788
4	UEDA, Makini	Lt. Comdr.	
12	WATANABE, Yasuji	Captain	
80	~~WATANABE Kiyoshi~~	Lieutenant	ret 4 Mar 48, CLO 1552, 30 Apr
102	WADA Osamu	" J. G.	until end Sept 47?
221	WAKITA Isao	Lieutenant	
235	WATANABE Masanori	Ensign	
320	WADA Isamu	Lieutenant	
12/7 14	~~WATANABE Takeo~~	~~Ensign~~	
	~~16 WADA, Shoji~~	Lt. Comdr. - quit end July 47	
2	YAMAMOTO Yoshio	13/9 extension Requested to end Sept. Rear Admiral	quit 7 Oct 47 CLO 8257
4	YOKOYAMA Ichiro	" "	13 Nov 47
6	~~YAMAKI Akira~~	" "	
8	YOSHI I Michinori	Captain	
21	YOSHIDA Hidezo	"	
33	YAMASHIRO Katsumori	"	
44	YOSHIOKA Seisaku	"	
10	YOKOMIZO Koshiro	Lieutenant Commander	
25	~~YAMADA Yasuo~~	" "	5/8/47 CLO 7 Oct No. 7788
38	~~YOKOYAMA Haruo~~	" "	ret 14 Jan 48
40	YOSHIMURA Kazutomo	" "	
56	YOSHIMURA Rikizo	" "	
62	~~YAMAMOTO Masahide~~	" "	quit 20 Feb 48 CLO 1261
66	YODA Shiro	" "	
100	~~YAMASHITA Tomoo~~	17 Lieutenant	until end Oct 47 quit 5 Feb CLO 1261

EXCERPTS FROM
"THE PRINCIPLES OF NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION
AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION"
1934

by Yoshinari KAWAI

This book presents a blueprint for the reorganization of Japan as a centrally-controlled economy along totalitarian lines and for the creation of an autarchic bloc of nations in Asia under the leadership of Japan. While it deals chiefly with economic problems, it outlines political devices for effectuating the economic system advocated.

The author, a long-time lecturer on economics at Tokyo Imperial University and elsewhere, had a wide reputation as a scholar and was popular with the younger officers.

The book, published in 1934, had wide circulation.

Page 96. "Judging by international conditions and by the ever-present need for maintaining order at home, national defense is without doubt an indispensable requisite for guaranteeing the people's livelihood."

Page 97. "In addition to the fact that national defense is, as explained above, absolutely required for the national livelihood, munitions industries and other national defense industries are just like the industries which supply the people's needs, and should be given priority in the national economy."

Page 128. "The nationalization of economic life has been explained in this chapter. The economy must be led to conform to the objectives of a national economy. Control of production and distribution must be coordinated, but it is necessary that, in addition to these ordinary reforms of capitalism, a special spirit of nationalization of economic life, as mentioned before, be absorbed."

Page 217. "In regard to the problem of accomplishing the formation of the Asiatic Bloc, there is room for considerable discussion, but from the point of view of the distribution of the territories of the world, from the point of view of the races of mankind, and from the point of view of the spread of European and American culture, there is no doubt that our Japan as the leader in Asia has the duty of guidance and leadership in this work." When this idea of leadership is translated into economic terms, it becomes a problem of forming the Asiatic Bloc."

Page 280. "Because of the current emergency the Diet should by law entrust certain matters to the government and should have the government carry them out under wide powers of a so-called 'strong cabinet'. Also, from one point of view, world conditions are changing rapidly. The U.S. with their attitude of watching (a mouse) with cat(s eyes, changes in Italy

and Germany, with England decaying and restless, China's future unstable, and the Russian tendencies clear, we must react to each bloc economy and its development, and we must rearrange each of our domestic and farm policies. We absolutely do not have time to get diet approval for everything necessary in each case."

EXCERPTS FROM
"WHAT TO DO WITH JAPAN'S ECONOMY"
1939

by Yoshinara KAWAI

In this book, the author, fresh from his planning experiences in the controlled economy of Manchuria, where he had spent one year, as economic advisor, outlines a plan for the realization of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere as an economic autarchy centering around Japan and Manchuria as its inner zone. The basic elements of the plan are: totalitarian control over production, consumption, imports, exports, prices; limitation of the rights of labor to choose its jobs or to strike; abolition of the system of self-recommendation of candidates for the Diet; Japanese leadership of the East Asia Bloc for economic self-sufficiency; military preparedness.

Page 4. Preface. "Next is the problem of autarchy. When I visited one of the phases of Manchurian construction I felt that in our goal of a Japanese Economy we must concentrate on the perfection of this autarchy. Of course, this has long been a desire of ours, but now that it has become a center of the fury of construction we have a base and a belief in our desire. Although the world is a big place, countries which have been blessed with a perfect autarchy like that of the Japan-Manchuria-China group cannot be found. The decision to set up this autarchy was given great emphasis by the settlement of the China Incident, and will proceed with the great scheme for building Greater East Asia. Also I am sure that the establishment of this autarchy will proceed along the roads which leads to increased production for Japan, Manchuria and China."

Page 6. "The ABE Cabinet must reexamine the economic sphere of these three countries. The idea of constructing East Asia or of an East Asia Cooperative Bloc is excellent, but we can no longer be satisfied with such abstract ideas. From the economic point of view to rephrase the relationship of Japan, Manchuria and China, our country, which is the leader of the East Asia edifice will easily obtain commodities from these three countries. This is the crux of the problem. The above means nothing more than the establishment of the so called autarchical economy. Autarchy is the future goal of the Japanese economy."

Page 17. "The establishment of a Defence State and stabilization of livelihood have been things we have yearned for many years. In a country which lacks raw materials nothing can be done. Therefore, we have for many years regarded the nations of Britain and America who are rich in natural resources just like children who look on their neighbor's persimmons with envy. However, because of the great achievement of the military in the Manchurian Incident much greater riches than persimmons have been discovered buried in Manchuria. Thus in the recent China Incident the true value of digging up the treasures was realized."

Page 52. "There isn't the slightest disagreement about the fact that the current situation must be settled by the formation of an East Asia Cooperative Bloc. From the point of view of world conditions it is definitely agreed that Japan cannot get along without taking the lead in the various nations of Asia. There is no argument, but if there were need for a basis for argument I should say that this is all for the sake of the Japanese race. Today we are engaged in a great struggle involving death and suffering on the battlefield, but if someone were to ask whether we are fighting for Japan or for China, I think everyone would say it is for Japan. We will never forget that the development of the Japanese race is our keynote. However, although it is for the sake of Japan that we clasp hands with China, Manchuria, and other East Asia countries, it is incidental to this marvelous destiny that these other countries are also benefited. This couldn't be better, even if it had been prayed for. In world conditions, things are different. In previous history we have the situation of the British exploiting India. However, in today's conditions that situation can be interpreted as an excellent circumstance. Nevertheless, basically, the theory of the East Asia Cooperative Bloc is that it is for the sake of the Japanese race."

Page 54. The China Incident and our Rights of Self-Defense. "To the question, 'Why does the Japanese race make war?' I answer, it is the right of self-defense. It is clear that the wars with Russia and China were fought in self-defense."

Page 59. "First we shall unify opinion within the government. Then as for public opinion (we cannot suppress thought too much) we must be bold enough to control it. Then we can call this 'national unity mobilization of the people's spirit' or reorganization; the words don't matter. In progressing in any long-term construction I believe the first step is domestic control."

Page 172. "Putting Constitutional theory and Governmental theory aside for a while, and looking at the economic problem only, Germany and Italy would be economically impoverished countries without fascist control. Therefore, they practice fascism. Lacking in raw materials and unable to make payments abroad, they seem to be holding the proverbial rice bag with the hole. No matter how hard the people work, the rice leaks out. Their adherence to an extreme autarchy is a most natural thing in the world. People must be patient even though their appetites are not quite satisfied. But since patience alone is not enough, they must be controlled with absolute authority. This is the only way that internal security can be guaranteed and in this way they can stand up internationally."

Page 174. "In peacetime conditions, we can not say that our country is rich in resources but we probably have enough of the ordinary things. Of course the fact that we do not lack food, which is the most important, makes our country a blessed one. Therefore, there is no need for us to exceed German or Italian control."

Page 242. "Thus, while our people are being driven by world economy and world culture, they are also being harried by the internal population pressure and the pressure of lack of resources. Therefore, our race must leave the island country and extend itself to the continent. By means of developing China and giving it purchasing power we will discover markets for our goods. In other words, we will seek the development of both peoples by joining Japan with China. There is no other way."

Page 263. "There are special features which must be taken care of by Japan after the war. These are, roughly, as follows:

1. The development of Manchuria.
2. The development of China.
3. The maintenance of order in China.
4. Military preparedness for international relations with Russia and other countries."

Page 270. Strengthening of Control over Labor. "Labor control is bound up with the welfare of the workers. It concerns itself with wages, prohibiting disputes and training of workers. Judging from the present, this control will probably be long-termed. Moreover, I believe that at the same time by means of the labor passport system we will embark on an aggressive policy in regard to the shift of manpower and the prohibition of strikes."

EXCERPTS FROM
"FRAGMENTARY THOUGHTS DURING WAR TIME"
1943

by Yoshinari KAWAI

This book contains a number of articles, speeches and radio talks by the author during 1940 to 1942. The wide range of subjects is indicated by the table of contents. The excerpts were chosen to illustrate the author's views on important aspects of Japanese policy such as: expansion by means of strong-arm diplomacy backed by force of arms where necessary, exploitation of the southern regions, the totalitarian party system, domination of national policy by the army, development of the leadership principle as a means of controlling the people.

Hopes for Tojo's Iron Cabinet.

"The special characteristic of the Tojo Cabinet is that it is made up so that the army has complete responsibility. For a long time the military has been known as the 'driving force'. It appears that they succeeded in getting appointment (to premiership). However, the military see in their responsibility direct connection with all national affairs, and this is unprecedented. In the past the nation in general felt that something was lacking but now that the military has taken responsibility the joy of the people knows no bounds.

"Also, the external and internal policies of the military are unified. Wartime Cabinet should always be this way. In the past leadership was divided and true ruling power did not appear. I believe this is a fine characteristic of the new cabinet.

"The previous cabinet was split internally but of course this sort of thing will not be repeated in the Tojo Cabinet, I'm sure. There will not be a question of minorities and majorities in the cabinet. Rather there will be complete agreement in regard to carrying out national policies. This should be one single solar cabinet revolving around the Premier. Let this determined united super-Cabinet advance confidently wherever it desires. Thus the people, raising their voices with joy, will follow them like the tides. This is why his cabinet is truly the one entrusted with overcoming our difficult days." (Article appearing in Defence and Economy, November 1941)., reprinted in above-mentioned book.)

Page 7. "Our country is indeed a divine country. For this we must offer profound thanks to Heaven and Earth and the Emperor."

Page 99. "The strength and power of our army and navy seems to have no limit. No matter how often we think about it, we can only express our amazement at their greatness. Our Imperial Forces are about to control one-third of the world. Day after day they are succeeding in smashing the strong forces of Australia, America and Britain, with the firm determination to die anywhere for the sake of the revered Emperor."

Page 129. "Who in the world could ever invade such a small monarchy as ours in the eastern sea? She might be air-raided, but only to a small extent. The present national crisis is, indeed, the best possible opportunity for us which may never come again."

Page 133. "Premier Churchill of Britain says that if a war should break out between America and Japan, Britain will declare war within an hour. We must regard his statement as a grave insult to the Japanese warriors."

Pages 274-5. "The great victory of our army and navy at this time will overthrow the Anglo-Saxon history of five hundred years. The world's map will be changed. It is the destiny of the 100 million Japanese to execute this great task. Such a nation as the present Japanese, so full of hope and about to rise to the top, cannot be found anywhere else in the history of the world. Looking over the map of East Asia and the southern seas, and reconstructing in our minds the advances of our Imperial forces, we are impressed by the ideal that we are the leaders for the rebuilding of East Asia."

Pages 274-6. "China is a nation of people with dull nerves, like the tapeworm. We have spent four years in attacking her, but the old life still remains in fragments. However, in the case of countries like Britain and America, rich in material civilization, comparison may be made with buildings stacked up tier on tier. Their supporting pillar is the military force known as 'command of the sea.' But our Imperial Forces have driven an ax into this pillar. The piled-up buildings are beginning to totter. No doubt they will change the pillar one after the other with their great industrial resources. No matter how many times they change the pillar, however, our navy will deliver an ax-blow each time and bring it crashing down. What is this ax of ours? It is the spiritual strength of the Japanese. Battleships and planes might be produced in great number, but the kind of spirit possessed by the Japanese, who will gladly lay down their lives for the Emperor, cannot be built up in five or seven years. This is a result of the history of three thousand years. It cannot possibly be developed easily with material and scientific power within a short time."

Page 286. For the Completion of National Defense. "It is almost four years since the Incident. This autumn will witness 100 million people firmly building unity and overcoming the crisis. Therefore, we need hardly say that we must work for strong national defense. It is believed that national opinion on this point is in complete agreement."

Page 289. "The first point is the development of totalitarian economy. These are the so-called principles of leadership: Youth must be trained as the nucleus."

Page 290. "Today, Germany, having completed her totalitarian economy, has attacked her great enemies. The reason for her spectacular achievements in the world is without doubt her totalitarian training for the past twenty years."

Page 291. "In Japan, as well, recently, various principles of leadership have been urged and various types of control in the economic world have become very popular. This is all very fine. However, it is believed that our training methods vary. For example, local control is exercised in various enterprises but some of the control is pointless and is not exercised in the spirit we seek. Somehow there is a feeling that it is merely control for the sake of control."

Page 295. "I think that the only way we can achieve totalitarianism is by individual training which gradually builds up strength and becomes fused into a new total spirit. I believe that that is the way to awaken special superior Japanese characteristics and the way to create a totalitarianism peculiar to Japan."

ARTICLE APPEARING IN YOMIURI SHIMBUN
21 December 1941

An Invulnerable Camp. "What a happy occasion! Our dream has become a reality! The Imperial Army struck the axe at the basis of the Anglo-American strength! 300 years - long history of the Anglo-Saxons is broken. Thus we, the Great Yamato race, really turned over the most significant page from the beginning of history, starting on December 7, 1941, when Japan seized the leadership of the whole Eastern Asia. What a happiness to be born at that particular moment and in this sacred land of Japan.'

"Of course, Great Britain and America will counter-attack; but this magnificent spirit 'let us die for the glory of His Majesty' they cannot create speedily neither in three years, nor in five! However many ships and planes they will manufacture, where they will get the crews full of spirit? It is worthwhile to stop and to think of the spirit of those, who, embracing the bomb, crashed into the smokestack of a warship or stole into an enemy harbor in a tiny submarine! One cannot explain this heroic spirit - for which we all are grateful - only by saying - 'they went to sure death!' This was prepared by 3,000 years long-history of our race; this was prepared by the idea of a peculiar (political) structure of the nation which is united with the Emperor as its center. We are unique in the world and no one can explain the depth of our social fabric! Can British and American imitate us, they, who are sunk in the material enjoyments and are drunk with material interests?"

"The internal situation of our country has changed in an instant. The people who - after the China Incident - became impatient, now shake hands and dance with joy. Have we not read that under the spur of a oment a human heartcan stand resistance eight times as great as usually?

"The nation is now wet from tears of extreme joy and it has made its mind to win the war, getting its teeth into the flesh of the enemy and overcoming whatever difficulties there may be .

"We should, however, avoid indulging in phantasies."

.... "As to the exploitation of the territories seized in the south, this should be different in character from that of Manchuria, Korea, and China; there 'government-in-business' should be completely discarded and the policy applied should be that of dictatorial, bold heroic businessmen. Thus, while securing the minimum livelihood of the people, in our camp of production of materials we may entertain a hope to be able to jump over the narrow negative limits and make possible winning forever the struggle for the world hegemony."

.... "It is extremely important to turn our country into an invulnerable Camp creating in the sphere of politics and economics materpieces of creative imagination which would not be inferior to attacks on Malay and Pearl Harbor."

A reproduction of invitation to attend
'Anti-Emperor-Organ Theory Mass Meeting'

Tokyo, March 15, 1935

Mr.....

Sir:

The question of the Emperor-Organ-Theory is a vital matter for our national polity. In order to crush this evil theory and to clarify the truth of our national polity, "The Emperor-Organ-Theory Crushing Promoters Mass Meeting" will be held at Seiyoken, Uyeno, on March 19th at 2 P.M. Your attendance is urgently invited.

Promoters of the Emperor-Organ-Theory
Crushing Mass Meeting

86 Nagata-cho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
(c/o Black Dragon Society Free Club)
Telephone Ginza 971

	NAME	RANK	
122	YAMAGUCHI Masayuki	Commander	
130	YOSHIKAWA Tsumoru	"	
131	YAGUCHI Yoshio	"	
~~138~~	~~YOKURA Sashizo~~	"	ret 26/12/47 CLO 327 20Jan48
139	YAMAMOTO Shinroku	"	
149	YAMADA Tatsuto	"	
158	YAMAMOTO Tadashi	"	
159	~~YAMAGUCHI Katsumi~~	"	ret 26/12/47 CLO 327 20Jan48
165	YAMADA Takeshi	"	
181	YOSHIMURA Fukumasa	Lieutenant	
184	YAMAMOTO Takata	"	
200	YUKITAKE Sueo	"	
265	~~YAMAMOTO Hisataro~~ Kyutaro	Lieutenant J. G.	ret 27 Jan 48
266	~~YAMADA Senji~~	" " "	ret 5/12/47 CLO 327 20Jan48
267	~~YOSHIDA Koichi~~	" " "	ret 27 Jan 48
269	YAMAGISHI Masaaki	" " "	
270	YAMAOKA Akira	Ensign	
279	YOMEKANE Saburo	"	
283	~~YANO Tametsu~~	Lieutenant	ret 14 Jan 48
289	~~YOSHIDA Hirotoshi~~	"	ret 14 Jan 48
295	YOSHIMURA Goro	"	
300	~~YANAGIWARA Shigeru~~	"	6/8/47 CLO 7 Oct No. 7788
311	~~YADA Tsuglo~~	"	retired 7 Nov 47 CLO 9762 24 Dec 47
312	~~YAGI Isao~~	"	ret 30/9/47 CLO 8285 22 Oct
328	~~YOSHINO Kunio~~	"	ret 10/12/47 CLO 327 20Jan48
333	YAMASAKI Keiji	"	J. G.
364	YOKO-O Masatoki	Lieutenant Commander	
382	YAMANOUCHI Motoaki	Lieutenant	
12/7-11	~~YOSHIOKA Hiroyuki~~	Ensign	ret 17/9/47 CLO 8285 22 Oct

NAME	RANK
248 YAMAO Seisaku	Lieutenant
337 YANAGUCHI Nobuho	Commander

28/6 24 ~~YOSHIDA, Rokuro Capt~~ until early June

10/6/47 ? OCT CLO No. 7788

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Office of the Chief of Counter-Intelligence

17 December 1945

WAR CRIMINALS NAME LIST

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YAHAGI,---
TERAUCHI, Hisaichi
OKAMURA, Neiji
MOMOTAKE, Gengo
YOSHIDA, Zengo
SHIMADA, Shigetaro
TSUKAHARA, (Fuyomi)
UGAKI, Kazushige
UMEZU, Yoshijiro
ITAGAKI, Seishiro
NOMURA, Naokuni
TANAKA, Seiichi
ITO, Seiichi
MATSUI, Iwane
TOMINAGA, Kyoji

Translator:
TM

Removal of Public Official

BEC/CLK/MER/md

Staff Study

C of S
Thru: CIS
Legal

13 Dec 45

The attached staff study, presented for your consideration and approval, is summarized as follows:

I. The problem presented:

Action to be taken against a judge who knowingly failed to impose an adequate penalty in a criminal action of grave importance to the occupational forces.

II. Facts bearing on problem:

The accused was in possession of grenades, samurai sword and pistol in violation of law. The court was empowered to sentence him up to 15 months penal servitude under Japanese law but merely assessed a fine of 200 yen, while knowing that the matter was of grave importance to the occupational troops.

Sixth Army recommends discharge of this judge.

III. Conclusions:

The judge should be discharged from office and prohibited from again holding office in any law enforceing agency.

IV. Recommendations:

That attached memo to Japanese Government be signed and dispatched.

- B. E. C.- - - - - -

P Adm file

13 December 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF.

I. THE PROBLEM PRESENTED.

A determination of the proper action to be taken regarding Takeo Ishiwara, Judge, Kyoto District Court for willful failure to impose an adequate penalty in a criminal action involving a menace to the occupational forces.

II. FACTS BEARING UPON THE PROBLEM.

1. On 6 November 1945, Hiroshi Kondo, demobilized "Technical Captain" Japanese Army was arrested by a patrol from 130th Infantry for possession of seven (7) hand grenades, one (1) samurai sword and one (1) model 94 Japanese pistol. The case was turned over to Chief of Police, Kyoto Prefecture for prosecution with direction that the offense was considered "a grave menace to the occupational forces".

2. Investigation by the Police showed the grenades were issued by the Osaka Fuel Department to him after the surrender and that the accused intended to distribute them to his subordinates. The other weapons came into his possession lawfully.

3. On 14 November 1945 Takeo Ishiwara, Judge, Kyoto District Court rendered an order finding accused guilty and assessing a fine of 200 yen. A sentence up to 15 months penal servitude was authorized by Japanese law.

III. DISCUSSION.

1. The Judge knew the accused was unlawfully possessed of explosives. The Chief of Police knew the offense was considered "a grave menace to the occupational forces" and normally would convey this information to the court. Any judicial officer would realize that an occupation force would consider possession of explosives as a menace to them particularly in view of the aggravating circumstances in that they were issued after the surrender and were to be distributed to his men. At a subsequent interview the Judge promised to give more severe sentencesin the future, from which promise an inference may reasonably be drawn that the sentence here imposed was known by the court to be inadequate.

P.A. FILE COPY

2. The Sixth Army is of the opinion that the Judge wilfully failed to execute his duties in this matter and recommends that he be removed from office and barred from future employment in any government capacity.

IV. CONCLUSIONS.

1. That the court knowing the offense was serious to the occupation forces deliberately imposed an unusually light sentence on the accused.

2. That permitting any person to hold any position involving law enforcement duties having the attitude of Takeo Ishiwara impedes the accomplishment of the mission of the occupation forces.

3. That permitting this action to stand without a substantial penalty being imposed on Takeo Ishiwara (a) permits him to evade a penalty for his wrongful act, and (b) will encourage other Japanese Judges to be equally lenient in offenses committed against the occupational forces.

V. ACTION RECOMMENDED.

That the inclosed memorandum to the Japanese Government (Tab "A") requiring the discharge from office of Takeo Ishiwara and prohibiting his being employed in any law enforcing capacity by the Japanese Government be signed and dispatched.

B. E. CLARKE
Colonel, Infantry,
Acting Chief, Government Section

CONCURRENCES.

CIS Concurs (Gen Thorpe)
Leg Sec Concurs (Col Carpenter)

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

On 12 December 1945 in informal conference with Lt Col Yeiss, CIS, he expressed his personal concurrence with the views herein expressed.

At a later hour on the same day, Col Carpenter, Chief Legal Section did likewise.

M. E. ROWELL
Major, AUS

P.V. FILE COPY

SCAPIN - 447-A

AG 091.1 (16 Dec 45) GS

16 December 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Dismissal of Takeo Ishiwara, Judge, Kyoto District Court.

1. The Imperial Japanese Government, on receipt of this Memorandum, will remove from office and employment Takeo Ishiwara now Judge, Kyoto District Court and will not reemploy or reappoint him in any position under the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Justice, any police organ in Japan or to any position dealing in any manner with law enforcement fuctions.

2. Receipt of this Memorandum will be acknowledged.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

Mailed 1340 Dec 16' 45

Removal of Public Officials

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

18 December 1945

SUBJECT: Dismissal of Judge Ishiwara.

1. At 1500 today Mr. Oda of the Central Liaison Office called to ask permission to discuss the SCAP order directing removel of Judge Ishiwara. Permission was granted and a conference was immediately held between Major Marr, Mr. Oda and myself.

2. Mr. Oda stated that there must have been some misunderstanding concerning the facts in the matter which gave rise to the dismissal order. During the course of the discussion it was evident that Mr. Oda had no new facts to present other than those that already appear in our files. He stressed the absence of a wilful intent on the part of the defendant in the case which gave rise to the dismissal order. He felt that the judge did not use common sense in handling the matter but he felt that the punishment is too severe and that it has thrown fear into all judges.

3. He was asked to present biographical data on the judge and to furnish a copy of the law which provides for the levying of a fine rather than imprisonment where there is an absence of wilful intent. He was also asked to furnish information concerning the manner in which a Japanese military court in the Philippines or other Japanese invaded territory would have handled this kind of violation of the letter and spirit of the occupation. He was advised that this Headquarters regarded this very seriously and that prompt and judicious action should be taken by the Japanese government to insure that judges enforce the letter and spirit of all laws. It was pointed out to him that military courts have not been set up because SCAP wants to give the Japanese courts an opportunity to mete out appropriate justice. However, if prompt action is not taken to assure enforcement of law by the Japanese courts, there will, no doubt, be military courts. He was told to advise this Section promptly concerning the information requested and that action on the dismissal order will have to be prompt.

C. E. ERICKSON
Lt Col, CAC

35

Removal of Public Officials

Subjcet:

Dismissal of Takeo Ishiwara, Judge, Kyoto District Court

Contents of Correspondence:

1. Memo for Jap Govt. 16 Dec. 45
2. Memo for Chief of staff 13 Dec 45
3. Letter to SCAP from HQ, Sixth Army 18 Nov 45
4. Letter from Kyoto to 6th Army on Case 14 Nov
5. Informal Order, 14 Nov 45
6. CK SK. T. C/S 13 Dec.

Above Correspondence filed in Demazification folder no. 5.

Cross reference to Reading file and Memo to Jap Govt.

7. CLO 1151 (3.2) 17 Dec.

8. B Dec. Memo. f Record. Col. Erickson

5

dispatched
AK

OO OO PA

AG 091.1 (16 Dec 45) GS 16 December 1945

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2. Receipt of this Memorandum will be acknowledged.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

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

MAILED 1340 DEC 16'45 ADV. ECH. AG. - GHQ.

CJA indorsed recom. "no quit position" 14 Dec.
Lrqd " concurring in original recom 15 Dec.
C/S approved original endorsement. 15 Dec mrh

C.S. COME BACK

GHQ
AGO RECORDS
11 DEC 1945

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY
APO 442

AG 014.13 Y

18 November 1945

SUBJECT: Removal of Japanese Judge.

TO : Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

THRU : Commander-in-Chief, AFPAC, APO 500.

1. On or about 6 November 1945, a patrol from the 130th Infantry apprehended one Hiroshi Kondo, former "technical Captain", Japanese Army, who had in his possession seven Japanese hand grenades, one samurai sword and one model 94 Japanese pistol with case.

2. On or about 9 November 1945 the above case was turned over to the Chief of Police, Kyoto Prefecture; the chief of police was informed that the possession of hand grenades by Japanese Nationals was considered a grave menace to the occupational forces. The Chief of Police was directed to take suitable punitive steps and submit a report thereof.

3. On 15 November 1945 the Chief of Police personally submitted the required report which is herewith as Incl. 1. This report indicates that the offender was fined only ¥200 (no confinement), although the report does show that the offender secured the grenades after the termination of the war with intent to distribute them to his subordinates.

4. This headquarters considered the punishment assessed in this case entirely inadequate and so informed the Chief of Police of the Kyoto Prefecture when he delivered the report. This Chief of Police then stated he could exercise no control over the court in question (Kyoto District Court, Takeo Ishiwara, Judge) nor could the judge of the court enforce any law or regulation in this case except those that had been in force prior to the Occupation.

5. The Japanese Police authorities were required to report the maximum allowable sentence in the Hiroshi Kondo case. The report thereof is inclosed herewith and indicates that the offender might have been confined for one year and three months on the charges of which he was apparently found guilty.

6. On 17 November 1945, Judge Takeo Ishiwara of the Kyoto District Court was interviewed on the subject of handling of the Kondo case. Mr. Ishiwara stated that in his view the actions of Kondo constituted no more than a casual infraction of an administrative law; and that he accepted the fact that the grenades had not been used maliciously as a sufficient proof that they would not be so used. He was insistent that the ¥200.00 fine assessed was adequate. Although Mr. Ishiwara at no time admitted error in the use of his discretionary powers, he did offer a promise to do better in the future. Considering the circumstances in which the promise was offered, it is deemed unconvincing and unacceptable.

7. On 16th November 1945, a conference was held with Mr. Atsuchi Kimura, governor of Kyoto Prefecture. Mr. Kimura in response to questions made statements the gist of which was as follows:

a. He, Kimura, as Governor, exercises no control over the Kyoto District Court.

b. As of 16 November 1945 there is no regulation or law (enforceable by Japanese Courts) forbidding Japanese Nationals to with-hold weapons from the Occupational Forces.

c. There is no provision for punishment by Japanese courts of offenders against occupation forces unless there is a coincidental offense against existing Japanese law.

d. He, Kimura, has received no orders from higher Japanese officials that he will punish offenders against anything other than ordinary Japanese law.

8. This headquarters is of the opinion that the sentence in the Hiroshi Kondo case imposed by Takeo Ishiwara, Judge, Kyoto District Court, was grossly inadequate and that the Judge willfully failed to execute his duties in the matter. It is therefore recommended that Takeo Ishiwara be removed from office and barred from future employment in any governmental capacity.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

John B. Cooley

JOHN B. COOLEY,
Colonel, A. G. D.,
Adjutant General.

2 Incls:
Incl 1 - Ltr, Kyoto, 14 Nov 45
Incl 2 - Informal Order, 14 Nov 45

Kyoto, November 14, 1945.

Colonel A. S. J. Stovall, Jr..
Provost Marshal,
U.S. 6th Army Headquarters.

Unauthorized possession of Weapons

This has reference to your letter dated Nov. 9, 1945, regarding the case of Hiroshi Kondo and your verbal orders relative to Sashichi Shimada. Following is our report on how these two cases have been taken care of:

Hiroshi Kondo Case

Address: No.53, Kobata, Ujicho, Uji-gun
Kyoto prefecture.

Name : Hiroshi Kondo

Age : 28 years old.

Occupation: None.

1 - Military career:

Before the end of the war he was a technical captain of the Japanese army and belonged to the Osaka Fuel Department of the army. He was discharged about October 20.

11 - Doings after discharge:

His family, parents, two younger sisters and two younger brothers, had lived in Hiroshima City.

京都府

but due to the atomic bomb raid of August 6 the parents died, and since the whereabouts of the youngest sister have become unknown. One of the sisters was seriously wounded, and she was sent to the hospital of the Kyoto Imperial University, but she left there around November 3.

Kondo had right after he was released

(1) to take care of his sister in the hospital,

(2) look after the other sister and brothers,

(3) look over his personal property and effects,

(4) settle down in a proper place, etc.

While thus he was busily engaged in various affairs, trying to get started in a new life, finally he was enabled to live at the present address as mentioned above through the kindness of a friend of his, and on November 6 with the assistance of his sisters and four of his friends, his former subordinates, he was removing, at two times, his furniture and fixtures and belongings from his former lodgings at

c/o Tojiro Mukai,
Iseya Machines Factory,
Sankocho, Sakuda, Fushimi-ku,
City.

京都府

While they were unloading the stuffs on the second arrival about 7:30 p.m., November 6, they were questioned by an U.S. Military Police on patrol and their goods inspected.

III - Discovering of weapons:

The competent Uji Police Station, to whom the parties to the case were turned over about 11 p.m., November 6, by the occupation forces, immediately started their investigation, and found that

(1) The goods were really his own, and not stolen goods,

(2) and that the grenades were the ones distributed by the Osaka Fuel Department of the army while he was in the service.

(3) Besides, he stated he possessed one pistol and one sword.

At the request of the occupation forces the five persons involved were detained in custody over the night, and on the following day four of them set free, only the possessor remaining.

IV - How the weapons were taken possession of:

(1) Grenades:

At the chaotic time following the close of the war these were taken out of the Osaka Fuel Dept.

京都府

of the army, which he intended to distribute among his subordinates. As, however, things soon took a sudden and precipitous turn, he found them entirely useless.

(2) Pistol:

While in Malaya as a second lieutenant of the army about August, 1940, this was given him by the Tokyo Ordnance Department No.1 of the army

(3) Sword:

This is one of the mementos of his father, who was an ex-army man. This was presented him in Aug. 1939, when he was appointed second lieutenant.

He states that these three kinds of weapons should have been turned over to the occupation forces, if he were not being bothered with matters one after another, and he much repents that this delinquency has caused a great deal of trouble to both the occupation forces and the police force.

V - Action taken:

(1) The three kinds of weapons have been turned over to the occupation forces.

(2) In view of the unauthorized possession

京都府

of ammunitions and their transportation without permission, on November 13 we sent him to the Public Procurator's Office of the Kyoto District Court, together with the documents, on a charge of violating the Control Law re Ammunitions.

---

(3) On November 14 he was sentenced to a fine of ¥ 200.00 by informal order.

京都府

Kyoto, November 14, 1945.

Colonel A. S. J. Stovall, Jr.,
Provost Marshal,
U.S. 6th Army Headquarters.

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11 - Doings after discharge:

His family, parents, two younger sisters and two younger brothers, had lived in Hiroshima City. but due to the atomic bomb raid of August 6 the parents died, and since the whereabouts of the youngest sister have become unknown. One of the sisters was seriously wounded, and she was sent to the hospital of the Kyoto Imperial University, but she left there around November 3.

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The competent Uji Police Station, to whom the parties to the case were turned over about 11 p.m., November 6, by the occupation forces, immediately started their investigation, and found that

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(2) and that the grenades were the ones distributed by the Osaka Fuel Department of the army while he was in the service.
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At the request of the occupation forces the five persons involved were detained in custody over the night, and on the following day four of them set free, only the possessor remaining.

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At the chaotic time following the close of the war these were taken out of the Osaka Fuel Dept. of the army, which he intended to distribute among his subordinates. As, however, things soon took a sudden and precipitous turn, he found them entirely useless.

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V - Action taken;

(1) The three kinds of weapons have been turned over to the occupation forces.

(2) In view of the unauthorized possession of ammunitions and their transportation without permission, on November 13 we sent him to the Public Procurator's Office of the Kyoto District Court, together with the documents, on a charge of violating the Control Law re Ammunitions.

---

(3) On November 14 he was sentenced to a fine of Y 200.00 by informal order.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY;

A. S. J. STOVALL JR.
Colonel, Cavalry

Nov. 14th, 1945.

Informal Order

Name, etc.:- Hiroshi Kondo.

Former technical captain in the Army

Age, 28

On the abovenamed who has committed offence against the Regulations concerning the Control of Firearms and Explosives, we hereby issue the following informal order:

Sentence

We assess a fine of 200 yen against the accused.

In case the accused be unable to pay up the fine, he shall be detained in the prison workhouse for the number of days to be counted at the rate of 5 yen a day.

Facts of the Case

On November 6th, 1945, the accused had packed in a wicker basket (A) 8 hand grenades, which are prohibited explosives, together with some clothes, and (B) a pistol, which he did not intend to use either for official or business purposes; and was transporting abovementioned articles from (C) the house of Tojiro Mukai, Takeda-Mikui-cho, Fushimi-ku, Kyoto City to (D) the house of the accused located at No. 53, Koaza Minamihata, Aza Kobata, Higashi Uji-cho, Uji-gun, Kyoto Prefecture.

Laws applied

Regulations concerning the Control of Firearms and Explosives, Articles 37, 39, 45, & 46.

Imperial Criminal Code, Article 54, 1st half of Clause 1, article 10, Clause 2, and Article 18.

The accused may apply for a formal trial within 7 days from receipt of this order.

TAKEO ISHIWARA, Judge,
Kyoto District Court.

From Regulations Concerning the Control of Firearms and Explosives.

Article 37

Explosives shall not be packed with other things, nor shall they be possessed, transported or consigned in changed or disguised form.

Article 39

Pistols, small guns or fitted guns shall not be given or received, transported or carried unless permitted by the competent police, except in the performance of official duties or in the business transactions of fire-arms.

Article 45

One who has contravened the provisions of Article 37 shall be sentenced to penal servitude of not longer than 1 year or to a fine of not more than ¥ 200.00.

Article 46

One who has contravened the provisions of Article 39 shall be sentenced to either penal servitude of not longer than three months or a fine of not more than ¥ 50.00, or dentention or an administrative penalty.

From

Imperial Criminal Code

Article No.54 - 1st half of Clause No.1

When an act falls on a number of names of crimes, the act shall be dealt with according to the severest provision.

Article No. 10 - Clause No.2.

As regards the penalties falling under the same category, the penalty stipulating the longest among the maximums of ~~terms~~ or the ~~l~~largest among the maximums of sums, or the one stipulating the longest among the minimums of terms or the largest among the minimums of sums in case the maximums of terms or the maximums of sums are the same, shall be considered the heaviest.

Article No. 18

One who is unable to pay off the whole sum of the fine shall be detained in the workhouse for a term of more than 1 day but not exceeding 2 years.

When a fine or an administrative penalty is sentenced, the length of term of detention providing for the failure to pay off the fine or the administration penalty shall at the same time be fixed and sentenced.

Nov 4 1945.

Informal Order

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Age. 28

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A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY,

A. S. J. STOVALL, JR.
Colonel, Cavalry

(1) The hand-grenades had been given him in August when the Allie's landing was thought imminent, not after the surrender.

(2) <u>Ishiwara's background</u>.

Born 18 June, 1909.

Granduated the Kyoto Imperial University in 1933

Appoimted Judge in 1936, sat on the bench at the Kyoto District Court.

Transferred to Otsu District Court in 1940.

Transferred to Kyoto District Court in 1942.

(3) <u>Whether Ishiwara knew the fact that this case was thought "very grave" by the Allies</u>.

Ishiwara was not informed of this fact by the chief of prefectural police department. Neither was the prosecutor. The prosecutor was informed by the chief of the Uji Police Station that the offender was caught by the Allied Forces and that a speedy disposal of the case was desired by the Allied Forces.

(4) Col. Stovall(?) got the impression that the offender in question was punishable with 15 months' imprisonment which incidentally is erroneous from the statement of the chief of the prefectural police department.

(5) The trial took the form of summary trial (BUAKUSIKI) which means that the investigation by the judge is done by documents only.

Ishiwara, when he read the documents, thought that the case was serious but as the case was asked by the prosecutor to take a summary form and also as the maximum fine of ¥ 200

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

18 December 1945

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2. Mr. Oda stated that there must have been some misunderstanding concerning the facts in the matter which gave rise to the dismissal order. During the course of the discussion it was evident that Mr. Oda had no new facts to present other than those that already appear in our files. He stressed the absence of a wilful intent on the part of the defendant in the case which gave rise to the dismissal order. He felt that the judge did not use common sense in handling the matter but he felt that the punishment is too severe and that it has thrown fear into all judges.

3. He was asked to present biographical data on the judge and to furnish a copy of the law which provides for the levying of a fine rather than imprisonment where there is an absence of wilful intent. He was also asked to furnish information concerning the manner in which a Japanese military court in the Philippines or other Japanese invaded territory would have handled this kind of violation of the letter and spirit of the occupation. He was advised that this Headquarters regarded this very seriously and that prompt and judicious action should be taken by the Japanese government to insure that judges enforce the letter and spirit of all laws. It was pointed out to him that military courts have not been set up because SCAP wants to give the Japanese courts an opportunity to mete out appropriate justice. However, if prompt action is not taken to assure enforcement of law by the Japanese courts, there will, no doubt, be military courts. He was told to advise this Section promptly concerning the information requested and that action on the dismissal order will have to be prompt.

C. E. ERICKSON
Lt Col, CAC

Noted. Cmk

noted ATR 20 Dec 45

Noted BLoe 20 Dec 45 5

IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

GHQ
AGO RECO
17 DEC

TO : GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Dismissal of Takeo Ishiwara, Judge,
Kyoto District Court.

C.L.O. No. 1151(G.2) 17 December 1945

Your Memorandum AG 091.1 (16 Dec 45)GS dated 16 December 1945 on the above subject was received on 16 December at 4:50 p.m.

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

T. Katsube

(T. Katsube)
Chief of Liaison Section,
Central Liaison Office.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

CENTRAL LIAISON OFFICE

C.I.C., AFPAC
16 APR 1946
091.1
AGO RECORDS

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

FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

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

C.L.O. No.1759 (PP) 16 April 1946

1. Reference: SCAP Memorandum AG 091.1 (4 Jan 46) GS, subject: "Removal and Exclusion of Undesirable Personnel from Public Office".

2. The Japanese Government submits herewith the following reports in conformity with paragraph 1ʒ c. of the above Memorandum, with some modifications in classification due to unavoidable reasons:

(1) The total number of persons who are affected by the above directive.

(2) The total number of persons on whom the inquiries are to be made in accordance with the above directive.

(3) The total number of those who are to be removed from government service and those whose appointment in government service is to be refused in accordance with the above directive.

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

(S. Iguchi)
Director of General Affairs,
Central Liaison Office.

Enclosure: Three reports.

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Enclosure No. 1.

The total number of persons who are affected by the "purge directive"

"The total number of persons affected" means the aggregated total number of those who are to undergo the inquiry in compliance with the "purge directive" (Enclosure No.2) and those who are to be removed or excluded from government service, being adversely affected (Enclosure No.3).

In more correct words, it is the aggregated total number mentioned above, with the number of those who are to be removed from government service (Paragraph 1 of Enclosure No.3) deducted.

1.	The total number of persons who are to undergo the inquiry (Enclosure No.2)	16,854
2.	The total number of those who are to be removed from government service and those whose appointment in government service is to be refused (Enclosure No.3, A and B)	186,160
Grand total		203,014
3.	When the number mentioned in Paragraph A of Enclosure No.3, is "1493" subtracted from the grand total,	
	Balance	201,521

Enclosure No.2

The total number of persons who are to undergo the inquiry whether they fall under the provisions of the "purge directive"

The above-mentioned inquiry will be made of the following persons:

(1) The persons who are to be inquired by the questionnaire of the purge directive in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 10-b of the above directive, namely those who; (a) were in public office in government service (including corporation and other organizations which are considered to be an extension of government service by the provisions of paragraph 4 of the directive) after January 4, 1946 (including specific government officials of Sonin rank or below who are not in public office but whom it is considered necessary to inquire of); or (b) are to be newly appointed in government service or promoted to the Chokunin rank after January 4, 1946.

(2) The persons who applied for the certifications concerning the qualifications as candidates in the general election held on April 10, or the persons who stood as candidates without applying for the preliminary inquiry into their qualifications, or the present mayors of city (according to the "purge directive", the present mayors do not necessarily fall under the category, but they are especially treated as falling under it) or the persons who will be appointed the mayors in future, or the Members of the House of Peers.

In other words, the inquiry is made of the present personnel in government service, the House of Peers etc. as a principle, and as for the House of Representatives, it has been already carried out.

However

However, the number of those who are to be newly appointed cannot be ascertained exactly. The figures shown below are the estimated numbers except those who have been actually inquired such as the Members of the House of Peers, and the persons who have the past record of service are not included.

1.	Those in Government Service	
	Those of Chokunin rank (in the positions occupied by those of Chokunin Rank or above)	1,509
	Those connected with the Special Higher Police	10,500 (including 4,986 persons removed on Oct.4,1945)
	Those connected with "thought" prosecution	200
2.	Influential members of corporations and other organizations which are considered an extension of government service	441
3.	Candidates for the Members of House of Representatives	3,525
4.	Members of House of Peers	467
5.	Mayors of city	212
	Grand total	16,854

Remarks: (1) As for the persons in government service there are 1,068 persons (not the definite figure) of Sonin rank or above who are to undergo the inquiry as the new appointee after January 4.

(2) The numbers regarding those in government service, the Members of the House of Peers and mayors of city are the total numbers of those who are at present in office and those removed after January 4.